CITY COUNCIL OF MONTEREY PARK
THE CITY COUNCIL ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY OF THE FORMER REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY, THE HOUSING AUTHORITY, THE MONTEREY PARK FINANCING AUTHORITY AND THE MONTEREY PARK GEOLOGIC HAZARD ABATEMENT DISTRICT
AGENDA

REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING
MONTEREY PARK CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBERS
320 W. NEWMARK AVENUE, MONTEREY PARK, CA 91754

Wednesday
May 7, 2025
6:30 p.m.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the City of Monterey Park is to provide excellent service, foster growth and opportunity, and create a joyous and collaborative environment.

LAND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to acknowledge that the land we inhabit today was once known as Tovangaar, the home of the Gabrieleño-Tongva people. We show our respect to the Gabrieleño-Tongva people, as well as all Indigenous people, past, present, and future, and honor their labor as original caretakers of this land. We commit to uplifting the Gabrieleño-Tongva people, invite you to acknowledge the history, and join us in caring for this land.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Documents related to an Agenda item are available to the public in the City Clerk's Office located at 320 West Newmark Avenue, Monterey Park, CA 91754, during normal business hours and the City's website at www.montereypark.ca.gov/AgendaCenter/City-Council-17.

The public may watch the meeting live on the city's cable channel MPKTV (AT&T U-verse, channel 99 or Charter Communications, channel 182) or by visiting the city's website at www.montereypark.ca.gov/133/City-Council-Meeting-Videos. Per the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please call City Hall at (626) 307-1359 for reasonable accommodation at least 24 hours before a meeting. Council Chambers are wheelchair accessible.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

You may speak up to 5 minutes on an/each Agenda item. You may combine up to 2 minutes of time with another person's speaking. No person may speak more than a total of 10 minutes. The Mayor and City Council may change the amount of time allowed for speakers. Written Communication will be accepted up to 24 hours before the meeting by completing an online form at www.montereypark.ca.gov/writtencomm.

While all comments are welcome, the Brown Act does not allow the City Council to take action on any item not on the agenda. The Council may briefly respond to comments after Public Communications is closed. Persons may, in addition to any other matter within the City Council's subject-matter jurisdiction, comment on Agenda Items at this time. If you provide public comment on a specific Agenda item at this time, however, you cannot later provide comments at the time the Agenda Item is considered.

CALL TO ORDER **Mayor**
FLAG SALUTE **The Monterey Park Fire Explorers**
ROLL CALL **Henry Lo, Vinh Ngo, Jose Sanchez, Thomas Wong, Elizabeth Yang**

AGENDA ADDITIONS, DELETIONS, CHANGES AND ADOPTIONS

PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS

STAFF COMMUNICATIONS:

- Library
- Fire Department
- Recreation and Parks
- Public Works

[1.] PRESENTATION

1-A. MARK KEPPEL HIGH SCHOOL ACADEMIC DECATHLON TEAM

[2.] OLD BUSINESS

2-A. UPDATE ON PERMANENT MEMORIAL EFFORTS AND REQUEST FOR DIRECTION ON BUDGET AND RFP DEVELOPMENT

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) Providing direction on a preliminary project budget for the development of a permanent memorial;
(2) Approving the draft community survey to help inform and guide the design process;
(3) Directing staff to incorporate this information into a Request for Proposals (RFP); and
(4) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

[3.] CONSENT CALENDAR ITEM NOS. 3A-3R

All items the Consent Calendar are considered by the City Council to be routine and will be enacted by one motion. items may be removed from the Consent Calendar at the request of any member of the City Council for separate consideration.

3-A. MINUTES

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) Approving the minutes from the special meeting of March 19, 2025 and the regular meeting of March 19, 2025: and
(2) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

3-B. ADOPTION OF THE 2025-26 CITY COUNCIL STRATEGIC PLAN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) Adopting the 2025-26 City Council Strategic Plan Goals and Objectives;
(2) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

3-C. COMPLIANCE REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT NO. DA 24-01 REGULATING REAL PROPERTY AT 2100 S. ATLANTIC BOULEVARD (THE "ATLANTIC SQUARE")

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) Receiving and filing this report; and

(2) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act):

These actions are exempt from additional review under the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code §§ 2100, *et seq*., "CEQA") and CEQA Guidelines (14 California Code of Regulations §§ 15000, *et seq*.) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines § 15061(b)(3) the common sense exemption that CEQA applies only to projects which have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment applies to the recommended action. It can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the proposed action has a significant effect on the environment.

3-D. RENEWAL OF THE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025-26 AND SCHEDULING A PUBLIC HEARING PURSUANT TO STREETS AND HIGHWAYS CODE §§ 22500, *ET SEQ*.

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) Adopting a resolution initiating and declaring the City Council's intent to levy and collect assessments for Fiscal Year 2025-26 in Citywide Maintenance District No. 93-1 pursuant to Streets and Highways Code §§ 22500, *et seq*. and setting a time and place for a public hearing; and

(2) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act):

The City reviewed the environmental impacts of the proposed Resolution pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Cal. Pub. Res. Code §§ 21000, et seq.; "CEQA") and the regulations promulgated thereunder (14 Cal. Code of Regs. §§ 15000, et seq., the "CEQA Guidelines"). The Resolution is for general policy making and administration as it establishes, modified, structures, restructures, and approves rates and charges for meeting operating expenses; purchasing supplies, equipment, and materials; meeting financial requirements; and obtaining funds for capital projects needed to maintain service within existing service areas. Accordingly, no further environmental review is required.

3-E. ADOPTION OF THE CITY OF MONTEREY PARK'S UPDATED LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) Adopting a resolution approving the City of Monterey Park's Updated Local Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

(2) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act):

The City reviewed the environmental impacts of the extension under the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code §§ 21000, et seq. "CEQA") and the regulations promulgated thereunder (14 Cal. Code of Regs. §§ 15000, et seq., the "CEQA Guidelines"). This activity concerns adoption of a policy document that does not contemplate any physical changes to the environment. Accordingly, this activity is exempt from further review.

3-F. ADOPT A RESOLUTION TERMINATING THE LOCAL EMERGENCY DECLARED IN CITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION NO. 2024-R98 CONCERNING THE REPLACEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT'S SCBAS

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) Adopting a resolution terminating the local emergency governing the emergency replacement of the Fire Department's self-contained breathing apparatuses; and

(2) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

3-G. URBAN AREAS SEARCH INITIATIVE – AWARD OF CONTRACT TO MICHAEL T. LITTLE, OF COUNTERRISK, INC., FOR THE REGIONAL TRAINING GROUP (RTG) INTELLIGENCE CHIEF POSITION

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) Authorizing the City Manager to execute a one-year agreement, with the potential to extend for an additional two years, with Michael T. Little of CounterRisk, Inc. in a form approved by the City Attorney, to provide and coordinate effective intelligence-sharing between Los Angeles area fire service agencies and intelligence, counterterrorism, and homeland security stakeholders for an amount not to exceed $690,000; and

(2) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

3-H. EMERSON AVENUE SEWER IMPROVEMENTS-PARALLEL RELIEF LINE PROJECT – AWARD OF CONTRACT

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) Authorizing the City Manager to execute a public works contract, in a form approved by the City Attorney, with GRBCON, Inc., in the amount of $647,141 for the Emerson Parallel Sewer Line Project;

(2) Authorizing the Director of Public Works to approve change orders and contingency up to $64,714 (10%) of the contract amount, for a total project cost of $711,855; and

(3) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act):

The City reviewed the environmental impacts of the proposed Ordinance pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code §§ 21000, et seq. "CEQA") and the regulations promulgated thereunder (14 Cal. Code of Regs. §§ 15000, et seq., the "CEQA Guidelines"). CEQA Guideline § Section 15303 (Class 3: New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures) and Section 15304 (Class 4: Minor Alterations to Land) of the California Code of Regulations. These sections cover the installation, repair, or removal of pipelines less than one mile long in a public right-of-way. The proposed work will occur entirely within the City street and is less than a mile. Accordingly, no further environmental review is required.

3-I. ADOPTING A RESOLUTION TO ADD PROJECTS TO THE FISCAL YEAR 2024-25 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) Adopting a Resolution to add projects to the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Capital Improvement Program; and

(2) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

3-J. MONTEREY PASS COMPLETE STREET CONCEPT APPROVAL

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) Approving the proposed concept for the Monterey Pass Complete Street Project; and

(2) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act):

The City reviewed the environmental impacts of the proposed Ordinance pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code §§ 21000, et seq. "CEQA") and the regulations promulgated thereunder (14 Cal. Code of Regs. §§ 15000, et seq., the "CEQA Guidelines"). CEQA Guidelines §§ 15060(c)(2), 15061(b)(3), and 15378 exempt activities that will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment, activities where there is possibility that it may have a significant effect on the environment, and activities that do not constitute a "project" as defined, respectively. This activity contemplates approval of conceptual plans only. Subsequent improvements will be evaluated separately under CEQA. Accordingly, this activity is exempt from further review.

3-K. A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MONTEREY PARK, CALIFORNIA, DECLARING AND RECOGNIZING THE MONTH OF MAY 2025 AS MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS MONTH (AS REQUESTED BY MAYOR PRO TEM YANG AND COUNCIL MEMBER WONG)

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) Adopting a Resolution declaring and recognizing the month of May 2025 as Mental Health Awareness Month; and

(2) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

3-L. A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MONTEREY PARK, CALIFORNIA, DECLARING AND RECOGNIZING THE MONTH OF MAY 2025 AS MISSING AND MURDERED INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AWARENESS MONTH (AS REQUESTED BY COUNCIL MEMBER LO)

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) Adopting a Resolution declaring and recognizing the month of May 2025 as Missing and Murdered Indigenous People Awareness Month; and

(2) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

3-M. A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF MONTEREY PARK DECLARING MAY 6 AS NATIONAL DAY OF THE TEACHER AND MAY 5 THOUGH MAY 9 AS TEACHER APPRECIATION WEEK (AS REQUESTED BY COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ)

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) Adopting a Resolution declaring May 6 as National Day of the Teacher and May 5 though May 9 as Teacher Appreciation Week; and

(2) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

3N. A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MONTEREY PARK, CALIFORNIA, DECLARING AND RECOGNIZING THE MONTH OF MAY 2025 AS ASIAN AMERICAN, NATIVE HAWAIIAN, AND PACIFIC ISLANDER HERITAGE MONTH (AS REQUESTED BY COUNCIL MEMBER WONG)

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) Adopting a Resolution declaring and recognizing the month of May 2025 as Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Heritage Month; and

(2) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

3-O. A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MONTEREY PARK, CALIFORNIA, DECLARING MAY 18, 2025, AS NATIONAL ASIAN AMERICAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER DAY AGAINST BULLYING AND HATE (AS REQUESTED BY COUNCIL MEMBER WONG)

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) Adopting a Resolution declaring May 18, 2025, as National Asian American and Pacific Islander Day Against Bullying and Hate; and

(2) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

3-P. ADOPTING A RESOLUTION DECLARING MAY 17, 2025 AS FIRE SERVICE DAY

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) Adopting a resolution declaring May 17, 2025 as Fire Service Day; and

(2) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

3-Q. NATIONAL POLICE WEEK RESOLUTION

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) Adopting a Resolution Declaring the week of May 11-17, 2025, to be National Police Week in the City of Monterey Park; and

(2) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

3-R. PUBLIC WORKS WEEK RESOLUTION

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) Adopting a Resolution declaring the week of May 18 through 24, 2025 as Public Works Week in Monterey Park; and

(2) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

[4.] PUBLIC HEARING

4-A. A PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING OF AN ORDINANCE AMENDING TITLE 21 OF THE MONTEREY PARK MUNICIPAL CODE ("MPMC") TO IMPLEMENT THE CITY'S ADOPTED HOUSING ELEMENT (ZCA 25-02), AND RE-ZONING CERTAIN PROPERTIES, INCLUDING REPEALING THE NORTH-ATLANTIC, MID-ATLANTIC, AND GARVEY-GARFIELD SPECIFIC PLANS, TO CONFORM WITH THE CITY'S GENERAL PLAN LAND USE DESIGNATION (ZA 25-02)

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) Continuing the public hearing to the June 4, 2025, City Council meeting; and

(2) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

[5.] NEW BUSINESS

5-A. CONSIDERATION TO PROVIDE A LETTER OF SUPPORT ON BEHALF OF THE CITY

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) If desirable, directing staff to prepare a letter on behalf of the City supporting the request;
(2) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

5-B. APPROVE THE NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING FOR REFUSE RATE ADJUSTMENTS AND SET A PUBLIC HEARING DATE ON JULY 16, 2025

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) Receiving and filing the Solid Waste Franchise Fee Study;
(2) Approving the proposed refuse rates for customer consideration;
(3) Directing the City Manager, or designee, to implement the Proposition 218 protest ballot process (pursuant to Resolution No. 11647) for proposed rate setting;
(4) Setting a Public Hearing to consider rate increases; and
(5) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

5-C. CONSIDERATION AND POSSIBLE ACTION TO ADOPT A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO ENTER INTO A MASTER EQUIPMENT/LEASE AGREEMENT WITH BANC OF AMERICA PUBLIC CAPITAL CORP. FOR FINANCING UP TO $3 MILLION, IN A FORM APPROVED BY THE CITY ATTORNEY, FOR VARIOUS EQUIPMENT; AND AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER, OR DESIGNEE TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS, IN A FORM APPROVED BY THE CITY ATTORNEY, FOR THE PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

(1) Adopting a Resolution authorizing the City Manager to enter into a Master Equipment/Lease Agreement with Banc of America Public Capital Corp. for financing up to $3 million, in a form approved by the City Attorney, for various equipment;
(2) Authorizing the City Manager, or designee, to execute an agreement, in a form approved by the City Attorney, with KME Fire Apparatus for the purchase of a fire engine;
(3) Authorizing the City Manager, or designee, to execute an agreement, in a form approved by the City Attorney, for the purchase and installation of replacement HVAC units;
(4) Authoring the City Manager or designee, to execute an agreement, in a form approved by the City Attorney, for a Ford F-650 dump truck; and
(5) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

[6.] CITY COMMUNICATIONS (CITY COUNCIL)

[7.] FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

[8.] CLOSED SESSION (IF REQUIRED; CITY ATTORNEY TO ANNOUNCE)

ADJOURN

City Council Staff Report

DATE: May 7, 2025

AGENDA ITEM NO: Old Business - 2A

TO: The Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Diana Garcia, Assistant City Manager

SUBJECT: Update on Permanent Memorial Efforts and Request for Direction on Budget and RFP Development

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

1. Providing direction on a preliminary project budget for the development of a permanent memorial;
2. Approving the draft community survey to help inform and guide the design process;
3. Directing staff to incorporate this information into a Request for Proposals (RFP); and
4. Taking such additional, related actions as may be desirable.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

At the March 19 meeting, City Council received and filed the update on the permanent memorial process, including recent survey results. By Consensus, the City Council directed staff to move forward with the site selection process for an outdoor memorial, placing an emphasis on City Hall; research previous memorial committees and their design acceptance process; and to report back to City Council for consideration in a future City Council meeting.

Staff recommends that City Council provide direction on a preliminary project budget for the development of a permanent memorial; approves the draft community survey to help inform and guide the design process; and directs staff to incorporate this information into a Request for Proposals.

BACKGROUND:

Following the March 19 City Council meeting, staff moved forward with Council's direction to gather information on design acceptance processes for existing memorials. Staff has reviewed recent and relevant examples of memorial planning processes, including requests for proposals (RFPs) from Aurora, Colorado and San Bernardino County – each of which commemorates mass casualty events. Staff also reviewed the most recent RFP issued by the City of Beverly Hills, which seeks proposals for a memorial honoring victims of the October 7 attacks in Israel. These examples provide insight into the scope of work, artist engagement strategies, budget parameters, and public input methodologies used in other communities that have faced similar challenges.

As part of this research, staff also consulted with Community Arts Inc., a nonprofit public art organization that supported San Bernardino County in developing the "Curtain of Courage" memorial. Community Arts has experience working with victims' families and stakeholders to guide sensitive projects from concept to completion.

- **Suggested RFP Considerations and Selection Process**

To move forward with the development of a permanent memorial, staff recommends the issuance of a Request for Proposals (RFP) to solicit design concepts from qualified artists, architects, and creative teams. Suggestions for the RFP and the selection process may include:

Development and Release of RFP: Staff drafts and publishes an RFP, including design guidelines, selection criteria, and project parameters. A media release accompanies the announcement to encourage broad outreach.

The proposed RFP will request that projects: thoughtfully honor the memory of those who lost their lives on January 21, 2023; utilize durable materials appropriate for permanent outdoor installation and that require minimal long-term maintenance; ensure resilience to weather exposure and suitability for public interaction, including safety and wear resistance; feature appropriate scale and proportions that complement and harmonize with surrounding buildings and public spaces.

Submissions will be evaluated and narrowed down based on the following: artistic vision and clarity of concept; examples of past work, particularly in public art or memorials; appropriateness and durability of proposed materials; demonstrated ability to collaborate with engineers or architects; track record of completing projects on time and within budget.

Submission Period: Artists and teams submit initial proposals, including portfolios, statements of interest, resumes, and references.

Public and Committee Review of Submissions: Submissions are reviewed by a designated review panel, which may include survivors and family members, representatives from City staff, and community stakeholders.

Narrowing of Submissions: Based on scoring and review, the panel selects finalists. Finalists are notified, and non-selected applicants receive thank-you letters.

Site Visit and Orientation: Finalists are invited to Monterey Park for a site tour, meetings with survivors, stakeholders, and city staff, and an opportunity to explore the memorial's physical and emotional context.

Presentation and Final Selection: Finalists present their proposals to the review panel. Additional public input may be gathered via an online platform or public meeting. A final media release announces the selected design.

- **Council Direction Needed for RFP Preparation**

Staff requests Council's input on a target budget range for the Monterey Park memorial project, which will allow staff to move forward in drafting a project RFP. For reference, the Beverly Hills RFP outlines an "all-in" project budget of $500,000. This figure is inclusive of all design, travel, fabrication, installation, insurance, and other related costs. In that instance, the City's charitable foundation is also undertaking a fundraising campaign to augment available funding. A similar approach may be suitable in Monterey Park.

Establishing a preliminary budget range at this stage is critical, as it will enable staff to draft an RFP that sets clear expectations and attracts qualified and experienced artists. In additional to initial capital costs, there will be ongoing maintenance costs to also consider. These can be harder to quantify as they are usually rolled up into a city's annual budget as staffing and supplies costs.

In addition to budget considerations, staff has prepared a draft community survey to help shape the creative direction of the memorial. This survey is intended to gather input on the emotional tone and conceptual themes that the community would like to see reflected in the final design. Staff recommends administering the survey prior to issuing an RFP to ensure that prospective artists have meaningful guidance from the community when developing their proposals.

- **Next Steps and Timeline**

Pending Council direction, staff will finalize and distribute the community survey; and develop and issue the RFP, incorporating survey responses on tone and theme, as well as Council direction on budget. Staff will report back to Council on a regular basis with progress updates.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Total fiscal impact would be determined by City Council's direction on a preliminary project budget.

Respectfully submitted by:

Diana Garcia
Assistant City Manager

Reviewed by:

Inez Alvarez
City Manager

Reviewed by:

Karl H. Berger
City Attorney

ATTACHMENT:

1. Draft Survey for RFP

ATTACHMENT 1
Draft Survey for RFP

Monterey Park Permanent Memorial Survey

The City of Monterey Park is in the process of creating a permanent memorial to honor the victims and survivors of the January 21, 2023, mass shooting at Star Dance Studio. As we prepare to issue a request for proposals (RFP) for the memorial's design, we want to ensure that it reflects the needs and values of our community. Your input will help shape the purpose, tone, and intention of this important space.

This survey should take no longer than 5 minutes to complete. Thank you for your time and thoughts.

1. Which category best describes you? *(Check all that apply.)*

- Family member or loved one of a victim
- Survivor of the event
- City of Monterey Park staff member or official
- Nonprofit or community-based organization representative
- Monterey Park resident
- Member of the greater SGV community
- Other (please specify) _____

2. What do you believe should be the primary purpose of the memorial? *(Select up to two.)*

- A place of reflection and healing
- A tribute to the victims and survivors
- A symbol of community resilience and unity
- An educational space to inform future generations
- A reminder of the impact of mass violence
- Other (please specify) _____

3. What emotions or feelings should the memorial evoke? *(Select up to three.)*

- Peace
- Tranquility
- Hope
- Resilience
- Remembrance
- Mourning
- Strength
- Solidarity

- Education and awareness
- Other (please specify) _____

4. Should the memorial directly reference the mass violence event?

- Yes, it should acknowledge the tragedy explicitly
- No, it should focus on healing and moving forward
- A balance of both
- Unsure

6. How do you envision the memorial's role in the community? *(Short answer)*

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7. Do you have any additional thoughts or suggestions for the memorial? *(Short answer)*

Thank you for sharing your thoughts. Your input will help us create a meaningful space that honors those affected and serves as a place of reflection and healing for the community.

City Council Staff Report

DATE: May 7, 2025
AGENDA ITEM NO: Consent Calendar - 3A

TO: The Honorable Mayor and City Council
FROM: Maychelle Yee, City Clerk
SUBJECT: Minutes

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

1. Approving the minutes from the special meeting of March 19, 2025 and the regular meeting of March 19, 2025; and
2. Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

None.

BACKGROUND:

None.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

Respectfully submitted by:

Maychelle Yee
City Clerk

Prepared by:

Michelle Martinez
Office Assistant II

Approved by:

Inez Alvarez
City Manager

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. Draft Minutes

ATTACHMENT 1

Draft Minutes

MINUTES
MONTEREY PARK CITY COUNCIL
FINANCING AUTHORITY (MPFA)
HOUSING AUTHORITY (MPHA)
GEOLOGIC HAZARD ABATEMENT DISTRICT (GHAD)
SUCCESSOR AGENCY (SA)
SPECIAL MEETING
MARCH 19, 2025

The City Council, the Financing Authority (MPFA), the Housing Authority (MPHA), the Geologic Hazard Abatement District (GHAD), and the Successor Agency (SA) of the City of Monterey Park held a Special Meeting of the Council in Room 266, Second Floor of City Hall located at 320 West Newmark Avenue in the City of Monterey Park, Wednesday, March 19, 2025, at 5:30 p.m.

CALL TO ORDER:
Mayor Ngo called the meeting to order at 5:36 p.m.

ROLL CALL:
City Manager Inez Alvarez called the roll:

Council Members Present: Henry Lo, Vinh Ngo, Thomas Wong, Elizabeth Yang
Council Members Absent: Jose Sanchez

ALSO PRESENT: City Attorney Karl Berger, Assistant City Manager Diana Garcia, Director of Human Resources and Risk Management Christine Tomikawa, Deputy City Attorney Zachary A. Lopes

VIRTUALLY PRESENT: None.

AGENDA ADDITIONS, DELETIONS, CHANGES AND ADOPTIONS: None.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS: None.

[1.] CLOSED SESSION
The City Council adjourned to Closed Session at 5:36 p.m.

1-A. CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATORS, PURSUANT TO CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE § 54957.6

City Negotiators:	City Attorney, City Manager, Deputy City Attorney Zachary A. Lopes and Director Christine Tomikawa
Employee Organizations:	Confidential Employees' Association, Firefighters' Association, Mid-Management Association, Police Captains' Association, Police Officers' Association, Police Officers' Mid-Management Association, Professional Chief Officers' Association, and Service Employees International Union, Local 721

RECONVENED & ADJOURNMENT

The City Council reconvened and adjourned from Closed Session with all Council Members present at 6:35 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business for consideration, the meeting was adjourned at 6:35 p.m.

Action Taken: No reportable action taken in Closed Session.

Maychelle Yee
City Clerk

Approved on MM DD, 2025, at the Regular City Council Meeting

MINUTES
MONTEREY PARK CITY COUNCIL
FINANCING AUTHORITY (MPFA)
HOUSING AUTHORITY (MPHA)
GEOLOGIC HAZARD ABATEMENT DISTRICT (GHAD)
SUCCESSOR AGENCY (SA)
REGULAR MEETING
MARCH 19, 2025

The City Council, the Financing Authority (MPFA), the Housing Authority (MPHA), the Geologic Hazard Abatement District (GHAD), and the Successor Agency (SA) of the City of Monterey Park held a Regular Meeting of the Council in the Council Chamber, located at 320 West Newmark Avenue in the City of Monterey Park, Wednesday, March 19, 2025 at 6:30 p.m.

CALL TO ORDER:
Mayor Ngo called the meeting to order at 6:43 p.m.

FLAG SALUTE: The Monterey Park Police Explorers led the flag salute.

ROLL CALL:
City Clerk Maychelle Yee called the roll:

Council Members Present: Henry Lo, Vinh Ngo, Thomas Wong, Elizabeth Yang
Council Members Absent: Jose Sanchez

ALSO PRESENT: City Treasurer Amy Lee, City Manager Inez Alvarez, City Attorney Karl Berger, Assistant City Manager Diana Garcia, Director of Human Resources and Risk Management Christine Tomikawa, Interim Director of Community Development Phillip Lanzafame, Director of Finance Martha Garcia, Interim Fire Chief Scott Haberle, City Librarian Kristin Olivarez, Director of Public Works Shawn Igoe, Police Captain Gustavo Jimenez, Planning Manager Beth Chow, IT Services Manager Martin Dinh, Risk Management Manager Julie DeZiel, Engineering Manager/Transtech Consultant Ziad Mazboudi, Human Resources Analyst Kathleen Camacho, Public Works Manager Xochitl Tipan, Senior Planner Eliana Muñoz, Office Assistant II Michelle Martinez

VIRTUALLY PRESENT: None

AGENDA ADDITIONS, DELETIONS, CHANGES AND ADOPTIONS:
City Manager Alvarez reported a typographical error in the dates for Agenda Item No. 3I, noting an amendment of the date April 21, 2024 to April 21, 2025. City Attorney Berger announced the continuation for Agenda Item No. 3H due to potential conflict of interests resulting in a lack of quorum.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS:

- Alex Tsao, President of the Monterey Park Chamber of Commerce, introduced himself and proposed an opportunity to collaborate with the City of Monterey Park on ways to improve the business community.

- City Clerk Yee read, received, and filed into the record a written communication from Jing Hong regarding severe road deterioration on South Grandridge Avenue and urged the City to prioritize this issue and repair the road as soon as possible.

STAFF COMMUNICATIONS:

Staff Communications was heard after Presentation Item No. 1A.

- City Manager's Office: City Manager Alvarez announced the departure of Fire Chief Thompson and introduced Interim Fire Chief Scott Haberle, Interim Director of Community Development Phillip Lanzafame and IT Manager Martin Dinh.

- Public Works: Director of Public Works Igoe shared a PowerPoint presentation regarding the Monterey Pass Road Complete Streets Project community meeting dates and encouraged the residents to attend these meetings to provide feedback for the city.

  Public Works Manager Tipan spoke about the upcoming events occurring in the city which include the Bulky Item and E-Waste Pick-up Event, the Earth Day celebration booth and the ribbon cutting of the Monterey Park Transit Express set to be held at the Cherry Blossom Festival.

- Police: Police Captain Jimenez provided a PowerPoint presentation about the past events that occurred in the City which include the Neighborhood Watch Focus Group meeting and the recent Townhall meeting held in the Monterey Highlands area. Captain Jimenez introduced the newly improved 2025 Citizens Academy meant for residents to learn about the Police Department.

1. <u>PRESENTATION:</u>

The matters listed under presentation are informational content and for discussion only.

1-A. SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT – EXCELLENCE IN SOCIAL MEDIA ENGAGEMENT AWARD

This Item was heard after Public Communications.

City Manager Alvarez announced Monterey Park's recent recognition for an award of excellence in social media engagement and introduced Joseph Leon, City Board Member and Jerry Mireles, Clerk of the Board of the San Gabriel Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District (San Gabriel Valley MVCD).

Clerk of the Board Mireles of the San Gabriel Valley MVCD recognized the City of Monterey Park for their commitment to Public Health and educating the residents on mosquito awareness. Mr. Mireles presented a certificate and a glass award to the City Council.

San Gabriel Valley MVCD Board Member Leon expressed comments of appreciation to City staff for their efforts in engaging the residents through social media.

2. OLD BUSINESS:

2-A. UPDATE ON PERMANENT MEMORIAL EFFORTS AND REQUEST DIRECTION TO ENGAGE A CONSULTANT TO LEAD COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

Recommendation: It is recommended that the City Council consider:
(1) Receiving and filing this update on the permanent memorial process, including recent survey results;
(2) Providing direction to staff to engage a consultant to facilitate a broad-based community engagement process to guide the design and location of the permanent memorial; and
(3) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

Over the past several months the MPK Hope Resiliency Center conducted an initial community survey to gather preliminary input on the establishment of a permanent memorial to honor the victims of the January 21, 2023 tragedy. Survey results show community support for creating a memorial, with a preference for an outdoor environment and a garden setting.

To move forward, staff recommends engaging a consultant to lead a broad-based community engagement process. Staff is seeking Council's feedback on the proposed community engagement process utilizing the assistance of a consultant.

Discussion: Assistant City Manager Garcia presented a PowerPoint presentation depicting an update of the permanent memorial efforts and requested direction from the City Council.

Andrea Tsang, Director of Older Adult Services from the Chinatown Service Center/ the Monterey Park Hope Resiliency Center, was available for questions.

Action Taken: The City Council received and filed the update on the permanent memorial process, including recent survey results. By Consensus, the City Council directed staff to move forward with the site selection process for an outdoor memorial, placing an emphasis on City Hall; research previous memorial committees and their design acceptance process; and to report back to City Council for consideration in a future City Council meeting.

Motion: Moved by Council Member Wong and seconded by Mayor Pro Tem Yang, motion carried by the following vote:

Ayes:	Council Members:	Wong, Lo, Yang, Ngo
Noes:	Council Members:	None
Absent:	Council Members:	Sanchez
Abstain:	Council Members:	None
Recusal:	Council Members:	None

3. CONSENT CALENDAR ITEMS NOS. 3A-3H

All items under the Consent Calendar are considered by the City Council to be routine and will be enacted by one motion. Specific items may be removed from the Consent Calendar at the request of any member of the City Council for separate consideration.

Action Taken: The City Council approved and adopted Agenda Item Nos. 3A, 3C, 3D, 3E, 3F, 3G and 3I on Consent Calendar, excluding Agenda Item No. 3B which was pulled for discussion, separate motion, reading resolutions and ordinances by the title only and waiving further reading thereof. Agenda Item No. 3H was tabled to the next City Council regular meeting due to potential conflict of interests resulting in a lack of quorum.

Motion: Moved by Council Member Wong and seconded by Council Member Lo, motion carried by the following vote:

Ayes:	Council Members:	Wong, Lo, Yang, Ngo
Noes:	Council Members:	None
Absent:	Council Members:	Sanchez
Abstain:	Council Members:	None
Recusal:	Council Members:	None

3-A. MONTHLY INVESTMENT REPORT – FEBRUARY 2025

As of February 28, 2025, invested funds for the City of Monterey Park total $91,711,654.40.

Action Taken: The City Council received and filed the monthly investment report, on Consent Calendar.

3-B. CONSIDERATION AND POSSIBLE ACTION TO ADOPT A RESOLUTION SUSPENDING COLLECTION OF BUSINESS LICENSE TAXES FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF A NEW BUSINESS AND ESTABLISHING AN IN-LIEU BUSINESS LICENSE TAX FOR VENDORS PARTICIPATING IN A CITY HOSTED EVENT

On November 5, 2024, voters adopted Measure BE which updated the structure of the City's business license tax to be based on a business's gross receipts. The measure was adopted with a 70.46% voter approval. On December 18, 2024, City Council directed staff to return to Council with recommendations to suspend business license taxes for the first year a new business opens in the City grossing $500,000 or less and to establish an in-lieu business license tax for vendors participating in a City hosted event of $25 annually.

CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act):
The Resolution is exempt from additional review under the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code §§ 21000, *et seq*., "CEQA") and CEQA Guidelines (14 California Code of Regulations §§ 15000, *et seq*.) because it does not involve any commitment to a specific project which could result in a potentially significant physical impact on the environment and constitutes an administrative activity that will not result in direct or indirect physical changes in the environment. Accordingly, the Resolution does not constitute a "project" that requires environmental review (see specifically CEQA Guidelines § 15378(b) (2, 5).

Action Taken: The City Council adopted Resolution No. 2025-R19 suspending business license taxes for the first year a new business opens in the City grossing $500,000, or less and establishing an in-lieu business license tax for vendors participating in a City hosted event to $25 annually, and directed staff to report back the results to the City Council on an annual basis.

Motion: Moved by Council Member Wong and seconded by Mayor Pro Tem Yang, motion carried by the following vote:

Ayes:	Council Members:	Wong, Lo, Yang, Ngo
Noes:	Council Members:	None
Absent:	Council Members:	Sanchez
Abstain:	Council Members:	None
Recusal:	Council Members:	None

Resolution No. 2025-R19
A RESOLUTION SUSPENDING BUSINESS LICENSE TAX FOR THE FIRST YEAR A NEW BUSINESS OPENS IN THE CITY GROSSING $500,000 OR LESS AND ESTABLISHING AN IN-LIEU BUSINESS LICENSE TAX FOR VENDORS PARTICIPATING IN A CITY HOSTED EVENT

3-C. RECEIVE AND FILE THE CITY-WIDE COMPENSATION STUDY

The City retained the services of Ralph Andersen & Associates to conduct a City-wide compensation study. The report is a summary of Monterey Park's salary and benefits as compared with those of other cities in the region with comparable population sizes, city services, and general operating budget. The labor market continues to be a challenging landscape and the data from the compensation study provides a snapshot for the City to evaluate as preparation for labor negotiations.

Action Taken: The City Council received and filed this report, on Consent Calendar.

3-D. FIRE PREVENTION SERVICES AUGMENTATION WITH WILDAN GROUP, INC.

On January 26, 2024, the City executed an on-call professional services agreement with the Willdan Group to provide special planning and municipal-related services. Willdan has provided multiple City departments with specialized services.

The Fire Chief would like to supplement routine fire prevention services with Willdan's assistance. Willdan's current professional services agreement allows the City to issue task orders for various services. Here, the requested action is to authorize the City Manager to issue a task order for supplemental fire prevention services in an amount not to exceed $70,000 per year.

Action Taken: The City Council authorized the City Manager to execute an agreement with Willdan Group, Inc. to provide fire prevention services to assist the Fire Department, in a form approved by the City Attorney, for an amount not to exceed $70,000 annually, on Consent Calendar.

3-E. NATIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY TELECOMMUNICATORS WEEK RESOLUTION

The Monterey Park Police Department is celebrating the week of April 13-19, 2025 as National Public Safety Telecommunicators Week. This week, sponsored by the Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials (APCO) International and celebrated annually, honors the thousands of men and women who respond to emergency calls, dispatch emergency professionals and equipment, and render lifesaving assistance to the citizens of the United States. We are enlisting your support in the form of a resolution to honor these men and women in our area for the work that they do every day to protect the residents of Monterey Park.

Action Taken: The City Council adopted Resolution No. 2025-R20 declaring the week of April 13 through 19, 2025 to be National Public Safety Telecommunicators Week in the City of Monterey Park, on Consent Calendar.

Resolution No. 2025-R20
A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MONTEREY PARK DECLARING APRIL 13-19 2025, NATIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY TELECOMMUNICATIONS WEEK IN MONTEREY PARK

3-F. ADOPTION OF A RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING APRIL 6-12, 2025 AS NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK IN THE CITY OF MONTEREY PARK

The Monterey Park Bruggemeyer Library is celebrating the week of April 6-12, 2025 as National Library Week. National Library Week is celebrated nationwide annually in April to highlight the valuable role libraries, librarians, and library workers play in transforming lives and strengthening our communities. Libraries serve as hubs for learning, creativity, and connection, helping people of all ages and backgrounds explore new ideas and opportunities.

Action Taken: The City Council adopted Resolution No. 2025-R21 declaring the week of April 6-12, 2025 to be National Library Week in Monterey Park, on Consent Calendar.

Resolution No. 2025-R21
A RESOLUTION DECLARING APRIL 6 – APRIL 12, 2025 AS NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK

3-G. AWARD OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT TO RKA CONSULTING GROUP FOR THE PREPARATION OF PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND ENGINEER'S ESTIMATES ("PS&E") FOR POTRERO GRANDE RENOVATION (ROAD AND MEDIAN) AND 1ST-RIGGIN-POTRERO GRANDE CORRIDOR PROJECT

In 2016 the City awarded a contract to RKA Consulting Group to develop the PS&E for road improvements and the construction of landscaped medians. The project was placed on hold due to project funding and timing issues. Since, the City budgeted for the improvements, however, signal improvements at Potrero Grande and at Markland were required to be designed first and constructed prior to resuming the work on finalizing the development of the PS&E. In addition, the City obtained funding from Metro for the design and construction of bike lanes and other improvements along Potrero Grande under the 1st-Riggin-Potrero Grande Corridor Project -MAT Cycle 1. At this time, the City plans on working with RKA Consulting Group to finalize the original scope. In addition, since RKA will working with the City on the majority of Potrero Grande, and in order to expedite the development of PS&E for MAT Cycle 1 and complete the improvements in a timely manner, the Director requested a proposal from RKA Consulting Group to develop the PS&E for the Potrero Grande Improvements Project funded by MAT Cycle 1.

The Public Works Director ("Director") requests City Council approval to enter into an agreement with RKA Consulting Group in an amount not to exceed $407,055, for the preparation of PS&E for Potrero Grande Renovation (road and median) Project and the preparation of PS&E for 1st-Riggin-Potrero Grande Corridor Project -MAT Cycle 1.

Action Taken: The City Council authorized the City Manager to execute a Professional Services agreement with RKA Consulting Group, for the preparation of PS&E for Potrero Grande Renovation (road and median) Project and 1st-Riggin-Potrero Grande Corridor Project in an amount not to exceed $407,055, on Consent Calendar.

3-H. AWARD OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT TO MARK THOMAS FOR THE PREPARATION OF PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND ENGINEER'S ESTIMATES ("PS&E") FOR GARVEY CAPACITY IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

Recommendation: It is recommended that the City Council consider:
(1) Authorizing the City Manager to execute a Professional Services agreement with Mark Thomas, for the preparation of Plans, Specifications and Engineer's estimates (PS&E) for Garvey Capacity Improvements Project in an amount not to exceed $1,348,896; and
(2) Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

The City was awarded funding through the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority ("LACMTA") Project ID# MR2.1.1.21 and FTIP #LA9918883. The City released a Request for Proposals ("RFP") and received four proposals for the preparation of PS&E for Monterey Pass Road Complete Street Project. Following an extensive selection process that included interviews of four firms, the Public Works Director ("Director") selected Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. as the most qualified consultant for this work. The Garvey Capacity Improvements Project necessitates qualifications closely aligned with those required for the Monterey Pass Complete Street Project. To facilitate the timely completion of the Garvey Capacity Improvements Project's design, the Director has determined that Mark Thomas is the most suitable candidate for the City's award. The Director requested a proposal from Mark Thomas for the proposed work on Garvey Avenue, and a cost proposal was negotiated. The Director requests City Council approval to enter into an agreement with Mark Thomas in an amount not to exceed $1,348,896, for the preparation of PS&E for Garvey Capacity Improvements Project (the "Contract").

Action Taken: City Attorney Berger announced the continuation of Agenda Item No. 3H to the next City Council regular meeting due to potential conflict of interests from Mayor Ngo, as his property is within 500/1000 feet of the proposed project; Mayor Pro Tem Yang, as her business entity is within 500/1000 feet of the proposed project; and Council Member Wong, as his property is within 1000 feet of the proposed site, resulting in a lack of quorum. By Consensus, the item was tabled to the April 16, 2025 City Council regular meeting.

3-I. WAIVE SPIRIT BUS FARES FOR EARTH DAY ON APRIL 22, 2025

It is recommended that City Council waive the fare to the Spirit Bus starting on Monday, April 21, 2025, through April 25, 2025 in celebration of Earth Day which will be celebrated globally on April 22, 2025. Free rides on the Spirit Bus will promote public transportation and reduce traffic and the City's carbon footprint through the reduction of automobile emissions. This action will support the City's *Going Green* initiative to encourage the community to consider environmentally friendly activities such as using alternative forms of transportation. The Spirit Bus fare was also waived last year for an entire week, as requested by City Council, in honor of Earth Day 2024.

In 2023, the City waived Spirit bus fare for one day and there were 167 riders that benefited from waived fares for that day. In 2024, the City waived fare for the entire week and saw an 81% increase in ridership that week compared to the prior year. A total of 1,535 riders used Spirit Bus for Earth Day week 2024, compared to 844 riders that used the bus on the same week in 2023

Action Taken: The City Council waived Spirit Bus fare for riders for one week, starting on April 21, 2024 through April 25, 2025, in celebration of Earth Day as amended to correct the date of April 21, 2024 to April 21, 2025, on Consent Calendar.

4. PUBLIC HEARING

4-A. ANNUAL WEED ABATEMENT PROTEST HEARING

The County of Los Angeles Department of Agriculture Commissioner/Weights and Measures (Weed Abatement Division) submitted to the City the annual Weed Abatement Declaration List and resolution declaring that weeds, brush, rubbish, refuse and dirt maintained on certain private properties in the City are a public nuisance. At the regular City Council meeting on February 5, 2025, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 2025-R4 approving the 2025 Weed Abatement Declaration List as posted by the County. By adopting the Resolution, the Council declared its intention to provide for the abatement of said nuisances. To complete the process, the Council must hold a protest hearing to allow parcel owners identified on the Declaration List an opportunity to object to their inclusion thereon.

On the March 5, 2025 City Council regular meeting, City Manager Alvarez announced the scheduled Annual Weed Abatement Protest Public Hearing would be continued to the regularly scheduled City Council meeting of March 19, 2025.

CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act):
Adopting of this Resolution is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") under CEQA Guidelines § 15061 (b)(3) because it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the Resolution may have a significant effect on the environment.

Action Taken: Mayor Pro Tem Yang declared a potential conflict of interest on Agenda Item No. 4A as her property is listed on the Weed Abatement List, recused herself from the dais at 7:55 p.m., returned at 7:56 p.m. and did not participate on the item. The City Council opened the continued public hearing at 7:55 p.m., received no public comment, closed the public hearing at 7:55 p.m. and adopted Resolution No. 2025-R22 declaring at weeds, brush, rubbish and refuse upon or in front of specified property in the city are a seasonal and recurrent public nuisance, and declaring its intention to provide for abatement.

Motion: Moved by Council Member Wong and seconded by Council Member Lo, motion carried by the following vote:

Ayes:	Council Members:	Wong, Lo, Ngo
Noes:	Council Members:	None
Absent:	Council Members:	Sanchez
Abstain:	Council Members:	None
Recusal:	Council Members:	Yang

Resolution No. 2025-R22
A RESOLUTION ADOPTED PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE § 39561 DECLARING THAT WEEDS, BRUSH, RUBBISH, REFUSE AND DIRT UPON AND IN FRONT OF CERTAIN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROPERTY IN THE CITY ARE A PUBLIC NUISANCE, AND DECLARING ITS INTENTION TO PROVIDE FOR ABATEMENT

4-B. PUBLIC HEARING PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 3502.3 CONCERNING VACANCIES AND RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION EFFORTS

Effective January 1, 2025, Government Code Section 3502.3 requires public agencies to hold at least one public hearing per fiscal year to discuss the City's workforce vacancies and recruitment and retention efforts. The City's recognized employee associations were provided timely advance notice of the public hearing.

Public Speakers:

- Ryan Murillo, representative of the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) Local 721, spoke about the current employment vacancies in the City, emphasizing the majority being from SEIU.

- John Lieu, president of SEIU Local 721, highlighted the risks of having high job vacancies in the City and advised the need to fill them.

- Deborah Takahashi, Teen Services Librarian and member of SEIU, shared her experience working for the Library and articulated her opinion on the underpaid Librarian positions and urged the City Council to consider supporting SEIU workers with proper wages during contract negotiations.

- Jocelin Chavez, Code Enforcement Officer and SEIU member, articulated the underpayment and insufficient staffing in her department and asked the City Council to consider fair wages and adequate staffing to support current employees and improve quality services to the residents.

- Robert Feria, Staff Negotiator of SEIU Local 721, depicted details about the current job vacancies and provided a comparison between the Compensation Study done in 2023 and 2025.

- Justin Birrell, on behalf of the Monterey Park Professional Firefighters Local 1014, spoke about recruitment and retention rates, emphasizing the extensive workload and overtime firefighters have faced due to the increase in job vacancies.

Discussion: Director of Human Resources Tomikawa shared a presentation portraying Monterey Park's workforce vacancies and their efforts on recruitment and retention.

Doug Johnson, Vice President of Ralph Anderson and Associates, virtually present, was available for questions.

Action Taken: The City Council conducted a public hearing at 8:06 p.m. to present the status of vacancies and recruitment and retention efforts in accordance with Government Code section 3502.3, closed the public hearing at 8:26 p.m. and took no further action on this item.

Motion: Moved by Council Member Wong and seconded by Council Member Lo, motion carried by the following vote:

Ayes:	Council Members:	Wong, Lo, Yang, Ngo
Noes:	Council Members:	None
Absent:	Council Members:	Sanchez
Abstain:	Council Members:	None
Recusal:	Council Members:	None

4-C. A PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING OF AN ORDINANCE IMPLEMENTING THE MONTEREY PARK GENERAL PLAN BY AMENDING TITLE 21 OF THE MONTEREY PARK MUNICIPAL CODE ("MPMC") GOVERNING ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS, REPLACEMENT HOUSING, AND ADMINISTRATIVE USE PERMITS (ZCA 25-02), AND AMENDING THE ZONING MAP BY ESTABLISHING THE RESIDENTIAL INCENTIVE ZONE (ZA-25-01)

The City's 6th cycle (2021-2029) Housing Element ("HE") and Revised Monterey Park 2040 Land Use Element ("LUE") establish a vision and long-term goals for development, housing, and redevelopment within the City. The attached Ordinance implements the LUE and HE by: (1) requiring replacement housing for development projects that displace existing units; (2) resolving inconsistencies in the administrative use permit approval requirements for alcohol related uses; (3) aligning the MPMC with volatile State accessory dwelling unit laws; and (4) establishing the residential incentive zone allowing certain housing developments without any discretionary approvals.

CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act):
The City reviewed the environmental impacts of the proposed Ordinance pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code §§ 21000, *et seq*. "CEQA") and the regulations promulgated thereunder (14 Cal. Code of Regs. §§ 15000, *et seq*., the "CEQA Guidelines"). Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15062, the City Council finds and determines that this Ordinance is not subject to further review under CEQA because the previous CEQA documents adopted by the City Council (*see*, Resolution Nos. 12124 and 2022-R2) adequately analyze the changes contemplated by this Ordinance.

Public Speakers:

- Lucia Roybal requested confirmation if any zone changes to Saturn Park would require a formal process of amending the Housing Element/Monterey Park Land Use Element with the application of public hearings. She questioned if the Residential Incentive Zones (RIZ) can be applied to sites not listed in the Housing Element.

- Maychelle Yee, speaking as a resident, questioned the form of authorization used to implement the RIZ, emphasizing the importance of transparency and honesty to the residents of Monterey Park.

- City Clerk Yee read, received, and filed into the record a written communication from Eric Roybal and Lucia Roybal. Eric called into question whether the proposed zone changes are applicable to Saturn Park, claiming such changes must go through a formal legal process with proper communication to the public. Lucia was present and read her statement.

Discussion: Senior Planner Muñoz presented a PowerPoint presentation depicting details on the implementation of a City-initiated zone amendment and zone change meant to bring consistency between the Monterey Park General Plan Land Use and Urban Design Element and the City's Municipal Code.

City Attorney Berger stated only the properties listed in the agenda will be affected by the zone change, clarifying Saturn Park is not on the agenda. He reported that the zone amendment could be put elsewhere in the City, which would require additional public hearings and changes to the zone map. He stated that the City is implementing the Housing Element and is required by the state to make these changes to the zone, with a schedule that needs to be kept in order to be in compliance with the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) regulations.

Action Taken: Mayor Pro Tem Yang declared a potential conflict of interest as her business entity is within 500/1000 feet of the proposed sites, recused herself from the dais at 8:31 p.m., returned at 8:49 p.m. and did not participate on the item. The City Council opened the public hearing at 8:36 p.m. and took testimonial and documentary evidence; closed the public hearing at 8:43 p.m. and considered the evidence submitted during that public hearing; and introduced and waived first reading of an Ordinance implementing the Monterey Park General Plan by amending Title 21 of the MPMC (ZCA 25-02) and amending the Zoning Map (ZA-25-01).

Motion: Moved by Council Member Wong and seconded by Council Member Lo, motion carried by the following vote:

Ayes:	Council Members:	Wong, Lo, Ngo
Noes:	Council Members:	None
Absent:	Council Members:	Sanchez
Abstain:	Council Members:	None
Recusal:	Council Members:	Yang

Ordinance 1st reading:
AN ORDINANCE IMPLEMENTING THE MONTEREY PARK GENERAL PLAN BY AMENDING TITLE 21 OF THE MONTEREY PARK MUNICIPAL CODE ("MPMC") CONCERNING ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS, REPLACEMENT HOUSING, AND ADMINISTRATIVE USE PERMITS (ZCA-25-01), AND AMENDING THE ZONING MAP BY ESTABLISHING THE RESIDENTIAL INCENTIVE ZONE (ZA-25-01)

5. NEW BUSINESS: None.

6. CITY COMMUNICATIONS (CITY COUNCIL)

Council Member Wong shared words of appreciation to the residents who voiced their concerns during the meeting and spoke of his recent delegation trip to Taiwan, highlighting his cultural engagement with the Mayors from the region.

Council Member Lo thanked the residents for attending the Monterey Pass Road Complete Streets Presentation at the Langley Center. He reported his attendance at the LAX Round Table meeting where the members voted to draft a letter to Secretary of Transportation Duffy regarding the LAX Metro concern on airplane noise.

Mayor Pro Tem Yang announced a successful event at the Library with Sierra Madre Middle School's Dual Immersion program and talked about her attendance at the ribbon cutting ceremony of VCA Engineers, Inc.

Mayor Ngo spoke about his attendance at the first installment of Meet the Mayor at Noodle City; his participation in lighting up the firecrackers at the Los Angeles Chinatown Firecracker 5/10 Kilometer Run/Walk; the Optimist Speech Competition; the Chinese American Military Support Dinner; and the ribbon cutting ceremony of VCA Engineers, Inc. He reported his appearance with the Library Teen Group, highlighting his conversation about civic work and how to be involved with the City and the San Gabriel Valley Youth Summit held at Garvey Intermediate School. He spoke about the certificate of recognition he presented to a Monterey Park resident who turned 100 years old at the Lions Manor and stated his involvement on a Community Voices Panel highlighting anti-Asian American hate and public safety in the San Gabriel Valley.

7. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS
None.

8. CLOSED SESSION (IF REQUIRED; CITY ATTORNEY TO ANNOUNCE)
None.

ADJOURNMENT
There being no further business for consideration, the meeting was adjourned at 8:56 p.m.

_____
Maychelle Yee
City Clerk

Approved on MM DD, 2025, at the Regular City Council Meeting

City Council Staff Report

DATE: May 7, 2025

AGENDA ITEM NO: Consent Calendar - 3B

TO: The Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Diana Garcia, Assistant City Manager

SUBJECT: Adoption of the 2025-26 City Council Strategic Plan Goals and Objectives

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

1. Adopting the 2025-26 City Council Strategic Plan Goals and Objectives;
2. Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

At a public meeting held on February 22, 2025, the City Council and City's executive management team met to discuss City Council priorities, strategic plan goals and 12-month objectives for 2025-26. The Strategic Plan goals and objectives enable the City to efficiently move the community forward by focusing on specific objectives during the fiscal year. The City Manager is responsible for assigning these objectives to staff in order to carry out the strategic directions of the City Council.

BACKGROUND:

Strategic planning serves as a method by which the City Council plans and prioritizes its goals in a transparent and accountable manner. The City Council and staff use the Plan's goals to align limited resources with prioritized initiatives, which connect to a broader vision for our community's future. City Council, working alongside the City's executive leadership team, developed and crafted the Goals and Objectives attached to this staff report. Staff will work over the next 12 months to accomplish the objectives identified.

FISCAL IMPACT:

There is no fiscal impact associated with the adoption of these Strategic Goals and Objectives for 2025-26. Specific objectives may need additional resources to accomplish, which will be budgeted under the responsible department through the budget process.

Respectfully submitted by:

Diana Garcia
Assistant City Manager

Reviewed by:

Karl Berger
City Attorney

Approved by:

Inez Alvarez
City Manager

ATTACHMENT:

1. Draft 2025-26 City Council Strategic Goals and Objectives

ATTACHMENT 1
2025/26 City Council
Strategic Plan Goals & Objectives

2025/26 City Council Strategic Plan Goals & Objectives

1. Ensure Public Safety with a Modernized and Community-Oriented Approach

- **Strengthen Community Engagement**
  - Implement strategic outreach initiatives
  - Enhance emergency preparedness programs
  - Expand public engagement through town halls and other community programs
- **Leverage Technology for Enhanced Safety**
  - Upgrade Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Records Management Systems (RMS) and real-time communication tools
  - Install additional license plate recognition cameras
- **Improve Public Safety Training & Recruitment**
  - Provide continuous in-service training for first responders
  - Enhance recruitment model to meet the needs of public safety Departments
  - Increase awareness and marketing of public safety accomplishments

2. Maintain Stability of our City's Fiscal and Human Resources

- **Enhance Revenue and Cost Recovery Strategies**
  - Conduct Development Impact and building permit fee studies
  - Evaluate and refine cost recovery strategies to optimize city resources
  - Continue pursuing grants and funding opportunities for key projects
- **Strengthen Workforce Recruitment and Retention**
  - Implement new employee meet-and-greet programs
  - Conduct regular employee retention check-ins and surveys
  - Expand strategies to attract and retain employees
  - Partner with local colleges and high schools to promote city employment opportunities

3. Strengthen our Local Economy and Enhance Housing Opportunities

- **Advance Economic Development Initiatives and Support Local Businesses**
  - Implement the Economic Development Strategic Plan to foster business growth and attract investment
  - Expand the Monterey Park Business Alliance to support local businesses
- **Facilitate Housing Development and Affordability**
  - Encourage developers to submit housing projects utilizing land use expediting tools
  - Streamline permitting for commercial and residential projects
  - Support ADU (Accessory Dwelling Unit) development with standardized prototypes
  - Adopt a new 5-Year Plan for HUD/CDBG funding and Explore a First-Time Homebuyers Program
  - Revisit the Inclusionary Housing Ordinance (IHO) based on City Council's direction
  - Implement Land Use Element

2025/26 City Council Strategic Plan Goals & Objectives

4. Maintain, Build and Modernize Infrastructure and Facilities to Support the Current and Future Needs of Our City and Community

- **Enhance Water and Mobility Infrastructure**
  - Prioritize completion of water bond-funded projects within the three-year bond period
  - Collaborate with Metro to utilize 710 funding and implement transit and mobility improvements
- **Maintain and Improve Roadways**
  - Continue road resurfacing initiatives and develop an alleyway resurfacing plan
- **Expand Green Infrastructure**
  - Install additional EV chargers at public facilities to support sustainable transportation
- **Continue Public Facility Improvements**
  - Continue facility improvements such as roofs and HVAC with an emphasis on Fire Station 63 and the City Yard
  - Consider d a Permanent Memorial for the January 21, 2023 Incident

5. Expand Access to Community Resources and Services

- **Enhance Community Programs and Public Spaces**
  - Promote public art initiatives and launch the “Greetings Tour” mural project
  - Introduce an indoor pickleball league
  - Evaluate community transportation options
  - Procure bookmobile to facilitate mobile outreach
  - Implement the Parks Master Plan
  - Enhance programming at Sierra Vista Park
  - Introduce Student Success Library Cards to support youth education
  - Strengthen partnerships for mental health resources
  - Explore a community garden collaboration with MERCI

6. Enhance Public Communication and Civic Engagement to Reach All Members of Our Community

- **Refine and Modernize City Communication Strategies**
  - Refresh branding materials (logo, marketing toolkit, City colors, motto, letterhead, business cards, etc.)
  - Evaluate and expand communications to improve proactive outreach
  - Develop emergency and crisis communications protocols to keep residents informed

City Council Staff Report

DATE: May 7, 2025

AGENDA ITEM NO: Consent Calendar -3C

TO: The Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Inez Alvarez, City Manager
Philip Lanzafame, Interim Community Development Director

SUBJECT: Compliance Review of Development Agreement No. DA 24-01 regulating real property at 2100 S. Atlantic Boulevard (the "Atlantic Square")

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

1. Receiving and filing this report; and
2. Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act):

These actions are exempt from additional review under the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code §§ 2100, *et seq*., "CEQA") and CEQA Guidelines (14 California Code of Regulations §§ 15000, *et seq*.) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines § 15061(b)(3) the common sense exemption that CEQA applies only to projects which have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment applies to the recommended action. It can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the proposed action has a significant effect on the environment.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

On December 12, 2024, the Development Agreement between the City and Atlantic Square, LLC ("TRC DA") was recorded with the Los Angeles County Recorder's Office. Among other things, the TRC DA includes deadlines for achieving certain milestones.

One of these is April 30, 2025. By that date, the Developer must provide the City Council (for its consideration): all permits for intersection (identified as the Proposed Intersection Approvals) and drive thru improvements (identified as the Proposed Drive-Thru Approvals).[1] The City Council was informed on April 16, 2025, that the Developer would not meet this deadline. Section 6.1 of the Development Agreement provides that the City may conduct annual reviews of the Project. Additionally, Article 8 of the TRC DA governs the procedure for addressing defaults of the agreement.

It appears that the Developer is taking action to comply with the TRC DA requirements. While these efforts are tardy, it seems that they may be accomplished within the next 30 days.

[1] TRC DA Section 4.2.3.

BACKGROUND:
As you know, the City Council adopted Ordinance No. 2251 on October 16, 2024. That Ordinance approved the TRC DA. The DA was, in essence, a settlement between the City and TRC regarding the future development and improvement of the Atlantic Square commercial area. Part of the DA requires TRC to submit certain plans to the City Council for approval by April 30, 2025: the Proposed Intersection Approvals and the Proposed Drive-Thru Approvals.

The Developer previously submitted plans for the Proposed Intersection Approvals that included traffic control devices not listed in the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Recently, the Developer filed revised plans that may be presented to the City Council after being vetted by the City Engineer during the next 30 days. The Proposed Drive-Thru Approvals are also being reviewed.

The City Council may provide additional direction on this matter. In the absence of such direction, however, the City Manager and Community Development Director will present the plans for Council consideration in June.

STRATEGIC PLAN
If developed, the Project meets the 2024-25 Strategic Plan Goal to "Strengthen our local economy and enhance housing opportunities" by encouraging housing development and providing opportunities for additional commercial/retail space in the City's Business Improvement District.

FISCAL IMPACT:
No action is proposed. This is a receive and file matter. All costs incurred by the City for work performed on the Project is reimbursed by TRC.

Respectfully submitted by:

Inez Alvarez
City Manager

Prepared by:

Philip Lanzafame
Interim Community Development Director

Reviewed by:

Karl H. Berger
City Attorney

ATTACHMENT:
None

City Council Staff Report

DATE: May 7, 2025

AGENDA ITEM NO: Consent Calendar - 3D

TO: The Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Laura Borjon, Finance Manager

SUBJECT: Renewal of the Assessment District for Fiscal Year 2025-26 and scheduling a public hearing pursuant to Streets and Highways Code §§ 22500, *et seq*.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

1. Adopting a resolution initiating and declaring the City Council's intent to levy and collect assessments for Fiscal Year 2025-26 in Citywide Maintenance District No. 93-1 pursuant to Streets and Highways Code §§ 22500, *et seq*. and setting a time and place for a public hearing; and
2. Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

In 1993, the City of Monterey Park (the "City") formed Citywide Maintenance District No. 93-1 ("District") under the Landscape and Lighting Act of 1972 (the "Act") to finance the operation and maintenance of public streetlighting and landscaping. The Act requires the City to prepare an annual Engineer's Report and hold a public hearing before the City Council approves the levy of assessments for the District on the property tax roll each fiscal year. The City contracted with Francisco and Associates to prepare the annual Engineer's Report and submittal of District assessments to the County of Los Angeles for inclusion on property tax bills. City staff recommends a public hearing be held on June 18, 2025. City Council may provide final approval of the Fiscal Year 2025-26 District assessments following the conclusion of the public hearing during the June 18, 2025, City Council meeting.

BACKGROUND:

In 1993, the State implemented the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund ("ERAF") transfer that shifts property tax revenues from local governments to schools. The City's loss from ERAF was $1.2 million. After considering various options to balance the budget, the City formed the District to generate assessment revenues to pay for the costs of operating and maintaining public streetlighting and landscaping. The funds freed up by the assessment revenues are used to maintain essential City services such as police, fire, public works, recreation, and library.

The Act requires the City to renew the District each year to continue the collection of assessments. The City has renewed the District for the past 32 years. The assessment rate for the District has not been increased since 1996. To initiate the renewal process

for Fiscal Year 2025-26, the attached resolution and Engineer's Report were prepared for City Council's consideration.

RESOLUTION OF INITIATION/INTENTION

Adoption of the attached resolution initiates the District renewal process for Fiscal Year 2025-26, declares the intention to levy assessments, and preliminarily approves the Engineer's Report prepared pursuant to the Act. It also describes the District and its boundaries, and specifies the date, time, and place of the required public hearing. The proposed District assessment rate for Fiscal Year 2025-26 is $40.97 per single family home, which has not been increased since 1996. Single-family homes are considered to be one Equivalent Dwelling Unit ("EDU"). Multi-family residential uses are given a factor of 0.85 EDUs per dwelling unit and assessed accordingly. Parcels designated for mobile home park uses are assigned 0.50 EDUs per unit and assessed accordingly and commercial/industrial parcels will be assessed 7.26 EDUs for each acre, or any portion thereof up to five acres and 0.73 EDUs for every additional acre or portion thereof above five acres. City staff recommends the public hearing be scheduled for June 18, 2025 at 6:30 p.m. in the City Council Chamber. A notice for the public hearing will be published as required by law.

CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act):

The City reviewed the environmental impacts of the proposed Resolution pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code §§ 21000, et seq. "CEQA") and the regulations promulgated thereunder (14 Cal. Code of Regs. §§ 15000, et seq., the "CEQA Guidelines"). The Resolution is for general policy making and administration as it establishes, modifies, structures, restructures, and approves rates and charges for meeting operating expenses; purchasing supplies, equipment, and materials; meeting financial requirements; and obtaining funds for capital projects needed to maintain service within existing service areas. Accordingly, no further environmental review is required.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The proposed assessment rate for Fiscal Year 2025-26 is the same as Fiscal Year 2024-25. The total projected assessment revenue is approximately $1,020,067. If the City does not renew the District, it must reduce expenditures by $1,020,067 to balance the budget.

Respectfully submitted by:

Laura Borjon
Finance Manager

Reviewed by:

Martha Garcia
Director of Finance

Approved by:

Inez Alvarez
City Manager

Reviewed by:

Justin A. Tamayo
Assistant City Attorney

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Resolution
2. Fiscal Year 2025-26 Engineers Report

ATTACHMENT 1
Resolution

RESOLUTION NO. _____

RESOLUTION INITIATING AND DECLARING THE CITY COUNCIL'S INTENT TO LEVY AND COLLECT ASSESSMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025-2026 IN CITYWIDE MAINTENANCE DISTRICT NO. 93-1 PURSUANT TO STREETS AND HIGHWAYS CODE § 22587 AND SETTING A TIME AND PLACE FOR A PUBLIC HEARING

BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Monterey Park as follows:

SECTION 1: The City Council has, by previous Resolutions, formed the City of Monterey Park Citywide Maintenance District No. 93-1 (hereafter referred to as the "District") pursuant to the provisions of the Landscape and Lighting Act of 1972, Part 2 of Division 15 of the Streets and Highways Code of California, beginning with Section 22500 (hereafter referred to as the "Act"), that provides for the levy and collection of assessments by the County of Los Angeles ("County") for the City of Monterey Park to pay for the operation, maintenance, and servicing of landscaping, streetlighting, and all appurtenant facilities related thereto

SECTION 2: The City Council finds as follows:

A. The City Council seeks to initiate proceedings to levy assessments for Fiscal Year 2025-26 by ordering the preparation of an Engineer's Report and declares the intention to levy and collect assessments pursuant to Streets and Highways Code §§ 22500, et seq. for the District; and

B. The District is exempt from the procedures and approval process of California Constitution art. XIIID, § 4 pursuant to California Constitution, art. XIIID, § 5(a).

SECTION 3: An Engineer's Report ("Report"), dated May 7, 2025, was prepared pursuant to Streets and Highways Code § 22566 for Fiscal Year 2025-26. A copy of the Report is attached as Exhibit "A" and incorporated by reference.

SECTION 4: After reviewing the Report, the City Council finds as follows:

A. The Report sufficiently meets the requirements set forth in Streets and Highways Code §§ 22565, *et seq*.

B. The Engineer's estimate of the itemized costs and expenses of said work, as contained in the Report is preliminarily approved and confirmed.

C. The diagram, showing the boundaries of the land within the District referred to and described in the Report is preliminarily approved and confirmed.

D. The proposed assessment upon the land in the District is in proportion to

the estimated special benefit to be received by said land, as contained in the Report, is hereby preliminarily approved and confirmed.

E. The Report may be used for the purposes of all subsequent proceedings pursuant to the proposed benefit assessment.

SECTION 5: The City Council directs the City Clerk to give notice that the City Council intends to undertake proceedings for levying and collecting of special assessments for Fiscal Year 2025-26 on real property within the District for the continual maintenance of certain improvements as shown and delineated on a map previously approved by City Council and on file with the City Clerk which is available for public inspection as if fully set forth ("Map") pursuant to Streets and Highways Code § 22508. Any proposed changes to the map, maintenance, and assessments are set forth in the Report.

SECTION 6: On June 18, 2025, the City Council will consider ordering the annual assessment recommended by the Report. The annual assessment proposed for each Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU) in the Report is $40.97 for Fiscal Year 2025-26, no increase from Fiscal Year 2024-25.

SECTION 7: If approved, the assessment levied and collected is for maintaining certain landscaping and streetlighting improvements, as set forth in the Report, referenced and so incorporated herein.

SECTION 8: If approved, the County Auditor/Controller must enter on the County Assessment Roll the amount of the assessments and collect such assessments at the same time and in the same manner as County taxes are collected. After collection by the County, the net amount of the assessments, after the deduction of any compensation due to the County for collection, must be paid to the City Treasurer for the purpose of paying the costs and expenses of the District.

SECTION 9: All monies collected for such assessments must be deposited in a special fund known as "Special Fund City of Monterey Park Citywide Maintenance District No. 93-1." Payment may be made out of said fund only for the purpose provided for in this Resolution and as set forth in an appropriate resolution on or about June 18, 2025.

SECTION 10: Any public property included within the boundaries of the District is exempt from assessment.

SECTION 11: The public hearing to consider levying the assessments identified in this Resolution will take place on June 18, 2025, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, at a regular meeting of the City Council at the Council Chamber, 320 West Newmark Avenue, Monterey Park.

SECTION 12: The City Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to publish this Resolution pursuant to Government Code § 6061 and Streets and Highways Code § 22554.

SECTION 13: A majority protest from the property owners may cause any proposed increase of assessment for Fiscal Year 2025-26 to be abandoned. Written protests must be submitted to the City Clerk's office at City Hall, 320 West Newmark Avenue, Monterey Park, CA 91754, before the close of the public hearing on June 18, 2025. Each written protest must state the grounds of objection and contain a description of property owned.

SECTION 14: For any and all information relating to the proceedings, protest procedure, any documentation and/or information of a procedural or technical nature, your attention is directed to the below listed person so designated:

Martha Garcia
Director of Finance
City of Monterey Park
320 West Newmark Avenue
Monterey Park, California 91754
(626) 307-1349

SECTION 15: *Electronic Signatures.* This Resolution may be executed with electronic signatures in accordance with Government Code §16.5. Such electronic signatures will be treated in all respects as having the same effect as an original signature.

SECTION 16: *Recordation*. The Mayor, or presiding officer, is authorized to sign this Resolution signifying its adoption by the City Council of the City of Monterey Park and the City Clerk, or her duly appointed deputy, may attest thereto.

SECTION 17: *Effective Date.* This Resolution will become effective immediately upon adoption and will remain effective unless repealed or superseded.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 7th day of May, 2025

_____
Vinh T. Ngo, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Maychelle Yee, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Karl H. Berger, City Attorney

By:_____
Justin A. Tamayo, Assistant City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) §
CITY OF MONTEREY PARK)

I, Maychelle Yee, City Clerk of the City of Monterey Park, California, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. _____ was duly adopted and passed at a regular meeting of the Monterey Park City Council on the 7th of May 2025, by the following vote:

Ayes:	Council Members:
Noes:	Council Members:
Abstain:	Council Members:
Absent:	Council Members:

DATED this 7th day of May, 2025.

_____
Maychelle Yee, City Clerk
Monterey Park, California

ATTACHMENT 2
Fiscal Year 2025-26
Engineer's Report

Citywide Maintenance District No. 93-1
Fiscal Year 2025-26
Engineer's Report

May 7, 2025

Prepared by

FRANCISCO AND ASSOCIATES

Where Innovative Strategies
Fund Tomorrow's Communities

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APPENDIX A – Inventory of Parcels for Fiscal Year 2025-26

CITY OF MONTEREY PARK
COUNCIL MEMBERS AND STAFF

Vinh T. Ngo
Mayor

Elizabeth Yang
Mayor Pro Tem

Jose Sanchez
Council Member

Thomas Wong
Council Member

Henry Lo
Council Member

Inez Alvarez
City Manager

Karl H. Berger
City Attorney

Maychelle Yee
City Clerk

Martha Garcia
Finance Director

Shawn Igoe
Public Works Director

Francisco & Associates
Assessment Engineer

CERTIFICATIONS

This Engineer's Report contains the necessary information required to conduct the proceedings and is submitted to the Office of the City Clerk of the City of Monterey Park for filing and public inspection.

Martha Garcia
Director of Finance

4/17/2025
Date

Okan Demirci
CE No. 90039
Acting City Engineer

04/16/2025
Date

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

Background

In 1993, the City of Monterey Park ("City") formed Citywide Maintenance District 93-1 ("District") under the Landscape and Lighting Act of 1972 ("Act"). Assessments are levied on parcels in the District, in proportion to the special benefit each parcel receives, to provide the City with a source of revenue for the cost of operation and maintenance of street trees, landscaping, and streetlights on arterial streets in the City. The assessment rate for the District has not been increased since 1996 and the City continues to use General Fund monies to cover shortfalls due to significant inflationary cost increases. Increasing the District assessment rate requires noticing and balloting property owners in the City in accordance with Article XIIID, Section 4 of the California Constitution.

Streetlighting, when well maintained, provides protection of property, increased public safety, reduction of traffic accidents, and savings in accident costs and lost working hours. Street trees and landscaping, when well maintained, provides beautification, shade, traffic safety, aesthetic appeal, and enhancement of the desirability of the surroundings, along with a direct and positive effect on property values. Property values in a community are increased when public infrastructure such as street trees, landscaping, and streetlighting are in place, improved, operable, safe, clean, and maintained. The operation, servicing, and maintenance of facilities benefiting parcels within the District is in accordance with the Act, and performed pursuant to City ordinances and regulations.

Current Annual Administration

As required by the Act, City Council has followed a multi-step Council meeting process each year to approve the levy of assessments on parcels within the District. The annual process includes the preparation and approval of an annual Engineer's Report and holding a public hearing.

City Council will hold a public hearing on June 18, 2025 to provide an opportunity for any interested person to be heard. Notice of the public hearing will be provided in accordance with the Act and California Government Code. At the conclusion of the public hearing, City Council may approve the Engineer's Report and adopt a resolution confirming the levy of assessments as proposed or as modified. Following adoption of this resolution, the Assessor's Roll for the District will be prepared and filed with the Los Angeles County ("County") Auditor's Office for inclusion on the Fiscal Year 2025-26 property tax roll.

Payment of District assessments will be made in the same manner and at the same time as payments made for property taxes for each respective parcel. Revenues from District assessments must be placed in a special fund and shall only be used for the purposes stated in this report.

SECTION II

ENGINEER'S REPORT PREPARED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE LANDSCAPE AND LIGHTING ACT OF 1972 SECTION 22500 THROUGH 22679 OF THE CALIFORNIA STREETS AND HIGHWAYS CODE

Pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972 (Part 2 of Division 15 of the Streets and Highways Code of the State of California), and in accordance with the Resolution of Intention adopted by the City Council of the City of Monterey Park on May 7, 2025. I, Okan Demirci, the duly appointed Engineer of Work, submit herewith the "Report" consisting of Section I (Introduction), and this, Section II, which consists of five (5) parts as follows:

PART A: PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

This part describes the improvements maintained by the District. Plans and specifications for the improvements are on file in the Office of the Director of Public Works of the City of Monterey Park and incorporated herein.

PART B: ESTIMATE OF COST

This part contains an estimate of the cost of the proposed improvements to be maintained for Fiscal Year 2025-26, including incidental costs and expenses in connection therewith. The estimate of cost is on file in the Office of the Director of Public Works of the City of Monterey Park and incorporated herein.

PART C: ASSESSMENT DISTRICT DIAGRAM

This part incorporates a Diagram of the District showing the exterior boundaries of the District and the lines and dimensions of each lot or parcel of land within the District. This Diagram has been prepared by the Engineer of Work and is on file in the Office of the Director of Public Works of the City of Monterey Park.

PART D: METHOD OF APORTIONMENT OF ASSESSMENT

This part describes the method of apportionment of assessments, based upon each parcel's land use classification within the District in proportion to the estimated special benefits received.

PART E: DISTRICT ASSESSMENT ROLL

This part contains the County Assessor's Parcel numbers, and the amount to be assessed upon the benefited lands within the District. The Assessment Roll is filed in the Office of the City Clerk of the City of Monterey Park and keyed to the records of the County Assessor, which are incorporated herein by reference.

PART A

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

The District provides for the operation, servicing, and maintenance of street trees, landscaping, and streetlighting, including but not limited to, personnel, electricity, utilities, materials, and contracting services as described below. Improvement plans are on file in the Office of the Director of Public Works of the City of Monterey Park.

Maintenance means the furnishing of services and materials for the ordinary and usual operation and servicing of the landscaping and public lighting facilities including repair, removal or replacement of all or part of any of the landscaping and public lighting facilities. Maintenance also means providing for the life, growth, health, and beauty of the landscaping, including cultivation, irrigation, trimming, spraying, fertilizing, treating for disease or injury, and the removal of trimmings, rubbish, debris, and other solid waste.

Servicing means the furnishing of water for the irrigation of the landscaping and the maintenance of any of the public lighting facilities or improvements and the furnishing of electric current or energy, gas, or other illuminating agent for the public lighting facilities, or for the lighting or operation of landscaping.

Street Trees and Landscaping
Landscaping, planting shrubbery and trees, irrigation systems, hardscapes, and fixtures in public rights-of way within the boundaries of the District.

Streetlighting
Poles, fixtures, bulbs, conduits, equipment including anchors, posts and pedestals, and metering devices, as required to provide safety lighting in public rights-of-way within the boundaries of the District.

PART B

ESTIMATE OF COST

The Act provides that the cost of operation, maintenance, and servicing of landscaping, lighting, and associated facilities can be recovered by the District. Incidental costs including administration of the District, engineering fees, legal fees and all other ancillary costs associated with the operation, maintenance, and servicing of the District can also be included.

The Act requires the City establish a special fund for the costs and revenues of the District. Funds generated by District assessments can be used only for the purposes stated in this Report. Contributions to the District from the City's General Fund may be made to reduce assessments, as City Council deems appropriate. Any balance or deficit remaining at the end of each fiscal year (June 30th) must be carried over to the next fiscal year.

The following table is a summary of the estimated costs and revenues by maintenance category for Fiscal Year 2025-26.

ESTIMATED COSTS AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025-26	
Estimated Costs	
Streetlighting Operations and Maintenance (O&M)	$776,736
Street and Facility Landscaping O&M	$1,233,018
Reserve Collection	$0
Total Estimated Costs:	**$2,009,754**
Estimated Revenues	
Portion of Assessments to fund Streetlighting O&M	$394,239
Portion of Assessments to fund Street and Facility Landscaping O&M	$625,828
Total Assessment Amount for Fiscal Year 2025-26	$1,020,067
City General Fund Contributions	$989,687
Total Estimated Revenues:	**$2,009,754**

PART C

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT DIAGRAM

The Assessment District Diagram is on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Monterey Park. The boundaries of the District are coterminous with Monterey Park City Limits. The lines and dimensions of each lot or parcel within the District are those lines and dimensions shown on the maps of the County Assessor, for the year when this Report was prepared.

PART D

METHOD OF APORTIONMENT OF ASSESSMENT

General

The Act permits the establishment of assessment districts by public agencies for the purpose of providing certain public improvements which include the operation, maintenance, and servicing of landscaping, lighting, and associated facilities.

Section 22573 of the Act requires that assessments must be levied according to benefit rather than according to assessed value. This Section states:

> *"The net amount to be assessed upon lands within an assessment district may be apportioned by any formula or method which fairly distributes the net amount among all assessable lots or parcels in proportion to the estimated benefit to be received by each such lot or parcel from the improvements."*

Benefit Determination

Special benefits from the public facilities operated and maintained by the District are received directly by all parcels within the City. The operation, maintenance, and servicing of streetlighting and landscaping is distributed throughout the District and is of direct and special benefit to all parcels within the District. Therefore, costs attributed to these benefits are spread to all parcels within the District in accordance with the Assessment Formula described below.

Special benefits include maintenance of street trees and landscaping on arterial streets, which are the main travel ways of the City. The primary benefits of street trees and landscaping on arterial streets are the improved safety and aesthetic appeal within the community. Streetlighting is also considered a special benefit since all parcels within the City access public streets with streetlights. The primary benefits of streetlights are convenience, safety, security, and protection of property, property improvements, and persons. Facilities that are unsafe or destroyed by the elements or vandalism decrease quality of life. Costs incurred by the City to administer these programs are also considered a citywide benefit.

Assessment Formula

Costs attributed to the special benefits described above are spread to all parcels within the District based on Equivalent Dwelling Units (EDUs) by taking into consideration land use and parcel size as follows:

Single-Family Residential

The single-family residential parcel has been selected as the basic unit for calculation of the benefit assessments. Parcels developed for single family residential uses, including condominiums, are assessed one (1) EDU.

Multi-Family Residential
Multi-family residential uses are given a factor of 0.85 EDUs per dwelling unit. Based on data from representative cities in urban Southern California, the multi-residential factor of 85 percent is determined by the statistical proportion of relative trip generation from various types of residential uses, in combination with population density per unit.

Mobile Home
Parcels designated for mobile home park uses are assigned 0.50 EDUs per unit.

Commercial/Industrial
In converting improved non-residential properties to EDUs, the factor used is the typical lot size for single-family residential parcels, which is 6,000 square feet, or 7.26 dwelling units per acre.

Commercial/Industrial parcels will be assessed 7.26 EDUs for each acre, or any portion thereof up to five (5) acres and 0.73 EDUs for every additional acre or portion thereof above five acres. This lower EDU factor is based upon the fact that many of the larger commercial/industrial developments contain internal street systems and provide their own streetlighting. Commercial/Industrial parcels will be assessed a minimum of one (1) EDU.

Vacant Commercial/Industrial
Parcels which are not zoned for residential use, and which do not have structures on the parcels, are assessed based upon the acreage of the parcel. These parcels will be assessed at 50 percent of the rate of improved Commercial/Industrial property. Vacant commercial/industrial parcels will be assessed a minimum of 0.50 EDUs.

Vacant Residential
Vacant Residential property is described as parcels with no improved dwelling structures. These properties receive benefits based on their land, as this is the basis of their value. The land value portion of residential property in Monterey Park is about 50 percent. Parcels defined as single-family residential parcels, which do not have structures on the parcels are therefore assessed at 50 percent of a single-family residential parcel. Therefore, vacant single-family residential parcels will be assessed at 0.50 EDUs per parcel. Parcels defined as vacant multi-family residential will be assessed at 50 percent of the rate for vacant Commercial/Industrial property. Therefore, vacant multi-family residential parcels will be assessed a minimum of 0.25 EDUs.

Institutional
Institutional parcels are defined as those used for private schools, lodge halls, convalescent hospitals, and other similar uses. These parcels will be assessed at the same rate as improved commercial/industrial property.

Utility
Parcels owned by private utility companies will be assessed at the same rate as improved commercial/industrial property based upon comparable land use for the property. Utility rights of way will be exempt from assessments.

Exempt
Parcels of land defined in the County Assessor's records as being exempt from property taxes will be exempt from District assessments. This includes all publicly owned property in performance of a public function, easements and public utility rights-of-way, and common areas.

Maximum and Proposed Assessment Rate for Fiscal Year 2025-26
The maximum annual assessment rate for the District is **$40.97 per EDU**, which has not been increased since 1996. There is no increase proposed for Fiscal Year 2025-26 and the City is proposing to levy District assessments at the maximum assessment rate. The total anticipated assessment amount for Fiscal Year 2025-26 is **$1,020,067**.

PART E

DISTRICT ASSESSMENT ROLL

Parcel identification for each lot or parcel within the District, shall be as shown on the County assessor parcel maps and/or the County secured property tax roll for the year in which this Report is prepared. A listing of parcels to be assessed within the District along with the proposed assessment amount is on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Monterey Park.

Upon approval of this Report, and confirmation of the proposed assessments, the assessment information will be submitted to the County Auditor/Controller and included on the property tax roll for Fiscal Year 2025-26. If the parcels within the District and referenced in this Report, are re-numbered, re-apportioned, or changed by the County Assessor's Office after approval of this Report, the new parcel along with the appropriate assessment amount will be submitted to the County Auditor/Controller. If the parcel change made by the County includes a parcel split, parcel merger, or change in tax status, the assessment amount submitted on the new parcels will be based on the Method of Apportionment described in Part D of this Report.

The total proposed assessment for Fiscal Year 2025-26 is **$1,020,067** as summarized in Appendix A of this Report.

APPENDIX A

INVENTORY OF PARCELS

FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025-26

Land Use	No. of Parcels	Residential Units	Acres	EDUs	Assessment Amount
Single-Family Residential	13,831	13,831	N/a	13,831.00	$566,656.07
Vacant Single-Family Residential	119	2	N/A	59.50	$2,438.31
Multi-Family Residential	1,431	6,893	N/A	5,859.05	$240,045.38
Vacant Multi-Family Residential	2	N/A	0.871	1.58	$64.74
Mobile Homes	2	25	N/A	12.50	$512.13
Commercial/Industrial	936	N/A	515.307	3,718.34	$152,340.52
Vacant Commercial/Industrial	40	N/A	222.956	289.01	$11,840.80
Institutional	50	N/A	40.112	291.72	$11,951.76
Utilities	58	N/A	199.127	835.17	$34,216.93
Exempt:					
a. Alhambra City School District	4			0.00	$0.00
b. Garvey School District	3			0.00	$0.00
c. L.A. City Community College	4			0.00	$0.00
d. L.A. County Flood Control District	4			0.00	$0.00
e. L.A. County	10			0.00	$0.00
f. L.A. Unified School District	2	N/A	N/A	0.00	$0.00
g. Metropolitan Water District	7			0.00	$0.00
h. Montebello Unified School District	2			0.00	$0.00
i. State of California	4			0.00	$0.00
j. City of Montebello	1			0.00	$0.00
k. City of Monterey Park	46			0.00	$0.00
l. Common Area	21			0.00	$0.00
Subtotal (a-l):	108	N/A	N/A	0.00	$0.00
Totals:	**16,577**	**20,751**	**978.373**	**24,897.87**	**$1,020,066.64**

City Council Staff Report

DATE: May 7, 2025

AGENDA ITEM NO: Consent Calendar - 3E

TO: The Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Scott Haberle, Interim Fire Chief

SUBJECT: Adoption of the City of Monterey Park's Updated Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

1. Adopting a resolution approving the City of Monterey Park's Updated Local Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
2. Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act):

The City reviewed the environmental impacts of the extension under the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code §§ 21000, et seq. "CEQA") and the regulations promulgated thereunder (14 Cal. Code of Regs. §§ 15000, et seq., the "CEQA Guidelines"). This activity concerns adoption of a policy document that does not contemplate any physical changes to the environment. Accordingly, this activity is exempt from further review.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

In 2000, the United States Congress adopted the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 as an amendment to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (the "Act") to authorize a program for pre-disaster mitigation efforts. The Act requires communities to develop, implement, and update hazard mitigation plans recognizing potential natural hazards and to identify and consider mitigation measures to reduce the risks associated with those hazards. The plan is a tool to aid in facility and infrastructure planning and improvements and is a requirement to qualify for federal hazard mitigation grants. The federal regulations require hazard mitigation plans to be updated every five years.

The City adopted a hazard mitigation plan in 2008 and has updated it at least once every five years. On March 1, 2025, the City's consultant for the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Emergency Planning Consultants ("EPC"), submitted an updated plan to California Governor's Office of Emergency Services ("Cal OES") for initial approval. Once Cal OES approved the plan, it was sent to FEMA, which issued an "approvable pending adoption" determination. The City is now required to adopt the plan before FEMA will issue a final letter of approval for the updated hazard mitigation plan. Accordingly, the

Interim Fire Chief recommends the City Council adopt the Updated Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

BACKGROUND:
The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan ("LHMP") process began in 2022 with assistance from Emergency Planning Consultants ("EPC") and the City's Hazard Mitigation Planning Team consisting of the Fire Chief, City Manager, Assistant City Manager, Police Chief, Librarian, Finance Director, Public Works Director, Community Development Director, Human Resources and Risk Management Director, Police Captain, Public Works Project Manager, Economic Development Manager and Water Operations Supervisor (the "Planning Team"). Five Planning Team meetings were held during the preparation of the LHMP. The Planning Team invited the public and stakeholders to participate in the planning process by participating in a survey, viewing an informational video on the planning process, and providing input on the second LHMP draft. The public and stakeholders were informed of the LHMP availability through several mediums including posting on the City's website.

Through the planning process, the Planning Team developed a Mitigation Actions Matrix that identifies desired and planned projects, including those from the existing City plans such as the General Plan and Capital Improvement Program, and reflects the following goals: (1) protect life and property, (2) enhance public awareness, (3) preserve natural systems, (4) encourage partnerships and implementation, and (5) strengthen emergency services. These goals were developed as part of the feedback received from the Planning Team meetings, as well as the comments received through the public input. The adoption of the LHMP will allow the City to seek mitigation grant funding when the opportunity becomes available. The LHMP will be a living document and will be reviewed by the Planning Team members on an annual basis to ensure the Mitigation Actions Matrix is implemented.

A final draft of the 2025 LHMP is included as part of the proposed resolution and a digital copy is available on the City's website.

2024-25 STRATEGIC PLAN GOAL:
The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update meets the strategic plan goal of maintaining, building and modernizing infrastructure and facilities to support the current and future needs of our city by ensuring the City has implemented mitigation measures for the safety of the larger community.

FISCAL IMPACT:
Costs to complete recommendations in the LHMP will be budgeted by the responsible departments through the budget process.

Respectfully submitted by:

Scott Haberle
Interim Fire Chief

Prepared by:

Rebecca Bojorquez
Principal Management Analyst

Reviewed by:

Martha Garcia
Finance Director

Approved by:

Inez Alvarez
City Manager

Reviewed by:

Justin A. Tamayo
Assistant City Attorney

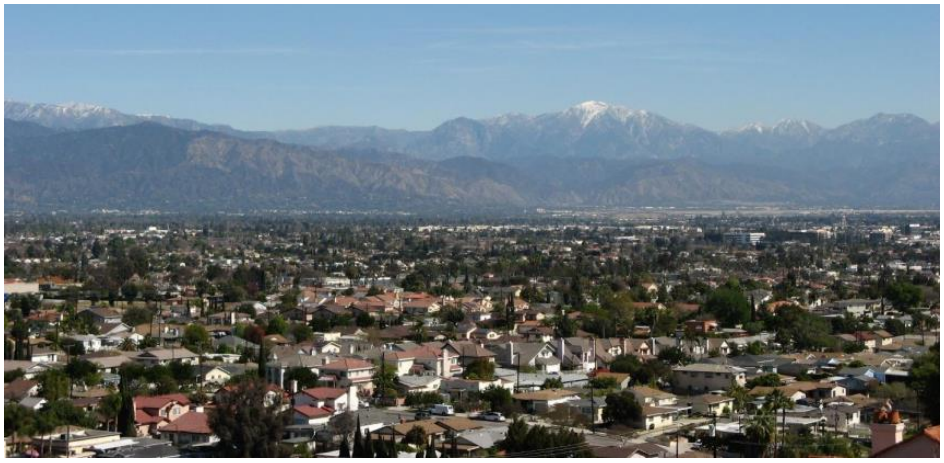
ATTACHMENTS:

1. City of Monterey Park Updated Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
2. Resolution

ATTACHMENT 1
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update







Credits

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-a.
Q: Does the plan document how the plan was prepared, including the schedule or time frame and activities that made up the plan's development, as well as who was involved? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1)) **A:** See **Hazard Mitigation Planning Team** below.

Hazard Mitigation Planning Team:

Name	*Department/Division*	*Position*
City of Monterey Park		
Chris Thompson, Chair	Fire Department	Fire Chief (former)
Robert Aguirre	Recreation and Community Services Department	Recreation and Community Services Director
Inez Alverez	City Manager's Office	City Manager
Beth Chow	Planning Division	Planning Manager
Diana Garcia	Library Department	Assistant City Manager
Martha Garcia	Management Services Division	Director of Management Services
Shawn Igoe	Public Works Department	Public Works Director
Gustavo Jimenez	Police Department	Police Captain
Ziad Mazboudi	Engineering Division	Interim Engineer Manager
George Noriega	Water Utility Division	Water Operations Supervisor
Jessica Serrano	Community Development Department	Director of Community Development (former)
Christine Tomikawa	Human Resource and Risk Management Department	Human Resources and Risk Management Director
Joseph Torres	Economic Development Department	Economic Development Manager
Scott Wiese	Police Department	Police Chief
Emergency Planning Consultants		
Carolyn J. Harshman	Emergency Planning Consultants	President/Principal Planner
Jill Caputi	Independent Contractor	Research and HAZUS Analyst

Acknowledgements

City of Monterey Park City Council

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

Point of Contact

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

Name and Position Title	Scott Haberle, Interim Fire Chief
Email	shaberle@montereypark.ca.gov
Mailing Address	320 W. Newmark Avenue, Monterey Park, CA 91754
Telephone Number	626-573-1333

Consulting Services

Emergency Planning Consultants

- ✓ Planning Director: Carolyn J. Harshman, MPA, CEM
- ✓ Planning Associate and Mapping Analyst: Jill Caputi, MS, CEM

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

Mapping

The maps in this plan were provided by the City of Monterey Park, County of Los Angeles, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), or were acquired from public Internet sources. Care was taken in the creation of the maps contained in this plan, however they are provided "as is". The City of Monterey Park cannot accept any responsibility for any errors, omissions or positional accuracy, and therefore, there are no warranties that accompany these products (the maps). Although information from land surveys may have been used in the creation of these products, in no way does this product represent or constitute a land survey. Users are cautioned to field-verify information on this product before making any decisions.

Mandated Content

In an effort to assist the readers and reviewers of this document, the jurisdiction has inserted "markers" emphasizing mandated content as identified in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law – 390). The following is a sample marker:

EXAMPLE

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-a.
Q Does the plan document how the plan was prepared, including the schedule or time frame and activities that made up the plan's development, as well as who was involved? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1)) **A:**

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CHAPTER 1: PLANNING PROCESS..... PAGE 8
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CHAPTER 3: RISK ASSESSMENT.....PAGE 52
CHAPTER 4: VULNERABILITY AND IMPACTS ASSESSMENT .....PAGE 90
CHAPTER 5: MITIGATION STRATEGIES.....PAGE 131
CHAPTER 6: PLAN MAINTENANCE.....PAGE 153
CHAPTER 7: PLAN REVIEW, ADOPTION AND APPROVAL.....PAGE 159

ATTACHMENTS.....PAGE 160

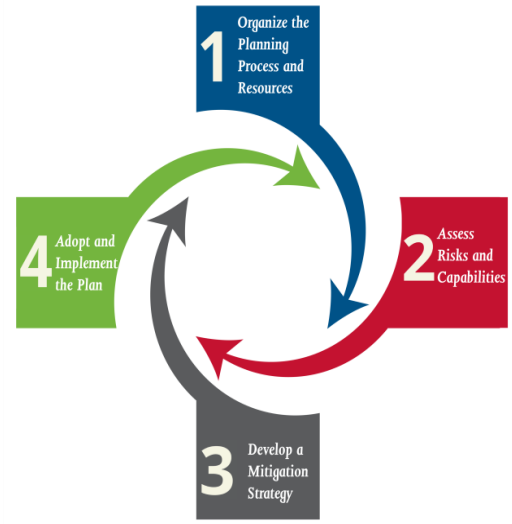
Executive Summary

Hazard Mitigation Plans (HMP) are strategic frameworks designed to reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. The primary goal of the HMP is to identify potential hazards, assess their risks, and implement long-term strategies to mitigate their effects on a community. This comprehensive plan involves a systematic process of identifying hazards, evaluating vulnerabilities, and developing actions to minimize the damage and disruption caused by natural hazard events.

Before we go into the details of the planning process, it's important to define hazard mitigation as actions taken to minimize or eliminate threats associated with hazards.

In 2019, the National Institute of Building Sciences issued an update to its landmark report "Natural Hazard Mitigation Saves". The study analyzed the benefit cost ratio of a range of mitigation activities including mitigation planning and building retrofits. The findings revealed a dramatic return on investment. For mitigation activities, every dollar spent yielded a six dollar return on avoided losses in the future. For building retrofits, every dollar spent yielded a four dollar return on avoided losses in the future.



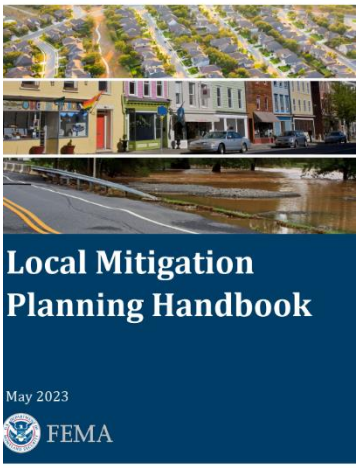


FEMA's mitigation website recommends 4 steps in the overall planning process: Step #1 is to organize the planning process and resources which includes creation of a Planning Team to assist with research and writing as well as the development of a Community Outreach Strategy. Step #2 is to assess risks and capabilities including a Risk and Vulnerability Assessment as well as a review of the city's capability to respond and recover from a major disaster. Step #3 is to develop a Mitigation Strategy which includes a comprehensive list of mitigation actions and projects. Step #4 is to Adopt and Implement the Plan which includes a formal review by Cal OES and FEMA and adoption by the City Council.

The tool used to judge the adequacy of a plan is referred to as the Plan Review Tool (PRT). Within the PRT, the plan requirements are divided into elements including planning process, hazard identification and Risk Assessment, mitigation strategy, plan maintenance, plan update, plan adoption, high hazard potential dams.

The City of Monterey Park's plan is displayed in seven chapters: planning process, community profile, risk assessment, vulnerability and impacts assessment, mitigation strategy, plan maintenance, and plan review-adoption-approval. The chapters on risk, vulnerability and impacts focus on hazard events posing the greatest threat to the community. The chapter on mitigation strategy identifies current and future policies and projects to minimize or eliminate threats associated with the prioritized hazards including earthquake, wildfire, and urban flooding.

Monterey Park's geographical setting, climate, demographic trends, economic conditions, transportation infrastructure, community assets, and efforts to address climate change were taken into consideration during the planning and writing of the hazard mitigation plan. The city primarily serves as a residential suburb with low-density housing and supporting commercial developments. Garfield Medical Center is the largest employer in the city followed by Southern California Gas Company, Costco Wholesale, Monterey Park Hospital, and Home Depot.



The development of the plan was guided by FEMA's 2023 Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide and 2023 Local Mitigation Planning Handbook. These documents contain updated official policy on and interpretation of applicable statues and mitigation planning regulations in 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 201, more commonly referred to as the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. FEMA is the sole entity allowed to approve a mitigation plan.

In developing the HMP, a Planning Team was formed to undertake a detailed analysis of the community's unique risks and challenges. The Team included department representatives from Fire, Recreation and Community Services, City Manager's Office, Planning, Library, Management Services, Public Works, Police, Engineering, Water Utility, Community Development, Human Resource and Risk Management, and Economic Development. The Team met a total of five times with the consultant and contributed to the Initial Draft Plan. In addition to the planning document itself, the Team developed and was actively involved in an aggressive community outreach strategy. As pointed out in the plan, people are the most important asset in need of protection.

The planning process involved collaboration among adjoining local governments and special districts, businesses organization, residents, and other stakeholders to gather data, assess vulnerabilities, and prioritize mitigation actions. The process ensured that the community is better prepared to respond to and recover from disasters, while enhancing overall resilience.

The risk, vulnerability, and impacts assessment involved a comprehensive evaluation of the hazard events that could result in significant damage or loss of life. The assessment process involved four key steps: identifying hazards, profiling hazard events, inventory of assets, and estimation of potential human and economic losses.

Overall, the assessment underscored the importance of understanding and preparing for various hazards to mitigate their impact on the community's people, structures, economy, and valued resources. This comprehensive approach ensures that Monterey Park will be better equipped to handle potential emergencies and protect its residents and businesses from future hazard events. Additionally, the assessment discusses social vulnerability populations and underserved communities in Monterey Park. Studies on this topic commonly identify six categories as indicators of social vulnerability: socioeconomic status, age, gender, race and ethnicity, English language proficiency and medical issues and disability. These are the factors chosen by the Planning Team for consideration in the plan.

According to the 2020 Census, there are 13,029 individuals over the age of 65 and 10,438 individuals under the age of 18 living in Monterey Park. The census tracts in the central and western boundaries of Monterey Park have a higher percentage of their population older than 65. Monterey Park is a diverse community characterized by a rich racial and ethnic profile. The

largest group is Asian, primarily of Chinese descent, but the city also includes significant populations of Filipino, Vietnamese, Korean, and Indian residents. Hispanic or Latino individuals comprise a substantial portion of the population, with Mexican and Central American heritage being the most prominent.

The ability to communicate with others during a disaster is imperative for residents to be able to take the necessary precautions related to the disaster. When individuals do not speak the language in which emergency information is presented, it can negatively influence the individual's ability to comprehend the situation and take appropriate action. According to data provided by the ESRI Business Analyst at Risk Population infographic roughly 8% of the population in Monterey Park speak a language other than English and do not speak English. Asian-Pacific Island language and Spanish are the two most common language groups spoken in Monterey Park. Roughly 830 people speak Spanish and little to no English. Roughly 30 people speak an Asian-Pacific Island language and little to no English.

Throughout the entire planning process, the Planning Team kept the public and stakeholders informed of the Team's progress and opportunities to provide input. These outreach activities began with the City Council in 2022, followed by press releases, social media postings, solicitations to participate in a public opinion survey, posting of a hazard mitigation overview video, and briefings at public forums.

The next step of the plan will be a formal review by Cal OES and FEMA capped by FEMA's issuance of Approvable Pending Adoption. Once the plan is adopted by the City Council, FEMA will issue a Letter of Approval which will grant the city's eligibility for mitigation-related grants for a period of five years. The Planning Team will immediately begin the process of plan implementation which will continue with the tradition of sharing and incorporating input from the public and stakeholders.

Chapter 1: Planning Process and Resources

Introduction

This Hazard Mitigation Plan (Mitigation Plan) was prepared in response to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). DMA 2000 (also known as Public Law 106-390) since 2005 has required state and local governments (including special districts and joint powers authorities) to prepare mitigation plans to document their mitigation planning process, and identify hazards, potential losses, mitigation needs, goals, and strategies. This type of planning supplements the city's comprehensive land use planning and emergency management planning programs. The city's most recent Hazard Mitigation Plan was approved by FEMA in 2008. Once adopted by the City Council and approved by FEMA, the Plan will ensure eligibility for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and other mitigation-related funding.

DMA 2000 was designed to establish a national program for pre-disaster mitigation, streamline disaster relief at the federal and state levels, and control federal disaster assistance costs. Congress believed these requirements would produce the following benefits:

- ✓ Reduce loss of life and property, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster costs.
- ✓ Prioritize hazard mitigation at the local level with increased emphasis on planning and public involvement, assessing risks, implementing loss reduction measures, and ensuring critical facilities/services survive a disaster.
- ✓ Promote education and economic incentives to form community-based partnerships and leverage non-federal resources to commit to and implement long-term hazard mitigation activities.

FEMA's 2023 Local Mitigation Planning Handbook includes the following definitions:

Hazard Mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from hazards.

Mitigation Planning is a community-driven process to help state, local, tribal and territorial governments plan for hazard risk. By planning for risk and setting a strategy for action, governments can reduce the negative impacts of future disasters.

Community Resilience is a community's ability to prepare for anticipated hazards, adapt to changing conditions and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions. Activities such as disaster preparedness (which includes prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery) and reducing community stressors (the underlying social, economic and environmental conditions that can weaken a community) are key steps to resilience.

Community Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. The integrated network of assets, services and capabilities that make up community lifelines are used day-to-day to support recurring needs. Lifelines enable the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and are essential to human health and safety or economic security, as described in the National Response Framework, 4th Edition (October 28, 2019).

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

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

A: See **Authority** below.

Authority

Federal Authority

The city is not required to prepare a Mitigation Plan, but state and federal regulations encourage it with financial incentives. The federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act, amended by the Disaster Management Act of 2000, creates a federal framework for local hazard mitigation planning. It states that jurisdictions that wish to be eligible for federal hazard mitigation grant funding must prepare a hazard mitigation plan that meets a certain set of guidelines and submit this plan to FEMA for review and approval. The following regulations and guidelines apply to this plan:

Federal Laws

• Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as amended.

Federal Regulations

• 44 CFR Part 201 Mitigation Planning.

• 44 CFR, Part 60, Subpart A, including § 60.3 Floodplain management criteria for flood-prone areas.

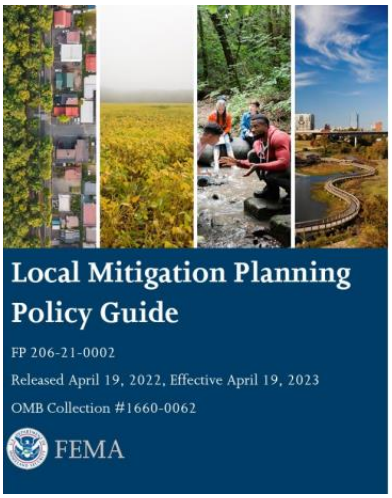
• 44 CFR Part 77 Flood Mitigation Grants.

• 44 CFR Part 206 Subpart N. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

Federal Guidance

• FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide, April 19, 2023.

• FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, May 2023



State Authority

California Government Code Sections 8685.9 and 65302.6

California Government Code Section 8685.9 (also known as Assembly Bill 2140) limits the State of California's share of disaster relief funds paid out to local governments to 75 percent of the funds not paid for by federal disaster relief efforts unless the jurisdiction has adopted a valid hazard mitigation plan consistent with the Disaster Management Act of 2000 and has incorporated the hazard mitigation plan into the jurisdiction's general plan. In these cases, the State may cover more than 75 percent of the remaining disaster relief costs.

All cities and counties in California must prepare a General Plan, including a Safety Element that addresses various hazard conditions and other public safety issues. The Element may be a stand-alone chapter or incorporated into another section, as the community wishes. California Government Code Section 65302.6 indicates that a community may adopt a mitigation plan into its Safety Element if the mitigation plan meets applicable state requirements. This allows communities to use the mitigation plan to satisfy state requirements for Safety Elements. As the General Plan is an overarching long-term plan for community growth and development, incorporating the mitigation plan into it creates a stronger mechanism for implementing the mitigation plan.

California Government Code Section 65302 (G)(4)
California Government Code Section 65302 (g)(4), also known as Senate Bill (SB) 379, requires that the General Plan Safety Element address the hazards created or exacerbated by climate change. The Element must identify how climate change is expected to affect hazard conditions in the community and include measures to adapt and be more resilient to these anticipated changes. Because the mitigation plan can be incorporated into the Safety Element, including these items in the mitigation plan can satisfy the state requirement. SB 379 requires that climate change be addressed in the Safety Element when the mitigation plan is updated after January 1, 2017, for communities that already have a mitigation plan, or by January 1, 2022, for communities without a FEMA-approved mitigation plan.

Passed in 2006, Assembly Bill No. 2140 (AB 2140) allows California counties and cities to be considered for additional state cost-share on eligible Public Assistance projects by adopting their current, FEMA-approved local hazard mitigation plans (LHMPs) into the Safety Element of their General Plan. This adoption, along with other requirements, makes the county or city eligible to be considered for part or all of its local-share costs on eligible Public Assistance projects to be provided by the state through the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA).

AB 2140 compliance is not a requirement; however, if the city is compliant, it is eligible to be considered for up to an additional 6.25% local share to be funded by the state, essentially covering the entire local-share cost for eligible Public Assistance projects in the future. It's important to note that AB 2140 compliance expires when the 2018 HMP expired and in order to continue compliance, the City of Monterey must re-adopt the 2024 HMP itself and adopt the HMP into the General Plan Safety Element when the HMP is updated. Each time, the jurisdiction must provide the necessary documentation when seeking AB 2140 compliance – e.g. resolution(s) and direction to the appropriate section(s) of the General Plan Safety Element.

In order to issue a letter of AB 2140 compliance, Cal OES will review and verify that Monterey Park has performed the following:

- ✓ Has a current, FEMA-approved or approvable pending adoption (APA) HMP.
- ✓ Formally adopted the LHMP via resolution.
- ✓ Formally adopted the most current, approved HMP into the General Plan Safety Element via resolution.
- ✓ Included language within the General Plan Safety Element that references the HMP.
- ✓ Included a web link, appendix, or language within the Safety Element that directs the public to the most current, approved HMP in its entirety.
- ✓ E-mailed the link to the updated General Plan Safety Element web page along with the signed, adoption resolution(s) to the Cal OES AB 2140 inbox ab2140@caloes.ca.gov for review and approval.

In closing, the Monterey Park 2025 HMP is consistent with current standards and regulations, as outlined by the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and FEMA. It uses the best available science, and its mitigation actions/strategies reflect best practices and community values. It meets the requirements of current state and federal guidelines and makes the city eligible for all appropriate benefits under state and federal law and practices. Note that while FEMA is responsible for reviewing and approving this mitigation plan, and Cal OES is responsible for conducting a preliminary review, it does not grant FEMA or Cal OES any increased role in the governance of the city or authorize either agency to take any specific action in the community.

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

Q: Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1))

A: See **Graphic 1.1** below.

Planning Approach

Graphic 1.1: Planning Approach
Source: FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Planning Website



The four-step planning approach outlined on FEMA's Hazard Mitigation website is the process used by the Planning Team during the plan update.

Step 1: Organize the Planning Process and Resources
At the start, a state, local, tribal nation, or territorial government should focus on assembling the resources needed for a successful mitigation planning process. This includes securing technical expertise, defining the planning area, and identifying key individuals, agencies, neighboring jurisdictions, businesses, and/or other stakeholders to participate in the process. The planning process for local governments and tribal nations must include opportunities for the public to comment on the plan.

Step 2: Assess Risks and Capabilities
Next, the state, local, tribal nation, or territorial government needs to identify the characteristics and potential consequences of hazards. It is important to understand what geographic areas the hazards might impact and how people, property, or other assets might be vulnerable. The four basic components of a risk assessment are:

- Hazard identification
- Profiling of hazard events
- Inventory of assets
- Estimation of potential human and economic losses based on the exposure and vulnerability of people, buildings, and infrastructure

Step 3: Develop a Mitigation Strategy
The state, local, tribal nation, or territorial government then sets priorities and develops long-term strategies for avoiding or minimizing the undesired effects of disasters. The strategy is based on an assessment of the unique set of regulatory, administrative, and financial capabilities to undertake mitigation. The mitigation strategy also includes a description of how the mitigation actions will be implemented and administered.

Step 4: Adopt and Implement the Plan
Once FEMA has received proof of adoption from the governing body, the plan will be approved by FEMA. Next, the state, local, tribal nation, or territorial government can bring the mitigation

plan to life in a variety of ways, ranging from implementing specific mitigation actions to changing aspects of day-to-day organizational operations. To ensure success, the plan must remain a relevant, living document through routine maintenance. The state, local, tribal nation needs to conduct periodic evaluations to assess changing risks and priorities and make revisions as needed.

Q&A | ELEMENT C: Mitigation Strategy | C2-a.
Q: Does the plan contain a narrative description or a table/list of their participation activities? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii)) **A:** See **NFIP Participation** below.

National Flood Insurance Program

Established in 1968, the NFIP provides federally backed flood insurance to homeowners, renters, and businesses in communities that adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage.

NFIP Participation

The City of Monterey Park has participated in NFIP since November 30, 1979. According to the City, Monterey Park is designated a No Specific Flood Hazard Area (NSFHA). The City Engineer is designated as floodplain administrator.

According to the City's website:

> *Monterey Park is a map-rescinded community. This means that the community has no special flood hazard areas and a flood map for the community has not been published. The city's Community Number is 065047. The city's current effective map is designated No Specific Flood Hazard Area (NSFHA). Although it may not be subject to the 100-year flood, floods of greater magnitude could occur here. In addition, certain structures may be damaged by local drainage problems. The flood zone rating for the entire community is Zone X, for flood insurance rating purposes*.

The City does not maintain a floodplain ordinance. Justification for not maintaining an ordinance (and the substantial improvement and substantial language requirements) is located in the **Attachment: Floodplain Related Documents**.

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

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-c.
Q: Does the Plan address NFIP-insured structures within each jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii)) **A:** See **Repetitive Loss Properties/Severe Repetitive Loss Properties** below.

Repetitive Loss Properties and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

Repetitive Loss Properties (RLPs) and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (SRLPs) are most susceptible to flood damage; therefore, they have been the focus of flood hazard mitigation programs. Unlike a countywide program, the Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) for repetitive

loss properties involves highly diversified property profiles, drainage issues, and property owner's interest. It also requires public involvement processes unique to each RLP area. The objective of an FMP is to provide specific potential mitigation measures and activities to best address the problems and needs of communities with repetitive loss properties. According to FEMA resources, none of the properties within the City of Monterey Park are designated as Repetitive Loss Property (RLPs) or Severe Loss Property (SLPs).

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-a.
Q: Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1)) **A:** See **Planning Area, Table 1.1, Table 1.2, Table 1.3, Table 1.4** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-b.
Q: Does the plan list the jurisdiction(s) participating in the plan that seek approval, and describe how they participated in the planning process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1)) **A:** See **Planning Process** below.

Planning Process

Planning Area

Initial considerations included agreeing that the boundary of the City of Monterey Park constitutes the planning area and the City government itself served as what FEMA refers to as the "planning participant." Therefore, this is a single-jurisdiction plan.

Organizing Resources

In the guidance documents, FEMA suggests that critical resources to the planning process are the city's partners, data resources, plans and studies, and technical assistance. The planning process is powered by city staff, the public, and stakeholders.

Data resources, plans, and studies are discussed later in this Chapter under **Using Existing Data**. Also, the city utilized FEMA's HAZUS loss projection software for 3 scenario earthquakes. See the Risk Assessment – Earthquake Profile for HAZUS mapping and report.

The city's capabilities to support mitigation activities are discussed in this Chapter under **Capability Assessment**.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A2-a.
Q: Does the plan identify all stakeholders involved or given an opportunity to be involved in the planning process, and how each stakeholder was presented with this opportunity? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(2)) **A:** See **Table 1.1** below.

Planning Team

Throughout the entire planning process, the departments represented on the Planning Team served as stakeholders while also making a concerted effort to gather input and ideas from other stakeholders and the public. Additionally, special attention during the hazard research and

mapping analysis was given to climate vulnerability and impacts on underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations.

Stakeholders (as defined previously) were informed via email of the planning process and availability of the First Draft Plan. A later email was sent to stakeholders announcing the posting of the Hazard Mitigation Overview Video and Survey. For stakeholders with unknown email addresses, the notifications were sent through the mail.

The city's Hazard Mitigation Planning Team was the core group of people responsible for:

- Developing and reviewing drafts of the plan
- Informing the risk assessment
- Developing the mitigation goals and strategy
- Submitting the plan for local adoption
- Promoting the project through various community outreach venues

Monterey Park chose to build a Planning Team from city department and division staff with expertise about the community's assets as defined by FEMA to include people, structures (including community lifelines), economy, and other assets. Other assets include natural, historic, and cultural resources as well as activities bringing value to the community. The table below aligns the represented departments and divisions with the assets:

Table 1.1: Planning Team Technical Expertise

City of Monterey Park Departments & Divisions	**Assets**				
	People	Structures	Community Lifelines	Economy	Other Assets
City Manager's Office	X	X	X	X	X
Community Development Department	X	X	X	X	X
Economic Development	X			X	
Engineering		X	X		
Fire	X	X	X		
Human Resource and Risk Management	X				X
Library	X				X
Management Services	X			X	X
Planning	X	X			X
Police	X		X		X
Public Works		X	X		
Water Utility	X	X	X		

The Planning Team worked with Emergency Planning Consultants to create the updated plan. Planning Team members were sent email invitations on November 14, 2022, announcing the purpose of the Team and overall schedule. The department and division representatives on the Planning Team served as active stakeholders and contributors to the plan's update. Throughout the plan development process, the Team confirmed the planning approach, drafted and reviewed content, made revisions, and engaged members of the public. As indicated below, the meetings were designed to maximize contributions from the Team. Insights, opinions, and facts were gathered ranging from hazard history and rankings, capabilities, ongoing and future mitigation activities, and opportunities to engage the public through existing venues and meetings.

Planning Team members participated in a total of 5 Planning Team meetings.

- Planning Team Meeting #1 was facilitated by the consultant who provided an overview of hazard mitigation planning and an initial hazard assessment. The meeting included a PowerPoint with hazard-related information from the City's General Plan and earthquake simulation videos. Also, the Planning Team identified the hazards to be included in the HMP and completed the Calculated Priority Risk Index for those hazards. Introduced the requirements for community outreach and began discussions on existing venues including City Council, Commission meetings, Senior Center events, and scheduled street fairs. Also discussed desire for a Survey Monkey is gather information on knowledge of hazards and levels of preparedness.

- Planning Team Meeting #2 was facilitated by the consultant who introduced the HAZUS maps and reports. Also, a PowerPoint was shared with the Planning Team on the categories of mitigation activities. A scoring system was shared with the Team for ranking "priority, benefit, and cost". The consultant led the Team through the 2008 Mitigation Action Items to capture updates and status. Consultant also shared draft of the "Capability Assessment" which was gathered from the city's website and budget. Additionally, the draft "Hazard Proximity to Critical Facilities" table was shared showing the hazard ratings for each facility. The consultant requested assistance on gathering information for each facility including number of buildings, staff assigned, property value, and content value.

- Planning Team Meeting #3 was facilitated by the consultant who shared the updated Mitigation Actions Matrix in advance of the meeting. The Planning Team continued in its update to the 2008 action items. Also, the consultant shared policies and actions out of the City's Capital Improvement Program and General Plan Safety Element relating to hazard mitigation. The Planning Team selected the policies and actions they wanted included in the 2024 Mitigation Actions Matrix.

- Planning Team Meeting #4 was facilitated by the consultant who shared an overview of FEMA's "new rules". The focus of the discussion was on the new mandates for a more robust community outreach. Sample surveys and social media postings were shared and discussed. The Team agreed to post a hazard mitigation overview video and survey including information about socially vulnerable populations and local hazards.

- Planning Team Meeting #5 was facilitated by the consultant who shared an advance copy of the Initial Draft Plan. The Team was encouraged to read the entire document in advance of the meeting – particularly the Mitigation Action Matrix items assigned to their own department. The consultant encouraged comments, corrections, and overall thoughts on the document. The Team was assured that information gathered would be reflected in the First Draft Plan which would be made available to the public and stakeholders during the community outreach process.

Table 1.2: Planning Team Level of Participation

Name	Research and Writing of Plan	Planning Team Meeting 1: November 28, 2022	Planning Team Meeting 2: December 12, 2022	Planning Team Meeting 3: January 9, 2023	Planning Team Meeting 4: March 6, 2023	Planning Team Meeting 5: June 26, 2023	Planning Team Comment on Initial Draft Plan	Distribute First Draft Plan, Survey, and Video to Public and Stakeholders	Incorporate Input from Public and Stakeholders into Second Draft Plan	Submit Second Draft Plan to Cal OES/FEMA for Approvable Pending Adoption	Post Final Draft Plan in Advance of City Council Meeting	Present Final Draft Plan to City Council at Public Meeting for Plan Adoption	Submit Proof of Adoption to FEMA for Final Approval	Incorporate FEMA Approval into Final Plan
Planning Team														
Chris Thompson, Chair	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Robert Aguirre	X	X	X	X		X	X							
Inez Alverez	X	X	X	X	X									
Tony Antich					X									
Ron Bow	X	X	X		X									
Beth Chow					X	X	X							
Diana Garcia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Martha Garcia	X	X	X	X		X	X							
Matt Hallock	X	X	X		X	X	X							
Shawn Igoe	X	X	X	X	X									
Gustavo Jimenez	X	X	X	X	X									
Ziad Mazboudi	X		X	X	X									
George Noriega						X	X							
Jessica Serrano	X	X	X	X		X	X							
Christine Tomikawa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Joseph Torres	X	X	X	X	X									
Scott Wiese	X	X												
Emergency Planning Consultants														
Carolyn Harshman	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X				
Jill Caputi	X													

Table 1.3: Project Timeline

Tasks	October 2022	November	December	January 2023	February	March	April-May	June	July-August	September	October	November-December	January – June 2024	July	August-October	November	December	January 2025	February	March
Research																				
Research for Risk Assessment and HAZUS	X	X																		
Plan Writing																				
Initial Draft, First Draft, Second Draft, Final Draft, Final	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											
Planning Team Meetings																				
Meeting #1 HMP Overview and Initial Hazard Assessment		X																		
Meeting #2 Develop Mitigation Action Items			X																	
Meeting #3 Develop Mitigation Action Items				X																
Meeting #4 Discuss Changes in FEMA Regulations						X														
Meeting #5 Review Initial Draft Plan								X												
Community Outreach																				
First Outreach - Seek Public and Stakeholder Input to First Draft Plan										X	X									
Second Outreach – Seek Public and Stakeholder Input to Survey and Video.														X						
Approval and Adoption of Plan																				
Submit Second Draft Plan to Cal OES and FEMA. Complete Mandated Revisions.																X	X	X	X	
Receive FEMA's Approvable Pending Adoption																				
Post and Participate in City Council Meeting to Adopt the Final Draft Plan, Submit Proof of Adoption to FEMA																				
Receive FEMA Final Approval																				
Incorporate FEMA Final Approval into Final Plan																				

Plan Writing

An Initial Draft Plan was prepared by the consultant with considerable input from the Planning Team during the Planning Team Meetings. The Initial Draft Plan was distributed in advance of the fifth meeting of the Planning Team. The day of the meeting, the consultant facilitated a discussion of the Initial Draft Plan while soliciting input, corrections, and other suggestions from the Planning Team.

With amendments gathered from Planning Team Meeting #5, the First Draft Plan was ready for notice and distribution to the public and stakeholders. The first community outreach took place in September 2023 with the sharing of the First Draft Plan. The Planning Team wanted to ensure gathering as many perspectives as possible. Also, sharing and gathering input served as an excellent means to enlist local champions interested in mitigation opportunities regarding their own homes and businesses. No input was received on the First Draft Plan from the public or stakeholders. A second community outreach took place in July 2024 with the posting of a hazard mitigation overview video and survey. No views were tracked on the video and no responses were received on the survey.

After documenting the input gathered on the First Draft Plan and the outreach activities, the Second Draft Plan was ready for submission to Cal OES and FEMA along with a request for a formal review and a determination of “approvable pending adoption”. Throughout the formal review process, the Planning Team and consultant completed amendments to the Plan as mandated by Cal OES and FEMA.

Upon receipt of FEMA’s Approvable Pending Adoption notice, the Final Draft Plan will be posted in advance of Monterey Park’s City Council public meeting. The public and stakeholders will be informed of the City Council meeting through email and social media. The purpose of the meeting will be to provide a public forum where additional comments can be gathered from the Council and attendees. The public meeting will include a presentation of a staff report and PowerPoint outlining the planning process and benefits of hazard mitigation. Staff will request an adoption from the City Council, proof of adoption will be forwarded to FEMA along with a request for a Letter of Approval.

A summary of the plan writing, approval, adoption and implementation is below in **Table 1.4**.

Table 1.4: Summary of Plan Writing, Adoption, Approval, and Implementation

PLAN WRITING, ADOPTION, APPROVAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION				
Plan Writing (Initial Draft Plan & First Draft Plan)	**Plan Formal Review (Second Draft Plan)**	**Plan Adoption Phase (Final Draft Plan)**	**Plan Approval Phase (Final Plan)**	**Plan Implementation Phase**
• Based on research and input gathered during Planning Team meetings, consultant prepared the Initial Draft Plan • Input to the Initial Draft Plan from the Planning Team meeting #5 incorporated into the First Draft Plan • Public and stakeholders invited to provide input to the First Draft Plan via mail, email, web posting, and social media • Second community outreach included survey and video. • All input from the public and stakeholders incorporated into the Second Draft Plan	• Second Draft Plan was sent to Cal OES for formal review • Consultant and Planning Team is addressing revisions mandated by Cal OES • Cal OES will forward the Plan to FEMA for review • When deemed acceptable, FEMA will issue Approvable Pending Adoption	• Will post public notice of City Council meeting along with the access to the Final Draft Plan • Final Draft Plan will be distributed to City Council in advance of meeting • Staff will present Final Draft Plan to City Council along with resolution for adoption • Staff will request an adoption from the City Council	• Will submit proof of adoption to FEMA with request for final approval • Will receive FEMA Letter of Approval • Will incorporate FEMA approval and City Council resolution into the Final Plan	• Will conduct annual Planning Team implementation meetings • Will integrate mitigation action items into budget and other funding and strategic documents

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

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

A: See **Stakeholder Outreach, Stakeholder Opportunities for Input by Category, Table 1.5, Table 1.6** below.

Stakeholder Outreach

The planning process was powered by City staff, the public and stakeholders from across the private, public and non-governmental sectors. These resources were needed to assist with technical expertise, historical knowledge, and to provide insights into hazards and mitigation strategies. Below, the stakeholder categories are defined as in the Handbook. As they apply to Monterey Park, the specific engagements are indicated in *italics*:

Stakeholder Opportunities for Input by Category

- **Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation activities**. Examples include public works, emergency management, local floodplain administration and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) departments.
  Planning Team invitations were sent to applicable City departments. The invitation included an overview of the role of the Team and the time requirements of 5 meetings as well as reviewing the Initial Draft Plan. Team members were engaged in a discussion on a community outreach strategy including posting a hazard mitigation video, survey, and First Draft Plan once available. Also, they were encouraged to attend public forums including the City Council adoption meeting.
- **Agencies that have the Authority to Regulate Development**. Examples include zoning, planning, community and economic development departments, building officials, planning commission, and other elected officials.
  Planning Team invitations were sent to applicable City departments. The Planning Commission, and City Council were informed of the planning process through the community outreach activities including viewing the video and participating in the survey as well as providing input to the First Draft Plan. The same entities were also invited to provide input prior to the City Council adoption meeting.
- **Neighboring Communities**. Examples include adjacent local governments, including special districts, such as those that are affected by similar hazard events or may share a mitigation action or project that crosses jurisdictional boundaries. Neighboring communities may be partners in hazard mitigation and response activities, or maybe where critical assets, such as dams, are located.
  All neighboring communities and servicing special districts were informed of the planning process through the community outreach activities with invitations to view the video and participate in the survey as well as to provide input on the First Draft Plan. The same entities were also invited to provide input prior to the City Council adoption meeting.
- **Businesses, Academia and other Private Organizations**. Examples include a chamber of commerce, institutions of learning, private utilities or major employers that sustain community lifelines (providers of vital services in a community that when stabilized enable all other aspects of society to function). More information on “community lifelines” is available in this Chapter under “Capabilities Assessment”.
  These entities were informed of the planning process through the community outreach activities with invitations to view the video and participate in the survey as well as to provide input on the First Draft Plan. The same entities were also invited to provide input prior to the City Council adoption meeting.
- **Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations.** These organizations work directly with and/or provide support to underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations, among others. It is key to bringing partners to the table who can speak to the unique needs of these groups. Examples include housing, healthcare and social services agencies.
  Throughout the planning process, Planning Team representatives from the City’s Fire Department provided insights and issues pertinent to vulnerable populations. With their assistance, the NPOs and CBOs were informed of the planning process through the community outreach strategy and invited to provide input to the First Draft Plan prior to submission for formal review by Cal OES and FEMA.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A3-a.

Q: Does the plan document how the public was given the opportunity to be involved in the planning process and how their feedback was included in the plan? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(1))
A: See **Public Outreach, Table 1.5,** and **Table 1.6** below.

Public Outreach

The First Draft Plan was announced and posted on the City's website in September 2023, along with a request to forward any comments to the Planning Team Chair Chris Thompson. A hard copy of the First Draft Plan was available at City Hall. In July 2024, the public was informed via social media, press release, and Cascades of the second community outreach including the survey and video.

Community Outreach Strategy

Table 1.5: Outreach Methods and Activities for Stakeholders, Public, and Underserved Communities, Disadvantaged Communities, Socially Vulnerable Populations

Outreach Methods and Activities (See Attachments for samples)	**Stakeholder Categories**					**Public**	**Underserved Communities, Disadvantaged Communities, Socially Vulnerable Populations**
	Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation	**Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development**	**Neighboring Communities (including adjacent local governments and special districts)**	**Businesses, Academia, and Community Lifelines**	**Nonprofit Organizations, Community-Based Organizations working with Socially Vulnerable Populations**		
Stakeholder Emails							
Public Forums – City Council, Planning Commission, Recreation and Parks Commission (Note: all of these participants are Monterey Park residents)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Flyer – shared via Cascades, Social Media, and posted at: • City Hall	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Outreach Methods and Activities (See Attachments for samples)	Stakeholder Categories					Public	Underserved Communities, Disadvantaged Communities, Socially Vulnerable Populations
	Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities (including adjacent local governments and special districts)	Businesses, Academia, and Community Lifelines	Nonprofit Organizations, Community-Based Organizations working with Socially Vulnerable Populations		
City's Website – Posted plan-related documents and community outreach materials.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Social Media – Facebook, X, and Instagram including announcement of the First Draft Plan, survey, and video.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
City E-Newsletter – Cascades weekly newsletter.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Neighborhood Newspaper – Chinese Daily Newspaper				X	X	X	X
Initial Draft Plan – Reviewed by Planning Team (September 2023).	X						
First Draft Plan – Public notified via social media, Cascades, and Chinese Daily Newspaper. Email/mail sent to Stakeholders with link to dedicated website (September 2023 and July 2024). Invitation included language welcoming input.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Public and Stakeholder Input

There were two community outreach events. The first outreach was in September 2023 utilizing City's website, flyers, public forums, social media, the City's E-Newsletter, and Neighborhood Newspaper to share and solicit input on the First Draft Plan. The second outreach was in July

2024 utilizing flyers, public forums, social media, the City's E-Newsletter, and Neighborhood Newspaper to share and solicit input on the video and survey.

Table 1.6: Public and Stakeholder Input provides details on the stakeholder categories and individual entities along with any information gathered during the two community outreach events. FEMA regulations require an accounting of the agency name, name of recipient, and recipient job title. Stakeholders were invited via email while the public was invited via social media, press release, "Cascades", and the Chinese Daily Newspaper.

Input gathered from the public or stakeholders is listed in the far right column. In addition to the input gathered, how the information was utilized is also included.

Table 1.6: Public and Stakeholder Input

PUBLIC INPUT		
Opportunity for Input	**Name of Recipient**	**Information Received and Integrated into Plan**
9.2023 7.2024	Andy Ike	Received: The City received an email from Mr. Ike suggesting a mitigation action item be added for portable EV charging stations for use by the City's vehicle fleet. Integrated: The Planning Team agreed to the request and added a new item to the Mitigation Actions Matrix.

STAKEHOLDER INPUT				
Opportunity for Input	**Name of Entity**	**Name of Recipient**	**Job Title of Recipient**	**Information Received and Integrated into Plan**
Local and regional agencies that are involved in hazard mitigation activities				
Jurisdiction's Planning Team – Department Representatives				
9.2023 7.2024	Fire Department	Chris Thompson	Interim Fire Chief	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Recreation and Community Services Department	Robert Aguirre	Recreation and Community Services Director	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	City Manager's Office	Inez Alverez	Interim City Manager	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Planning Division	Beth Chow	Interim Planning Manager	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Library Department	Diana Garcia	Librarian	Input gathered through Planning Team

STAKEHOLDER INPUT				
Opportunity for Input	**Name of Entity**	**Name of Recipient**	**Job Title of Recipient**	**Information Received and Integrated into Plan**
9.2023 7.2024	Management Services Division	Martha Garcia	Director of Management Services	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Public Works Department	Shawn Igoe	Public Works Director	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Police Department	Gustavo Jimenez	Police Captain	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Engineering Division	Ziad Mazboudi	Interim Engineer Manager	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Water Utility Division	George Noriega	Water Operations Supervisor	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Community Development Department	Jessica Serrano	Director of Community Development	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Human Resource and Risk Management Department	Christine Tomikawa	Human Resources and Risk Management Director	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Economic Development Department	Joseph Torres	Economic Development Manager	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Police Department	Scott Wiese	Police Chief	Input gathered through Planning Team
County Agencies				
9.2023 7.2024	Los Angeles County Fire Prevention Division	Claudia Soiza	Inspector	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Los Angeles County Public Health Department	Kathryn Barger	Board Supervisor	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Los Angeles County Public Works Department	Toan Duong	Supervisor	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Los Angeles County Sheriff	Shawn Kehoe	PIO	N/A
Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development				
City Departments				
9.2023 7.2024	Fire Department	Chris Thompson	Interim Fire Chief	Input gathered through Planning Team

STAKEHOLDER INPUT				
Opportunity for Input	**Name of Entity**	**Name of Recipient**	**Job Title of Recipient**	**Information Received and Integrated into Plan**
9.2023 7.2024	Public Works Department	Shawn Igoe	Public Works Director	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Community Development Department	Jessica Serrano	Director of Community Development	Input gathered through Planning Team
City Commissions				
9.2023 7.2024	Planning Commission	Bethelwel Wilson	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Johnny Kwok	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Peter Fung	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Tammy Sam	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Jack Chiang	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Recreation & Parks Commission	Jesse Chang	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Gary Lau	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Paul Duke Lee	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Barbara Ngai	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Peter Lin	Member	N/A
Neighboring Communities				
Adjacent Jurisdictions (includes adjoining city/county as well as DMAC members)				
9.2023 7.2024	Alhambra Fire Department	Jeffrey Ragusa	Fire Chief	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Alhambra Planning Department	Andrew Ho	Director of Community Development	N/A
Future distribution	City of Los Angeles	Carol Parks	Emergency Manager	
Future distribution	City of San Gabriel	Position rotates	Battalion Chief	
9.2023 7.2024	Los Angeles County	See County Agencies above		
9.2023 7.2024	Montebello Fire Department	Fernando Pelaez	Fire Chief	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Montebello Planning Department	Joseph Palombi	Director of Planning	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	El Monte Planning Department	Betty Donavanik	Community &	N/A

STAKEHOLDER INPUT				
Opportunity for Input	**Name of Entity**	**Name of Recipient**	**Job Title of Recipient**	**Information Received and Integrated into Plan**
			Economic Development Director	
Future distribution	City of Rosemead	Mandy Wong	Public Safety Supervisor	
Special Districts				
9.2023 7.2024	Alhambra School District	Denise R. Jaramillo	Superintendent	N/A
Business Organizations, Academic, and other Private Interests				
Business Organizations				
9.2023 7.2024	Chamber of Commerce	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
Major Employers				
Future distribution	Costco Wholesale			
Future distribution	Great Wall Supermarket			
Future distribution	Network Medical Management Inc			
Future distribution	La Colonial Tortilla Productions Inc			
Future distribution	Camino Real Chevrolet			
Future distribution	First Data Remitco, LLC			
Future distribution	Ralphs Grocery Co			
Future distribution	Home Depot			
Private Utilities				
9.2023 7.2024	Golden State Water - Planning/Environmental Review, Foothill District	Kyle Snay	Operations Engineer	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Southern California Gas	Fernando Rojo	Supervisor	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Southern California Edison	Patrick Conrad	Supervisor	N/A
Educational Institutions				

STAKEHOLDER INPUT				
Opportunity for Input	**Name of Entity**	**Name of Recipient**	**Job Title of Recipient**	**Information Received and Integrated into Plan**
9.2023 7.2024	East Los Angeles College	Alberto J. Roman	President	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Garvey School District	Anita Chu	Superintendent	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Los Angeles Unified School District	Alberto Carvalho	Superintendent	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Rosemead School District	Alejandro Ruvalcaba	Superintendent	N/A
Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations that work directly with Underserved Communities and Socially Vulnerable Populations				
Service Organizations				
9.2023 7.2024	American Red Cross	Ryan Chan	Program Manager	N/A
Future distribution	Numerous organizations providing critical services to socially vulnerable populations. Not limited to those located within the city boundaries.			
City-supported Volunteer Group				
9.2023 7.2024	Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)	Jon Hum	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Laura Tang	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Alvin Wong	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Sandra Tanaka	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Allen Tanaka	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Jackson Jang	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Vicent Chang	Member	N/A
Hospitals				
9.2023 7.2024	Garfield Hospital	Nana Deeb	CEO	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Monterey Park Hospital	Nana Deeb	CEO	N/A

STAKEHOLDER INPUT				
Opportunity for Input	**Name of Entity**	**Name of Recipient**	**Job Title of Recipient**	**Information Received and Integrated into Plan**
Future distribution	Monterey Park Convalescent Hospital Inc			
Future distribution	Heritage Manor Healthcare			
Future distribution	Carmichael International Service Behavior Respite in Action Inc			
Faith Based Organizations				
9.2023 7.2024	The Church in Monterey Park	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	United Methodist Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	St. Gabriels Episcopal Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Chinese Evangelical Free Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Shepherd of the Hills	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	First Molokan Christian Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	St. Stephen Martyr Catholic Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Faith Lutheran Church - Chinese Faith Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Grace Community Church of Monterey Park	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Trinity Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	St. Thomas Aquinas Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Christ Lutheran Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Monterey Park Foursquare Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A

STAKEHOLDER INPUT				
Opportunity for Input	**Name of Entity**	**Name of Recipient**	**Job Title of Recipient**	**Information Received and Integrated into Plan**
9.2023 7.2024	Los Angeles Family Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Sky City Christian Reformed Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Church of Jesus Christ Latter-Day Saints	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Monterey Park Prajna Buddhist Mission	Unknown	Unknown	N/A

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

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

A: See **Capability Assessment – Existing Processes and Programs**, **Table 1.7** below.

Capability Assessment – Existing Processes and Programs

The City will incorporate mitigation planning as an integral component of daily operations. This will be accomplished by the Planning Team members with their respective departments to integrate mitigation strategies into their planning documents and operational guidelines. In addition to the Capability Assessment below, the Planning Team will strive to identify additional policies, programs, practices, and procedures that could be created or modified to address mitigation activities.

FEMA identifies four types of capabilities: Planning and Regulatory, Administrative and Technical, Financial, and Education and Outreach. Following are explanations drawn from "Beyond The Basics" a website developed as part of a multi-year research study funded by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Coastal Resilience Center and led by the Center for Sustainable Community Design within the Institute for the Environment at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the Institute for Sustainable Coastal Communities at Texas A&M University. This excellent resource ties FEMA regulations together with best practices in hazard mitigation.

Planning and Regulatory

Planning and regulatory capabilities are based on the implementation of ordinances, policies, local laws and State statutes, and plans and programs that relate to guiding and managing growth and development. Examples of planning capabilities that can either enable or inhibit mitigation include comprehensive land use plans, capital improvements programs, transportation plans, small area development plans, disaster recovery and reconstruction plans, and emergency preparedness and response plans. Plans describe specific actions or policies that support community goals and drive decisions. Likewise, examples of regulatory capabilities include the enforcement of zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, and building codes that regulate how and where land is developed and structures are built. Planning and regulatory capabilities refer

not only to the current plans and regulations, but also to the community's ability to change and improve those plans and regulations as needed.

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

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

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

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

Table 1.7 below includes a broad range of capabilities within the City of Monterey Park to successfully accomplish mitigation.

Table 1.7: Capability Assessment - Existing Processes and Programs
(Source: City of Monterey Park website, 2023)

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
City of Monterey Park Departments					
X	X			City Attorney	The City Attorney acts as the city's general legal counsel. In this capacity, the city attorney advises the city council and staff on all legal matters relating to the operation of the municipal government, and is responsible for the preparation of various resolutions, ordinances, and agreements. The general legal counsel services of the city attorney are provided via contract with a private legal firm of Hensley Law Group.
X	X		X	City Clerk's Office	The City Clerk's Office is responsible for maintaining an accurate record of city council proceedings, maintaining official city records and conducting municipal elections in accordance with federal and state laws. The city clerk administers the oath of office to all elected officials, city commissioners and key employees.
X	X	X	X	City Council	Under the Council-Manager form of government, the Monterey Park City Council is responsible for the legislative functions of the City, which includes establishing policies and priorities, developing an overall vision, and approving annual spending plans for the City. The activities provide the resources and support needed by the City Council to carry out the legislative and fiduciary responsibilities and establish City policies based on information provided by staff, advisory boards and commissions, and the community. The City Council has identified the following core strategies: • Maintain a fiscally healthy and financially sound municipal government. • Provide a safe, well-maintained community that affords a good quality of life. • Create a civil, fair, and democratic community which maintains a well balance for its residents and businesses. • Ensure a responsive and transparent municipal government that facilitates opportunities for community involvement in decision-making. • Seek and support solutions to regional issues such as public health, housing/homelessness, economic growth, job creation, and environmental sustainability that promote intergovernmental relationships and public-private partnerships.
X	X	X	X	City Manager's Office	Under the initiative adopted by the voters of Monterey Park in 1948, the City Manager serves as the chief executive officer of the city under the direction of the City Council. In this capacity, the City Manager provides the following: • Overall direction and coordination of city operations.

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					• Continual monitoring and evaluation of services and programming to ensure their relevance to the needs of the community. • Oversees an aggressive program of resource development that results in measurable increases in the productivity of city operations each year. • Procurement of available grant funds to achieve special projects. • New commercial and industrial development that expands the economic base of the city.
		X		City Treasurer	The City Treasurer evaluates investment options and investing City funds using the criteria of safety, liquidity, and yields. Also reviews the City's investment policy and internal controls over investment and treasury functions to ensure the proper segregation of duties and asset safeguarding. Submits monthly and annual investment reports.
X	X	X	X	Community Development Department	The Community Development Department maintains the city's physical environment through the effective and efficient use of the city's legislative mandates, including maintaining the General Plan, zoning, building, and property maintenance codes, which provide a solid foundation for an excellent quality of life for the residents of Monterey Park. The Community Development Department is comprised of the Building & Safety and Planning Divisions. This Department is also responsible for providing services that promote the community's short and long term development interests in maintaining Monterey Park's traditionally high standards of development in residential, commercial, and industrial areas, as well as providing staff assistance to the Design Review Board, Planning Commission and City Council.
X	X		X	Economic Development Division	The Economic Development Division is responsible for encouraging business investment opportunities and job creation, expanding the City's tax base, supporting business attraction and retention activities, and assisting business building efforts through innovative and implementable approaches that advance inclusion, diversity, and accessibility. The Economic Development Division serves several functions. In keeping with our responsibility to market the City and attract, assist, and retain businesses, we: • Help business owners navigate the business creation process. • Conduct outreach within the business community to identify the needs and concerns of local business owners. • Identify and create programs to assist local businesses.

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					• Locate underused commercial properties and work with owners and leasing agents to help them find the right tenants. • Market and promote the City at networking events like the International Council of Shopping Centers conference to attract high-profile tenants. • Manage the lease and sale of City-owned properties. • Act as liaison to the Business Improvement District.
	X	X	X	Finance Department	The Finance Department is the core of the city's financial operations. It provides centralized financial planning, budgeting, investing, debt management, general ledger, grant accounting, accounts payable, payroll, audits, and financial reporting. In addition, the department establishes and maintains the city's administrative policies and procedures for internal controls. The department maintains the city's IT management function. Current applications, including accounting, assessment, budgeting, licensing, utility billing, and financial planning, are all on a PC-based network. In addition to assisting city departments in purchasing services and goods, Finance maintains the city's telephone system. The department maintains a public service counter and serves as the central revenue collection point for the city, including utility billing, various users' fee, business license, utility tax, transient occupancy tax, and franchise tax.
X	X		X	Fire Department	The Fire Department serves the community with fire protection, hazardous materials response, disaster preparedness, and emergency medical services. Maintains the Emergency Operations Center. For the past few years, the Fire Department has been moving towards a community-centered metric driven organization committed to providing quality emergency, preventative, and risk reduction activities to the community. Personnel have become more proactive towards risk identification, public education, safety education, increased Community Emergency Response Teams ("CERT") training, and fire investigation activities. Moving in this direction, and through the hard work and efforts of the fire personnel, the City has achieved a Public Protection Classification (PPC) rating of a Class 1 by the Insurance Services Offices (ISO). Out of 33,000 fire departments in the United States, Monterey Park is one of 132 agencies that has achieved this designation.
	X	X		Human Resources and Risk Management Department	The Human Resources Division is committed to attracting and retaining a qualified, diverse, and safe workforce committed to providing excellent customer service. The City of Monterey Park offers an excellent

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					opportunity for highly motivated individuals to pursue promotional advancement, obtain specialized training and excel in achieving personal goals. The Risk Management Division serves to protect the personnel and physical assets of the city from injury and loss. Risk Management manages the city's insurance and loss control programs, including worker's compensation, property insurance general / auto liability, long term disability and unemployment insurance. This is an internal insurance program providing oversight of claims administration, procurement of required insurance coverage and the development, coordination and implementation of safety and loss-prevention programs.
	X		X	Library	The mission of the Monterey Park Bruggemeyer Library is to create opportunities for learners of all ages and backgrounds, to foster community connections, and to advance all aspects of literacy in Monterey Park.
X			X	Police Department	The Monterey Park Police Department is a full service police agency. Our 75 sworn police officers and 44 civilian personnel represent a diverse workforce that is supported by over 80 community volunteers through the police reserves, emergency communications, citizen patrol, explorer programs, and other civilian volunteers. We take pride in our ability to prevent crime, interact with the community, and apprehend criminals. Our department personnel strives to provide the finest police service to our community. We view the community as our partner in fighting crime and seek the community's input and assistance through programs such as Neighborhood Watch, Business Watch, Citizen Patrol, and the Citizen's Academy.
	X		X	Recreation and Community Services Department	The Recreation and Community Services Department is responsible for the development, implementation, coordination, and delivery of recreational and leisure time activities. The programs are to promote the well-being and enjoyment of life for the city's residents through the fulfillment of their recreational, cultural, social, and educational needs. In addition to the recreational activities, the department operates the city's Dial-A-Ride service, Volunteer Programs, Cable TV (MPK-TV), and coordinates the monthly publication of the Cascades newspaper.
X	X	X	X	Public Works Department	The Public Works Department is responsible for providing and maintaining the City's infrastructure in a manner that ensures the health, safety, and welfare of the City's residents and visitors. This includes the planning, design, construction, repair and maintenance of City vehicles and equipment, and operations of public land in the following areas:

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					Parks Roadways Sidewalks Sewers and storm drains Public buildings and structures Water production Storage and delivery facilities Department Divisions The Public Works Department consists of the following divisions: Community Transportation Engineering Street Maintenance Services Parks Water Utility
City of Monterey Park Boards and Commissions					
	X	X	X	Business Improvement District Advisory Committee	The Business Improvement District Advisory Committee (BIDAC's) primary responsibility is making recommendations to the City Council on the expenditure of BID funds and the operation of the Business Improvement District, which exists to enhance and promote the District area through activities like the Lunar Festival, identification signage, sidewalk, and right-of-way cleaning as well as public improvement and promotional activities. The Business Improvement District (BID) encompasses the central Downtown area extending from Garvey Avenue from Ramona Avenue to Nicholson Avenue, and on Garfield Avenue from south of Newmark Avenue to Emerson Avenue. The committee consists of 5 seats. Members serving on the Business Improvement District Advisory Committee must own or operate a business within the business improvement district. This board is subject to the Monterey Park Conflict of Interest Code.
	X		X	Commission on Aging	The Commission on Aging consists of ten members who advise the city council regarding the problems and services relating to the senior citizens of Monterey Park. The commission also serves as liaison to other agencies and commissions on matters relating to senior programs. Members on this commission must be a Monterey Park resident.
			X	Community Participation Commission	This commission will seek out and publicize artistic, cultural, and historic exhibits, performances and opportunities that would bring the community together and involve the city's youth in community activities. The commission also conducts an Annual Hollywood Bowl Trip, and co-hosts

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					the Summer Movies in the Park. Members on this commission must be a Monterey Park resident.
X	X		X	Design Review Board	The Board is created to advise the Planning Commission or City Council regarding high quality design standards in building and development projects in order to conserve and maintain the aesthetic value of the community, to encourage the most appropriate use of land, and to maintain a proper relationship between the taxable value of real property and the cost of providing municipal services. Members of the Design Review Board may either be residents of the city or persons maintaining a business license in the city and it is recommended members have a background as an architect, planner, landscape architect, civil engineer building contractor, or a practicing licensed electrician
	X	X	X	Economic Development Advisory Commission	The Economic Development Advisory Commission consists of five members. Each member shall be either a resident of the city and operate a business or have operated a business or an individual operating a business or had business experience or have a background in finance, economics or development. It is the responsibility of the Commission to: • Monitor implementation of the most current Economic Development Strategic Plan adopted by the City Council; the Economic Development Advisory Commission is currently working on public outreach on the 2010 Monterey Park Economic Development Strategic Plan. • Recommend updates or amendments to the Economic Development Strategic Plan as deemed necessary. • Provide the City Council with reports on progress towards meeting economic and community development goals as identified in the Economic Development Strategic Plan. • Act in an advisory capacity to the City Council on the needs of local businesses, and the availability of economic development opportunities and resources
X			X	Environmental Commission	The Environmental Commission seeks to be a focal point for information to guide city leaders on environmental issues and promote environmental awareness in the community. At their meeting of March 2, 2005, the City Council unanimously approved Ordinance 2029 to create the Environmental Commission that would

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					assist the City in preserving its natural resources and the sustainability of the community. The ordinance sets forth the Commission's responsibilities to: • Serve in advisory capacity to the City Council on related issues. • Assist in issues that are deemed necessary for the environmental integrity of the City of Monterey Park. • Monitor legislative activities. • Develop and implement policies and procedures. • Advocate and promote programs to increase awareness of the environment. • Investigate funding to implement programs to benefit the community.
		X	X	Library Board of Trustees	The Library Board of Trustees is an administrative board appointed by the City Council. The Library Board of Trustees has a fiduciary responsibility for the library, and each board member is asked to reveal any potential conflicts of interest. The five members are each limited to two terms of three years for a total of six years. The board governs under the Monterey Park Municipal Code, the State of California Education Code, and the Brown Act and is subject to the Monterey Park Conflict of Interest Code.
	X		X	Personnel Board	The Personnel Board is comprised of three members who may advise on any matter of personnel administration such as standardization of hours of work, attendance and leave regulations, vacations, holidays, and working conditions; may advise regarding personnel rules and regulations such as revision and maintenance of position classification plans, formulation of standards and qualifications of each class, employee; and participate in appeal hearings.
X	X		X	Planning Commission	The Planning Commission is a quasi-judicial body consisting of five members who advise the council on policies and legislation relating to the regulation of growth, development, and environmental conditions affecting the city. The commission investigates and makes recommendations on zone changes, specific plan revisions, subdivision maps, and decides on zone variances and conditional use permits, subject to appeal to the City Council. Members on this commission must be a resident of Monterey Park. This commission is subject to the Conflict of Interest Code.
X			X	Recreation and Parks Commission	The Recreation and Parks Commission will consist of five members plus ex officio member(s) as approved by the city manager or its designee. Regular members cannot hold any paid office or employment in the city government. The commission advises the city council on all matters pertaining to parks, parkways and recreation. Further, they coordinate city recreation programs with those offered by other governmental agencies and voluntary organizations.

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
X			X	Traffic Commission	The Traffic Commission reviews traffic issues and recommends any needed changes. Issues range from traffic safety matters to parking restrictions that may be the result of a citizen's request or a staff recommendation. The commission also makes recommendations to the city council for installation of stop signs and amendments to the municipal code for traffic related items that may ease traffic congestion and help facilitate transportation throughout the city. The commission consists of five members. Each of the five council members shall nominate one member who serves at the pleasure of the city council. Members on this commission must be a resident of Monterey Park.
City of Monterey Park Plans and Policies					
X	X	X	X	Capital Improvement Program	The Capital Improvement Program budget consists of two activities, Street Construction and Community Capital Improvement. The City's Capital Improvement Program is a five-year program designed according to the City's strategic planning, Water, Sewer, and Park Improvement Master Plans. This five-year Capital Improvement Program is updated following the completion of the City's Long Term Financial Planning process in midyear. During the budget process, the capital improvement projects are again adjusted to reflect realistic and reliable funding sources.
	X	X	X	General Fund	General Fund is the main operating fund of the City and pays for the majority of the police, fire, building, zoning, public works, park maintenance, recreation, and library services. It is our practice to conservatively estimate all revenues included in the budget to avoid over committing to future service expansions.
X	X		X	Zoning Ordinance	The City's Zoning Ordinance, which is part of the Municipal Code, divides the city into areas, called zoning districts, and establishes regulations for each district with respect to permitted uses, allowable density, building height, development character, etc. The zoning ordinance consists of a map that delineates the zone district boundaries, plus text that explains the purposes of each district, specifies permitted and conditional uses, and establishes development and performance standards. The zoning ordinance serves as the primary implementation tool for the Land Use Element and the goals and policies it contains. Under California law, the zoning ordinance must be consistent with the General Plan.
X	X		X	Building Code	The city adopts the California Building Code every three years.

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
X	X	X	X	General Plan	The Monterey Park General Plan serves as the blueprint for planning and development in the City and indicates the community's vision for the future. Of particular importance to the HMP are the Safety Element, Housing Element, Environmental Justice Element, and Sustainable Community Element which outline the hazards posing significant threats as well as goals and policies to manage the threats.
X	X	X	X	Emergency Operations Plan	The City of Monterey Park maintains an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that documents City policies for responding to major emergencies that threaten life, safety, and property. The plan establishes a chain of command and outlines the responsibilities of various City departments in the event of an emergency.
X	X		X	Climate Action Plan	The primary purpose of the City's Climate Action Plan (CAP) is to set forth a comprehensive strategy to address GHG emissions related to land use, transportation, building design, energy use, water demand, and waste generation. A CAP is a city's roadmap to reducing community GHG emissions associated with both existing and future actions and activities. The CAP focuses GHG-reducing efforts in areas that will have the greatest environmental benefit, have the least financial cost (or even savings), and preserve the character of the community.
External Agencies Supporting Mitigation Activities					
				Metro	Metro is unique among the nation's transportation agencies. They serve as transportation planner and coordinator, designer, builder, and operator for the country's largest, most populous county. More than 10 million people – nearly one-fourth of California's residents – live, work and play within our 1,433-square-mile service area.
				Caltrans	Caltrans manages more than 50,000 miles of California's highway and freeway lanes, provides inter-city rail services, permits more than 400 public-use airports and special-use hospital heliports, and works with local agencies. Caltrans carries out its mission with six primary programs: Aeronautics, Highway Transportation, Mass Transportation, Transportation Planning, Administration and the Equipment Service Center.
				Ware Disposal and Athens Services	Contracted provider of residential waste collection and recycling services and non-exclusive franchise contracts for commercial waste collection and recycling services.
				County of Los Angeles	Provides a range of county-wide services including public health, transportation, animal control, courts, public records, property assessments, flood control, etc.
				Adjoining Jurisdictions	Los Angeles County City of Rosemead City of Alhambra City of Los Angeles

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					City of San Gabriel City of Montebello
				School Districts	Alhambra Unified School District Garvey Elementary School District Montebello Unified School District Los Angeles Unified School District
				American Red Cross	American Red Cross volunteers and staff work to deliver vital services – from providing relief and support to those in crisis, to helping others be prepared to respond in emergencies.
				Southern California Edison	Provides the power grid to the Los Angeles region including generation systems, transmission systems, and distribution systems. Also, has power to initiate a Public Safety Power Shutoff.

Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C1-b.

Q: Does the plan describe each participant's ability to expand and improve the identified capabilities to achieve mitigation? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3))

A: See **Expanding and Improving Capabilities** below.

Expanding and Improving Capabilities

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities – The City builds and maintains its own buildings and infrastructure and regulates all construction within the community as per the International Building Code. Future plans are laid out in the General Plan and Capital Improvement Program. Some of the funding of future construction relies on successful bond measures where plans and justifications are shared with the public. Because of previous hazard mitigation plans and projects, the City is very experienced in adhering to federal and state mandates. Also, departmental protocols are in place that ensure future development projects satisfy "substantial conformance" requirements with the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance. See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** column "Expanding and Improving Capabilities".

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

success will be increased by the Council's involvement. See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** column "Expanding and Improving Capabilities".

Finance - All local governments have a broad range of funding sources. Taxation, impact fees, bonds, grants, in-kind donations, and philanthropic donations are included in the spectrum. As such, the City needs to keep these resources in mind for future mitigation activities. See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** column "Expanding and Improving Capabilities".

Education and Outreach – Continue to utilize existing community groups such as CERT to support and encourage mitigation as well as home and business mitigation. Enlist the City Manager and Public Information Officer in learning and talking about the Hazard Mitigation Plan. See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** column "Expanding and Improving Capabilities".

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A4-a.
Q: Does the plan document what existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information were reviewed for the development of the plan, as well as how they were incorporated into the document? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(3)) **A:** See **Use of Existing Data** below.

Use of Existing Data

The Planning Team gathered and reviewed existing data and plans during plan writing and specifically noted as "sources". Numerous documents were used to support the planning process:

City of Monterey Park Website
http://www.MontereyPark.ca.gov
Applicable Incorporation: Department Information used in Chapter 1: Planning Process - Capability Assessment, Chapter 2: Community Profile - Budget

City of Monterey Park General Plan 2040
https://www.montereypark.ca.gov/253/General-Plan
Applicable Incorporation: Information about hazards contributed to Chapter 2: Community Profile, and Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles.

County of Los Angeles General Plan (2015)
Applicable Incorporation: Information about the planning area and geography used in Chapter 2: Community Profile and Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles.

County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (2020)
Applicable Incorporation: Information about hazards in the County contributed to Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles.

State of California Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023)
Applicable Incorporation: Hazard identification information used in Chapter 2: Risk Assessment – Identifying Hazards.

HAZUS Maps and Reports
Created by Emergency Planning Consultants
Applicable Incorporation: Numerous HAZUS maps and reports have been included in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles.

National Flood Insurance Program
Applicable Incorporation: Community status used in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles - Urban Flooding.

Local Flood Insurance Rate Maps
Applicable Incorporation: Information about FIRM included in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles - Urban Flooding.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)
Applicable Incorporation: Wildland fire hazard map in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles - Wildfire.

California Department of Conservation
Applicable Incorporation: Seismic hazards mapping used in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles - Earthquake.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
Applicable Incorporation: Earthquake records and statistics used in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles - Earthquake.

California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment: Los Angeles Region Report (2019)
Applicable Incorporation: Climate information used in Chapter 2: Community Profile.

Weather Spark
Applicable Incorporation: Weather information used in Chapter 2: Community Profile.

The Fifth National Climate Assessment (2023)
Applicable Incorporation: Climate considerations in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment.

Planning for an Emergency: Strategies for Identifying and Engaging At-Risk Groups (2015)
Applicable Incorporation: Social vulnerability information used in Chapter 4: Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment.

Guide to Expanding Mitigation: Making the Connection to Equity (2020)
Applicable Incorporation: Social vulnerability information used in Chapter 2: Community Profile.

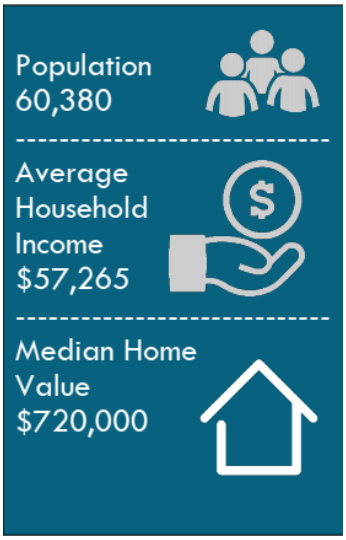
How Climate Change Impacts each Type of Natural Disaster (2022)
Applicable Incorporation: Climate considerations in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment.

Public Broadcasting Service (2022)
Applicable Incorporation: Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles – Earthquake – Local Conditions, Attachments

Chapter 2: Community Profile

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

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



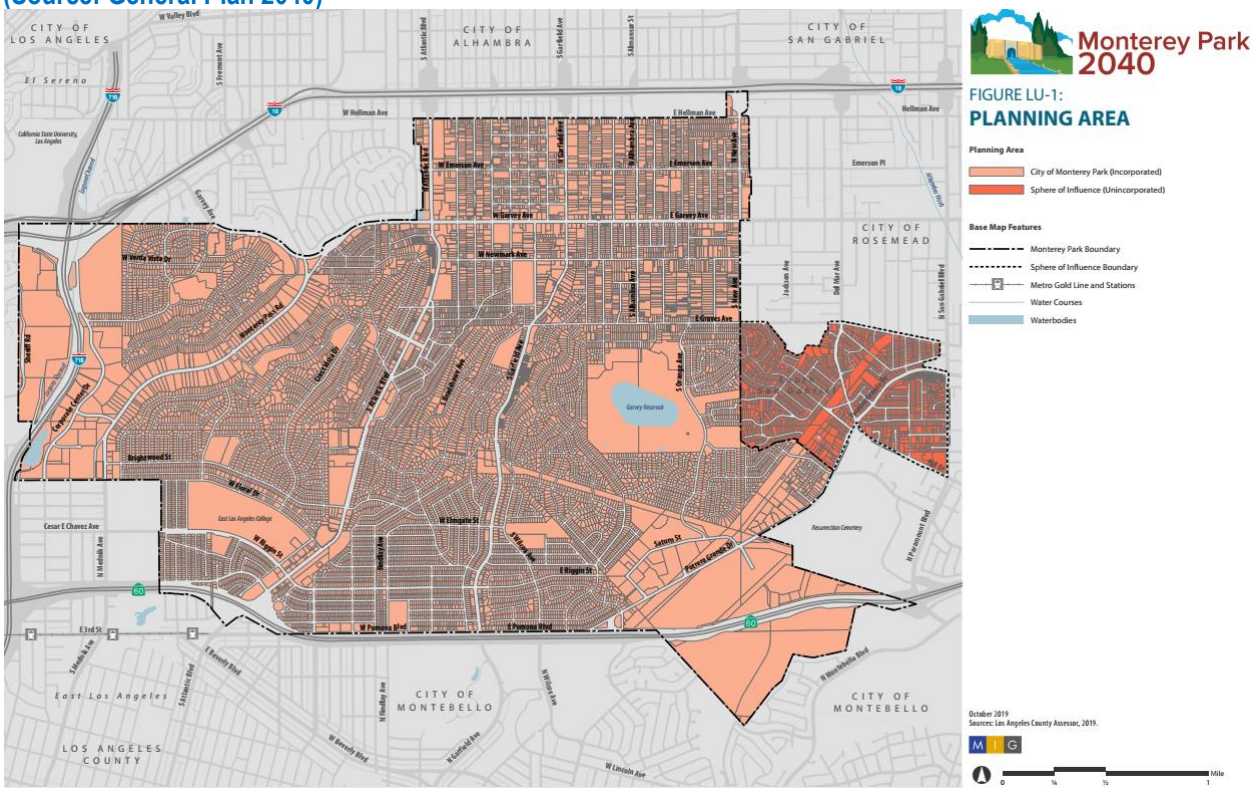
Monterey Park lies seven miles east of downtown Los Angeles, at the western edge of the San Gabriel Valley. Several freeways connect the City to downtown and destinations throughout Los Angeles County and beyond: the Pomona Freeway (SR-60) on the south, the San Bernardino Freeway (I-10) to the north, and the Long Beach Freeway (I-710) to the west. Regional arterial roads traversing the City include Garvey Avenue, Atlantic Boulevard, and Garfield Avenue. And for people who opt to use transit to get around, the Metro light rail system and bus lines serve Monterey Park directly, as do the Montebello bus lines. The hilly terrain that distinguishes Monterey Park from its neighboring cities creates distinct neighborhoods and districts, including neighborhoods offering panoramic views of downtown and the San Gabriel Valley. These neighborhoods—and Monterey Park as a whole—are largely built out, with development opportunities limited to a few scattered vacant parcels and the redevelopment of aging or underperforming properties. To encourage new housing, new businesses, and reinvestment, Monterey Park has increased allowable development intensities in its commercial districts and embraced mixed-use developments. This traditional suburban community offers districts of urban scale living and commerce amid the beloved neighborhoods of single-family homes. The region has transformed but continues to support diverse lifestyle choices for all. (Source: General Plan 2040)

Monterey Park covers an area of 7.73 square miles with a population of approximately 60,380. The City is located six miles east of Los Angeles and is primarily a residential community, with 78% of its land zoned for single and multiple family housing uses. The median home price in Monterey Park is $720,000. The net taxable property value during the FY 2021-2022 assessment period was $8.5 billion, representing a 4.8% increase over the previous year. Major businesses include food and drug, auto sales and service, banking, restaurants, hotels, hospitals and medical offices, printing and light manufacturing.

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

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

Map 2.1: Monterey Park Planning Area
(Source: General Plan 2040)



City Fast Facts

Date of Incorporation: May 29, 1916
Form of Government: Council / Manager
Area: 7.73 Square Miles
Miles of Streets: 119.27
Number of Street Lights: 3,359
Fire Protection:
- Number of Fire Stations: 3
- Number of Sworn Firefighters and Non-Sworn Personnel: 63

Police Protection:
- Number of Stations: 1
- Number of Sworn Police Officers and Non-Sworn Personnel: 113

Municipal Water Department:
- Number of Water Meters: 13,293
- Average Daily Consumption: 6,730,000
- Miles of Water Distribution Lines: 134
- Number of Fire Hydrants: 1,063
- Number of Gate Valves 2,073

Miles of Sewers:
- Sanitary Sewers: 126
- Storm Drains: 12.43

Building Permits Issued: 515
Recreation and Culture:
- Number of Parks & Gardens: 14 (107.64 Acres)
- Number of Pools: 2
- Number of Libraries: 1
- Number of Library Collection Volumes: 104,200
- Number of Library Cardholders: 40,100

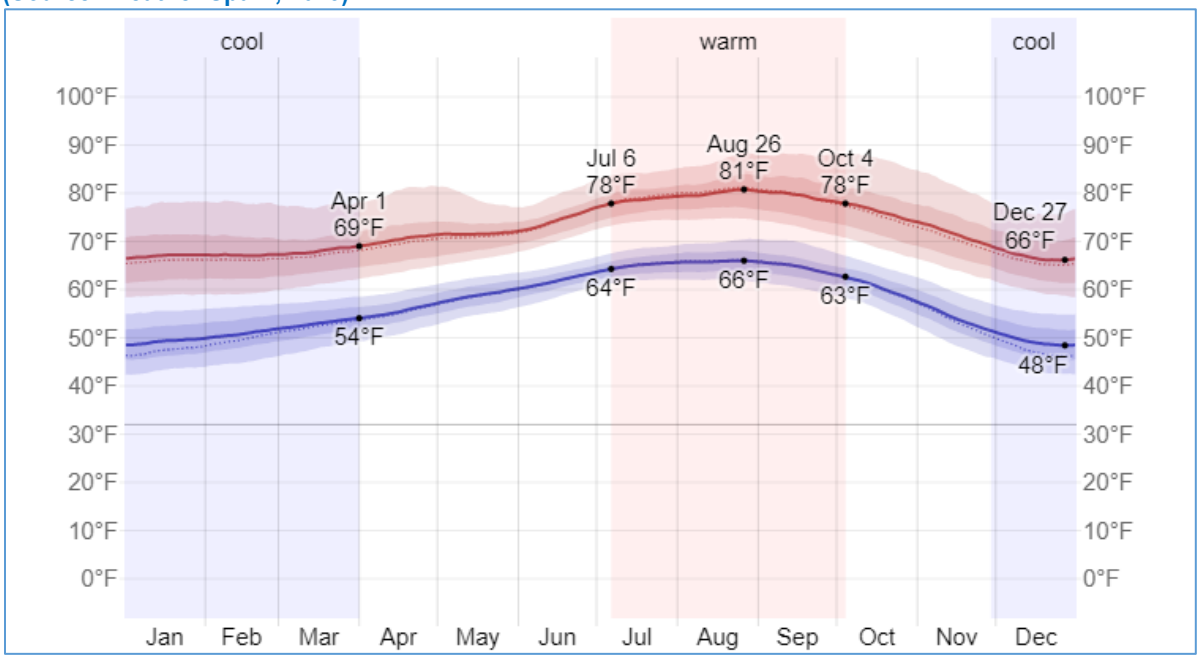
Number of Employees:
- Full-Time: 327
- Part-Time: 59

Elected Officials: 7
Population: 60,207

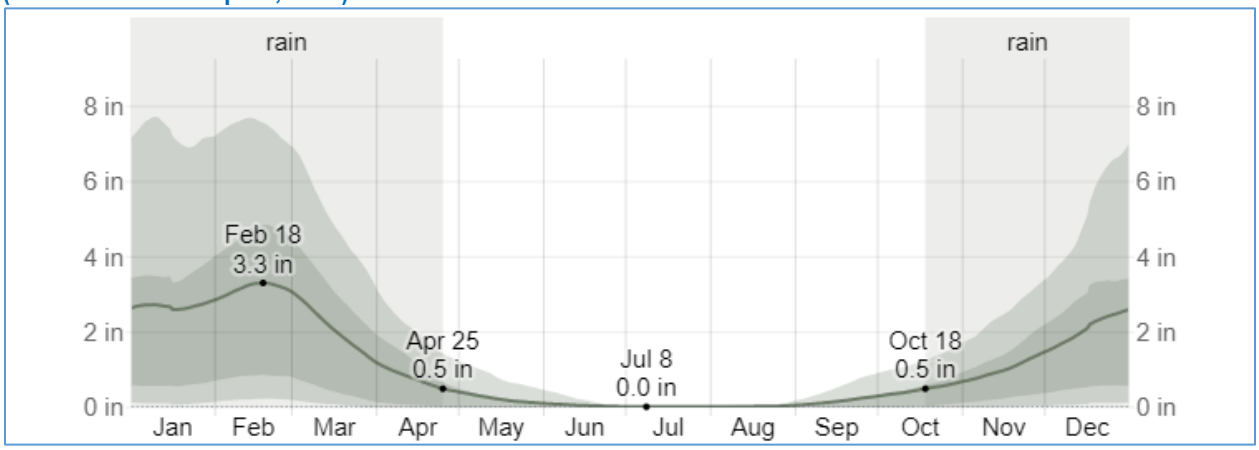
Climate

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

Graph 2.1: Average High and Low Temperature for the City of Monterey Park (Source: Weather Spark, 2023)



Graphic 2.2: Average Monthly Rainfall for the City of Monterey Park (Source: Weather Spark, 2023)



Population and Demographics

The following was taken from the City of Monterey Park Housing Element (2022).

According to the 2015-2019 American Community Survey, Monterey Park had a population of 60,439 in 2019. Between 2000 and 2010, Monterey Park is estimated to have grown by less than 1 percent, similar to the growth experienced in the cities of Montebello, Rosemead, San Gabriel, and South El Monte. Growth in population in Monterey Park was also by less than 1 percent between 2010 and 2019, which is similar to the growth experienced by the City of South El Monte and Los Angeles County. Table 2-1 compares population figures for Monterey Park to Los Angeles County and cities in the San Gabriel Valley surrounding cities from 2000 through 2019.

Several San Gabriel Valley communities experienced a population decline over the past decade despite the general population increase in the County at-large.

Table 2.1 Population Changes
Source: General Plan – Housing Element (2022)

	2000	2010	2019	Percent Change 2000-2010	Percent Change 2010-2019	Percent Change 2000-2019
Alhambra	85,804	83,089	84,647	-3%	2%	-1%
El Monte	115,965	113,475	115,517	-2%	2%	0%
Montebello	62,150	62,500	62,742	1%	0%	1%
Monterey Park	60,079	60,269	60,439	<1%	<1%	1%
Rosemead	53,505	53,764	54,282	1%	1%	2%
San Gabriel	39,804	39,718	40,143	<1%	1%	1%
South El Monte	21,144	20,116	20,721	<1%	3%	-2%
Los Angeles County	9,519,338	9,818,605	10,081,570	3%	3%	1%

Source: 2015-2019 Census ACS 5- Year Estimates

Major Employers

According to the city's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (2023), the following are the major employers:

Employer	Number of Employees
Garfield Medical Center	1,019
Southern California Gas Company	445
Costco Wholesale	425
Monterey Park Hospital	345
Home Depot	214
Ralphs Grocery Co	194
First Data Remitco, LLC	158
Carmichael International Service	151
Behavior Respite in Action Inc	132
Heritage Manor Healthcare	132
Camino Real Chevrolet	113
Monterey Park Convalescent Hospital Inc	110
La Colonial Tortilla Productions Inc	86
Network Medical Management Inc	80
Great Wall Supermarket	78

Transportation and Commuting Patterns

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

Spirit Bus



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

Regional Transportation Services

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

Commuter Train Service

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

Paratransit Service - Dial A Ride and Access Services

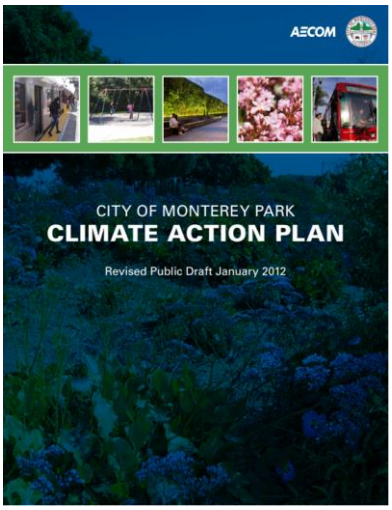
Paratransit service, door-to-door service, is available to senior citizens and disabled persons. Through the Langley Senior Citizen Center, the City operates a local paratransit service (within the City jurisdiction) for residents who are 55 years or older and/or disabled.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-e.
Q: Does the plan include the probability of future events for each identified hazard? Does the plan describe the effects of future conditions, including climate change (e.g., long-term weather patterns, average temperature and sea levels), on the type, location and range of anticipated intensities of identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))
A: See **Climate Action Plan, and Environmental Justice Element** below.

Climate Action Plan

The primary purpose of the Climate Action Plan (CAP) is to set forth a comprehensive strategy to address GHG emissions related to land use, transportation, building design, energy use, water demand, and waste generation. A CAP is a city's roadmap to reducing community GHG emissions associated with both existing and future actions and activities. The CAP focuses GHG-

reducing efforts in areas that will have the greatest environmental benefit, have the least financial cost (or even savings), and preserve the character of the community.



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

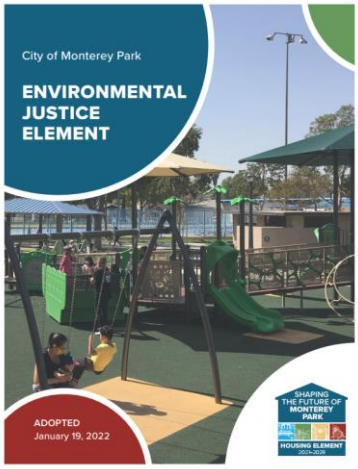
Daily activities conducted within the city, by residents and businesses, take a toll on the overall environment of the community. Nearly all activities conducted within the city have some form of GHG emission. More than 30% of total GHG emissions in Monterey Park are a result of energy used for commercial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

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

Environmental Justice Element

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

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



+ Availability of a healthy environment for all people;

+ Deterrence, reduction, and elimination of pollution burdens for populations and communities experiencing the adverse effects of that pollution, so that the effects of pollution are not disproportionately borne by those populations and communities;

+ Implementing technical assistance to populations and communities most impacted by pollution to promote their meaningful participation in all phases of the environmental and land use decision-making process; and

+ The meaningful consideration of recommendations from populations and communities most impacted by pollution into environmental and land use decisions.

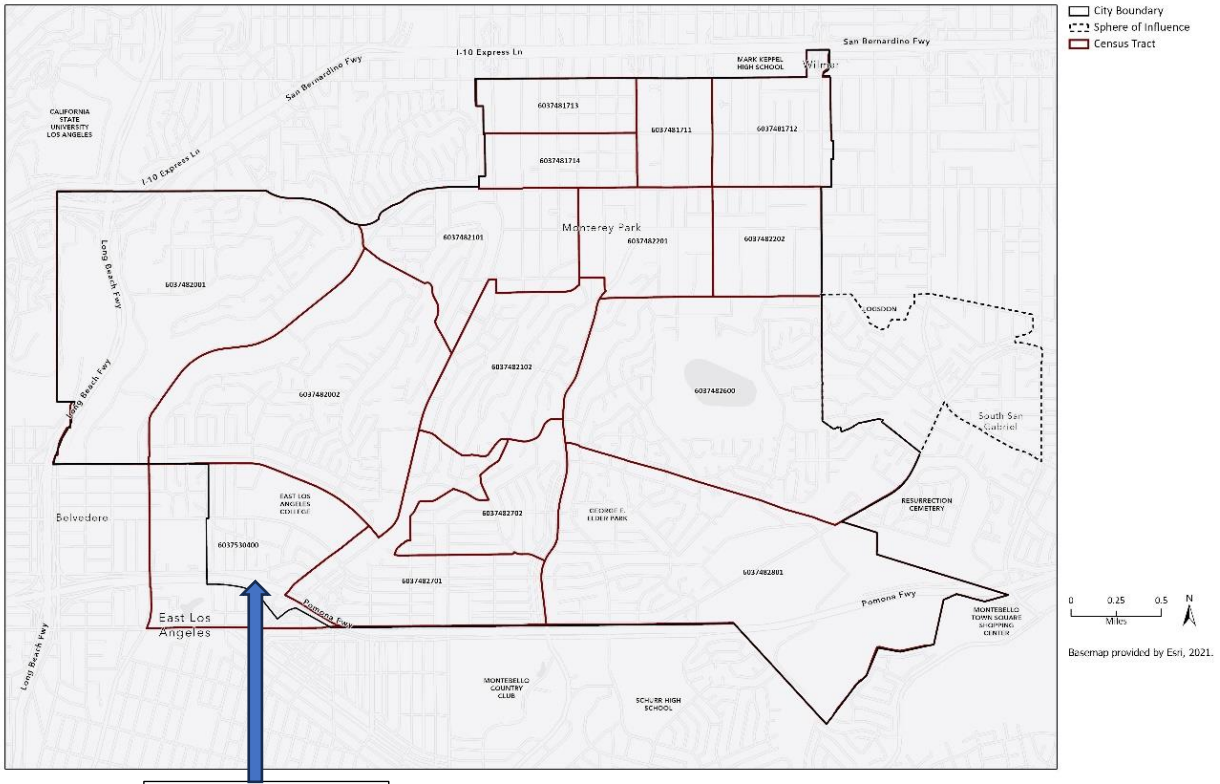
Government Code § 65302 requires the City to identify disadvantaged communities within its planning area. Should a disadvantaged community exist, the City must adopt an environmental justice element or integrate related environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives into other elements of the general plan. Health and Safety Code § 39711 requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to identify disadvantaged communities based upon geographic, socioeconomic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria. They may include, without limitation, areas disproportionately affected by environmental

pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative public health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation; and areas with concentrations of people that are of low income, high unemployment, low levels of homeownership, high rent burden, sensitive populations, or low levels of educational attainment.

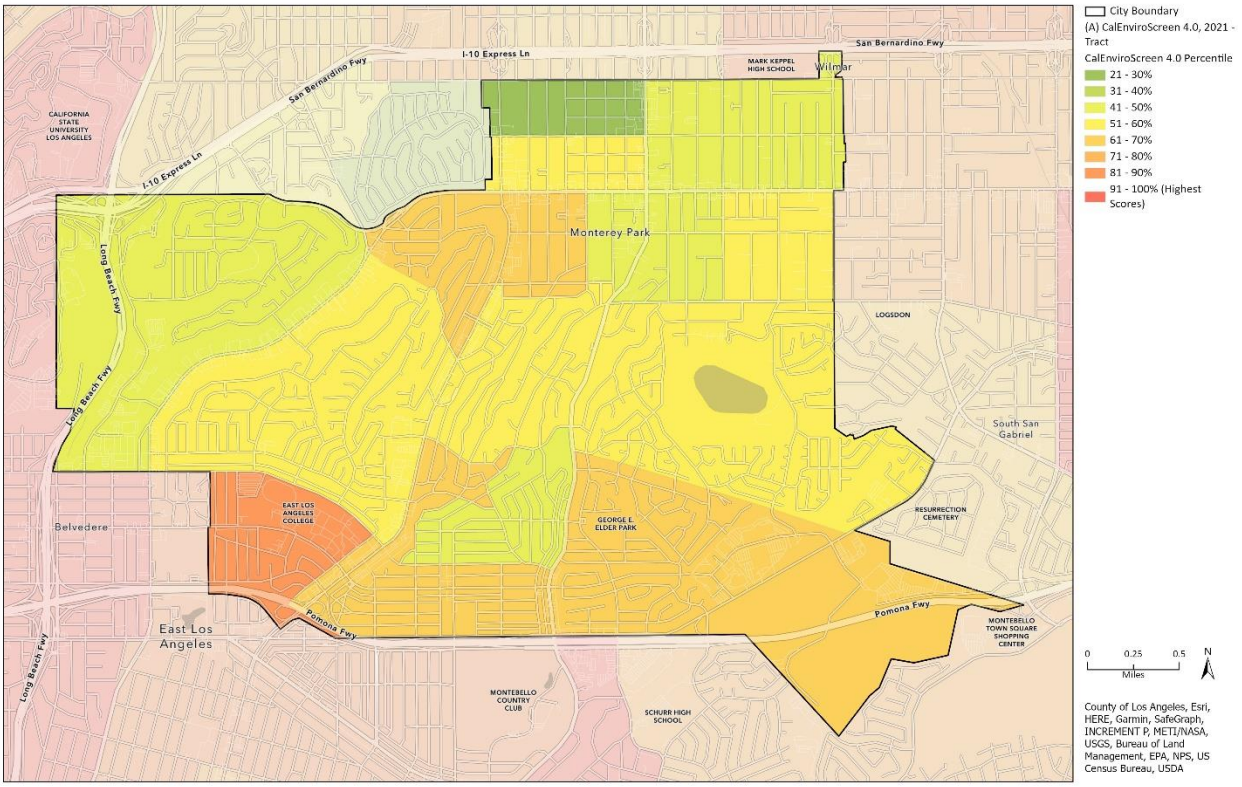
The California Environmental Protection Agency uses CalEnviroScreen to identify disadvantaged communities throughout California. CalEnviroScreen uses a variety of statewide indicators to characterize pollution burden (the average of exposures and environmental effects) and population characteristics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

The City of Monterey Park is comprised of fifteen census tracts as depicted on Map 2.2. There is one designated disadvantaged community within the City. This disadvantaged community is identified as Census Tract 6037530400 which includes East Los Angeles College. This community is located along the southwestern edge of the City boundaries adjacent to the community of East Los Angeles and is shaded orange in **Map 2.3: Disadvantaged Communities** below. The census tract boundaries extend outside of City limits. The remainder of the census tracts within Monterey Park are not identified as disadvantaged.

Map 2.2: Census Tracts in Monterey Park
(Source: General Plan Environmental Justice Element, 2022)



Map 2.3: CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Percentile Monterey Park
(Source: General Plan Environmental Justice Element, 2022)



Chapter 3: Risk Assessment

What is a Risk Assessment?

Conducting a risk assessment can provide information regarding: the types of hazards a jurisdiction is exposed to; the location where the hazard might occur; the history of the hazard in the City of Monterey Park and surrounding area; and the future risk they pose. Specifically, the five levels of a risk assessment are as follows:

1. *Identify Hazards (Chapter 3)*
2. *Hazard Profiles (Chapter 3)*
3. *Identify Community Assets (Chapter 4)*
4. *Analyze Impacts (Chapter 4)*
5. *Summarize Vulnerability (Chapter 4)*

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.
Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i)) **A:** See **Identify Hazards, Table 3.1, Table 3.2** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-d.
Q: Does the plan include the history of previous hazard events for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i)) **A:** See **Federal Disaster Declarations, Table 3.1** below.

Identify Hazards

This section is the description of the geographic extent, potential intensity, and the probability of occurrence of a given hazard. Maps are used in this plan to display hazard identification data. To determine the hazard with significant potential to impact the Planning Team examined three resources: California's 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2020 County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, and the City's 2022 General Plan Safety Element.

The Planning Team reviewed existing documents to determine which of the hazards posed the most significant threat to the planning area and its ability to deliver services. In other words, which hazard would likely result in a local declaration of emergency. The Planning Team also reviewed Federal Disaster Declarations for Los Angeles County. Los Angeles County experienced 37 federal disaster declarations from 2008 – 2023. **Table 3.1** outlines those disaster declarations.

Table 3.1: Federal Disaster Declarations 2008-2023 Los Angeles County (Source: FEMA website State and County Disaster Declarations, 2023)

Year	Federal Declaration Number	State of Emergency Declaration Issued by California	Declaration Title
2023	DR-4699-CA	Yes	Severe Winter Storms, Straight-Line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
2023	EM-3591-CA	Yes	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides
2023	EM-3592-CA	Yes	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
2023	DR-4683-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
2022	N/A	Yes	Extreme Heat
2022	N/A	Yes	Tropical Storm Kay
2021	DR-4569-CA		Wildfires
2021	FM-5381-CA		Blue Ridge Fire
2021	N/A	Yes	Winter Storms
2021	N/A	Yes	Drought
2020	DR-4482-CA		Covid-19 Pandemic
2020	EM-3428-CA		Covid-19
2020	N/A	Yes	Extreme Heat Event
2020	FM-5374-CA		Bobcat Fire
2019	FM-5297-CA		Getty Fire
2019	FM-5296-CA		Wildfires
2019	FM-5293-CA		Saddleridge Fire
2018	EM-3409-CA		Wildfire
2018	DR-4407-CA	Yes	Wildfires
2018	DR-5280-CA	Yes	Woolsey Fire
2018	DR-4353-CA		Wildfires, Flooding, Mud Flow, Debris Flow
2017	DR-1884-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Debris and Mud Flows
2017	EM-3396-CA		California Wildfires
2017	FM-5201-CA	Yes	California la Tuna Fire
2017	FM-5225-CA	Yes	California Creek Fire
2017	FM-5226-CA	Yes	California Rye Fire
2017	FM-5227-CA		California Skirball Fire
2017	DR-4305-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Mud Slides

2016	FM-5135-CA	Yes	California Sand Fire
2016	FM-5129-CA		California Fish Fire
2016	FM-5132-CA		California Sage Fire
2016	FM-5124-CA		California Old Fire
2015	N/A	Yes	Rainstorms
2015	N/A	Yes	Wildfires
2014	N/A	Yes	Drought
2014	FM-5051-CA		California Colby Fire
2013	FM-5025-CA	Yes	California Powerhouse Fire
2011	N/A	Yes	Windstorms
2010	N/A	Yes	Winter Storms
2010	FM-2851-CA		California Crown Fire
2009	FM-2828-CA		California Pv Fire
2009	FM-2830-CA	Yes	California Station Fire
2008	FM-2763-CA		California Santa Anita Fire
2008	FM-2791-CA		California Sayre Fire
2008	FM-2789-CA		California Sesnon Fire
2008	FM-2792-CA		California Freeway Complex Fire
2008	FM-2788-CA		Mareck Fire
2008	FM-1810-CA	Yes	Wildfire in California

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

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

A: See **Table 3.2** and **Table 3.3** below.

The Team utilized FEMA's Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) ranking technique to quantify the probability, magnitude/severity, warning time and duration for each of the hazards. The hazard ranking system is described below in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Calculated Priority Risk Index
(Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency)

CPRI Category	Degree of Risk			Assigned Weighting Factor
	Level ID	Description	Index Value	
Probability	Unlikely	Extremely rare with no documented history of occurrences or events. Annual probability of less than 1 in 1,000 years.	1	45%
	Possibly	Rare occurrences. Annual probability of between 1 in 100 years and 1 in 1,000 years.	2	
	Likely	Occasional occurrences with at least 2 or more documented historic events. Annual probability of between 1 in 10 years and 1 in 100 years.	3	
	Highly Likely	Frequent events with a well-documented history of occurrence. Annual probability of greater than 1 every year.	4	
Magnitude/ Severity	Negligible	Negligible property damage (less than 5% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure. Injuries or illnesses are treatable with first aid and there are no deaths. Negligible loss of quality of life. Shut down of critical public facilities for less than 24 hours.	1	30%
	Limited	Slight property damage (greater than 5% and less than 25% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries or illnesses do not result in permanent disability, and there are no deaths. Moderate loss of quality of life. Shut down of critical public facilities for more than 1 day and less than 1 week.	2	
	Critical	Moderate property damage (greater than 25% and less than 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries or illnesses result in permanent disability and at least 1 death. Shut down of critical public facilities for more than 1 week and less than 1 month.	3	
	Catastrophic	Severe property damage (greater than 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries and illnesses result in permanent disability and multiple deaths. Shut down of critical public facilities for more than 1 month.	4	
Warning Time	> 24 hours	Population will receive greater than 24 hours of warning.	1	15%
	12–24 hours	Population will receive between 12-24 hours of warning.	2	
	6-12 hours	Population will receive between 6-12 hours of warning.	3	
	< 6 hours	Population will receive less than 6 hours of warning.	4	
Duration	< 6 hours	Disaster event will last less than 6 hours.	1	10%
	< 24 hours	Disaster event will last less than 6-24 hours.	2	
	< 1 week	Disaster event will last between 24 hours and 1 week.	3	
	> 1 week	Disaster event will last more than 1 week.	4	

Table 3.3: Calculated Priority Risk Index Ranking for the City of Monterey Park (Source: City of Monterey Park Planning Team)

Hazard	Probability	Weighted 45% (x.45)	Magnitude Severity	Weighted 30% (x.3)	Warning Time	Weighted 15% (x.15)	Duration	Weighted 10% (x.1)	CPRI Total	Hazard Priority Ranking * (H-High, M-Medium, L-Low)
Earthquake	3	1.35	4	1.20	4	.60	1	.10	3.25	**H**
Wildfire	3	1.35	3	.90	3	.45	2	.20	2.90	**H**
Urban Flooding	2	.90	3	.90	3	.45	2	.20	2.45	**M**
Dam Failure	2	.90	2	.60	4	.60	2	.20	2.30	**L**
Landslide	2	.90	2	.60	3	.45	1	.10	2.05	**L**
Windstorm	2	.90	2	.60	3	.45	1	.10	2.05	**L**
Utility Related	2	.90	1	.30	1	.15	4	.40	1.75	**L**

***Hazard Priority Ranking**
High=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 6 or higher
Medium=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 5
Low=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 3 or 4
N/A=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 2

Table 3.4: Hazard Source Review and Inclusion/Omission by Planning Team (Source: Planning Team [PT]; California State Hazard Mitigation Plan [SHMP]; Los Angeles County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, [AHMP]; General Plan Safety Element [SE], National Risk Index [NRI]))

Hazard	Source	Profiled in HMP	Reason for Inclusion/Omission
Avalanche	NRI, SHMP	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Coastal Flooding	NRI	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Climate Change	AHMP, SE	N	Rather than a dedicated hazard profile, the Planning Team chose to integrate climate change impacts into each of the profiled hazards.
Cold Wave	NRI, SHMP	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Dam Failure	SHMP, AHMP, SE	N	The Planning Team assigned "low" as the hazard priority ranking* and therefore not profiled.

Hazard	Source	Profiled in HMP	Reason for Inclusion/Omission
Drought	NRI, SHMP, AHMP	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Earthquake	NRI, SHMP, AHMP, SE	Y	The Planning Team assigned "high" as the hazard priority ranking*.
Hail	NRI	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Hazardous Materials	SE	N	The Planning Team chose to limit hazard profiles only to natural hazards.
Heat Wave	NRI, SHMP	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Hurricane	NRI	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Ice Storm	NRI	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Landslide	NRI, SHMP, AHMP, SE	N	The Planning Team assigned "low" as the hazard priority ranking* and therefore not profiled.
Levee Failure	SHMP	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Lighting	NRI	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Riverine Flooding	NRI, SHMP, AHMP	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Strong Wind	NRI, SHMP	N	The Planning Team assigned "low" as the hazard priority ranking* and therefore not profiled.
Subsidence	SHMP	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Tornado	NRI	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Tsunami	NRI, SHMP, AHMP	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Urban Flooding	SE	Y	The Planning Team assigned "medium" as the hazard priority ranking*.
Utility-Related Events	PT	N	The Planning Team assigned "low" as the hazard priority ranking* and therefore not profiled.

Hazard	Source	Profiled in HMP	Reason for Inclusion/Omission
Volcanic Activity	NRI, SHMP	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Wildfire	NRI, SHMP, AHMP	Y	The Planning Team assigned "high" as the hazard priority ranking*.
Winter Weather	NRI	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
* hazard priority ranking is defined above in Table 3.4			

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

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

A: See **Hazard Profile, Table 3.5** below

Hazard Profiles

Table 3.3 (Calculated Priority Risk Index) included all of the natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. **Table 3.2** (CPRI Key) emphasizes the importance of considering the "scope and scale" of a possible event. In other words, the planning team members were reminded to envision an event of such significance that a local declaration of emergency would likely be issued. The planning team chose to profile only those hazards with a medium or high Hazard Priority Ranking (probability + magnitude/severity). In total, these hazards include earthquake, urban flooding, and wildfire. Each of the profiled hazards are discussed on the next page in **Table 3.5**. The Table indicates a generalized perspective of the community's vulnerability of the profiled hazards according to extent (or degree), location, and probability, and previous significant event for Monterey Park.

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

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

A: See **Table 3.5** below.

Table 3.5: Hazard Profile of Location, Extent, Probability, Previous Significant Event (Source: General Plan Safety Element, Planning Team)

Hazard	Location (Where)	Extent (How Big an Event)	Probability (How Often) *	Previous Significant Event
Earthquake	Citywide	The Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC) in 2007 concluded that there is a 99.7 % probability that an earthquake of M6.7 or greater will hit California within 30 years. Earthquake would most likely originate from the San Andreas fault.	Likely	The most recent damaging earthquake was the M6.7 Northridge Earthquake in 1994.
Urban Flooding	Localized locations throughout the City.	Blocked storm drains combined with extreme rain events could conceivably result in urban flooding. An overflow or release from a local dam could cause dam inundation.	Possible	On November 12, 2003, at approximately 4:00 pm, Monterey Park experienced heavy rainfall and hail that resulted in more than six inches of floodwater in certain locations within the city.
Wildfire	Adjoining Communities	The area northwest of the City is designated Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. The area southeast of the City is designated Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zone.	Likely	Homes threatened in 2022. See Chapter 3: Risk Assessment - Wildfire for details.
* Probability is defined as: Unlikely = 1:1,000 years, Possibly = 1:100-1:1,000 years, Likely = 1:10-1:100 years, Highly Likely = 1:1 year				
[1] Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast				

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

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

A: See **Changes** below.

Changes

Changes in Climate

Climate change impacts people in Monterey Park in various ways, including through extreme heat events, changes in air quality, increased risk of wildfires, and potential impacts on water supply and infrastructure. These effects can lead to health issues, such as heat-related illnesses and respiratory problems, as well as challenges related to water availability and infrastructure resilience, highlighting the importance of adaptation and mitigation strategies to protect the well-being of the community.

Changes in Population

Changes in population in Monterey Park can significantly impact residents by influencing the demand for services, housing affordability, cultural diversity, traffic congestion, economic opportunities, and community services. A growing population may strain existing infrastructure and services, leading to longer waiting times and crowded facilities. Additionally, population changes can affect the availability of affordable housing and create challenges related to cultural integration and inclusivity. However, population growth can also bring new job opportunities and enrich the cultural fabric of the community. Effective urban planning and community development strategies are crucial to address these impacts and ensure the well-being of residents in Monterey Park.

Land Use Development

Land use development in Monterey Park can impact residents by affecting housing availability and affordability, access to services such as healthcare and education, quality of life factors like access to green spaces and community amenities, economic opportunities through job creation and local business growth, and environmental considerations such as traffic congestion and pollution. Thoughtful planning and community engagement are crucial to ensure that development meets the needs of residents and enhances the overall quality of life in the city.

Earthquake

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.
Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i)) **A:** See **Description** below.

Description

An earthquake is a sudden motion or trembling that is caused by a release of strain accumulated within or along the edge of the Earth's tectonic plates. The effects of an earthquake can be felt far beyond the site of its occurrence. They usually occur without warning and, after just a few seconds, can cause massive damage and extensive casualties. Common effects of earthquakes are ground motion and shaking, surface fault ruptures, and ground failure.

Ground Shaking

Ground shaking is the motion felt on the earth's surface caused by seismic waves generated by the earthquake. It is the primary cause of earthquake damage. The strength of ground shaking depends on the magnitude of the earthquake, the type of fault, and distance from the epicenter (where the earthquake originates). Buildings on poorly consolidated and thick soil will typically see more damage than buildings on consolidated soil and bedrock.

Liquefaction

Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which the strength and stiffness of soil is reduced by earthquake shaking or other events. Liquefaction occurs in saturated soils, which are soils in which the space between individual soil particles is completely filled with water. This water exerts pressure on the soil particles that influences how tightly the particles themselves are pressed together. Prior to

an earthquake, the water pressure is relatively low. However, earthquake shaking can cause water pressure to increase to the point where the soil particles can readily move with respect to each other. Because liquefaction only occurs in saturated soil, its effects are most commonly observed in low lying areas. Typically, liquefaction is associated with shallow groundwater, which is less than 50 feet beneath the earth's surface. See **Liquefaction Areas** discussion below for more information.

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

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

A: See **Table 3.6, HAZUS, Map 3.2-3.4** below.

Mercalli Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration Comparison

One tool used to describe earthquake intensity is the Magnitude Scale. The Magnitude Scale is sometimes referred to as the Richter Scale. The two are similar but not exactly the same. The Magnitude Scale was devised as a means of rating earthquake strength and is an indirect measure of seismic energy released. The Scale is logarithmic with each one-point increase corresponding to a 10-fold increase in the amplitude of the seismic shock waves generated by the earthquake. In terms of actual energy released, however, each one-point increase on the Richter scale corresponds to about a 32-fold increase in energy released. Therefore, a Magnitude 7 (M7) earthquake is 100 times (10 X 10) more powerful than a M5 earthquake and releases 1,024 times (32 X 32) the energy. **Table 3.6** compares the Mercalli Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration.

Table 3.6: Mercalli Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration Comparison (Source: USGS)

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

a. PGA = peak ground acceleration. Measured in percent of g, where g is the acceleration of gravity

Sources: USGS, 2008; USGS, 2010

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

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

A: See **Local Conditions, Map 3.1** below.

Local Conditions

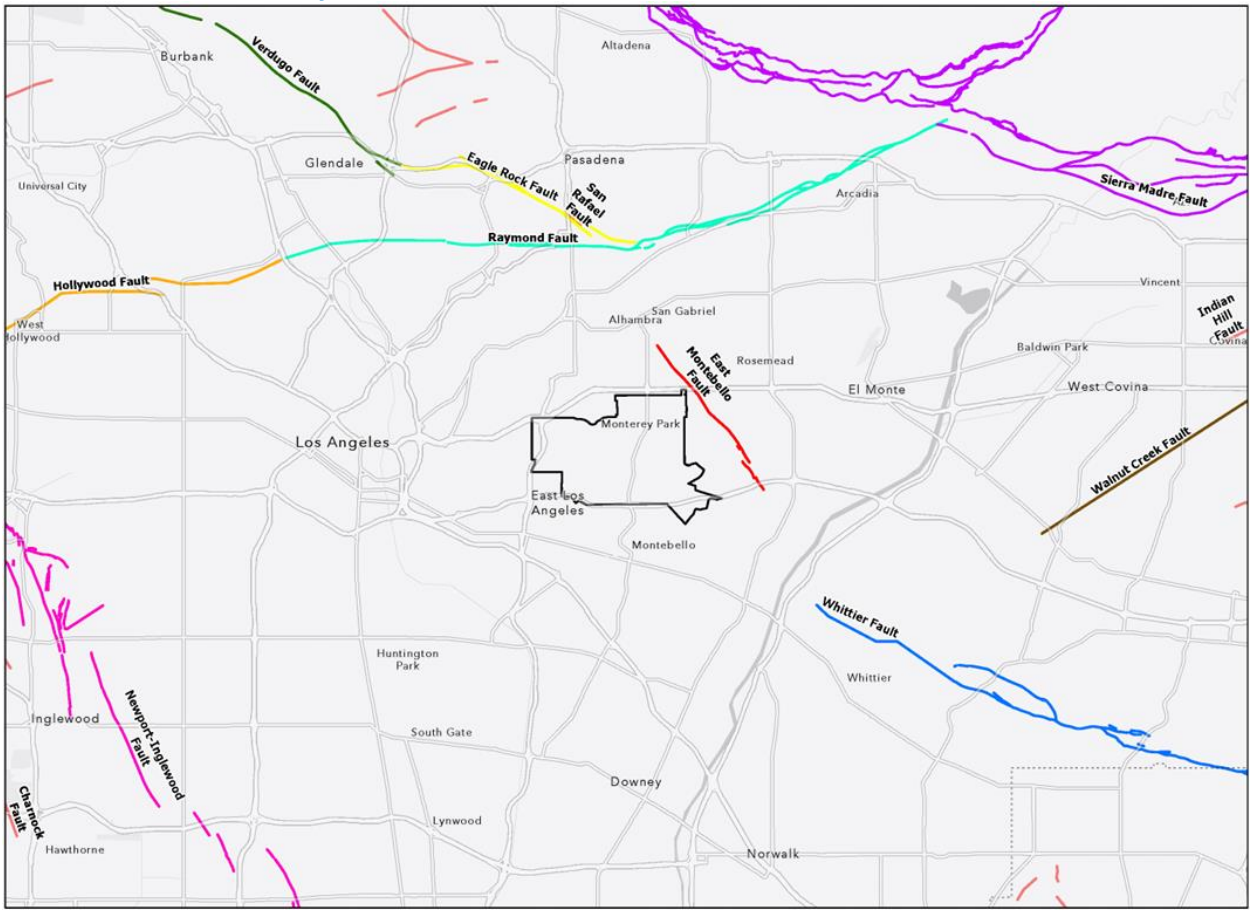
According to the General Plan Safety Element, Monterey Park lies within a geologic region referred to as the Los Angeles Basin. The geology forming the basin is complex, comprised of several mountain ranges and hill formations and intervening valleys. Monterey Park's distinctive Repetto Hills form part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

On the level ground in northeast Monterey Park, these soil types do not pose any significant development constraints. In hillside areas, however, the soils can be unstable and susceptible to sliding. Beginning with the first hillside development in the 1920s, builders have encountered challenges and the need to utilize careful grading and slope stabilization techniques. Despite such efforts, the City has experienced several episodes of slope failure during significant rainstorms and because of earthquakes. Past experiences led the City to implement ever more stringent grading and slope stabilization regulations, so that slope failure no longer represents a significant public safety concern.

No active faults have been identified at the ground surface within City limits, nor have any Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault zones been designated. However, the City overlies several blind thrust faults. The faults are referred to as blind because they do not intercept the ground surface and therefore cannot be detected visually. These northwest-dipping low-angle faults have been named the Puente Hills thrust, the Elysian Park thrust, and the East Los Angeles thrust (shallowest to deepest). The faults are capable of movement which could produce substantial ground shaking.

Map 3.1 shows the geographic relationship of the City to surrounding active and potentially active faults.

Map 3.1: Earthquake Faults near Monterey Park (Source: General Plan Safety Element, 2022)



City Boundary

Faults

- Eagle Rock Fault
- East Montebello Fault
- Hollywood Fault
- Newport-Inglewood Fault
- Raymond Fault
- Sierra Madre Fault
- Verdugo Fault
- Walnut Creek Fault
- Whittier Fault
- Other Fault

Estimation of Potential Human and Economic Losses Based on the Exposure and Vulnerability of People, Buildings, and Infrastructure

A vulnerability assessment in its simplest form is a simultaneous look at the geographical location of hazards and an inventory of the underlying land uses (populations, structures, etc.). Facilities that provide critical and essential services following a major emergency are of particular concern because these locations house staff and equipment necessary to provide important public safety, emergency response, and/or disaster recovery functions.

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

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

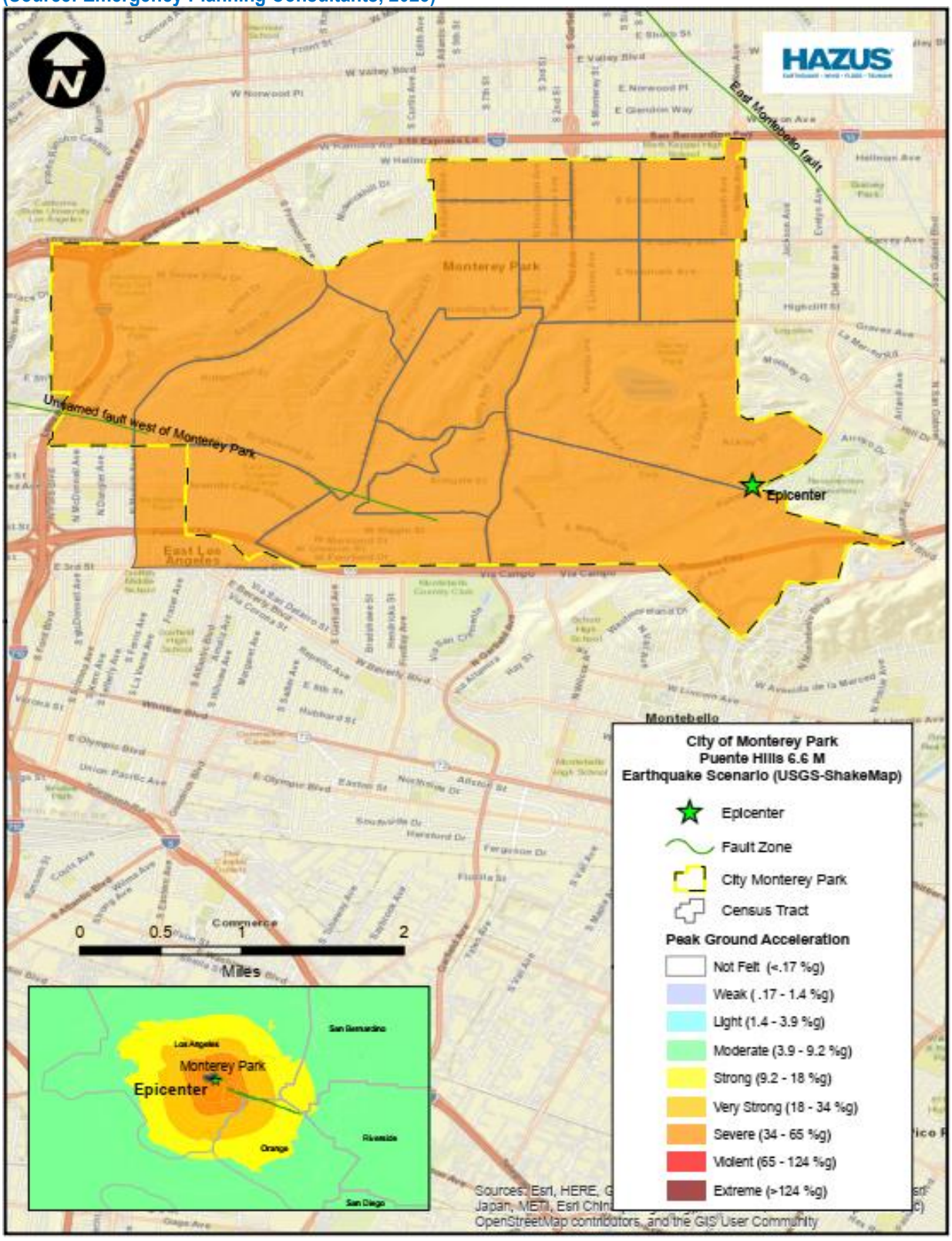
A: See **Map 3.2-3.4** below.

HAZUS

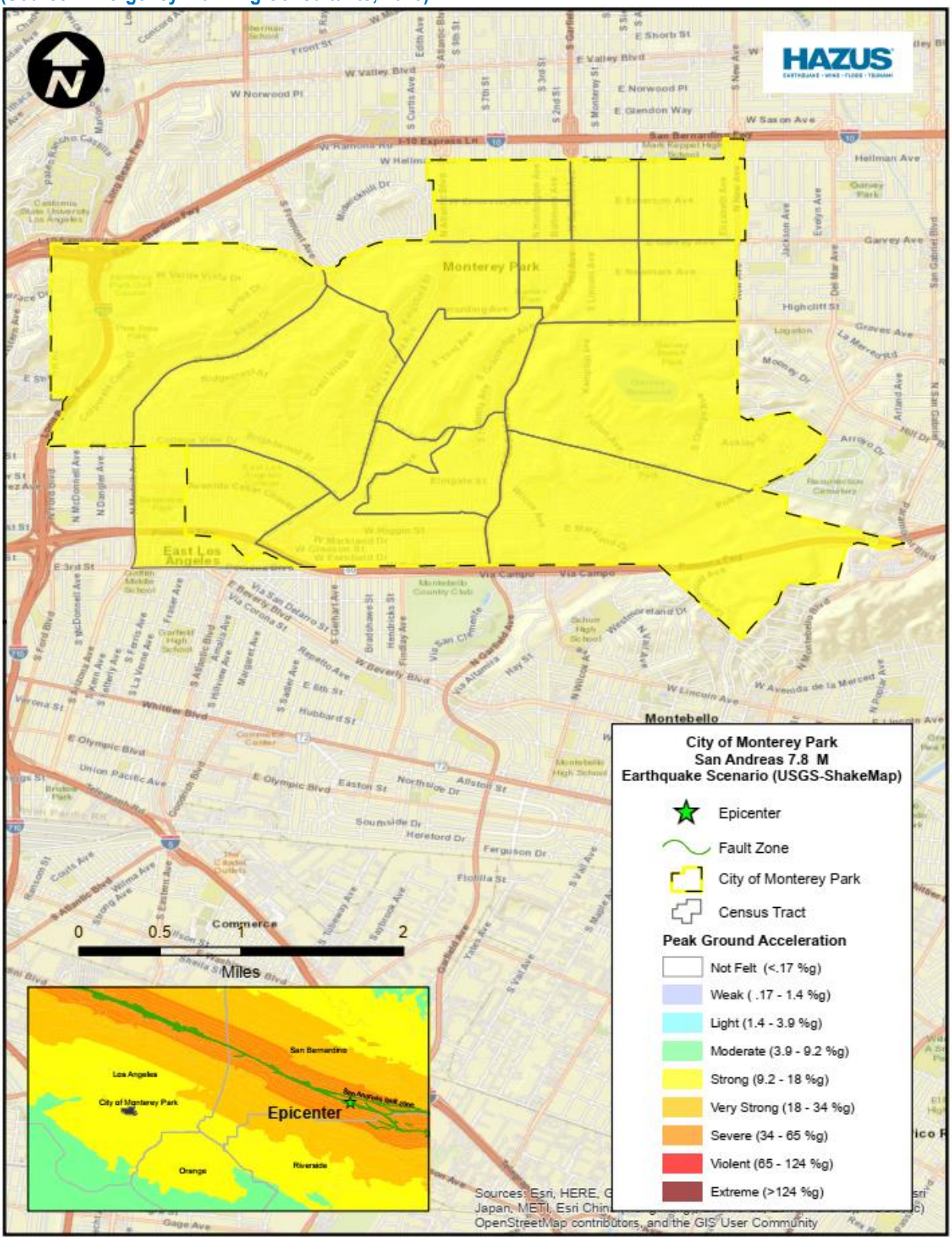


The hazard maps in the mitigation plan were generated by Emergency Planning Consultants using FEMA's Hazards United States – Multi Hazard (HAZUS-MH) software program. Below are the maps generated by HAZUS. The associated reports are available separately. Once the location and size of a hypothetical earthquake are identified, HAZUS-MH estimates the intensity of the ground shaking, the number of buildings damaged, the number of casualties, the amount of damage to transportation systems and utilities, the number of people displaced from their homes, and the estimated cost of repair and clean up. It's important to note that the "project are" is based on Census tracts not jurisdictional boundaries.

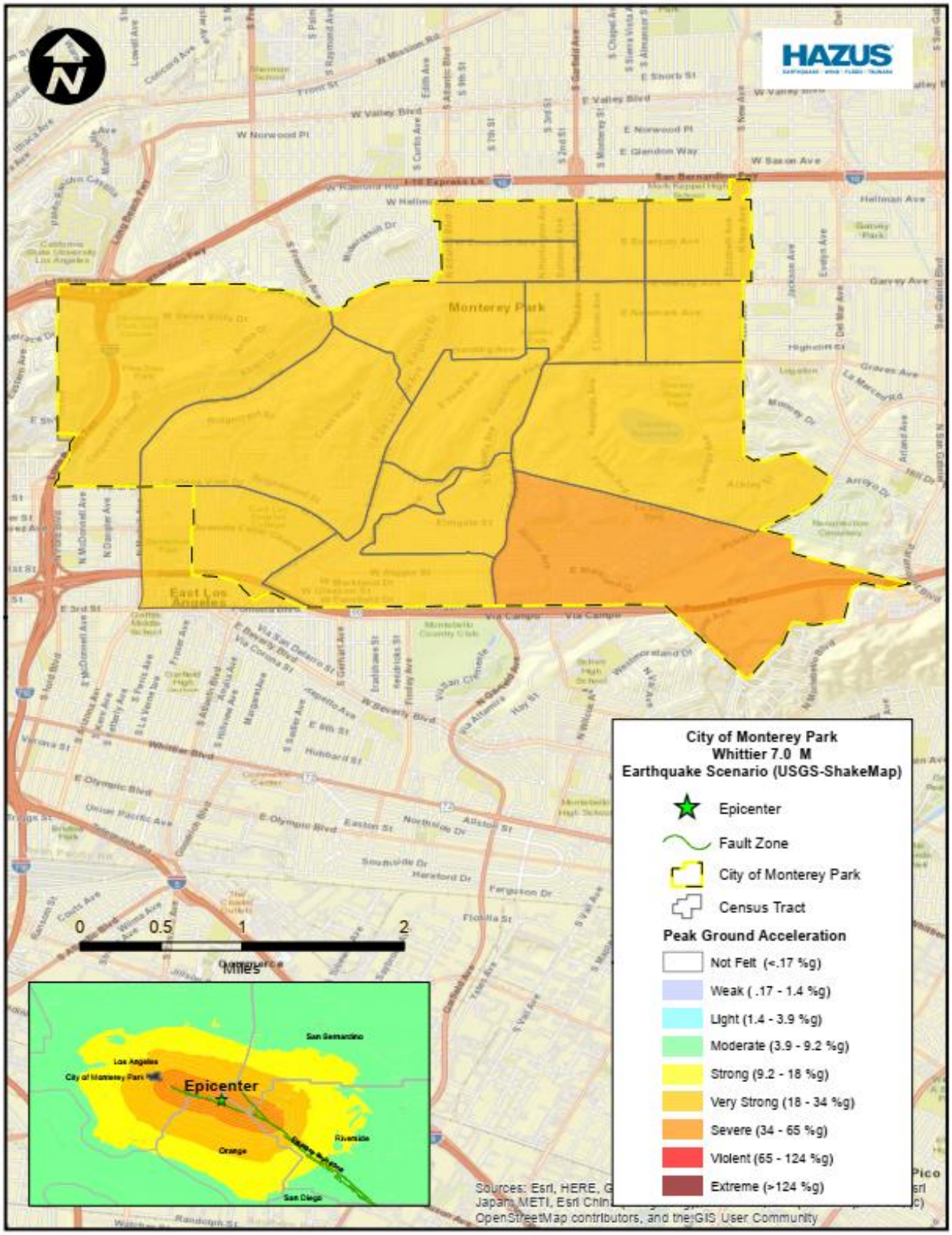
Map 3.2: HAZUS – Puente Hills Fault M6.6
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2023)



Map 3.3: HAZUS – Southern San Andreas Fault M7.8
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2023)



Map 3.4: HAZUS – Whittier Fault M7.0
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2023)

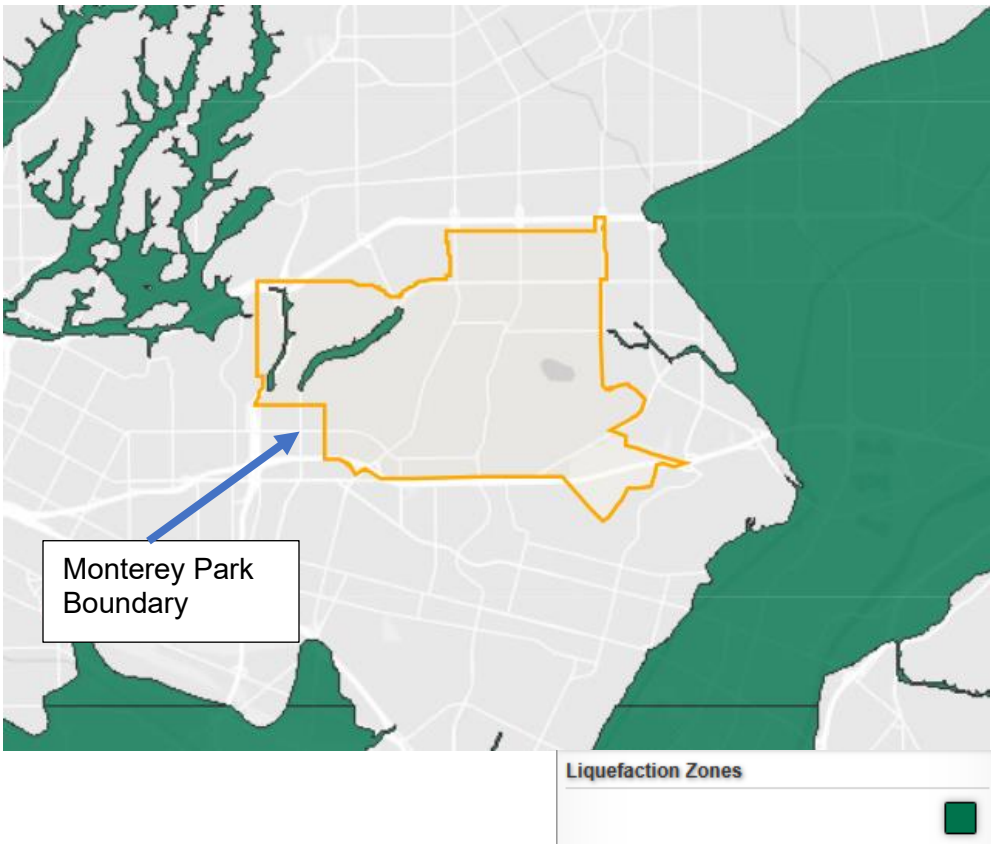


Liquefaction Area

According to the Safety Element, liquefaction presents the most prominent secondary earthquake ground failure issue in the city. Liquefaction-related lateral spreads can occur adjacent to stream channels and deep washes that provide a free face toward which the liquefied mass of soil fails. Lateral spreads can cause extensive damage to pipelines, utilities, bridges, roads and other structures.

Map 3.5 depicts the liquefaction areas in Monterey Park. Liquefaction hazards in Monterey Park are generally low due to low groundwater levels. However, there are limited areas of liquefaction potential located in the western portion of the City.

Map 3.5: Liquefaction Areas
(Source: MyPlan CalOES, 2024)
Note: Liquefaction shown in green

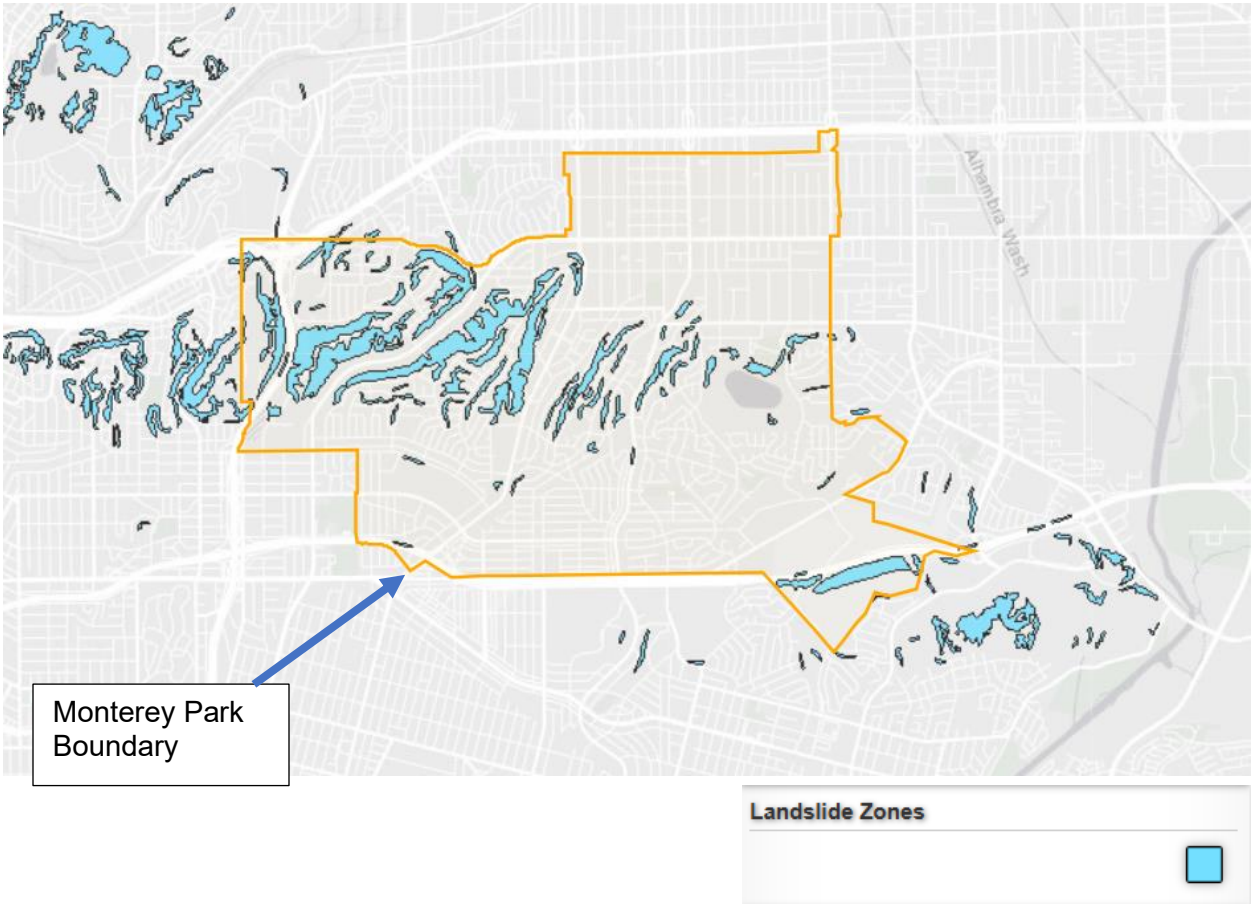


Landslides and Slope Failure

According to the General Plan Safety Element, seismic related landsliding and slope failure have occurred on a larger scale in Monterey Park, with hazard areas dispersed throughout the City. The prior adoption of grading requirements in the Building Code and incorporation of slope landscaping requirements have addressed most of these problems.

Map 3.6 depicts the areas in Monterey Park at most risk of landslides. The areas at risk of landslides are in central Monterey Park. These areas are depicted in blue in the map below.

Map 3.6: Landslide Areas
(Source: MyPlan CalOES, 2024)
Note: Landslide risk area shown in blue



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

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

A: See **Previous Earthquakes Impacting Monterey Park, Previous Earthquakes Impacting Los Angeles County,** and **Table 3.7** below.

Previous Earthquakes Impacting Monterey Park

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

Since the writing of the 2008 HMP, there have been no federal disaster declarations relating to earthquakes in Monterey Park.

Previous Earthquakes Impacting Los Angeles County

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

Table 3.7: Previous Earthquakes Impacting Los Angeles County
(Source: County of Los Angeles AHMP; FEMA Disaster Declaration, 2024)

Date	Location	Federal Declaration	Impact
July 6, 2019	Ridgecrest (M 7.1)	NA	fires reported as a result of gas leaks no reported major injuries, deaths or major building damage
March 28, 2014	La Habra (M 5.1)	NA	few injuries and $10 million dollars in damages
July 29, 2008	Chino Hills (M 5.5)	NA	8 injuries and limited damages
January 17, 1994	Northridge (M 6.7)	DR-1008-CA	57 deaths, 8,700 injuries and up to $40 billion dollars in damages
June 28, 1991	Sierra Madre (M 5.6)	NA	1 death, 100+ injuries and up to $40 million dollars in damages
February 28, 1990	Upland (M 5.7)	NA	30 injuries and $12.7 million dollars in damages
October 1, 1987	Whitter (M 5.9)	DR-799-CA	8 deaths, 200 injuries and $358 million in damages
February 9, 1971	San Fernando (M 6.6)	DR-299-CA	58 – 65 deaths, 200 – 2,000 injuries and up to $553 million in damages

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

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

A: See **Probability of Future Earthquakes, Climate Change Considerations** below.

Probability of Future Earthquakes

Earthquakes occur every day throughout California. However, earthquakes that cause widespread catastrophic damage do not happen often. When conducting the risk assessment, the planning team determined that the probability of a catastrophic earthquake affecting Monterey Park is likely with an annual probability of occurrence being between 1 in 10 and 1 in 100 years.

Climate Change Considerations

According to an article published by PBS (See **Attachments**), "The connection between earthquakes and climate change is slightly less straightforward, and certainly less influential. Most earthquakes occur when tectonic plates within the Earth's crust change or move. Many things can lead to this, but where climate change comes into play is once again related to water. Earthquakes can be triggered or prevented by variability in stress on a fault between tectonic plates. Stress on these faults is impacted by surface water from rain or snow. When there is heavier rainfall, this precipitation and any subsequent flooding increases stress and decreases seismicity. When the season dries up and there's less water, the weight on the Earth's crust decreases and this can lead to micro-seismicity.

As of now, the majority of the connection between earthquakes and climate change is with micro-seismicity, or tiny earthquakes, which have magnitudes of less than zero and are so small that

humans can't feel them. While additional connections can be made, such as impacts from pumping groundwater during droughts, connections between larger earthquakes and climate change have largely not been proven, though the rapid movement of glaciers has also been shown to cause glacial earthquakes."

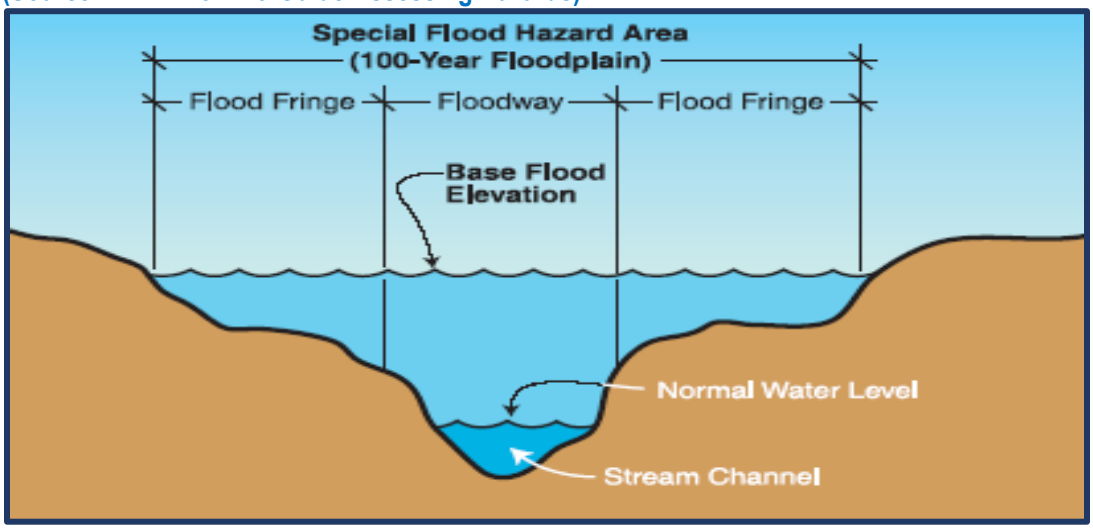
Urban Flooding

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.
Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i)) **A:** See **Description** below.

Description

A floodplain is a land area adjacent to a river, stream, lake, estuary, or other water body that is subject to flooding. This area, if left undisturbed, acts to store excess flood water. The floodplain is made up of two sections: the floodway and the flood fringe. The 100-year flooding event is the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in magnitude in any given year. Contrary to popular belief, it is not a flood occurring once every 100 years. The 100-year floodplain is the area adjoining a river, stream, or watercourse covered by water in the event of a 100-year flood. Figure 3.1: Floodplain and Floodway shows the relationship between the floodplain and the floodway.

Figure 3.1: Floodplain and Floodway
(Source: FEMA How-To-Guide Assessing Hazards)



Types of Flooding

Two types of flooding primarily affect the region: slow-rise or flash flooding. Slow-rise floods may be preceded by a warning period of hours or days. Evacuation and sandbagging for slow-rise floods have often effectively lessened flood related damage. Conversely, flash floods are most difficult to prepare for, due to extremely limited, if any, advance warning and preparation time.

For the City of Monterey Park, floodplains are controlled by infrastructure while localized or urban flooding continues to pose a problem from time to time.

Atmospheric Rivers

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



Definitions of FEMA Flood Zone Designations

Flood zones are geographic areas that the FEMA has defined according to varying levels of flood risk. These zones are depicted on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or Flood Hazard Boundary Map. Each zone reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-c.
Q: Does the plan describe the extent for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See **Table 3.8, Map 3.7-3.8** below.

Table 3.8: FEMA Flood Zones
(Source: FEMA)

Moderate to Low Risk Areas

In communities that participate in the NFIP, flood insurance is available to all property owners and renters in these zones:

ZONE	DESCRIPTION
B and X (shaded)	Area of moderate flood hazard, usually the area between the limits of the 100-year and 500-year floods. B Zones are also used to designate base floodplains of lesser hazards, such as areas protected by levees from 100-year flood, or shallow flooding areas with average depths of less than one foot or drainage areas less than 1 square mile.
C and X (unshaded)	Area of minimal flood hazard usually depicted on FIRMs as above the 500-year flood level. Zone C may have ponding and local drainage problems that do not warrant a detailed study or designation as base floodplain. Zone X is the area determined to be outside the 500-year flood and protected by levee from 100-year flood.

High Risk Areas

In communities that participate in the NFIP, mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply to all of these zones:

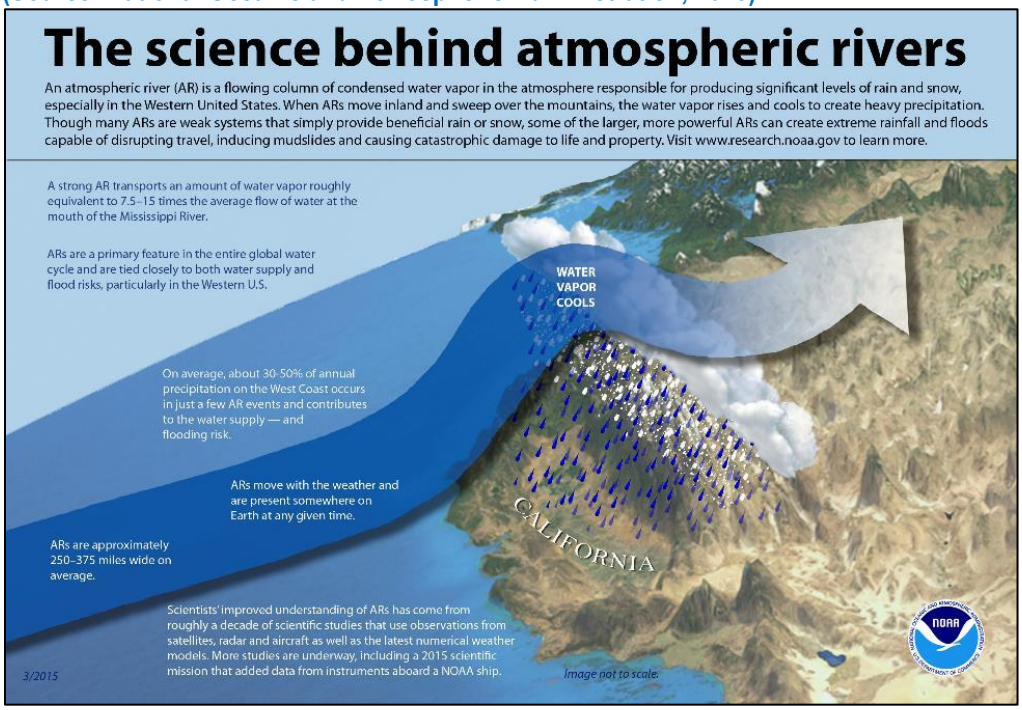
ZONE	DESCRIPTION
A	Areas with a 1% annual chance of flooding and a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Because detailed analyses are not performed for such areas; no depths or base flood elevations are shown within these zones.
AE	The base floodplain where base flood elevations are provided. AE Zones are now used on new format FIRMs instead of A1-A30 Zones.
A1-30	These are known as numbered A Zones (e.g., A7 or A14). This is the base floodplain where the FIRM shows a BFE (old format).
AH	Areas with a 1% annual chance of shallow flooding, usually in the form of a pond, with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones.
AO	River or stream flood hazard areas, and areas with a 1% or greater chance of shallow flooding each year, usually in the form of sheet flow, with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Average flood depths derived from detailed analyses are shown within these zones.
AR	Areas with a temporarily increased flood risk due to the building or restoration of a flood control system (such as a levee or a dam). Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements will apply, but rates will not exceed the rates for unnumbered A zones if the structure is built or restored in compliance with Zone AR floodplain management regulations.
A99	Areas with a 1% annual chance of flooding that will be protected by a Federal flood control system where construction has reached specified legal requirements. No depths or base flood elevations are shown within these zones.

Undetermined Risk Areas

ZONE	DESCRIPTION
D	Areas with possible but undetermined flood hazards. No flood hazard analysis has been conducted. Flood insurance rates are commensurate with the uncertainty of the flood risk.

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

Figure 3.2: Atmospheric Rivers
(Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2023)



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

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

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

Q: Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))
A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

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

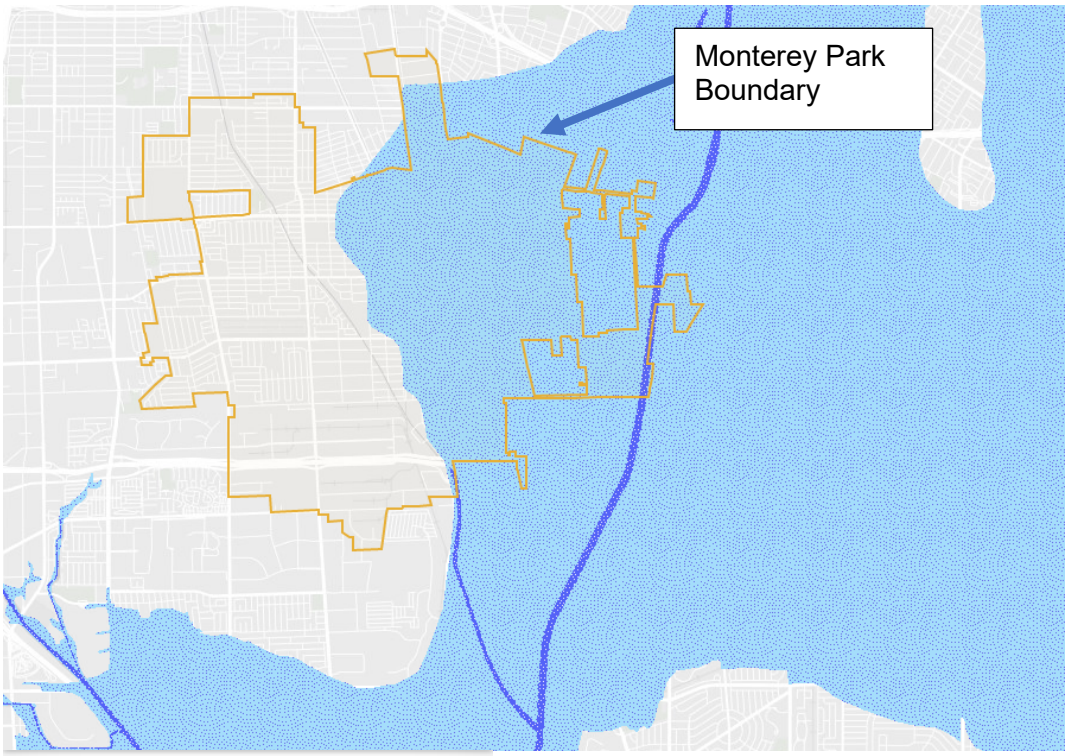
As land is converted from fields or woodlands to roads and parking lots, it loses its ability to absorb rainfall. Urbanization of a watershed changes the hydrologic systems of the basin. Heavy rainfall

collects and flows faster on impervious concrete and asphalt surfaces. The water moves from the clouds to the ground, and into streams at a much faster rate in urban areas. Adding these elements to the hydrological systems can result in flood waters that rise very rapidly and peak with violent force.

Almost 75 percent of the area in the City of Monterey Park has a high concentration of impermeable surfaces that either collect water or concentrate the flow of water in unnatural channels. During periods of urban flooding, streets can become swift moving rivers and basements can fill with water. Storm drains often back up with vegetative debris causing additional, localized flooding.

Map 3.7 depicts the flood map for Monterey Park. No part of the city lies within a 100-year flood zone.

Map 3.7: MyPlan City of Monterey Park
(Source: MyPlan Cal OES, 2024)

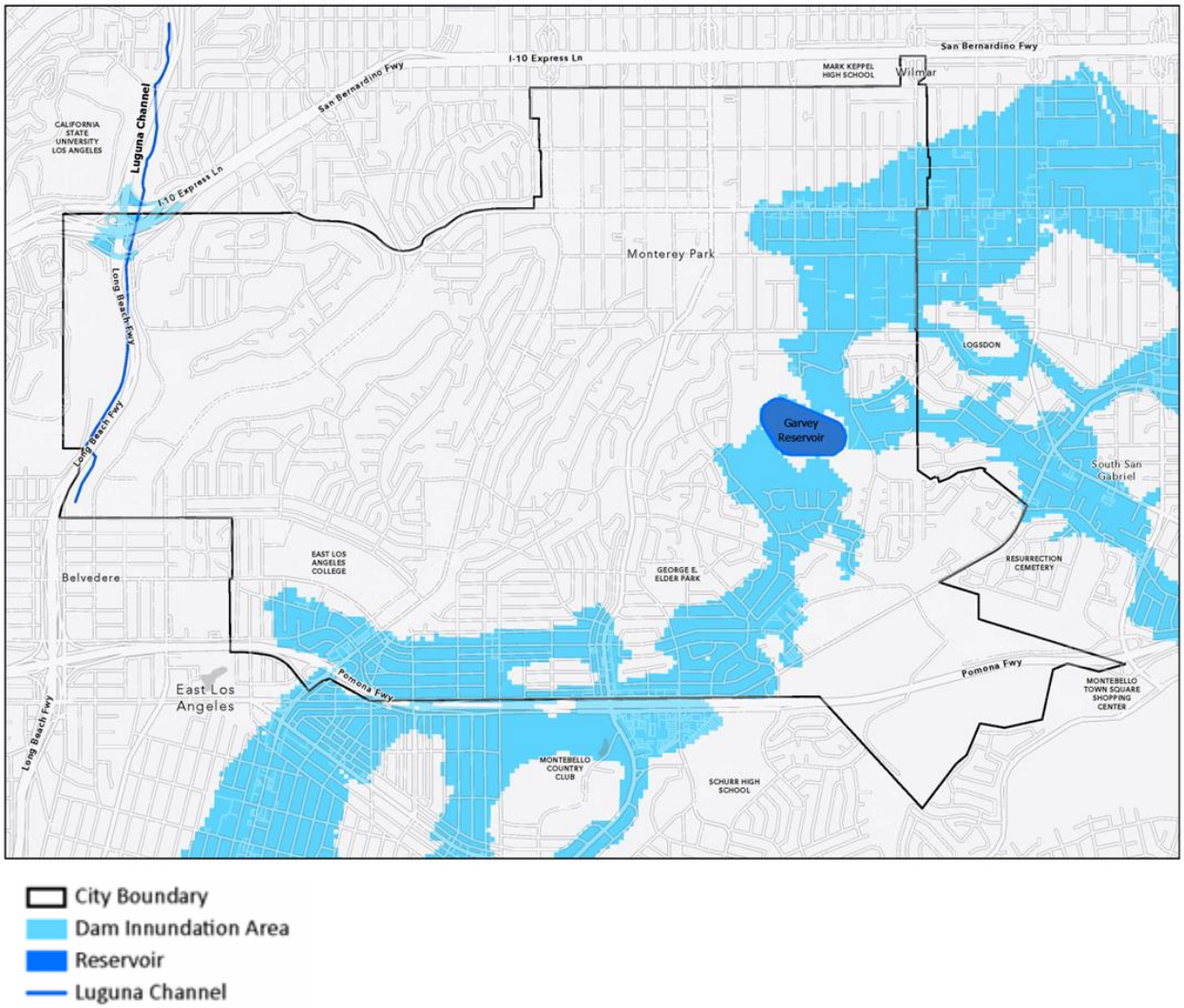




According to the General Plan Safety Element, the only flood hazards of concern involve Garvey Reservoir and the Laguna Basin. Garvey Reservoir, owned by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), stores municipal water supplies for MWD customers. The Laguna Basin is a flood control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

Map 3.8 depicts the dam inundation area for the Garvey Reservoir and Laguna Basin.

Map 3.8: Dam Inundation Area
(Source: General Plan Safety Element, 2022)



Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-d.
Q: Does the plan include the history of **previous** hazard events for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i)) **A:** See **Previous Urban Flooding Impacting Monterey Park, Previous Urban Flooding Impacting Los Angeles County** and **Table 3.9** below.

Previous Urban Flooding Impacting Monterey Park

The City of Monterey Park is susceptible to localized flooding from severe storms and urban run-off. A much greater concern is the widespread flooding that might occur from the catastrophic failure of the Garvey Reservoir. No disaster declaration related to urban flooding or dam failure has ever been reported to have impacted the City of Monterey Park.

Previous Urban Flooding Impacting Southern California

According to the General Plan, historic flooding records in Los Angeles County show that since 1811, the Los Angeles River has flooded 30 times, on average once every 6.1 years. But averages are deceiving, for the Los Angeles basin goes through periods of drought and then periods of above average rainfall. Between 1889 and 1891, the river flooded every year, from 1941 to 1945, the river flooded 5 times. Conversely, from 1896 to 1914, and again from 1944 to 1969, a period of 25 years, the river did not have serious floods.

Average annual precipitation in Los Angeles County ranges from 13 inches on the coast to approximately 40 inches on the highest point of the Peninsular Mountain Range that transects the county. Several factors determine the severity of floods, including rainfall intensity and duration. A large amount of rainfall over a short time span can result in flash flood conditions. A sudden thunderstorm or heavy rain, dam failure, or sudden spills can cause flash flooding. The National Weather Service's definition of a flash flood is a flood occurring in a watershed where the time of travel of the peak of flow from one end of the watershed to the other is less than six hours.

The towering mountains that give the Los Angeles region its spectacular views also bring a great deal of rain out of the storm clouds that pass through. Because the mountains are so steep, the rainwater moves rapidly down the slopes and across the coastal plains on its way to the ocean.

"The Santa Monica, Santa Susana and Verdugo Mountains, which surround three sides of the valley, seldom reach heights above three thousand feet. The western San Gabriel Mountains, in contrast, have elevations of more than seven thousand feet. These higher ridges often trap eastern-moving winter storms. Although downtown Los Angeles averages just fifteen inches of rain a year, some peaks in the San Gabriel Mountains receive more than forty inches of precipitation annually, as much as many locations in the humid eastern United States" (Source: The Los Angeles River: It's Life, Death, and Possible Rebirth, Gumprecht 2001). Naturally, this rainfall moves rapidly downstream, often with severe consequences for anything in its path. In extreme cases, flood-generated debris flows will roar down a canyon at speeds near 40 miles per hour with a wall of mud, debris and water, tens of feet high. Flooding occurs when climate, geology, and hydrology combine to create conditions where water flows outside of its usual course.

Table 3.9: Previous Hazard Events of Flooding in Los Angeles County (Source: FEMA Disaster Declaration, 2024)

Date	Location	Federal Declaration	State Executive Order/State of Emergency	Declaration Title
March 10, 2023	Los Angeles County	EM-3592-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
January 14, 2023	Los Angeles County	DR-4683-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
January 9, 2023	Los Angeles County	EM-3591-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides
August 18, 2023	Fresno, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Tulare, and Ventura	NA	State of Emergency	Hurricane Hilary related flooding
March 16, 2017	Los Angeles County	DR-4305-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides
February 3, 1993	Los Angeles County	DR-979-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Mud & Landslides, Flooding
February 25, 1992	Los Angeles County	DR-935-CA		Rain/Snow/Windstorms, Flooding, Mudslides
February 5, 1988	Los Angeles County	DR-812-CA		Severe Storms, High Tides & Flooding
February 21 1980	Los Angeles County	DR-615-CA		Severe Storms, Mudslides & Flooding
February 15 1978	Los Angeles County	DR-547-CA		Coastal Storms, Mudslides & Flooding
January 26, 1969	Los Angeles County	DR-253-CA		Severe Storms & Flooding

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

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

A: See **Probability of Urban Future Events, Climate Change Considerations** below.

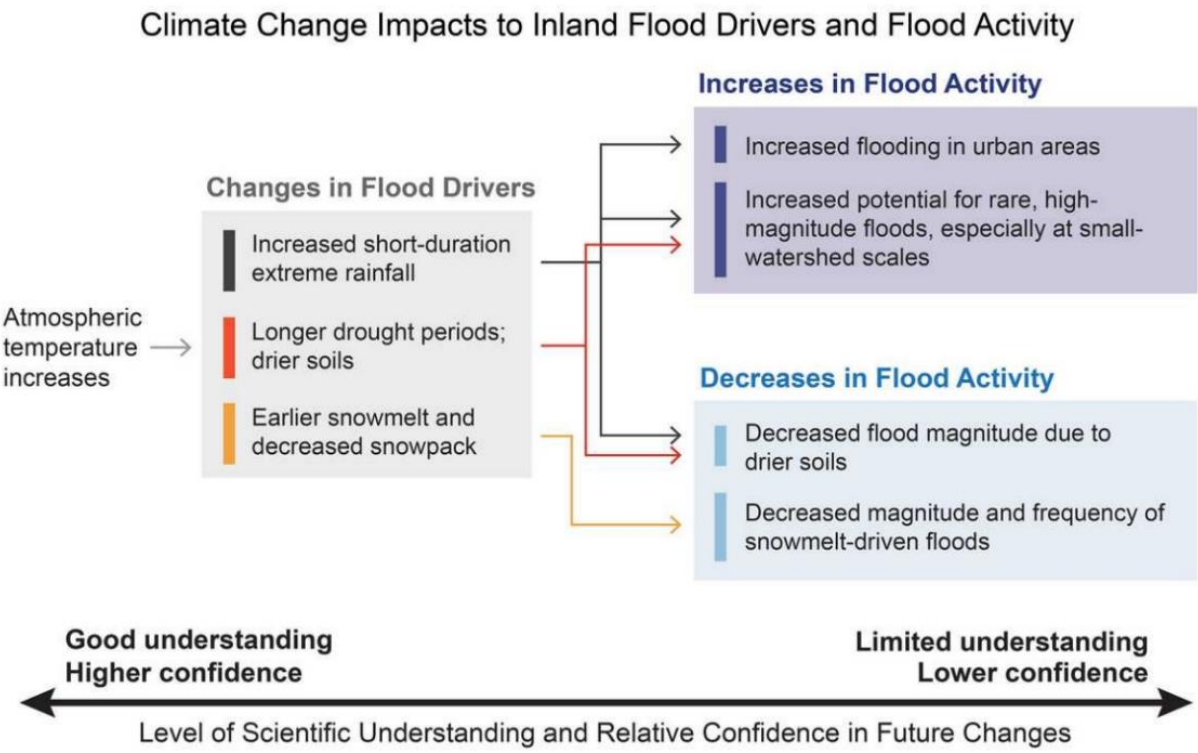
Probability of Future Urban Flooding Events

When conducting the risk assessment, the planning team determined that the probability of a catastrophic urban flood event affecting Monterey Park is possible with an annual probability of occurrence being between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 years.

Climate Change Considerations

According to the Fifth National Climate Assessment, extreme precipitation–producing weather systems ranging from tropical cyclones to atmospheric rivers are *very likely* to produce heavier precipitation at higher global warming levels. Recent increases in frequency, severity, and amount of extreme precipitation are expected to continue across the US even if global warming is limited to the Paris Agreement targets. Changes in extreme precipitation events differ seasonally—they are *very likely* to increase in spring and winter across the continental US and Alaska and in eastern and northwestern states in the fall, while projected changes in the summer season are more uncertain.

Figure 3.3: Climate Change Impacts to Inland Flood Drivers and Flood Activity
Source: Fifth National Climate Assessment (2023)



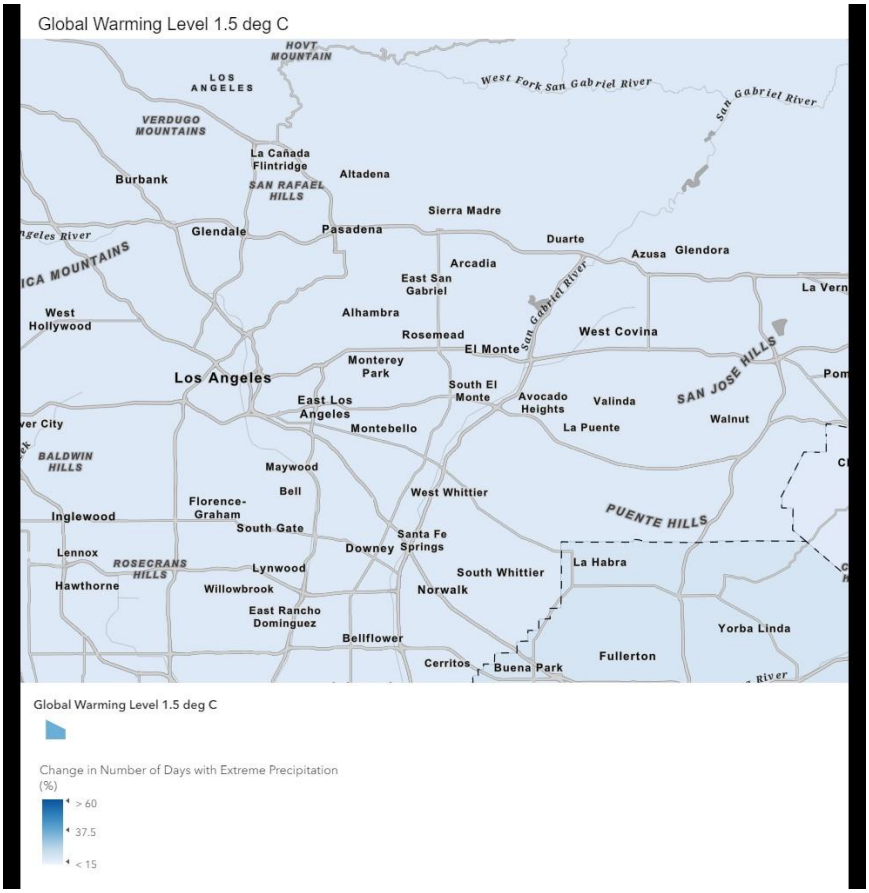
According to Cal Adapt, Monterey Park has a 30-year average baseline of 17.2 inches of precipitation. During the mid-century (2035-2064) this 30-year average is projected to remain static at 17.0 inches of precipitation under high emissions scenario. During the end-century (2070-2099) it is projected that Monterrey Park's 30-year average precipitation will be 17.1 inches.

The maps are from the National Climate Assessment Interactive Atlas Explorer and depict the change in the number of days with extreme precipitation for 4 different global warming levels. The first level is if Earth's Temperature rises 2.7 degrees Fahrenheit (1.5 degrees Celsius) above the pre-industrial average. The effects of a 1.5-degree Celsius change on the number of extreme precipitation days is depicted in **Map 3.8**. Under this scenario, the annual number of days with precipitation in the top 1% of historical rainfall events in Los Angeles County is projected to increase by 19% compared to 1991 to 2020. The second level is if Earth's Temperature rises 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit (2 degrees Celsius) above the pre-industrial average and is depicted in

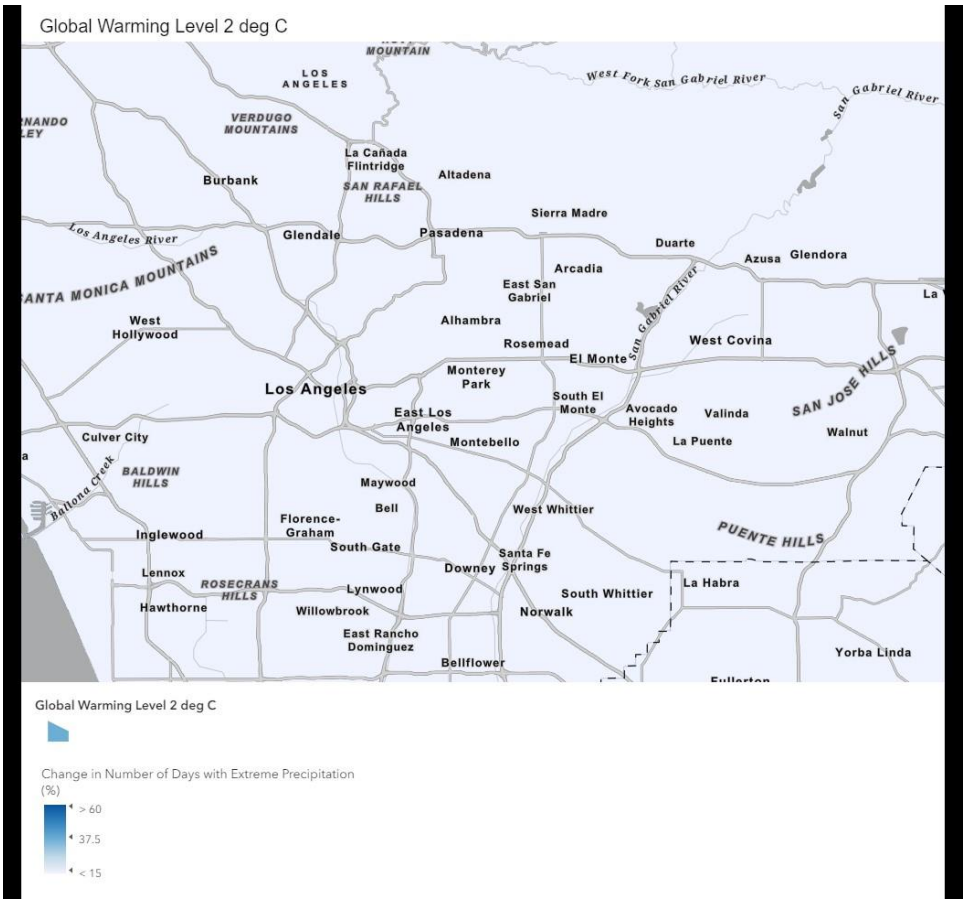
Map 3.9. Under this scenario, the annual number of days with precipitation in the top 1% of historical rainfall events in Los Angeles County is projected to increase by 12% compared to 1991 to 2020. The third level is if Earth's Temperature rises 5.4 degrees Fahrenheit (3 degrees Celsius) above the pre-industrial average and is depicted in **Map 3.10**. Under this scenario, the annual number of days with precipitation in the top 1% of historical rainfall events in Los Angeles County is projected to increase by 27% compared to 1991 to 2020. The fourth level is if Earth's Temperature rises 7.2 degrees Fahrenheit (4 degrees Celsius) above the pre-industrial average and is depicted in **Map 3.11**. Under this scenario, the annual number of days with precipitation in the top 1% of historical rainfall events in Los Angeles County is projected to increase by 59% compared to 1991 to 2020.

The increase in the number of extreme precipitation days will increase the probability Monterey Park, and more broadly Los Angeles County, will experience flooding events. An increase in flood events will strain the city's capacity to respond to maintenance and repair activities due to flood events. Additional infrastructure modifications and retrofitting may be required for the city to better respond to and recover from flooding events.

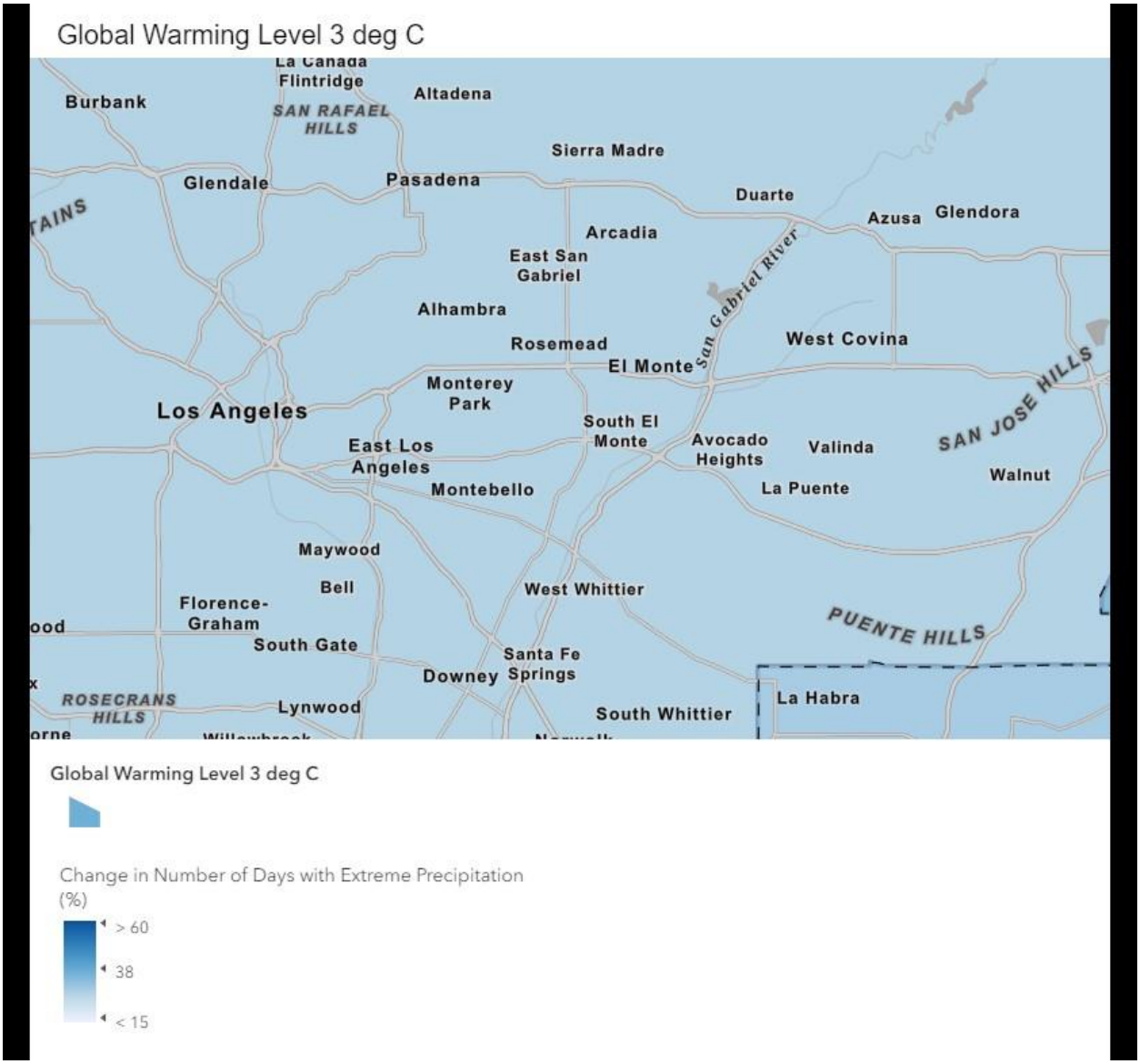
Map 3.8: Global Warming Level 1.5 deg C
Source: Fifth National Climate Assessment



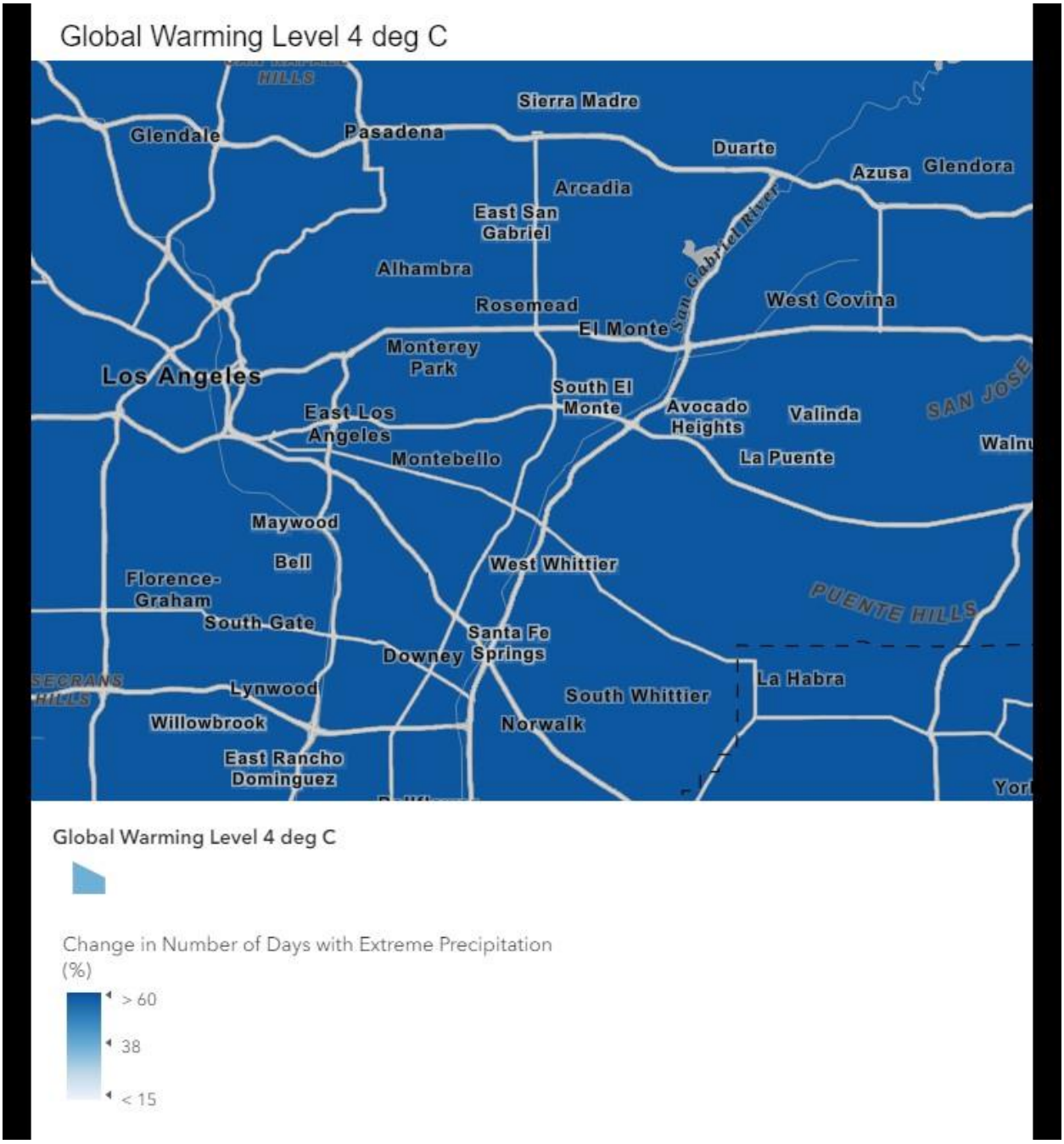
Map 3.9: Global Warming Level 2 deg C
Source: Fifth National Climate Assessment



Map 3.10: Global Warming Level 3 deg C
Source: Fifth National Climate Assessment



Map 3.11: Global Warming Level 4 deg C
Source: Fifth National Climate Assessment



Wildfire

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.
Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i)) **A:** See **Description** below.

Description

Wildfire is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels and exposing or possibly consuming structures. They often begin unnoticed and spread quickly. Naturally occurring and non-native species of grass, brush, and trees fuel wildfires. A wildland fire is a wildfire in an area in which development is essentially nonexistent, except for roads, railroads, power lines and similar facilities. A wildland/urban interface fire is a wildfire in a geographical area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with wildland or vegetative fuels.

Wildfire Characteristics

There are three categories of wildland/urban interface fire. The classic wildland/urban interface exists where well-defined urban and suburban development presses up against open expanses of wildland areas; the mixed wildland/urban interface is characterized by isolated homes, subdivisions, and small communities situated predominantly in wildland settings.

The occluded wildland/urban interface exists where islands of wildland vegetation occur inside a largely urbanized area. Certain conditions must be present for significant interface fires to occur. The most common conditions include hot, dry and windy weather; the inability of fire protection forces to contain or suppress the fire; the occurrence of multiple fires that overwhelm committed resources; and a large fuel load (dense vegetation). Once a fire has started, several conditions influence its behavior, including fuel topography, weather

Photo 3.1: Modoc July Complex Fire



Photo 3.2: Modoc July Complex Fire
Source: CAL OES



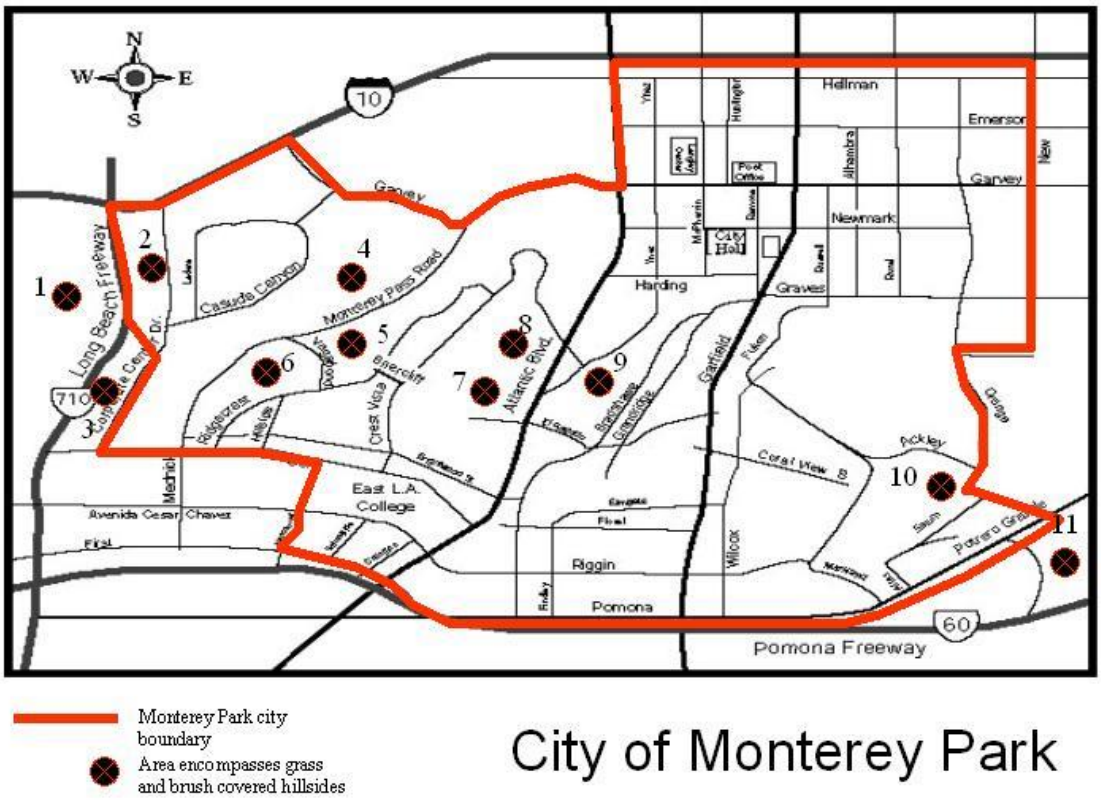
Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-b.
Q: Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i)) **A:** See **Local Conditions, Map 3.12** below.

Local Conditions

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

According to the 2008 HMP and accuracy confirmed by the Chair of the Planning Team in 2023, residential and commercial vulnerability lies within each area identified on **Map 3.12: Wildfire Threat to Monterey Park** should a brush fire break out. The areas identified on the map as #s 1, 2 and 3 are commercial areas. Area #1 is populated by numerous Los Angeles County facilities including Los Angeles County Children's Courthouse, Cybil Brand Institute, and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Headquarters. The areas identified by #s 2 and 3 are known as our Corporate Center area with numerous commercial structures. The areas identified by #4 through 11 are populated with residential structures.

Map 3.12: Wildfire Threat to Monterey Park
(Source: 2008 Monterey Park HMP)



The areas identified on Map 3.12: Wildfire Threat to Monterey Park address several areas of both residential and commercial population that would have a severe economic impact in this jurisdiction. The areas identified as #s 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 are areas covered with residential structures. The economic impact of wildfire in any one of those areas should homes be lost would be in the millions. The economic impact of a fire in the areas identified as #1, 2, and 3 would be markedly different. This area is primarily commercial. Therefore, should a fire break out in any one of these areas and cause structural damage, not only are there physical damages in dollars but also the economic impact to the businesses. The numerous commercial structures in these areas would equate to tens of millions of dollars in physical damage. The impact of interruption of business would be difficult to quantify.

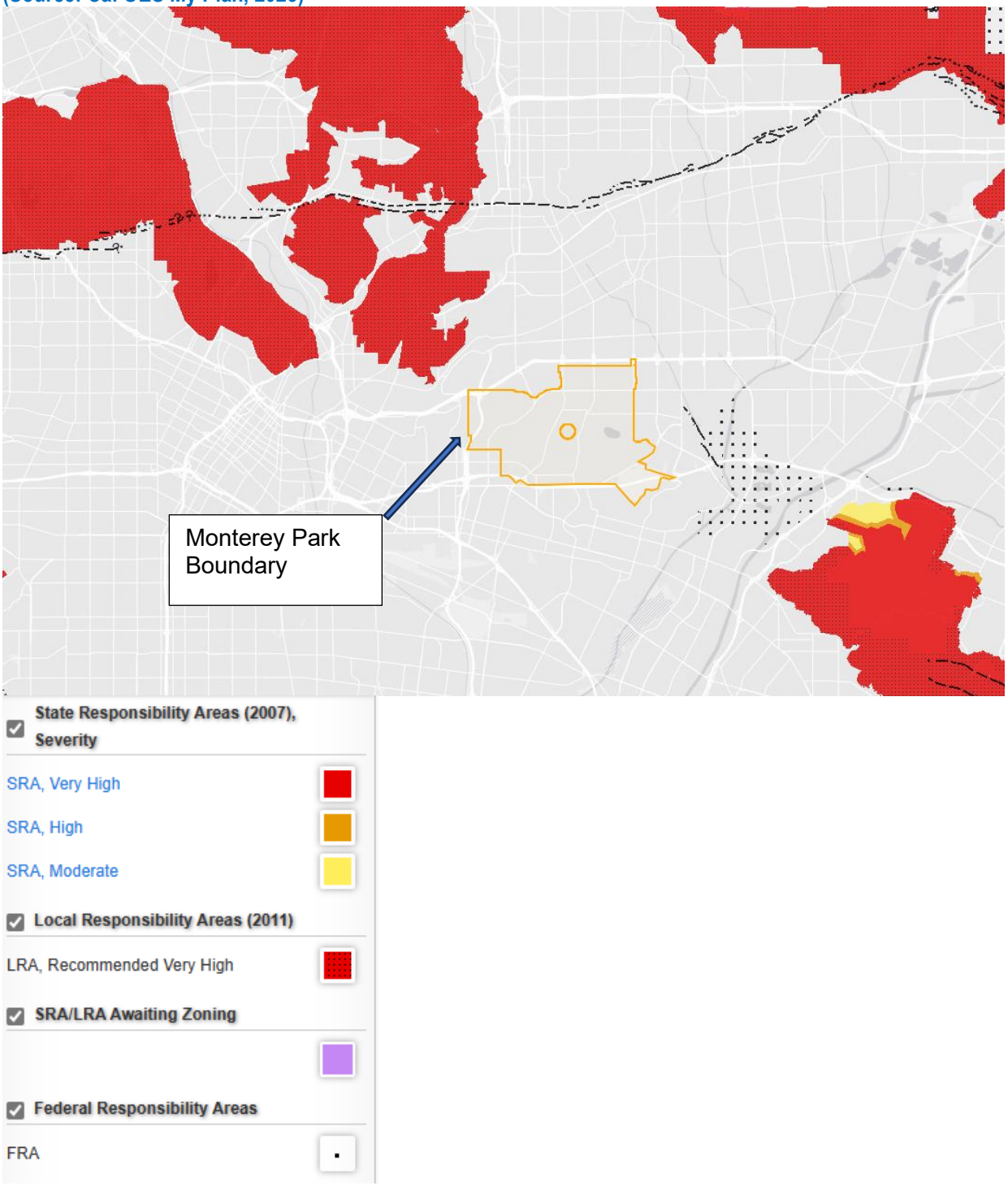
There are three Monterey Park Fire Department fire stations in the City, located on Monterey Pass Road (Station 63), Garfield Avenue (Station 62) and Newmark Avenue (City Hall, Station 61). As of 2013, the MPFD average response time for fire calls is 5.01 minutes, with an average of 4,300 calls per year. There are a variety of emergency call types that range between 5-minute-response times and 20-minute-response times. This level of protection has allowed the City to historically receive a very high rating from the Insurance Services Organization (IS0). The City has currently achieved an ISO rating of Class 1 (on a 1 to 10 scale, with 1 representing the highest rating).

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

As shown below in **Map 3.13: Fire Hazard Severity Zone** and verified in the General Plan Safety Element, there are no “very high” or “high” fire hazard severity zones in or near the boundaries of the City of Monterey Park.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-c.
Q: Does the plan describe the extent for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))
A: See **Map 3.13** below.

Map 3.13: Fire Hazard Severity Zones
(Source: Cal OES My Plan, 2023)



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

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

A: See **Previous Wildfires Impacting Monterey Park,** and **Previous Wildfires Impacting Los Angeles County,** and **Table 3.10** below.

Previous Wildfires Impacting Monterey Park

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

Previous Wildfires Impacting Los Angeles County

The most recent significant wildfire event to impact Los Angeles County was the Tick Fire in October 2019. The fire burned 4,615 acres in the Canyon County area. The combination of warm and dry Santa Ana winds and critically dry vegetation allowed for significant fire growth. The fire destroyed 23 homes and damaged 40 other residential units. During the incident, four firefighter injuries were reported. According to the NOAA Storm Events Database, some of the counties' most destructive fires have occurred since 2018, including:

Table 3.10: Wildfires Impacting Los Angeles County 2018-2023 (Source: NOAA Storm Events Database)

County	Date	Fire	Damage
County of Los Angeles	10/28/2019	The Getty Fire	Burned 745 acres. The fire destroyed 10 residences and damaged 15 other residences.
County of Los Angeles	10/24/2019	The Tick Fire	Burned 4,615 acres in the Canyon County area of Los Angeles county. The fire destroyed 23 homes and damaged 40 other residences. During the incident, four firefighter injuries were reported.
County of Los Angeles	10/10/2019	The Saddle Ridge Fire	Burned 8,799 acres across the foothills of the San Fernando Valley as well as the Santa Clarita Valley and the Los Angeles county mountains. The fire destroyed 19 residences and damaged 88 additional residences. One civilian death was reported (due to cardiac arrest) and eight firefighters were injured.
County of Los Angeles	11/8/2018	The Woolsey Fire	Burned a total of 96,949 acres in Los Angeles and Ventura counties including Thousand Oaks, Agoura Hills, Calabasas, the Santa Monica Mountains, Malibu, and West Hills. A total of 1,643 structures were destroyed and 3 people were killed.
County of Los Angeles	6/4/2018	The Stone Fire	Burned 1,352 acres in the mountains of Los Angeles County.

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

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

A: See **Probability of Future Events, Climate Change Considerations** below.

Probability of Future Events

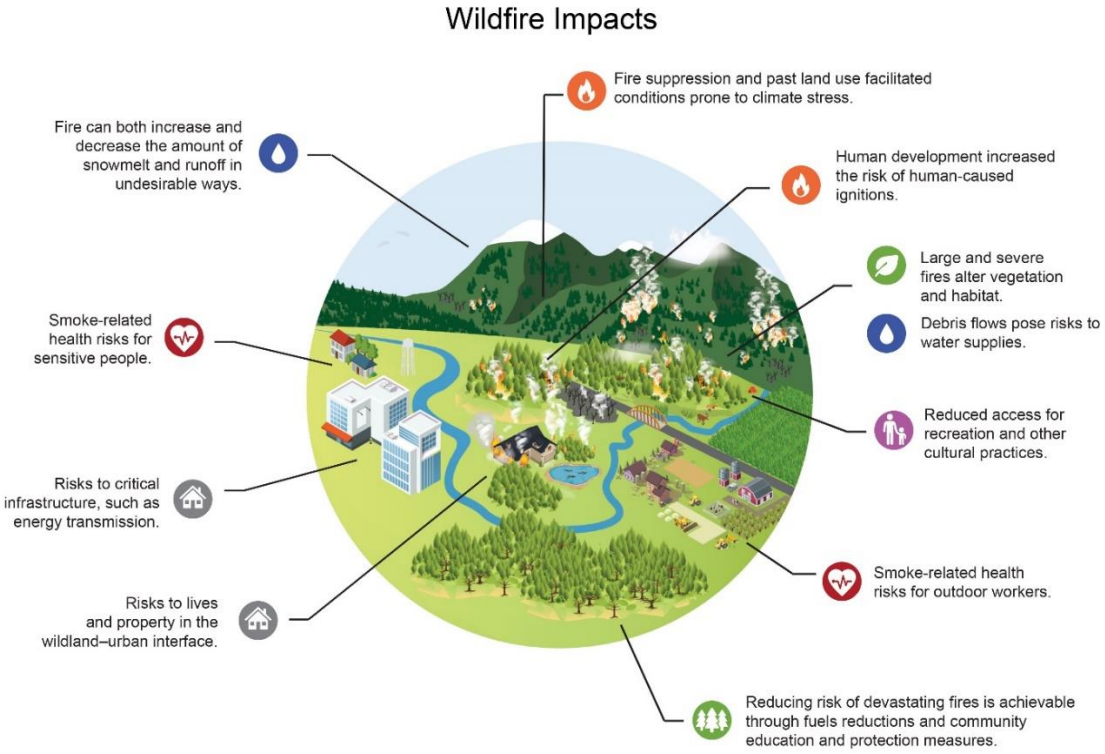
When conducting the risk assessment, the Planning Team determined that the probability of a catastrophic wildfire affecting Monterey Park is likely with an annual probability of occurrence being between 1 in 10 and 1 in 100 years.

Climate Change Considerations

According to the Fifth National Climate Assessment, climate change has produced warmer and drier conditions with prolonged droughts that stress forest vegetation, facilitating pest outbreaks and tree death, leading to the accumulation of surface fuel. Wildfires are moving up in elevation, due to warming temperatures, reduced snowpacks and summer precipitation, and overall drier conditions. Climate change has also increased vapor pressure deficit that dries fuels, altering fire behavior that results in large, hotter, and more severe fires. Consequently, the annual area burned and area burned by high-severity wildfires have increased in the West about eightfold since 1985. And while the annual area burned is on par with pre-European settlement, the very large, high-severity, and deadly and destructive wildfires result in significant socioecological and economic impacts. These trends are expected to continue at least to midcentury, when fuel availability is expected to become more limited in some western forests.

Climate change is leading to larger and more severe wildfires in the western United States, bringing acute and chronic impacts both near and far from the flames. These wildfires have significant public health, socioeconomic, and ecological implications for the Nation. The figure below illustrates the drivers of, impacts from, and solutions to wildfire across a range of socioecological contexts within and beyond the western states. Considering these helps improve understanding of how impacts are experienced and how to adapt.

Figure 6.1: Wildfire Impacts
Source: Fifth National Climate Assessment (2023)



Chapter 4: Vulnerability and Impacts

The vulnerability and impacts assessment process analyzes the potential harm of the prioritized hazard events discussed in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment.

Vulnerability and Impact Assessment Process

The vulnerability and impact assessment examines the potential harm that may result from a hazard event, without factoring in its likelihood. This means that equal attention is given to hazards regardless of their probability. The assessment evaluates three key aspects of each hazard on assets: the physical threat posed to facilities, the social threat to vulnerable populations, and the potential impact on other assets. The **FEMA Handbook** categorizes assets as follows:

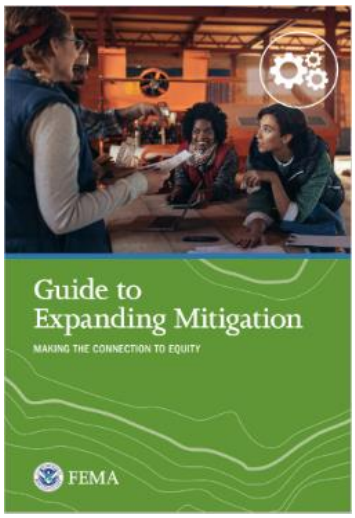
People
Structures
Economy
Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources
Activities Bringing Value to the Community

People

People are the community's most important asset. In the context of this discussion, people are defined as individuals who live and/or work in Monterey Park.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.
Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See **Vulnerability of People, Table 4.4** below.

Vulnerability of People



Disasters affect all populations; however, some populations are more adversely affected because of a higher level of social vulnerability. According to **The Guide to Expanding Mitigation – Making the Connection to Equity**, social vulnerability is defined in terms of the characteristics of a person or group that affect "their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from the impact" of a discrete and identifiable disaster in nature or society.

Using **FEMA's Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool** (RAPT), census tract data was used to understand what census tracts might be more vulnerable. Many of the maps in the People section were created using data provided by RAPT. RAPT is a free, publicly available geographic information systems (GIS) tool to help emergency managers and community partners of all GIS skill levels to visualize and assess potential challenges to community resilience. RAPT

includes over 100 pre-loaded data layers and the tool's functionality allows users to visualize combinations of these data layers for a specific location. One of the layers includes community demographics for counties, census tracts, and tribes drawn primarily from the U.S. Census Bureau. RAPT includes 27 demographic layers, including 22 community resilience challenges indicators identified from peer-reviewed research, and **FEMA's Community Resilience Challenges Index** (CRCI) for counties and census tracts, a composite value of all 22 community resilience challenges indicators. The graphics below outline the community resilience indicators.

Graphic 4.1: RAPT People & Community Indicators
Source: FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT)

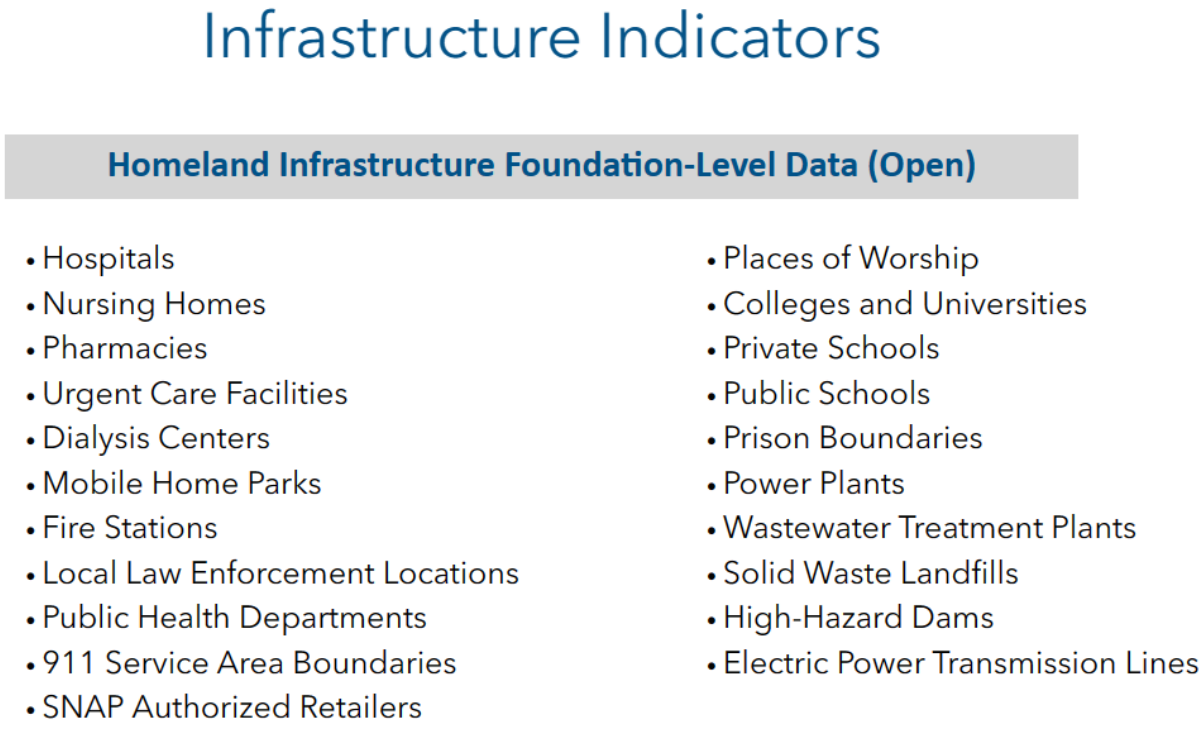
People & Community Indicators

County and Census Tract Community Resilience Challenges Index (CRCI) combining 22 indicators.

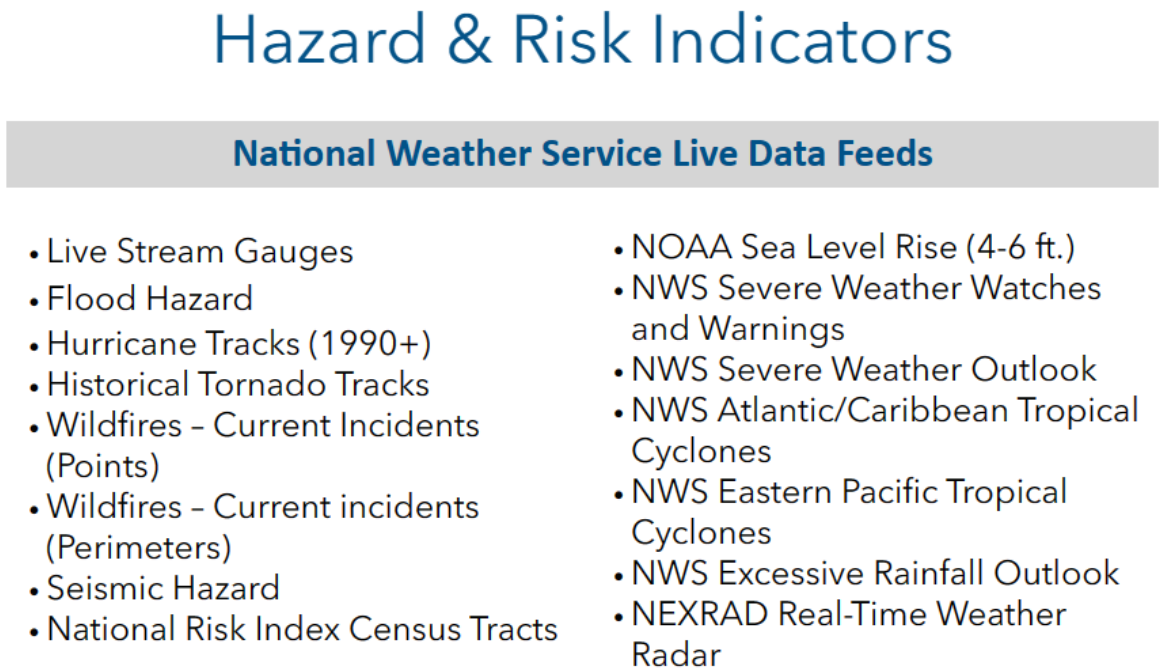
Population Characteristics	Household Characteristics	Housing
• Population without a High School Education • Population 65 and Older • Population with a Disability • Population by Race and Hispanic Origin	• Households without a Vehicle • Households with Limited English • Single-Parent Households • Households without a Smartphone • Households without Broadband Subscription	Mobile Homes as Percentage of Housing Owner-Occupied Housing Rental Housing Costs Residential Structures in SHFA with Flood Insurance

Healthcare	Economic	Connection to Community
• Number of Hospitals • Medical Professional Capacity • Population without Health Insurance • Medicare Recipients with Power-Dependent Devices	• Population Below Poverty Level • Median Household Income • Unemployed Labor Force • Unemployed Women Labor Force • Income Inequality • Workforce in Predominant Sector	• Presence of Civic and Social Organizations • Population without Religious Affiliation • Percentage of Inactive Voters • Population Change

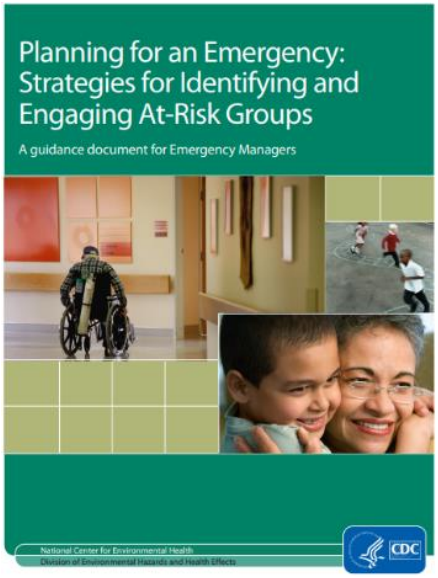
Graphic 4.2: RAPT Infrastructure Indicators
Source: FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT)



Graphic 4.3: RAPT Hazard and Risk Indicators
Source: FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT)



A person's vulnerability to disaster is influenced by many factors. According to **CDC's Planning for an Emergency: Strategies for Identifying and Engaging At-Risk Group**, the following six categories are among the most commonly accepted factors: socioeconomic status, age, gender, race and ethnicity, English language proficiency, and medical issues and disability. These categories were used to analyze the vulnerability of people in Monterey Park. The compounding effects of these factors will further impact an individual's ability to withstand the effects of disasters and other hazards.



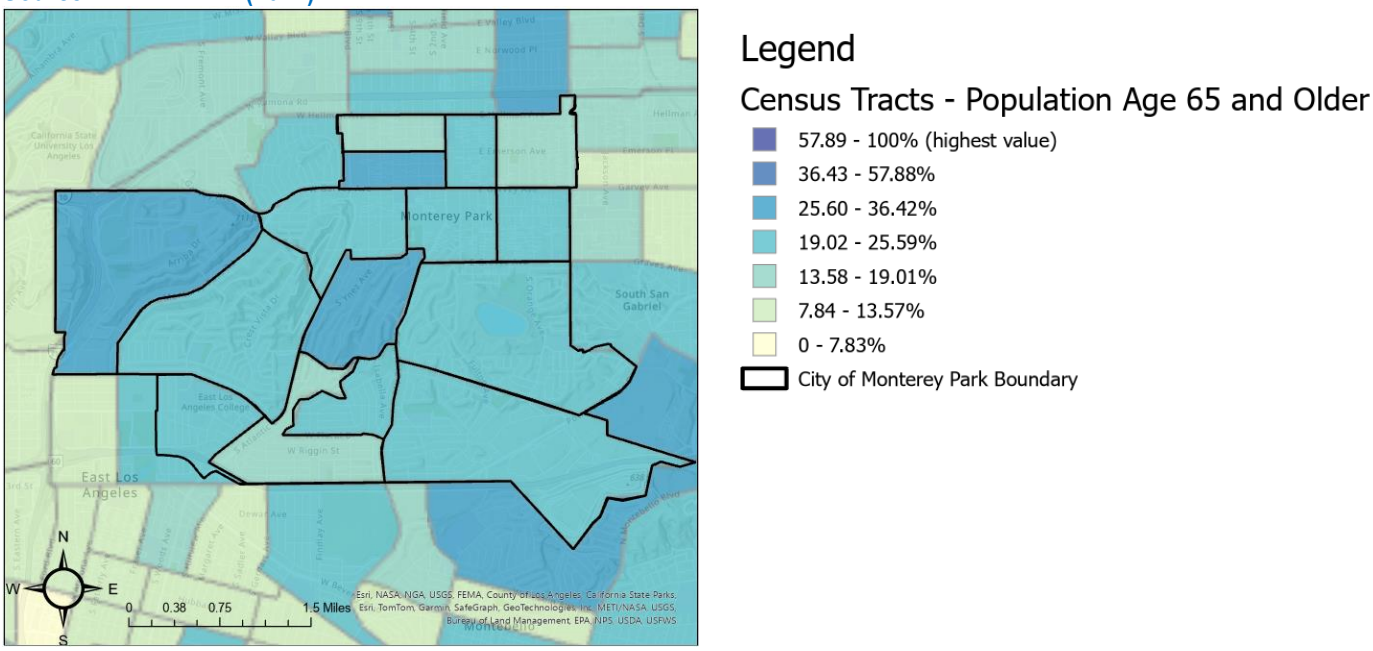
Below is an overview of the City of Monterey Park's population broken down by the six contributing factors of social vulnerability. Due to a limitation on data that is currently available it is not known exactly where in the city those who are more vulnerable may reside.

Age

The old and young are particularly vulnerable during disasters. Age can contribute to cognitive development, physical ability and mobility, socioeconomic stats, and access to resources that can help the individual prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters and other hazard events. For example, individuals 65 and older can have mobility challenges and other ailments that can prevent them from properly preparing for a disaster. At the same time, children are reliant on their parents or guardians to provide for them. Their ability to withstand a disaster is highly dependent on their parents or guardians. Children are more vulnerable to disasters when they are separated from their parents while at school or daycare.

According to the 2020 Census, there are 13,029 individuals over the age of 65 and 10,438 individuals under the age of 18 living in Monterey Park. **Map 4.1** depicts the population percentage of individuals over 65 in each census tract. The tracts with a darker blue represent a tract with a higher population of individuals over 65. The census tracts in the central and western boundaries of Monterey Park have a higher percentage of their population older than 65. Due to a limitation on data that is currently available it is not known where certain aged populations live. Working with local organizations that serve these populations can provide better insight into the exact needs of the community.

Map 4.1: Percentage of the Population Over 65 by Census Tract
Source: FEMA RAPT (2024)



Race and Ethnicity

According to **Planning for an Emergency: Strategies for Identifying and Engaging At-Risk Group,** "Race and ethnicity contribute to social vulnerabilities. Race and ethnicity are tied to issues of socioeconomic status. Social and economic marginalization contributes to the vulnerability of these groups"

Monterey Park is a diverse community characterized by a rich racial and ethnic profile. The largest group is Asian, primarily of Chinese descent, but the city also includes significant populations of Filipino, Vietnamese, Korean, and Indian residents. Hispanic or Latino individuals comprise a substantial portion of the population, with Mexican and Central American heritage being the most prominent. The White population, including both non-Hispanic and Hispanic individuals, along with smaller percentages of Black or African American residents and individuals from other racial and ethnic backgrounds, further contribute to the city's diversity.

Table 4.1: Monterey Park Population by Race/Ethnicity
Source: Esri Business Analyst

Population by Race	Total	
	Number	Percent
Total	61,096	100.0%
Population Reporting One Race	55,110	90.2%
White	5,134	8.4%
Black	411	0.7%
American Indian	525	0.9%
Asian	40,734	66.7%
Pacific Islander	56	0.1%
Some Other Race	8,250	13.5%
Population Reporting Two or More Races	5,986	9.8%

Gender

According to **Planning for an Emergency: Strategies for Identifying and Engaging At-Risk Group**, "gender does not necessarily indicate vulnerability or disadvantage. However, gender intersects with social patterns and inequalities can arise from gender differences. During a disaster, females might be more vulnerable because of differences in employment, lower income, and family responsibilities, as most single-parent households are single-mother families. However, females are a strong influence in mobilizing response to a warning. Females are also more likely to be effective risk communicators through being active participants in the community. They also might know more neighborhood information that can assist emergency managers. Although many families evacuate together, it is not uncommon for males to stay behind to guard the property or to continue working as the family provider. Males are also more likely to be risk takers and might not heed warnings."

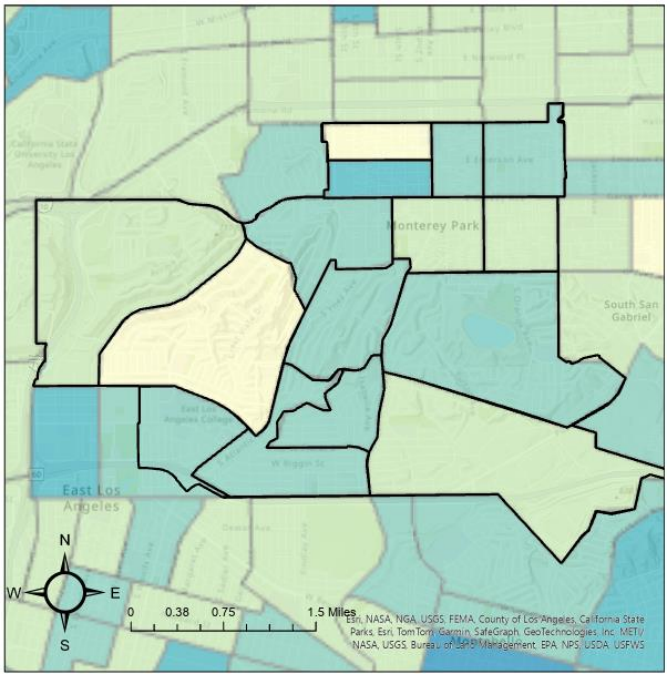
According to the 2020 Census, 52% of Monterey Park's population is female and 48% are male. The majority of the population are living in a married couple household with 48.5% of those married having children under the age of 18. A smaller portion of the population lives in a single parent household with children under 18. There are approximately 288 single dad households and 828 single mom households in Monterey Park.

Medical Issues and Disability

Individuals with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disasters. Individuals with disabilities have a higher rate of fatality, and exclusion during disasters. They also have greater challenges during recovery. Understanding the disability demographics of a community gives the community the opportunity to identify and plan for the access and functional needs their communities' members might need during a disaster.

With information provided by ESRI ArcGIS Business Analyst Tool, it was determined there are 4,884 households with at least 1 person with a disability. **Map 4.2** depicts the population percentage of individuals with at least one disability in each census tract. The tracts with a darker blue represent a tract with a higher population of individuals with a disability. Due to a limitation on data that is currently available it is not known the number of individuals in the community with a disability or what their limitation might be. Working with local organizations that serve these populations can provide better insight into the exact needs of the community.

Map 4.2: Percentage of the Population with a Disability
Source: FEMA RAPT (2024)



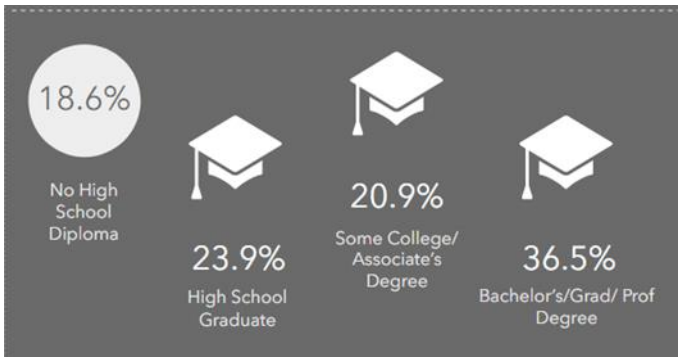
Socioeconomic Status

The ability for an individual to prepare for, mitigate against, respond to, and recover from disasters often depends on the availability of key resources. It is logical to assume that individuals with a higher socioeconomic status are in a better position to acquire key resources than individuals with a lower socioeconomic status. Factors that contribute to socioeconomic status include income, education, occupation, and housing. According to **Planning for an Emergency: Strategies for Identifying and Engaging At-Risk Group**, people with lower socioeconomic status more likely lack resources needed to follow emergency preparedness instructions. They might be unable to stockpile food, for example. They might be unwilling or unable to stay home from work and lose a day's pay or evacuate and leave their home during an emergency. By identifying at-risk groups ahead of time, you can plan more efficient evacuations and specifically target people who need transportation or special assistance (e.g., those without a vehicle).

The info graphics below show key indicators for socioeconomic status for the City of Monterey Park. The data in the sections below came from the ESRI ArcGIS Business Analyst Tool.

- Income: The average income for the City of Monterey Park is $76,130. Roughly 13% of households in Monterey Park are below poverty level.
- Education: Most of the residents of Monterey Park have at least a bachelor's degree. **Figure 4.1** provides a visualization of the highest level of education completed by residents of Monterey Park.

Figure 4.1: Monterey Park Residents' Highest Level of Education Completed
Source: ESRI Business Analyst



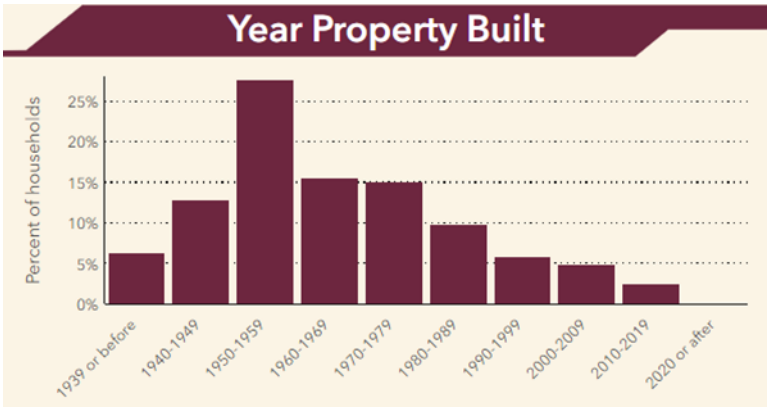
- Occupation: The majority of Monterey Park's residents work white collar jobs. **Table 4.2** provides a percentage breakdown of Monterey Park Residents' employment by occupation.

Table 4.2: Monterey Parks Residents' Employment by Occupation
Source: ESRI Business Analyst

2023 Employed Population 16+ by Occupation	
Total	26,897
White Collar	61.1%
Management/Business/Financial	15.7%
Professional	24.5%
Sales	9.4%
Administrative Support	11.5%
Services	21.4%
Blue Collar	17.5%
Farming/Forestry/Fishing	0.2%
Construction/Extraction	2.8%
Installation/Maintenance/Repair	1.6%
Production	5.1%
Transportation/Material Moving	7.8%

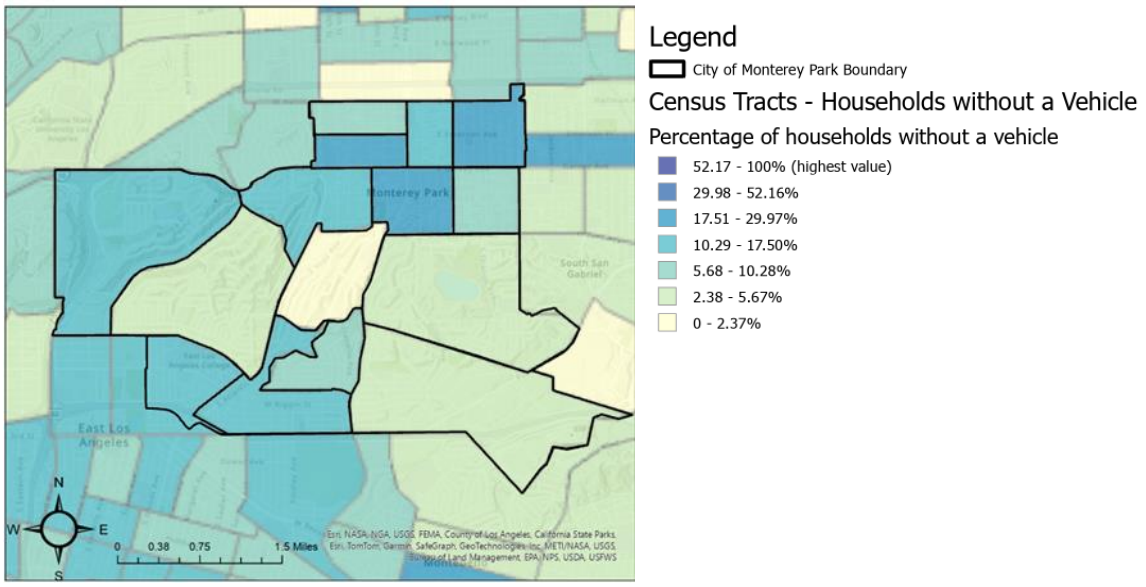
- Housing: The majority of the housing units are renter occupied (53%). Of the homes that are not rentals most are under mortgage/loan (29.9%). The remainder are owned free and clear (18%). The majority of the houses in Monterey Park were built between 1950 and 1959. **Graph 4.4** displays the percentage of households by decade of construction.

Graph 4.4: Houses Built in Monterey Park by Decade
Source: ESRI Business Analyst

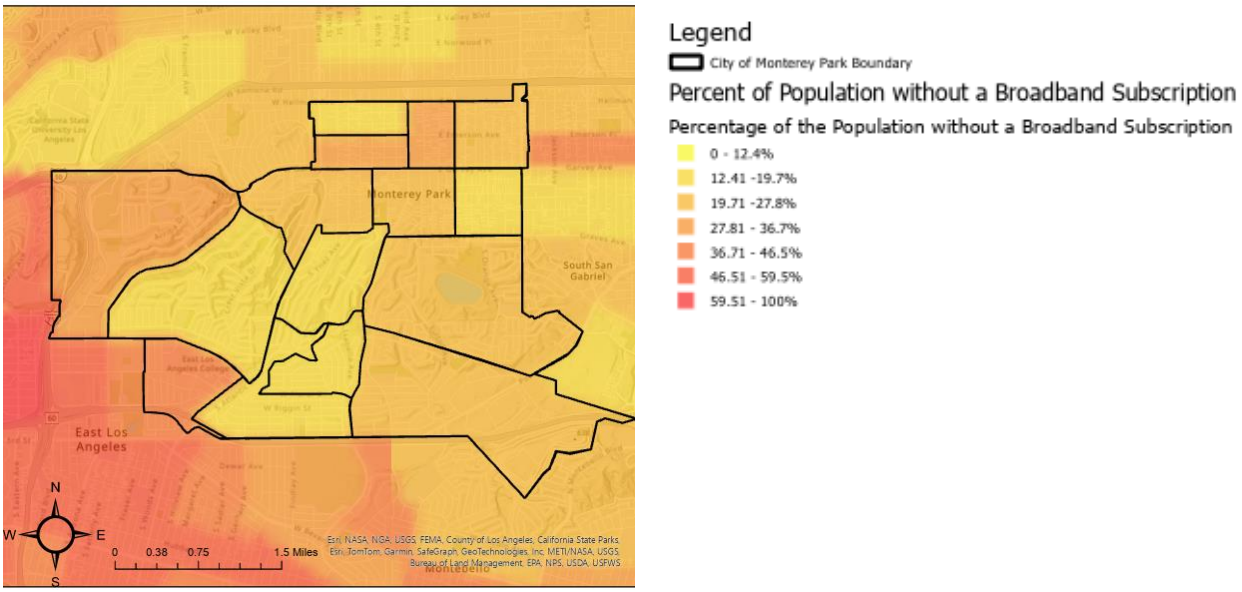


- **Other Factors:** There are other factors related to socioeconomic status that are important to take into account. **Map 4.3** breaks down the percentage of households without a vehicle by census tract. 6% of households do not have a vehicle. **Map 4.4** breaks down the percentage of households without a broadband subscription by census tract. 11% of households in Monterey Park do not have access to internet. Access to the internet and a vehicle will impact a person's ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.

Map 4.3: Percent of Households without a Vehicle
Source: FEMA RAPT (2024)



Map 4.4: Percentages of Population without a Broadband Subscription
Source: FEMA RAPT (2024)



English Language Proficiency

The ability to communicate with others during a disaster is imperative for residents to be able to take the necessary precautions related to the disaster. When individuals do not speak the language in which emergency information is presented, it can negatively influence the individual's ability to comprehend the situation and take appropriate action. According to data provided by the ESRI Business Analyst at Risk Population infographic roughly 8% of the population in Monterey Park speak a language other than English and do not speak English. **Table 4.3** shows the breakdown of language spoken by age group in Monterey Park. Asian-Pacific Island language and Spanish are the two most common language groups spoken in Monterey Park. Roughly 830 people speak Spanish and little to no English. Roughly 30 people speak an Asian-Pacific Island language and little to no English.

Table 4.3: Language Spoken in Monterey Park
Source: ESRI Business Analyst/ American Community Survey (2023)

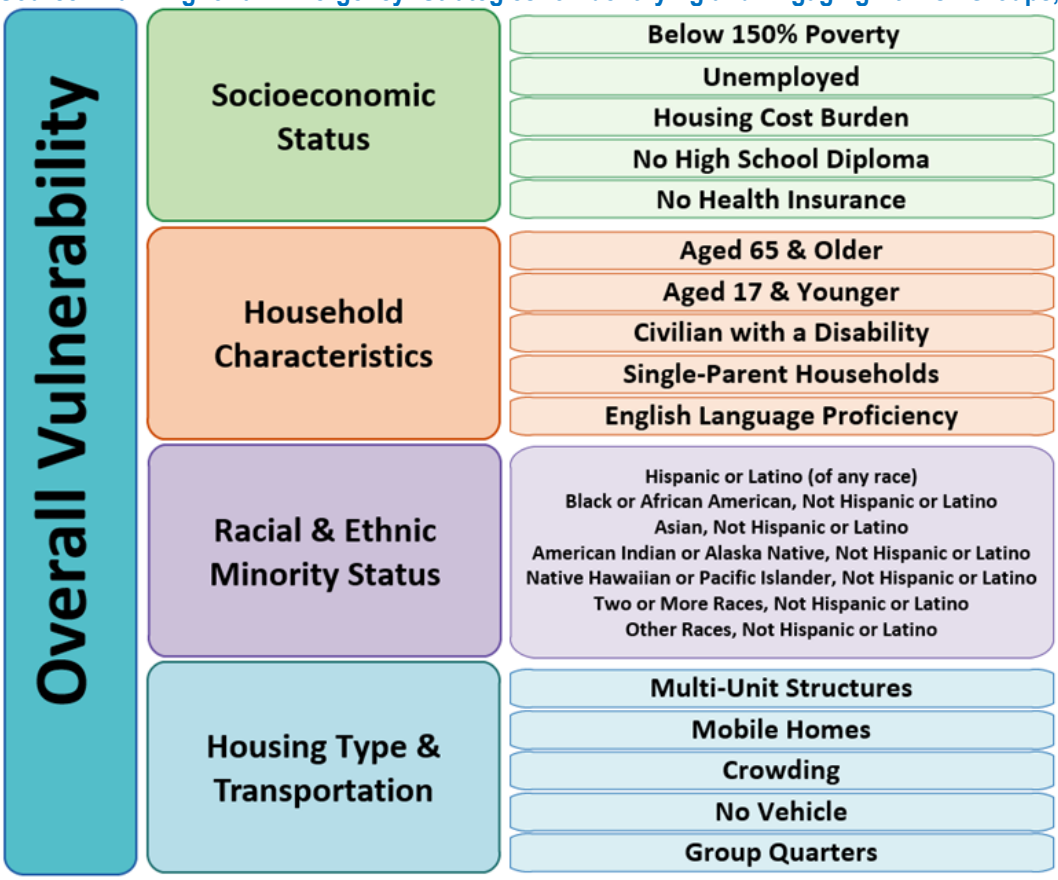
Language Spoken (ACS)	Age 5-17	18-64	Age 65+	Total
English Only	3,250	9,069	3,201	15,520
Spanish	1,445	7,398	1,795	10,638
Spanish & English Well	1,412	7,001	1,388	9,801
Spanish & English Not Well	33	292	346	671
Spanish & No English	0	105	61	166
Indo-European	203	488	203	894
Indo-European & English Well	203	477	183	863
Indo-European & English Not Well	0	11	20	31
Indo-European & No English	0	0	0	0
Asian-Pacific Island	3,044	20,094	8,058	31,196
Asian-Pacific Isl & English Well	2,554	11,813	3,179	17,546
Asian-Pacific Isl & English Not Well	481	5,769	2,237	8,487
Asian-Pacific Isl & No English	9	2,512	2,642	5,163
Other Language	81	203	19	303
Other Language & English Well	81	194	19	294
Other Language & English Not Well	0	9	0	9
Other Language & No English	0	0	0	0

Social Vulnerability Index

The Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) is a free, web-based tool developed at CDC by the Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry's Geospatial Research, Analysis and Services Program (GRASP). The SVI was designed to help emergency managers identify and map communities that will most likely need support before, during, and after a disaster. This tool allows you to visualize population-level social vulnerabilities to help emergency planners and responders better prepare for and respond to disasters.

The SVI uses U.S. Census and American Community Survey data to identify at-risk groups by ranking all U.S. census tracts by level of social vulnerability. Census tracts are subdivisions of counties for which the Census collects statistical data. The SVI ranks, at national-level or state-level, each tract on 16 social factors. The 16 social factors are outlined in **Figure 4.2**.

Figure 4.2: Social Vulnerability Index Themes and Social Factors
Source: Planning for an Emergency: Strategies forlidentifying and Engaging At-Risk Groups, CDC



Map 4.5 below depicts the overall vulnerability for the City of Monterey Park. The areas in red represent the census tracts with a higher social vulnerability index. An SVI of 0.75 or above is considered high. The following census tracts have a high SVI: 06037481714, 06037481711, 06037481712, 06037482202, and06037530400. These census tracts will be evaluated in the risk assessment to determine their exposure to the specific hazard.

Table 4.4 outlines the three census tracts that have a high SVI and the threat the census tract has to the different hazards identified by the planning team.

Map 4.5: Monterey Park Social Vulnerability Index Map
Source: CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index, 2024

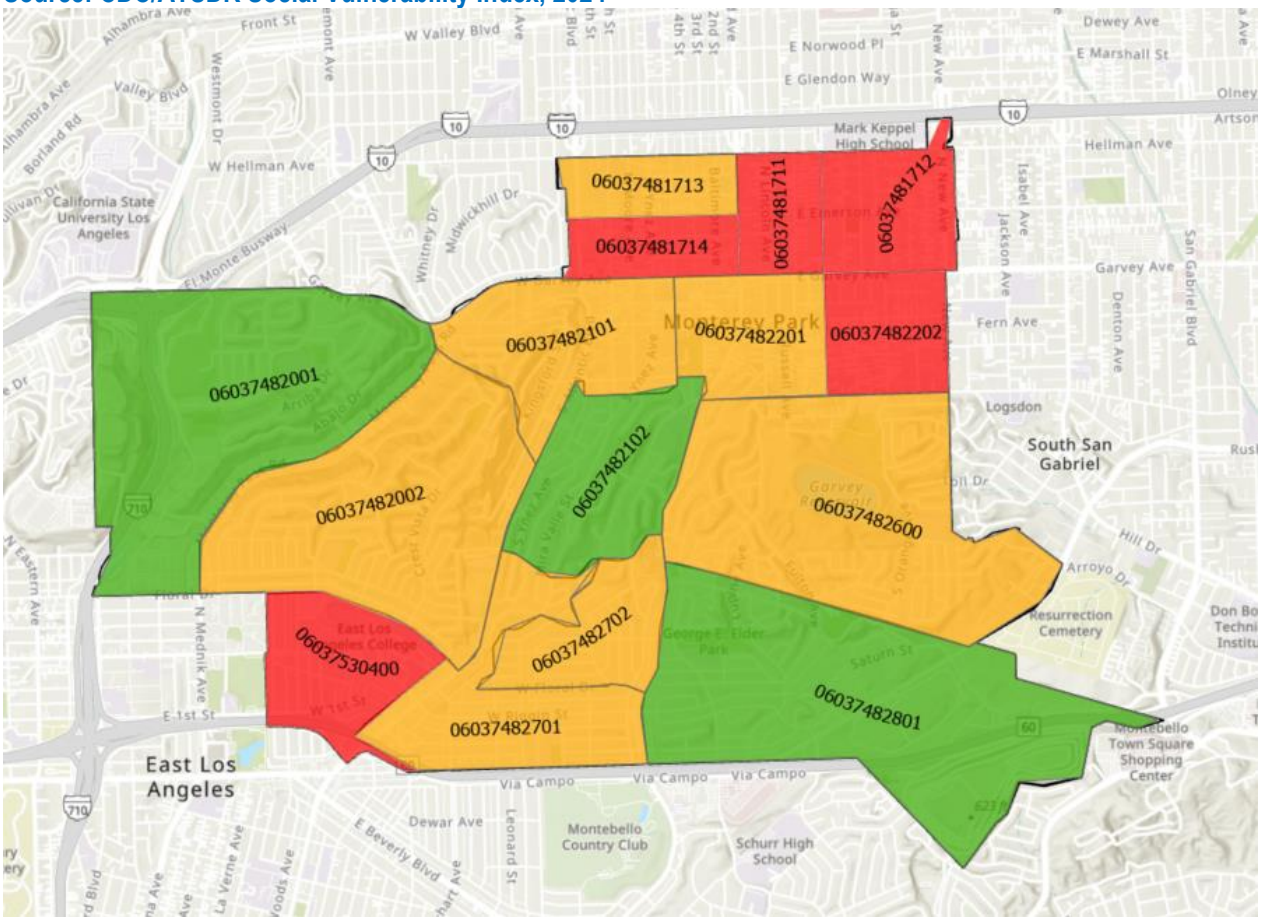


Table 4.4: Hazard Vulnerability to People
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants)
(Note: "X" indicates affirmative, Census Tract with an asterisk indicates a tract with high SVI)

Census Tract in Monterey Park	Earthquake	Urban Flooding	Wildfire
06037481714*	X		
06037481713	X		
06037481711*	X		
06037481712*	X	X	
06037482001	X		
06037482101	X		
06037482201	X		X
06037482202*	X	X	
06037482002	X		X
06037482102	X		X
06037482600	X	X	
06037482400*	X	X	
06037482701	X	X	
06037482702	X		
06037482801	X	X	X

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

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See **Impact Profile of People** below.

Impact Profile of People

Earthquake

Monterey Park has a diverse population that includes several vulnerable groups, such as elderly residents, low-income families, non-English speakers, and disabled individuals. The elderly population in Monterey Park, many of whom may live alone or in care facilities, can be particularly vulnerable during emergencies due to mobility issues and potential isolation. Low-income families in the city may lack the resources to adequately prepare for or recover from a disaster, such as securing emergency supplies or making necessary housing repairs. Non-English speakers face language barriers that can impede their access to crucial information and services during an emergency. Additionally, individuals with physical, sensory, or cognitive disabilities face added challenges in evacuating and accessing emergency services.

In the event of an earthquake, these vulnerable populations in Monterey Park would face significant risks and challenges. Elderly residents may have difficulty evacuating quickly and could be living in older, less earthquake-resistant buildings. The disruption of healthcare services

could critically impact those with medical needs. Low-income families might struggle with the financial burden of property damage and loss of income if their workplaces are affected, with limited access to insurance and emergency funds exacerbating their vulnerability. Non-English speakers could be hindered by communication barriers that prevent them from receiving timely warnings and instructions, and they may also face difficulties in navigating relief services and understanding available resources. Disabled individuals may face increased risks due to mobility issues and the potential inaccessibility of emergency shelters and services.

Urban Flooding

Urban floods and dam inundation can have devastating impacts on Monterey Park's vulnerable populations, including the elderly, low-income families, non-English speakers, and individuals with disabilities. The elderly, many of whom live alone or in care facilities, may struggle to evacuate or access emergency services during floods, leading to heightened health risks. Low-income families, already facing financial constraints, may suffer property damage and loss of belongings, further destabilizing their situation. Non-English speakers may encounter difficulties understanding evacuation orders or accessing relief services due to language barriers. Individuals with disabilities may face challenges evacuating safely or finding accessible shelter, putting them at greater risk. The disruption of critical services, such as healthcare and transportation, can exacerbate these vulnerabilities, highlighting the need for targeted preparedness and response strategies to protect Monterey Park's vulnerable populations during urban floods.

Wildfire

Impacts from wildfires in or near Monterey Park can significantly affect vulnerable populations, including the elderly, low-income families, and individuals with health issues. Health risks from smoke inhalation can worsen existing conditions, while evacuation challenges disproportionately affect those without transportation or resources. Economic hardships arise from property loss and job disruption, complicating recovery efforts for low-income families. Additionally, limited access to timely information can hinder effective responses, and environmental hazards can threaten water supplies, impacting health further.

Structures

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.
Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii)) **A:** See **Vulnerability of Structures** and **Table 4.5** below.

Vulnerability of Structures

Structures include critical facilities, properties and structures that serve vital functions in government operations and the services offered to the community. These may include local government offices and yards, community centers, public safety buildings such as police and fire stations, schools, and other properties deemed essential for city operations. Additionally, some critical facilities may serve dual roles if designated as public assembly points during emergencies. While many critical facilities are owned by the city, certain ones, such as utilities and telecommunication infrastructure, may be privately owned and operated.

FEMA separates critical buildings and facilities into the five categories shown below based on their loss potential. All of the following elements are considered critical facilities:

Essential Facilities are essential to the health and welfare of the whole population and are especially important following hazard events. Essential facilities include hospitals and other medical facilities, police and fire stations, emergency operations centers and evacuation shelters, and schools.

Transportation Systems include airways – airports, heliports; highways – bridges, tunnels, roadbeds, overpasses, transfer centers; railways – trackage, tunnels, bridges, rail yards, depots; and waterways – canals, locks, seaports, ferries, harbors, drydocks, piers.

Lifeline Utility Systems such as potable water, wastewater, oil, natural gas, electric power and communication systems.

High Potential Loss Facilities are facilities that would have a high loss associated with them, such as nuclear power plants, dams, and military installations.

Hazardous Materials Facilities include facilities housing industrial/hazardous materials, such as corrosives, explosives, flammable materials, radioactive materials, and toxins.

The Planning Team identified twenty-two City-owned facilities as "critical". The Team also identified nine other facilities that are not owned by the city but are deemed critical. **Table 4.5** below illustrates the hazards with potential to impact critical facilities owned by or providing critical services to the City of Monterey Park.

Table 4.5: Hazard Vulnerability to Structures
(Source: Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)
(Note: "X" indicates affirmative)

Structures	Earthquake	Urban Flooding	Wildfire
City Hall and Police Department 320 W. Newmark Avenue # Staff: 179 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $16,515,706 Content Value: $2,198,934	X		
Emergency Operations Center – 911 Center 329 W. Newmark Avenue # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $494,421 Content Value: $81,274	X		

Structures	Earthquake	Urban Flooding	Wildfire
Fire Station #61 (Headquarters) 350 W. Newmark Avenue # Staff: 15 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $8,254,467 Content Value: $566,665	X		
Fire Station #62 2001 S. Garfield # Staff: 6 # Buildings:1 Building Value: $719,055 Content Value: $144,488	X	X	
Fire Station #63 704 Monterey Pass Road # Staff: 3 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $995,615 Content Value: $149,003	X		X
Library 318 S. Ramona Avenue # Staff: 26 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $14,103,427 Content Value: $5,478,144	X		
City Yard 751 S. Alhambra Avenue # Staff: 8 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $1,739,505 Content Value: $231,407	X		X
Langley Senior Citizen Center (Shelter) 400 W. Emerson Avenue # Staff: 15 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $7,016,720 Content Value: $458,299	X		
Barnes Park - Gymnasium (Shelter) 350 S. McPherrin Avenue # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $3,694,615 Content Value: $176,095	X		
George Elders Park – Community Center (Shelter) 1950 Wilcox Avenue # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $2,832,199 Content Value: $195,285	X	X	

Structures	Earthquake	Urban Flooding	Wildfire
Water Storage Reservoir 1A 750 S. Russell, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $2,629,012 Content Value: $0	X		
Water Storage Reservoir 2A 750 S. Russell, Monterey Park # Staff:0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $2,385,188 Content Value: $0	X		
Water Storage Reservoir 3 1001 Bradshawe Place, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $1,526,158 Content Value: $0	X		
Water Storage Reservoir 3A 1001 Bradshawe Place, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $1,539,705 Content Value: $0	X		
Water Storage Reservoir 4 746 Ridgecrest Street, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $1,483,264 Content Value: $0	X		
Water Storage Reservoir 5 1980 Clover Drive, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $1,929,146 Content Value: $0	X		
Water Storage Reservoir 5A 1980 Clover Drive, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings:1 Building Value: $1,929,146 Content Value: $0	X		
Water Storage Reservoir 6 1140 Highland Drive, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $1,184,128 Content Value: $0	X		

Structures	Earthquake	Urban Flooding	Wildfire
Water Storage Reservoir 6A 1140 Highland Drive, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $1,184,128 Content Value: $0	X		
Water Storage Reservoir 7 1320 Sombrero Drive, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $1,731,603 Content Value: $0	X		
Water Storage Reservoir 8 2167 Arriba Drive, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $1,900,926 Content Value: $0	X		

Based on available data provided by the city, there is a minimum of $85,467,728 worth of city owned property and contents that were analyzed. The total potential loss value of all City-owned and non-City-owned assets is much higher but is unknown due to data limitations.

The possibility that all facilities will be completely damaged simultaneously is extremely rare. Most of the impacts of the hazards that were analyzed are anticipated to be isolated to certain locations. To better understand the magnitude of impacts, this plan identifies representative percentages of potential impact based on the total valuation of city assets. For planning purposes, we identified different tiers of impact that could occur. It is reasonable to assume that impacts would not exceed 50% of the total asset value city-wide during a single event. The following are parameters to help understand how much a proposed investment/improvement compares to the existing assets within the city:

- 1% Impact – $854,677.28
- 5% Impact – $4,273,386.40
- 10% Impact – $8,546,772.80
- 20% Impact – $17,093,545.60
- 50% Impact – $42,733.864.00

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

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

A: See **Impact Profile of Structures** below.

Impact Profile of Structures

Earthquake

Structures include physical buildings, lifelines, and critical infrastructure in a community. All properties and occupants in Monterey Park can be either directly impacted or affected by earthquakes. It is estimated more than a third of the planning area's building stock was built prior to 1975, when seismic provisions became uniformly applied through building code applications. These buildings are at a higher risk of damage from earthquakes. Due to limitations in current modeling abilities, the risk to critical facilities in the planning area from the earthquake hazard is likely understated. A more thorough review of the age of critical facilities, codes they were built to, and location on liquefiable soils should be conducted. Damage to transportation systems in the planning area after an earthquake has the potential to significantly disrupt response and recovery efforts and lead to isolation of populations. Additionally, seismic events can damage communication systems, complicating efforts to coordinate response to the event. Many structures may need seismic retrofits in order to withstand a moderate earthquake. Residential retrofit programs, such as Earthquake Brace+Bolt, may be able to assist in the costs of these efforts.

The City-owned critical facilities include 22 buildings with property and contents valued at $85,467,728 based on estimates in 2023. The severe ground shaking and soil liquefaction will result in significant damage or total destruction of these facilities and can be catastrophic for the City of Monterey Park.

Urban Flood

All properties and occupants in Monterey Park can be directly impacted or affected by urban flooding. Structures in the planning area built before any regulations existed on floodplain development may be particularly vulnerable to some level of flood hazard. The risk associated with the flood hazard overlaps the risk associated with other hazards such as earthquake, landslide, and severe weather. None of the city-owned facilities are vulnerable to urban flooding. However, historically, the majority of urban flooding has impacted properties near large intersections and freeway underpasses. Clearly, this type of flooding has its greatest impact on transportation.

Existing infrastructure protects Monterey Park from traditional floodplain flooding, however excessive rain and blocked or insufficient storm drains can result in increasing the extent of urban flooding while resulting in damage to buildings and infrastructure. Structures can also be damaged from trees falling as a result of water-saturated soil. In the event of electrical power outages, related interruptions can cause major problems throughout the community. Also, loss of power is a common precursor to closure of schools. The city may need to activate crews to reroute traffic or even close access to impacted properties.

Wildfire

Monterey Park is particularly vulnerable to wildfires due to its proximity to hills with dry vegetation and its exposure to strong Santa Ana winds that can rapidly spread flames and embers. Although the city itself is highly urbanized and not directly within a wildland-urban interface, its location makes it susceptible to ember showers from fires in nearby areas. Prolonged drought and climate change further exacerbate this risk by creating drier, more flammable conditions. These factors highlight the need for proactive fire prevention measures, like fire-resistant landscaping and public awareness, to help protect Monterey Park's residents and infrastructure.

While all of the critical facilities in Monterey Park could be indirectly impacted by wildfires, two facilities were found to be vulnerable to direct impacts from wildfires. The city-owned critical facilities include 2 buildings with property and contents valued at $3,115,530 based on estimates in 2023.

Economy

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.
Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See **Vulnerability to Economy** and **Table 4.6** below.

Vulnerability to Economy

Monterey Park has several assets that have an important impact on the city's economy. Several of these economic assets overlap with the assets outlined in **Structure**s as they are community lifelines. These assets include major employers and any impact from hazards has the potential of causing debilitating consequences to the local economy. These assets include Garfield Medical Center, Southern California Gas Company, Costco, Monterey Park Hospital, Home Depot, Ralphs Grocery Co., First Data Remitco, LLC, Carmichael International Service, Behavior Respite in Action, Inc., Heritage Manor Healthcare, Camino Real Chevrolet, Monterey Park Convalescent Hospital Inc., La Colonial Tortilla Productions Inc., Network Medical Management Inc., and Great Wall Supermarket.

Table 4.6: Hazard Vulnerability to Economic Assets
(Source: City of Monterey Park Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)
(Note: "X" indicates affirmative, asterisk indicates asset is included as a Structure as well)

Economic Assets	Earthquake	Urban Flooding	Wildfire
Garfield Medical Center 525 N Garfield Avenue	X		
Southern California Gas Company	X		
Costco Wholesale 2000 Market Place Drive	X	X	X

Economic Assets	Earthquake	Urban Flooding	Wildfire
Monterey Park Hospital 900 S Atlantic Boulevard	X		X
Home Depot 3500 Market Place Drive	X	X	X
Ralphs Grocery Company 330 N Atlantic Boulevard 2230 S Atlantic Boulevard	X	X	
First Data Remitco, LLC 2525 Corporate Place, Suite 250	X		
Carmichael International Service 1200 Corporate Center Drive #200	X		
Behavior Respite in Action, Inc. 428 S Atlantic Boulevard, Suite 300	X		
Heritage Manor Healthcare 610 N Garfield Avenue	X		
Camino Real Chevrolet 2401 S Atlantic Boulevard	X	X	
Monterey Park Convalescent Hospital, Inc, 416 N Garfield Avenue	X		
La Colonial Tortilla Productions Inc 543 Monterey Pass Road	X		
Network Medical Management Inc 568 W Garvey Avenue	X		
Great Wall Supermarket 421 N Atlantic Boulevard	X		

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

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

A: See **Impact Profile of Economy** below.

Impact Profile of Economy

Garfield Medical Center

Garfield Medical Center is a hospital located in Monterey Park providing a range of healthcare services primarily to residents of the San Gabriel Valley and nearby communities. It is a full-service medical facility offering general medical and surgical care, emergency services, maternity and neonatal care, cardiology, orthopedic services, and a variety of specialized treatments. The hospital has served the area for several decades, focusing on culturally diverse patient populations, including a large number of Asian-American residents. Garfield Medical Center is part of AHMC Healthcare Inc., a network of hospitals that aims to deliver comprehensive and culturally sensitive healthcare. The facility emphasizes community-centered care, often with multilingual staff and culturally relevant services to better serve the local population.

- **Earthquake:** Medical centers are vulnerable to earthquakes due to structural and operational complexities that are critical for patient care and emergency response. Older buildings may lack modern seismic reinforcements, making them susceptible to damage that could disrupt operations. Essential systems and sensitive equipment, such as power, water, and life-support machines, are at risk of failure during a quake, while unsecured items like shelves or medical devices may become hazards. Following an earthquake, medical centers often face a surge in patient demand, which can strain resources and staff, especially if parts of the facility are compromised. Accessibility challenges due to damaged transportation routes can further complicate emergency response. To address these risks, hospitals must adopt preparedness measures, such as retrofitting structures, securing equipment, and implementing emergency plans to maintain functionality and patient safety.
- **Urban Flooding:** While Garfield Medical Center is not in a flood prone area, urban flooding can impact patient care. The indirect impact of an urban flood on a medical center extends beyond immediate structural damage, affecting patient care, staff capacity, and supply chains. Even if the medical center itself remains operational, the surrounding community's infrastructure - such as roads, bridges, and utilities - may be disrupted, impeding staff from reaching the facility and delaying the delivery of essential supplies like medications, medical equipment, and food. Additionally, an urban flood typically leads to an influx of flood-related injuries and illnesses, which can strain the medical center's resources and overwhelm emergency and intensive care units. Public health risks, such as waterborne diseases and mold exposure, may increase in the aftermath, bringing even more patients to the hospital. Furthermore, extended disruptions to power, water, and sanitation services in the broader area can hinder the hospital's capacity to provide clean, safe environments for care, while placing additional stress on both staff and patients. These indirect impacts make flood preparedness and community resilience planning critical for medical centers in urban areas.
- **Wildfire:** While Garfield Medical Center is not in a designated fire hazard area wildfires can have an indirect impact on hospital operations. The indirect impact of a wildfire on a medical center can be profound, even if the facility itself is not directly affected by flames. Smoke and poor air quality from nearby fires pose serious respiratory risks to patients, particularly those with preexisting conditions like asthma, COPD, or cardiovascular issues. This can result in a surge of patients needing emergency care, putting strain on hospital resources and staff. Additionally, road closures and evacuation orders may hinder staff from reaching the hospital and disrupt supply chains for essential medical supplies, medications, and oxygen. Wildfires can also lead to power outages or strain local utility services, jeopardizing the medical center's power, water, and air filtration systems, which are critical for maintaining clean and safe environments. Prolonged exposure to smoke and other stressors from wildfires can also impact the mental health of patients and staff, requiring additional resources and support. Indirectly, a wildfire can therefore lead to resource scarcity, operational challenges, and heightened patient needs, emphasizing the importance of resilience planning and backup systems for healthcare facilities in wildfire-prone areas.

Costco

The Costco in Monterey Park is a membership-based warehouse store that serves residents of Monterey Park and surrounding areas in the San Gabriel Valley. Like other Costco locations, it offers a wide variety of products, including groceries, electronics, clothing, furniture, and home goods, typically sold in bulk at discounted prices. The Monterey Park Costco also features a popular food court, pharmacy, optical services, and a gas station, allowing members to take advantage of one-stop shopping and savings on fuel.

- **Earthquake:** Costco plays a crucial role in providing a wide variety of products, including groceries, electronics, clothing, furniture, and home goods to the community. Earthquake damage could result in the loss of inventory, structural damage to buildings, and potential safety hazards for both employees and customers. The stores might also face supply chain disruptions, affecting their ability to restock essential items quickly. Even if the stores remained operational, the economic impacts of the earthquake could lead to a decrease in consumer spending, impacting the revenue of these stores. Damage to the store and inventory might also delay recovery efforts as home repair items will not be readily available after an earthquake.

- **Urban Flooding:** Flooding could damage inventory, infrastructure, and equipment, leading to temporary store closures. Damage to the store and inventory might also delay recovery efforts as home repair items will not be readily available after a flood. Access to stores might be hindered by flooded roads, affecting both customers and supply chains. Even if the stores remained operational, the economic impacts of urban flooding could lead to a decrease in consumer spending, impacting the revenue of these stores.

- **Wildfire:** The indirect impact of a wildfire on a Costco location can affect operations, supply chains, customer access, and employee safety. Smoke and poor air quality may deter customers from visiting the store, while those who do come may seek specific emergency supplies, such as water, air filters, masks, and non-perishable foods, leading to stock shortages and increased demand in certain areas. Transportation disruptions from road closures or evacuations can delay shipments, limiting inventory and potentially reducing product variety. Additionally, the store's employees may face challenges reaching work due to evacuations or hazardous travel conditions, leading to staffing shortages that can impact customer service and store operations. Prolonged exposure to smoke could also create an unhealthy environment within the store, potentially requiring additional air filtration or ventilation measures. Even if the store is not directly threatened by flames, these indirect impacts from wildfires can disrupt business continuity and strain resources as Costco strives to meet customer needs during a crisis.

Monterey Park Hospital

Monterey Park Hospital is a community hospital located in Monterey Park. It provides healthcare services primarily to residents in the San Gabriel Valley and nearby regions. This facility offers a variety of medical services, including emergency care, surgical services, intensive care, diagnostic imaging, and maternity care. Monterey Park Hospital is known for its emphasis on providing accessible, culturally sensitive care, as it serves a diverse patient population, including a large number of Asian-American residents in the area. The hospital is relatively small compared to larger metropolitan medical centers, but it provides high-quality, patient-centered care with multilingual staff to better support the needs of the community. Services at Monterey Park Hospital also include specialties like cardiology, gastroenterology, orthopedics, and pediatrics.

With a focus on being a dependable healthcare resource, the hospital strives to meet the needs of its community with compassion and personalized care.

- **Earthquake:** Medical centers are vulnerable to earthquakes due to structural and operational complexities that are critical for patient care and emergency response. Older buildings may lack modern seismic reinforcements, making them susceptible to damage that could disrupt operations. Essential systems and sensitive equipment, such as power, water, and life-support machines, are at risk of failure during a quake, while unsecured items like shelves or medical devices may become hazards. Following an earthquake, medical centers often face a surge in patient demand, which can strain resources and staff, especially if parts of the facility are compromised. Accessibility challenges due to damaged transportation routes can further complicate emergency response. To address these risks, hospitals must adopt preparedness measures, such as retrofitting structures, securing equipment, and implementing emergency plans to maintain functionality and patient safety.

- **Urban Flood:** While Monterey Park Hospital is not in a flood prone area, urban flooding can impact patient care. The indirect impact of an urban flood on a medical center extends beyond immediate structural damage, affecting patient care, staff capacity, and supply chains. Even if the medical center itself remains operational, the surrounding community's infrastructure - such as roads, bridges, and utilities - may be disrupted, impeding staff from reaching the facility and delaying the delivery of essential supplies like medications, medical equipment, and food. Additionally, an urban flood typically leads to an influx of flood-related injuries and illnesses, which can strain the medical center's resources and overwhelm emergency and intensive care units. Public health risks, such as waterborne diseases and mold exposure, may increase in the aftermath, bringing even more patients to the hospital. Furthermore, extended disruptions to power, water, and sanitation services in the broader area can hinder the hospital's capacity to provide clean, safe environments for care, while placing additional stress on both staff and patients. These indirect impacts make flood preparedness and community resilience planning critical for medical centers in urban areas.

- **Wildfire:** While Monterey Park Hospital is not in a designated fire hazard area wildfires can have an indirect impact on hospital operations. The indirect impact of a wildfire on a medical center can be profound, even if the facility itself is not directly affected by flames. Smoke and poor air quality from nearby fires pose serious respiratory risks to patients, particularly those with preexisting conditions like asthma, COPD, or cardiovascular issues. This can result in a surge of patients needing emergency care, putting strain on hospital resources and staff. Additionally, road closures and evacuation orders may hinder staff from reaching the hospital and disrupt supply chains for essential medical supplies, medications, and oxygen. Wildfires can also lead to power outages or strain local utility services, jeopardizing the medical center's power, water, and air filtration systems, which are critical for maintaining clean and safe environments. Prolonged exposure to smoke and other stressors from wildfires can also impact the mental health of patients and staff, requiring additional resources and support. Indirectly, a wildfire can therefore lead to resource scarcity, operational challenges, and heightened patient needs, emphasizing the importance of resilience planning and backup systems for healthcare facilities in wildfire-prone areas.

Home Depot

The Home Depot in Monterey Park is a large home improvement retail store that serves the community by offering a broad selection of products for DIY projects, construction, renovation, and home maintenance. Located conveniently off the Pomona Freeway (60), this Home Depot is frequented by homeowners, contractors, and businesses in the San Gabriel Valley and nearby areas. Locations offer fresh produce, meats, dairy, frozen foods, and pantry staples, along with a variety of organic and specialty products. The store also includes sections for bakery goods, deli items, and prepared foods, making it a convenient spot for both daily shopping and quick meals.

- **Earthquake:** Home Depot plays a crucial role in providing tools, appliances, and other home building materials to the community. Earthquake damage could result in the loss of inventory, structural damage to buildings, and potential safety hazards for both employees and customers. The stores might also face supply chain disruptions, affecting their ability to restock essential items quickly. Even if the stores remained operational, the economic impacts of the earthquake could lead to a decrease in consumer spending, impacting the revenue of these stores. Damage to the store and inventory might also delay recovery efforts as home repair items will not be readily available after an earthquake.

- **Urban Flooding:** Flooding could damage inventory, infrastructure, and equipment, leading to temporary store closures. Damage to the store and inventory might also delay recovery efforts as home repair items will not be readily available after a flood. Access to stores might be hindered by flooded roads, affecting both customers and supply chains. Even if the stores remained operational, the economic impacts of urban flooding could lead to a decrease in consumer spending, impacting the revenue of these stores.

- **Wildfire:** Although the Home Depot is not situated in a designated fire hazard area, they remain vulnerable to poor air quality from nearby wildfires. This can pose health risks to employees and customers leading to staff calling out of work or shopper limiting their shopping activities.

Ralphs Grocery Company

Ralphs Grocery Company maintains two supermarkets in Monterey Park that serve the local community with a wide selection of groceries, household items, and essentials. Locations offer fresh produce, meats, dairy, frozen foods, and pantry staples, along with a variety of organic and specialty products. The store also includes sections for bakery goods, deli items, and prepared foods, making it a convenient spot for both daily shopping and quick meals. This Ralphs is conveniently situated within a shopping center, making it easily accessible to Monterey Park residents and neighboring areas. It has a diverse range of international foods, reflecting the multicultural demographics of Monterey Park and catering to the culinary preferences of the community, which includes a large Asian-American population.

- **Earthquake:** An earthquake can significantly impact a Ralphs grocery store by disrupting both its physical operations and supply chain. Structural damage to the building, such as cracked walls, ceiling collapses, or broken windows, can make the store unsafe and lead to temporary or extended closures. Inside the store, shelves and displays may tip over, causing products to fall, break, or spill, creating hazards for both customers and employees and resulting in significant product loss. Essential systems like electricity, refrigeration, and water may also be compromised, affecting perishable goods and food safety, which could lead to further waste and health risks. Moreover, an

earthquake often causes road and infrastructure damage, which can delay or halt delivery trucks, limiting the store's ability to restock essential items like bottled water, non-perishables, and other emergency supplies that are in high demand after a disaster. Employees may struggle to reach work due to damaged transportation routes or personal impacts from the earthquake, leading to staffing shortages. These combined factors - damage, limited inventory, and potential closure - can severely disrupt Ralphs' ability to serve the community, especially when people are reliant on local grocery stores for emergency supplies and basic needs post-disaster.

- **Urban Flooding:** An urban flood can have a serious impact on a Ralphs grocery store by affecting both its operations and its ability to meet community needs. Floodwaters can damage the store's infrastructure, inundating floors, shelves, and refrigerated areas, leading to significant product loss, especially in perishable items. Essential systems such as refrigeration, electrical wiring, and plumbing may be compromised, risking food safety and potentially requiring a temporary closure until repairs are made. Furthermore, standing water or contaminated floodwaters pose health risks, requiring extensive cleanup and sanitation to ensure a safe shopping environment. Access to the store may also be limited if surrounding roads and parking lots are flooded, making it difficult for customers and delivery trucks to reach the location. This can delay inventory restocking, limiting essential supplies like bottled water, canned goods, and cleaning products that are especially in demand during flood events. Additionally, employees may face challenges in commuting to work due to flooded streets or personal impacts from the disaster, potentially resulting in staffing shortages. Altogether, an urban flood can disrupt Ralphs' ability to provide food and supplies to the community when they are most needed, underscoring the importance of flood preparedness and response planning for grocery stores in urban areas.

- **Wildfire:** Although the Ralphs Grocery is not situated in a designated fire hazard area, they remain vulnerable indirect impacts from nearby wildfires. The indirect impact of a wildfire on a Ralphs grocery store can disrupt operations, affect inventory, and challenge customer access, even if the store is not directly threatened by flames. Smoke and poor air quality may lead to a surge in demand for emergency supplies like bottled water, masks, air purifiers, and non-perishable foods, resulting in rapid stock depletion. Road closures and evacuation orders can delay shipments, limiting the availability of essential products and creating gaps in inventory. Additionally, employees may face challenges in commuting due to evacuation orders, hazardous road conditions, or personal safety concerns, which could lead to staffing shortages and impact customer service. Power outages, which are common during wildfires, could disrupt refrigeration and other critical systems within the store, potentially leading to food spoilage and loss of perishable goods. Moreover, poor air quality can affect both customers and employees in-store, potentially requiring Ralphs to take extra health precautions, such as improved ventilation or masks for staff. These indirect effects of wildfires can strain Ralphs' ability to maintain operations and meet heightened customer needs, especially when residents rely heavily on local grocery stores for supplies during a crisis.

Carmichael International Services

Carmichael International Service in Monterey Park is a specialized customs brokerage and international logistics company. It provides a range of services that facilitate the import and export process for businesses, ensuring efficient handling of goods through customs and compliance with international trade regulations. As part of the Carmichael International network, this location serves the diverse business community in the Los Angeles area, especially companies involved in global trade.

- **Earthquake:** An earthquake can significantly impact Carmichael International Services, a customs brokerage and logistics company, by disrupting operations, infrastructure, and critical supply chains. Structural damage to the office building could make it unsafe for employees, potentially leading to temporary closure and halting of services. Inside the facility, equipment like computers, servers, and communication systems may be damaged or lose connectivity, affecting the company's ability to process customs documentation and track shipments. An earthquake can also disrupt the broader transportation infrastructure, causing road closures, port delays, and airport shutdowns, which directly affects Carmichael International Services' ability to facilitate the movement of goods. These delays in shipping and logistics can lead to backlogs, impacting clients who depend on timely customs clearance and deliveries. Furthermore, employees may face challenges commuting due to damaged infrastructure or personal impacts from the earthquake, potentially resulting in staffing shortages. Altogether, these disruptions can affect client relationships and lead to financial losses, underscoring the need for disaster preparedness and continuity planning in the logistics industry.

- **Urban Flooding:** While Carmichael International Services is not located in a flood prone area, they can have indirect impacts from urban flooding. The indirect impact of an urban flood on Carmichael International Services can disrupt logistics, client operations, and overall service delivery, even if the company's physical location is not directly affected by floodwaters. Flooding in the surrounding area may hinder transportation infrastructure, leading to road closures and delayed access to key shipping routes, which can complicate the movement of goods and affect timely deliveries. This disruption can create significant backlogs in customs clearance processes and logistics operations, leading to increased costs for clients and potential penalties for late deliveries.

- **Wildfire:** While Carmichael International Service is not located in a wildfire hazard area, they can still have indirect impacts form nearby wildfires. The indirect impact of a wildfire on Carmichael International Services can significantly disrupt its logistics operations and client relationships, even if the company's facilities are not directly threatened by the fire. Smoke and poor air quality can hinder the ability of employees to safely commute to work, potentially resulting in staffing shortages that affect operational capacity. Additionally, road closures and evacuation orders can disrupt transportation routes, causing delays in the movement of goods and impacting supply chain timelines. This can lead to shipping backlogs and increased costs for clients relying on timely logistics and customs brokerage services.

Heritage Manor Healthcare

Heritage Manor Healthcare is a skilled nursing facility located in Monterey Park that provides comprehensive long-term care, rehabilitation, and skilled nursing services to its residents. It primarily serves elderly individuals and those needing continuous medical and personal care due to chronic health conditions or recovery from surgery, illness, or injury. Heritage Manor Healthcare focuses on creating a supportive environment where residents can receive high-quality, compassionate care tailored to their individual needs.

- **Earthquake:** An earthquake can have severe consequences for a skilled nursing facility, impacting both its physical infrastructure and the health and safety of its residents. Structural damage to the building can lead to compromised safety, including collapsed walls, broken windows, and damaged roofs, which may force the evacuation of residents and staff. This is particularly critical in skilled nursing facilities, where many residents are elderly or have mobility challenges and require assistance during emergencies. In addition to physical damage, essential systems such as power, water, and heating may be disrupted, affecting the facility's ability to provide basic care, including refrigeration for medications and food, as well as necessary medical equipment. The safety and well-being of residents are further at risk due to potential injuries from falling objects or unsecured equipment during the quake. Moreover, the aftermath of an earthquake can create logistical challenges, such as road closures that hinder access to the facility for emergency responders, medical supplies, and staff. An influx of patients with earthquake-related injuries may overwhelm the facility's capacity to provide care, straining resources and staffing. Overall, the impact of an earthquake on a skilled nursing facility underscores the importance of disaster preparedness plans, regular training for staff, and the implementation of structural reinforcements to protect vulnerable residents during such events.

- **Urban Flooding:** While Heritage Manor Healthcare is not located in a flood hazard area, they can still feel the effects of indirect impacts from urban flooding. The indirect impact of an urban flood on a skilled nursing facility can be significant, affecting operations, resident safety, and community support services. While the facility itself may not be directly flooded, surrounding infrastructure damage, such as road closures and public transportation disruptions, can impede staff and emergency responders from accessing the facility, leading to staffing shortages and delayed care for residents.

- **Wildfire:** While Heritage Manor Healthcare is not located in a wildfire hazard area, they can still feel the effects of indirect impacts from nearby wildfires. The indirect impact of a wildfire on a skilled nursing facility can be profound, affecting both operations and resident care. Even if the facility itself is not directly threatened by flames, smoke and poor air quality can pose serious health risks, particularly to elderly residents and those with respiratory conditions. This can lead to increased hospitalizations and necessitate the use of air filtration systems or temporary relocations to ensure a safe environment. Evacuation orders and road closures during a wildfire can disrupt staff access to the facility, resulting in staffing shortages that hinder the ability to provide adequate care. Additionally, local supply chains may be affected, delaying deliveries of essential medications, food, and medical supplies, which can compromise resident care and well-being.

Camino Real Chevrolet

Camino Real Chevrolet is an automobile dealership in Monterey Park offering a wide range of new and pre-owned Chevrolet vehicles, as well as automotive services.

- **Earthquake**: An earthquake can have a significant impact on Camino Real Chevrolet, a car dealership, by disrupting both its physical operations and customer services. Structural damage to the dealership facility, including the showroom, service areas, and administrative offices, can render the building unsafe for employees and customers, potentially leading to temporary closure for repairs. Damage to vehicles on display or in the service area, such as falling debris or accidents caused by shaking, can result in substantial financial losses. In addition to physical damage, essential systems like electricity, water, and internet connectivity may be disrupted during an earthquake, complicating operations. Power outages can hinder the dealership's ability to conduct sales transactions, provide customer service, or perform vehicle maintenance and repairs. Communication systems may also be affected, making it difficult for staff to coordinate with suppliers or respond to customer inquiries. Moreover, the aftermath of an earthquake can create a surge in demand for vehicle repairs and inspections, as customers may seek to assess damage to their own vehicles. This increased demand, combined with potential staffing shortages due to employees facing personal impacts from the earthquake, can strain the dealership's ability to provide timely service. Overall, the impacts of an earthquake on Camino Real Chevrolet can result in operational disruptions, financial losses, and challenges in maintaining customer satisfaction, highlighting the importance of disaster preparedness and resilience planning for businesses in earthquake-prone areas.

- **Urban Flooding:** An urban flood can significantly impact Camino Real Chevrolet by disrupting its operations, damaging inventory, and affecting customer access. If the dealership is located in a flood-prone area, water inundation can cause damage to the building's structure, including the showroom, service areas, and administrative offices, potentially leading to costly repairs and temporary closures. Vehicles on display or in service can also be damaged by floodwaters, resulting in substantial financial losses. Moreover, flooding can hinder access to the dealership for both customers and employees. Road closures and hazardous conditions may prevent customers from reaching the dealership, leading to reduced foot traffic and sales. Similarly, employees may struggle to commute, causing staffing shortages that can impact operations and customer service. The aftermath of an urban flood may also create logistical challenges for vehicle deliveries and maintenance operations, as supply chains may be disrupted. Additionally, there may be an increased demand for vehicle repairs and inspections from customers whose cars were affected by the flooding, placing additional strain on the dealership's service department. Overall, the impact of an urban flood on Camino Real Chevrolet can lead to significant operational disruptions, financial losses, and challenges in maintaining customer satisfaction, highlighting the need for effective disaster preparedness and response strategies for businesses in flood-prone areas.

- **Wildfire:** While Camino Real Chevrolet is not located in a wildfire hazard area, they can still feel the effects of indirect impacts from nearby wildfires. The indirect impact of a

wildfire on Camino Real Chevrolet can disrupt operations, affect employee availability, and alter customer behavior, even if the dealership is not directly threatened by flames. Smoke and poor air quality resulting from nearby wildfires can pose health risks to employees, potentially leading to increased absenteeism and staffing shortages. If evacuation orders are issued or road conditions become hazardous, employees may have difficulty commuting to work, further complicating operations. Transportation routes may also be affected by road closures due to wildfire activity, which can delay the delivery of vehicles and parts necessary for service and maintenance. This disruption can hinder the dealership's ability to maintain inventory and fulfill customer orders, impacting sales and service operations. Additionally, the community's overall anxiety and uncertainty during a wildfire event may cause customers to prioritize essential purchases over automotive needs, leading to decreased foot traffic and sales. Customers may also be more inclined to seek repairs for damage caused by smoke or evacuation-related incidents, placing unexpected demands on the service department. Furthermore, if nearby businesses are forced to close or evacuate, there may be increased competition for available logistics and transportation services as companies strive to recover and resume operations. Overall, these indirect impacts highlight the importance of preparedness and flexibility for Camino Real Chevrolet to navigate the challenges posed by wildfires and continue to serve its customers effectively.

Monterey Park Convalescent Hospital

Monterey Park Convalescent Hospital is a skilled nursing facility located in Monterey Park that specializes in providing rehabilitation and long-term care for individuals recovering from illness, surgery, or injury. The facility focuses on offering a supportive and caring environment for residents who require assistance with daily living activities, medical supervision, and rehabilitation services.

- **Earthquake:** An earthquake can have severe consequences for a skilled nursing facility, impacting both its physical infrastructure and the health and safety of its residents. Structural damage to the building can lead to compromised safety, including collapsed walls, broken windows, and damaged roofs, which may force the evacuation of residents and staff. This is particularly critical in skilled nursing facilities, where many residents are elderly or have mobility challenges and require assistance during emergencies. In addition to physical damage, essential systems such as power, water, and heating may be disrupted, affecting the facility's ability to provide basic care, including refrigeration for medications and food, as well as necessary medical equipment. The safety and well-being of residents are further at risk due to potential injuries from falling objects or unsecured equipment during the quake. Moreover, the aftermath of an earthquake can create logistical challenges, such as road closures that hinder access to the facility for emergency responders, medical supplies, and staff. An influx of patients with earthquake-related injuries may overwhelm the facility's capacity to provide care, straining resources and staffing. Overall, the impact of an earthquake on a skilled nursing facility underscores the importance of disaster preparedness plans, regular training for staff, and the implementation of structural reinforcements to protect vulnerable residents during such events.

- **Urban Flooding:** While Monterey Park Convalescent Hospital is not located in a flood hazard area, they can still feel the effects of indirect impacts from urban flooding. The indirect impact of an urban flood on a skilled nursing facility can be significant, affecting operations, resident safety, and community support services. While the facility itself may not be directly flooded, surrounding infrastructure damage, such as road closures and public transportation disruptions, can impede staff and emergency responders from accessing the facility, leading to staffing shortages and delayed care for residents.

- **Wildfire:** While Monterey Park Convalescent Hospital is not located in a wildfire hazard area, they can still feel the effects of indirect impacts from nearby wildfires. The indirect impact of a wildfire on a skilled nursing facility can be profound, affecting both operations and resident care. Even if the facility itself is not directly threatened by flames, smoke and poor air quality can pose serious health risks, particularly to elderly residents and those with respiratory conditions. This can lead to increased hospitalizations and necessitate the use of air filtration systems or temporary relocations to ensure a safe environment. Evacuation orders and road closures during a wildfire can disrupt staff access to the facility, resulting in staffing shortages that hinder the ability to provide adequate care. Additionally, local supply chains may be affected, delaying deliveries of essential medications, food, and medical supplies, which can compromise resident care and well-being.

La Colonial Tortilla Productions

La Colonial Tortilla Productions is a tortilla manufacturing company located in Monterey Park. Established to serve the local community and beyond, the company specializes in producing a variety of tortillas, including corn and flour tortillas, as well as tortilla chips and other related products.

- **Earthquake**: An earthquake can significantly impact La Colonial Tortilla, a tortilla manufacturing company, by disrupting its operations, damaging infrastructure, and affecting supply chains. Structural damage to the production facility may occur, potentially leading to collapsed walls, broken equipment, or compromised safety systems that can halt production and require costly repairs. Essential machinery used in the tortilla-making process may also be damaged, resulting in delays and production losses. Furthermore, an earthquake can disrupt utilities such as electricity and water, which are critical for both manufacturing processes and food safety. Power outages may hinder operations and spoil perishable ingredients, while water supply interruptions could affect cleaning and sanitation protocols, compromising product quality. Additionally, transportation routes may be damaged, delaying the delivery of raw materials and shipments of finished products. This can lead to inventory shortages, affecting the company's ability to meet customer demand. If local suppliers are also impacted by the earthquake, it could further complicate the supply chain. Overall, these factors can lead to significant operational challenges and financial losses for La Colonial Tortilla, underscoring the need for effective disaster preparedness and recovery plans within the food manufacturing industry.

- **Urban Flooding:** While La Colonial Tortilla Productions is not in a flood prone area, they can still feel the effects of the indirect impacts of urban flooding. The indirect impact of an urban flood on La Colonial Tortilla Productions can disrupt operations and affect supply chains and market access, even if the facility itself is not directly flooded. Flooding in the surrounding area may lead to road closures, making it difficult for employees to commute to work and for delivery trucks to access the facility, resulting in staffing shortages and delays in receiving raw materials, such as corn and other ingredients. This can hinder production capabilities and lead to shortages of finished products. Additionally, if nearby retailers or distribution centers are affected by the flood, there may be a decrease in demand for La Colonial's products, as customers may prioritize purchasing essentials from more accessible locations or be unable to shop altogether. The flooding can also strain the overall logistics network, impacting transportation routes and increasing delivery times, which can lead to inventory management challenges. Furthermore, the community's economic disruption may affect consumer spending habits, further impacting sales. If the flood results in contamination or health concerns, there may also be increased scrutiny on food safety, requiring additional inspections or compliance measures that can strain resources. Overall, these indirect impacts can significantly challenge La Colonial Tortilla Productions' ability to maintain consistent operations and serve its customers, emphasizing the importance of disaster preparedness and contingency planning in food production.

- **Wildfire:** While La Colonial Tortilla Productions is not in a wildfire hazard area, they can still feel the effects of the indirect impacts of nearby wildfires. The indirect impacts of a wildfire on La Colonial Tortilla Productions can significantly disrupt its operations and affect the broader supply chain, even if the facility itself is not directly threatened by flames. Smoke and poor air quality from nearby wildfires can pose health risks for employees, potentially leading to increased absenteeism and staffing shortages. If the situation escalates, employees may need to evacuate or may be unable to commute safely to work, further impacting production capabilities. Additionally, transportation routes can be affected by road closures or hazardous conditions, delaying the delivery of raw materials such as corn and other ingredients essential for tortilla production. This disruption can lead to supply shortages, impacting the company's ability to meet customer demand and causing potential revenue losses. If the wildfire prompts local businesses or grocery stores to close or reduce their operations, demand for La Colonial's products may decrease as well, further complicating the company's sales forecasts. Moreover, the psychological impact of wildfires on the community can lead to shifts in consumer behavior, with customers prioritizing essential goods over specialty products, which may reduce overall sales. If neighboring facilities are evacuated or damaged, there may also be increased competition for logistics and transportation services as other businesses seek to recover and restock. Overall, these indirect impacts highlight the need for La Colonial Tortilla Productions to implement effective disaster preparedness and response plans to maintain continuity and resilience in the face of wildfires.

Network Medical Management

Network Medical Management is a healthcare management organization based in Monterey Park. The company focuses on providing comprehensive management services for medical groups, health plans, and other healthcare providers. Network Medical Management specializes in managing various aspects of healthcare delivery, including utilization management, quality assurance, and risk management.

- **Earthquake:** An earthquake can have a significant impact on Network Medical Management, a healthcare management company, by disrupting its operations, affecting communication, and potentially compromising patient care. Structural damage to the company's office or any affiliated medical facilities can hinder operations, making it unsafe for employees to work and necessitating temporary closure for repairs. This can lead to delays in administrative functions, including scheduling, billing, and patient management. Furthermore, an earthquake can disrupt essential systems such as electricity, internet connectivity, and phone lines, complicating communication with healthcare providers, patients, and stakeholders. Loss of power can affect electronic health records systems, preventing access to critical patient information needed for care coordination and management. If staff members are unable to reach the office due to damaged infrastructure or personal emergencies, staffing shortages can further strain operations. Additionally, the healthcare system may experience increased demand for services immediately following an earthquake, as individuals seek care for injuries or other health concerns related to the event. This surge in demand can overwhelm existing healthcare resources and complicate Network Medical Management's ability to provide effective care coordination and support. Overall, the impacts of an earthquake on Network Medical Management can lead to significant operational disruptions, challenges in patient care, and potential financial losses, highlighting the importance of disaster preparedness and continuity planning in healthcare management.

- **Urban Flooding:** Network Medical Management is not in a flood prone area, they can still feel the effects of the indirect impacts of urban flooding. The indirect impact of an urban flood on Network Medical Management can significantly disrupt its operations, affect patient care, and strain resources, even if the company's physical location is not directly flooded. Flooding in the surrounding area can lead to transportation challenges, making it difficult for staff to reach the office or for patients to access necessary medical services. This can result in staffing shortages and missed appointments, complicating care coordination and management.

- **Wildfire:** Network Medical Management is not in a wildfire hazard area, they can still feel the effects of the indirect impacts of nearby wildfires. The indirect impact of a wildfire on Network Medical Management can significantly disrupt its operations and affect patient care, even if the company's physical location is not directly threatened by flames. Smoke and air quality issues from nearby wildfires can pose health risks to patients and staff, potentially leading to increased absenteeism among employees and missed appointments for patients with respiratory issues or other health concerns exacerbated by poor air quality. Transportation disruptions caused by wildfires, such as road closures and hazardous conditions, can impede staff from reaching the office or prevent patients from accessing necessary medical services. This can result in staffing

shortages and reduced availability of care for existing patients, complicating care coordination and management.

Great Wall Supermarket

Great Wall Supermarket is a large Asian grocery store located in Monterey Park that caters primarily to the local community, which has a significant Asian population. The supermarket offers a wide variety of products, including fresh produce, meats, seafood, dry goods, snacks, and beverages, with a strong emphasis on Asian and international foods.

- **Earthquake:** An earthquake can significantly impact a Great Wall Supermarket by disrupting both its physical operations and supply chain. Structural damage to the building, such as cracked walls, ceiling collapses, or broken windows, can make the store unsafe and lead to temporary or extended closures. Inside the store, shelves and displays may tip over, causing products to fall, break, or spill, creating hazards for both customers and employees and resulting in significant product loss. Essential systems like electricity, refrigeration, and water may also be compromised, affecting perishable goods and food safety, which could lead to further waste and health risks. Moreover, an earthquake often causes road and infrastructure damage, which can delay or halt delivery trucks, limiting the store's ability to restock essential items like bottled water, non-perishables, and other emergency supplies that are in high demand after a disaster. Employees may struggle to reach work due to damaged transportation routes or personal impacts from the earthquake, leading to staffing shortages. These combined factors—damage, limited inventory, and potential closure - can severely disrupt Great Wall Supermarket' ability to serve the community, especially when people are reliant on local grocery stores for emergency supplies and basic needs post-disaster.

- **Urban Flooding:** The indirect impacts of an urban flood on Great Wall Supermarket can disrupt operations and affect customer access, even if the store itself is not directly inundated. Flooding in the surrounding area may lead to road closures, making it difficult for customers to reach the store, which can significantly reduce foot traffic and sales. Additionally, delivery delays due to inaccessible routes can lead to inventory shortages, particularly for perishable items, as suppliers may struggle to transport goods to the supermarket. Furthermore, the overall community disruption caused by the flood can affect consumer behavior; shoppers may prioritize buying essential items elsewhere or may be unable to shop due to evacuation orders or safety concerns. If the flood leads to contamination or health concerns in the area, the store may face increased scrutiny, potentially leading to reputational damage. Moreover, the staff may encounter challenges in commuting to work, exacerbating staffing shortages that could hinder store operations and customer service. Overall, these indirect impacts of an urban flood can strain Great Wall Supermarket's ability to serve its community effectively, highlighting the importance of disaster preparedness and contingency planning for retail operations in flood-prone areas.

- **Wildfire:** Although the Great Wall Supermarket is not situated in a designated fire hazard area, they remain vulnerable indirect impacts from nearby wildfires. The indirect impact of a wildfire on the Supermarket can disrupt operations, affect inventory, and challenge customer access, even if the store is not directly threatened by flames. Smoke and poor air quality may lead to a surge in demand for emergency supplies like bottled

water, masks, air purifiers, and non-perishable foods, resulting in rapid stock depletion. Road closures and evacuation orders can delay shipments, limiting the availability of essential products and creating gaps in inventory. Additionally, employees may face challenges in commuting due to evacuation orders, hazardous road conditions, or personal safety concerns, which could lead to staffing shortages and impact customer service. Power outages, which are common during wildfires, could disrupt refrigeration and other critical systems within the store, potentially leading to food spoilage and loss of perishable goods. Moreover, poor air quality can affect both customers and employees in-store, potentially requiring the Supermarket to take extra health precautions, such as improved ventilation or masks for staff. These indirect effects of wildfires can strain the Supermarkets' ability to maintain operations and meet heightened customer needs, especially when residents rely heavily on local grocery stores for supplies during a crisis.

Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources

Natural, historic, and cultural resources are essential elements that define the identity and heritage of a community. Natural resources include native flora and fauna, water bodies, landscapes, and climate, providing ecological and recreational benefits. Historic resources consist of buildings, archaeological sites, monuments, and historic districts that hold historical significance. Cultural resources encompass museums, traditional practices, languages, literature, festivals, and public art, reflecting the community's cultural heritage and values. Together, these resources contribute to preserving the community's history, environment, and cultural identity, enriching the quality of life for its residents.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.
Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See **Vulnerability of Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources** below.

Vulnerability of Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources*

Monterey Park, California, is home to a diverse array of natural, historic, and cultural resources that reflect its unique character. The city features several parks, such as George Elder Memorial Park and Barnes Park, which provide recreational opportunities and habitats for native wildlife. Historic resources include notable structures like the Monterey Park City Hall and various historic homes, along with the efforts of the Monterey Park Historical Society to preserve the city's heritage. Culturally, Monterey Park has a vibrant Chinese-American community, celebrated through events like the Lunar New Year Festival and various cultural centers that promote Chinese heritage. Additionally, the Monterey Park Art and Cultural Center showcases local talent through art exhibits and community programs, enhancing the city's cultural landscape and making it a vibrant place to live and visit.

*The vulnerability of city parks is included in the section discussing the vulnerability of **Structures**
* The vulnerability of community events such as the Lunar New Year Festival is discussed int the **Activities Bringing Value to the Community** section.

Table 4.7: Hazard Vulnerability to Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources
(Source: Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)
(Note: "X" indicates affirmative)

Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Earthquake	Urban Flooding	Wildfire
Miller Park 7933 Emerson Place			
Barnes Park 350 S Mc Pherrin Avenue			
Garvey Ranch Park 781 S Orange Avenue			

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

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See **Impact Profile on Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources** below.

Impact Profile on Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources

Earthquake

An earthquake can have significant impacts on the natural, historic, and cultural resources in Monterey Park affecting both the environment and the community's heritage.

Natural Resources
The physical landscape and natural habitats may suffer from direct damage due to ground shaking and potential landslides, particularly in areas near the foothills. Parks and green spaces may be impacted by falling trees, damaged infrastructure, and disrupted ecosystems, affecting local wildlife and recreational opportunities. Additionally, water supply systems and utilities may be disrupted, posing risks to public health and safety.

Historic Resources
Historic buildings and structures, including those recognized for their architectural significance, are particularly vulnerable to earthquake damage. Cracks, structural failures, and falling debris can lead to loss or severe damage to these important assets, diminishing the community's historical identity. The Monterey Park Historical Society's efforts to preserve local history may also be hindered if their facilities are damaged.

Cultural Resources
The cultural fabric of the community can be affected as well, as events and gatherings that celebrate local heritage may be canceled or postponed following an earthquake. Cultural centers and organizations may face operational disruptions and resource challenges, limiting their ability to promote community engagement and cultural education. The psychological impact of an earthquake can also affect community cohesion, as residents may experience anxiety and displacement, making it harder to participate in cultural activities.

Overall, the impacts of an earthquake on Monterey Park's natural, historic, and cultural resources underscore the need for effective disaster preparedness and recovery plans to protect and preserve these vital aspects of the community's identity and well-being.

Urban Flooding

Urban flooding can significantly impact the natural, historic, and cultural resources in Monterey Park leading to a range of consequences that affect the community's environment and heritage.

Natural Resources
Urban flooding can cause erosion, habitat destruction, and water pollution, adversely affecting local parks and green spaces like Miller Park and Garvey Ranch Park. Floodwaters may lead to the loss of native vegetation and wildlife habitats, compromising the ecological balance in the area. Additionally, excessive water can damage recreational facilities and trails, reducing opportunities for outdoor activities and community engagement with nature.

Historic Resources
Historic buildings and sites may suffer from water damage, compromising their structural integrity and leading to costly repairs. Flooding can erode the foundations of historic structures and damage key architectural features, ultimately threatening the preservation of the city's cultural heritage. Important historical records and artifacts held by organizations like the Monterey Park Historical Society may also be at risk of water damage, hindering efforts to document and share the city's history.

Cultural Resources
Cultural resources, including festivals and community events, may be directly impacted by urban flooding. The logistics of organizing events such as the Lunar New Year Festival may become complicated or impossible due to flooded areas, leading to cancellations or reduced attendance. Additionally, cultural centers and community facilities may face operational disruptions, limiting their ability to provide programs and services that celebrate and promote local heritage.

Overall, urban flooding can pose significant challenges to Monterey Park's natural, historic, and cultural resources, necessitating effective flood management and disaster preparedness strategies to protect these vital community assets.

Wildfire

The indirect impact of wildfires on the natural, historic, and cultural resources in Monterey Park can be significant, affecting the community's environmental health, heritage preservation, and cultural practices.

Natural Resources

Wildfires can lead to air quality degradation due to smoke and particulate matter, impacting the health of residents and the surrounding wildlife. Increased smoke can also damage local vegetation and disrupt ecosystems, particularly if wildfires occur in nearby hills or foothills. Water quality in local streams and reservoirs may be compromised due to runoff and erosion, which can affect both wildlife habitats and recreational areas.

Historic Resources

Historic buildings and sites may face indirect threats from wildfires, particularly through increased vulnerability to damage from heat and smoke. Preservation efforts may be hindered

as resources are diverted to address immediate wildfire impacts, and funding for restoration projects can be affected as budgets shift in response to emergency situations. The cultural significance of historic resources may also be diminished if they become less accessible or are damaged.

Cultural Resources

Cultural events and traditions, particularly those linked to the local community's heritage, can be disrupted by wildfires. For instance, community gatherings, festivals, and educational programs may be canceled or postponed due to safety concerns or resource constraints. The emotional toll of wildfires can also impact community cohesion and engagement, as residents may be focused on recovery rather than participation in cultural activities. Furthermore, the preservation of cultural sites and the maintenance of community programs may suffer if funding and attention are redirected to emergency response efforts.

Overall, the indirect impacts of wildfires on Monterey Park's natural, historic, and cultural resources highlight the interconnectedness of these elements within the community and underscore the importance of disaster preparedness and resource management strategies to protect them.

Activities Bringing Value to the Community

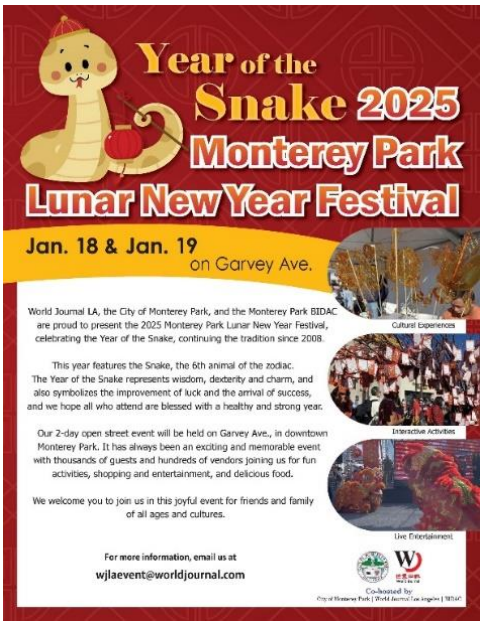
Activities bringing value to the community are those that contribute positively to the well-being, cohesion, and development of the community as a whole. These activities can take various forms and serve different purposes, but they generally aim to enhance the quality of life for community members and promote a sense of belonging and connectedness.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.
Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See **Vulnerability of Activities Bringing Value to the Community** below.

Vulnerability of Activities Bringing Value to the Community

The Lunar New Year Festival in Monterey Park is a vibrant celebration that honors the rich cultural heritage of the local Chinese-American community. Typically held in late January or early February to coincide with the Lunar New Year, this festival attracts thousands of attendees and features a variety of cultural activities and entertainment.

The event usually includes traditional lion and dragon dances, martial arts performances, and live music, showcasing the talents of local performers and community groups. Attendees can also enjoy a wide array of food vendors offering authentic Asian cuisine, from dumplings and noodles to desserts and snacks, providing a taste of the diverse culinary traditions associated with the Lunar New Year.



In addition to entertainment and food, the festival often includes cultural displays and booths that educate visitors about Lunar New Year traditions, such as calligraphy, origami, and arts and crafts. Families and children are encouraged to participate in various activities, making it a fun and engaging experience for all ages.

The Lunar New Year Festival not only serves as a celebration of the new year but also fosters community spirit and promotes cultural understanding among residents of Monterey Park and surrounding areas. It highlights the importance of heritage, family, and community bonds, making it a cherished annual event for those who participate.

Table 4.8: Hazard Vulnerability of Activities Bringing Value to the Community
(Source: Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)
(Note: "X" indicates affirmative)

Activities Bringing Value to the Community	Earthquake	Urban Flooding	Wildfire
Lunar New Year Festival Garvey Avenue between Garfield and Alhambra Avenues.	X		

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

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

A: See **Impact Profile on Activities Bringing Value to the Community** below.

Impact Profile on Activities Bringing Value to the Community

Earthquake

An earthquake during the Lunar New Year Festival could have significant impacts, including safety concerns for attendees and potential disruption of festival activities due to structural damage or logistical challenges. Organizers would need to assess the safety of the festival grounds and potentially cancel or modify activities. The earthquake could also affect attendance and have economic implications for vendors and organizers. However, such a hazard event could also prompt a community-wide response, with residents coming together to support each other and assist with recovery efforts. Overall, quick and effective response measures would be crucial to ensuring the safety of attendees and minimizing the impact on the festival and the community.

Urban Flooding

Although the location of the Lunar New Year Festival is not typically subject to urban flooding, a downpour or blocked storm drains could create a situation similar to urban flooding. Such circumstances could have significant impacts, including safety concerns for attendees due to risks like being temporarily stranded and water contamination. Flooding could also damage festival infrastructure, disrupt activities, and create logistical challenges for organizers. The flood could lead to a decrease in attendance, affecting vendors and organizers financially. However, it could also prompt a community-wide response, with residents coming together to support each other and assist with recovery efforts. Quick and effective response measures would be crucial to ensuring the safety of attendees and minimizing the impact on the festival in future years.

Wildfire

The indirect impacts of a wildfire on the Lunar New Year Festival in Monterey Park can significantly disrupt the event and diminish community participation. Safety concerns regarding air quality may lead to the cancellation or postponement of the festival, while logistical challenges such as transportation disruptions can hinder access for vendors and attendees. Reduced attendance is likely as families prioritize staying indoors to avoid smoke exposure, impacting the overall atmosphere and success of the celebration. Additionally, resource allocation may be affected if local emergency services are stretched thin due to wildfire response efforts, and local businesses may face economic challenges, leading to fewer vendors participating. The emotional toll of wildfires can also shift community focus away from cultural celebrations, highlighting the vulnerability of such events to environmental disruptions and underscoring the need for effective planning to ensure their resilience.

Chapter 5: Mitigation Strategies

Overview of Mitigation Strategy

As the cost of damage from disasters continues to increase nationwide, the City of Monterey Park recognizes the importance of identifying effective ways to reduce vulnerability to disasters. Mitigation plans assist communities in reducing risk from natural hazards by identifying resources, information and strategies for risk reduction, while helping to guide and coordinate mitigation activities at the city's facilities.

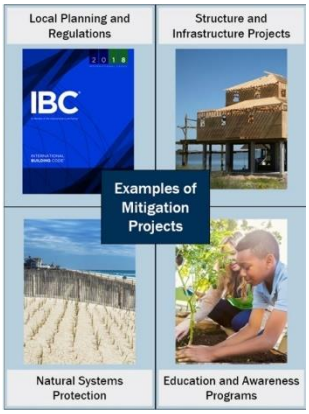
The plan provides a set of action items to reduce risk from hazards through education and outreach programs, and to foster the development of partnerships. Further, the plan provides for the implementation of preventative activities.

Resources and information within the mitigation plan include:

1. Establishing a basis for coordination and collaboration among agencies and the public in Monterey Park,
2. Identifying and prioritizing future mitigation projects, and
3. Assisting in meeting the requirements of federal assistance programs.

The mitigation plan is integrated with other city plans including the Emergency Operations Plan, General Plan, Capital Improvement Program, as well as department-specific standard operating procedures.

Types of Mitigation Actions



The FEMA **Handbook** identifies four broad types of mitigation actions. Rather than listing by "type", the Planning Team chose to list the action items by hazard. See Mitigation Actions Matrix.

Mitigation Type	Description	Examples
Local Plans and Regulations	These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that	▪ Comprehensive plans ▪ Land use ordinances

Mitigation Type	Description	Examples
	influence the way land and buildings are developed and built.	▪ Subdivision regulations ▪ Development review ▪ Building codes and enforcement ▪ NFIP CRS ▪ Capital improvement programs ▪ Open space preservation ▪ Stormwater management regulations and master plans
Structure and Infrastructure Projects	These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure.	▪ Acquisitions and elevations of structures in flood-prone areas ▪ Utility undergrounding ▪ Structural retrofits ▪ Floodwalls and retaining walls ▪ Detention and retention structures ▪ Culverts ▪ Safe rooms
Natural Systems Protection and Nature-based Solutions	This type of action can include green infrastructure and low impact development, nature-based solutions, Engineering with Nature and bioengineering to incorporate natural features or processes into the built environment.	▪ Sediment and erosion control ▪ Stream corridor restoration ▪ Forest management ▪ Conservation easements ▪ Wetland restoration and preservation ▪ Land conservation ▪ Greenways ▪ Rain gardens ▪ Living shorelines
Education and Awareness Programs	These types of actions keep residents informed about potential natural disasters. Many of these types of actions are eligible for funding through the FEMA HMA program.	▪ Radio or television spots ▪ Social media outreach ▪ Websites with maps and information ▪ Real estate disclosure ▪ Presentations to school groups or neighborhood organizations ▪ Mailings to residents in hazard-prone areas

Q&A | ELEMENT E: PLAN UPDATE | E1-a.
Q: Does the plan describe the changes in development that have occurred in hazard-prone areas that have increased or decreased each community's vulnerability since the previous plan was approved? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))
A: See **Changes in Development** below.

It's important to note that, as identified in **Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles – Land Use Development Considerations** (for each hazard), that the changes in development that occurred in the hazard-prone areas has not changed the overall vulnerability of Monterey Park the writing of the 2008 HMP.

Overall goals guide the direction of future activities aimed at reducing risk and preventing loss from natural hazards. During the first meeting of the Planning Team, the 2008 HMP goals were reviewed and a determination made that the goals were consistent with the 2024 **Risk Assessment** and that they continue to represent a long-term vision for hazard reduction and enhanced mitigation capabilities.

Q&A | ELEMENT E. PLAN UPDATE | E2-a.
Q: Does the plan describe how it was revised due to changes in community priorities? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))
A: See **Community Priorities** below.

Changes in Community Priorities

Equally important are the changes in priorities to the plan update itself since the writing of the 2008 HMP. Most of the changes in priorities are tied directly to the 2023 FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide:

- Executive Summary: new section summarizes the planning process and community outreach activities, and
- Chapter 1: Planning Process - several stakeholder categories were added along with a more robust community outreach strategy, and
- Chapter 2: Community Profile – new attention given to the location and levels of the disadvantaged communities and socially vulnerable populations, and
- Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – consideration given to the state and federal recommended hazards yielded different hazards for inclusion in the 2024 HMP, and
- Chapter 4: Vulnerability and Impacts - new chapter including research and content regarding hazard vulnerabilities and impacts including an analysis of vulnerability of assets including people, structures, economy, community resources and activities, and
- Chapter 5: Mitigation Strategies – added appropriate General Plan Safety Element projects/actions; updated status on 2008 action items including deleting some lacking political or budgetary support; adding action items to protect critical facilities and socially vulnerable populations, and
- Chapter 6: Plan Maintenance – added details about integrating the mitigation plan into other documents.
- Chapter 7: Plan Review, Adoption, and Approval - a new section summarizing the progression of the Draft Plan to Final Plan.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C3-a.
Q: Does the plan include goals to reduce the risk from the hazards identified in the plan? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(i)) **A:** See **Goals** below.

Each of the goals is supported by mitigation action items. The Planning Team developed these action items through its knowledge of the local area, risk assessment, review of past efforts, identification of mitigation activities, and qualitative analysis.

The five mitigation goals and descriptions are listed below.

Protect Life and Property

Implement activities that assist in protecting lives by making homes, businesses, infrastructure, critical facilities, and other property more resistant to losses from natural, human-caused, and technological hazards.

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

Improve hazard assessment information to make recommendations for avoiding new development in high hazard areas and encouraging preventative measures for existing development in areas vulnerable to natural, human-caused, and technological hazards.

Public Awareness

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

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

Natural Systems

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

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

Partnerships and Implementation

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

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

Emergency Services

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

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

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

How are the Mitigation Action Items Organized?

The action items are a listing of activities in which city agencies and citizens can be engaged to reduce risk.

The action items are organized within the following Mitigation Actions Matrix, categorized by hazard. Data collection and research and the public participation process resulted in the development of these action items. The Matrix includes the following information for each action item:

Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5-b.
Q: Does the plan identify the position, office, department, or agency responsible for implementing/administering the identified mitigation actions, as well as potential funding sources and expected time frame? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iii)) **A:** See **Lead Department** below.

Lead Department

The Mitigation Actions Matrix assigns primary responsibility for each of the action items to either a department or specific position within the city. The primary responsibility for implementing the action items falls to the entity shown as the "Lead Department". The lead department has the regulatory responsibility to address hazards, or is willing and able to organize resources, find appropriate funding, or oversee activity implementation, monitor, and evaluate. The lead department is a city staff or contracted while supporting agencies may include local governments, county, or regional agencies.

Timeline

The mitigation plan will be updated every 5 years according to FEMA regulations. However, there are projects and programs in the Mitigation Actions Matrix that will require more than 5 years to complete. Some of the actions are identified as "ongoing" since the 2008 HMP or will continue on a regular basis through the 2024 HMP. These items are indicated as either Ongoing-Annual/Quarterly/Monthly, or Ongoing-As Needed with an explanation of what triggers the action (e.g., amending the General Plan, a public agency meeting, etc.).

Funding Source

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

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

Plan Goals Addressed

The plan goals addressed by each action item are included as a way to monitor and evaluate how well the mitigation plan is achieving its goals once implementation begins. The plan goals are organized into the following five areas:

- ✓ Protect Life and Property
- ✓ Enhance Public Awareness
- ✓ Preserve Natural Systems
- ✓ Encourage Partnerships and Implementation
- ✓ Strengthen Emergency Services

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

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

A: See **Planning Mechanisms** below.

Planning Mechanisms

It's important that each action item be implemented. Perhaps the best way to ensure implementation is through integration with one or many of the City's existing "planning mechanisms" including the "internal resources" including the General Plan, Capital Improvement Projects, General Fund, and "external resources" including Grants. Opportunities for integration will be simple and easy in cases where the action item is already compatible with the content of the planning mechanism. As an example, if the action item calls for the creation of a floodplain ordinance and the same action is already identified in the General Plan's policies, then the General Plan will assist in implementation. On the contrary, if preparation of a floodplain ordinance is not already included in the General Plan policies, then the item will need to be added during the next update to the General Plan.

The Capital Improvement Program, depending on the budgetary environment, is updated every 5 years. The CIP includes infrastructure projects built and owned by the City. As such, the CIP is an excellent medium for funding and implementing action items from the Mitigation Plan. The Mitigation Actions Matrix includes several items from the existing CIP. The authors of the CIP served on the Planning Team and are already looking to funding addition Mitigation Plan action items in future CIPs. The General Fund is the budget document that guides all of the City's expenditures and is updated on an annual basis. Although primarily a funding mechanism, it also includes descriptions and details associated with tasks and projects.

Grants come from a wide variety of sources – some annually and others triggered by events like disasters. Whatever the source, the City uses the General Fund to identify successful grants as funding sources.

Building and Infrastructure

This addresses the issue of whether or not a particular action item results in the reduction of the effects of hazards on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C1-b.

Q: Does the plan describe each participant's ability to expand and improve the identified capabilities to achieve mitigation? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3))

A: See **Expanding and Improving Capabilities** below.

Expanding and Improving Capabilities

This identifies the capability categories and applicability to individual mitigation action items. Sub-category indicators are P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach.

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

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

A: See **Comments** below.

Comments

The purpose of the "Comments" is to capture the notes and status of the various action items. Notations include:

"Revised" – some component(s) of the action item has been revised from the 2008 HMP.

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

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

A: See **Benefit/Cost Ratings** below.

Benefit/Cost Ratings

The benefits of proposed projects were weighed against estimated costs as part of the project prioritization process. The benefit/cost analysis was not of the detailed variety required by FEMA for project grant eligibility under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) grant program. A less formal approach was used because some projects may not be implemented for up to 10 years, and associated costs and benefits could change dramatically in that time. Therefore, a review of the apparent benefits versus the apparent cost of each project will be performed in the future as needed. Parameters were established for assigning subjective ratings (high, medium, and low) to the costs and benefits of these projects.

Cost ratings were defined as follows:

High: Existing funding within the jurisdiction will not cover the cost of the action item so outside sources of revenue would be required.

Medium: The action item could be funded through existing jurisdictional funding but would require budget modifications.

Low: The action item could be funded under existing jurisdictional funding within the assigned lead department.

Benefit ratings were defined as follows:

High: The action item will provide short-term and long-term impacts on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

Medium: The action item will have long-term impacts on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

Low: The action item will have only short-term impacts on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5-a.
Q: Does the plan describe the criteria used for prioritizing actions? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iv))
A: See **Priority Rating** below.

Priority Rating

The 2008 HMP Mitigation Action Items did not include "priorities". During the 2024 planning process, the Planning Team utilized the Priority Rating system designations of "High", "Medium", or "Low" priority were assigned to each of the action items.

Does the Action:
- ☐ solve the problem?
- ☐ address Vulnerability Assessment?
- ☐ reduce the exposure or vulnerability to the highest priority hazard?
- ☐ address multiple hazards?
- ☐ benefits equal or exceed costs?
- ☐ implement a goal, policy, or project identified in the General Plan or Capital Improvement Project?

Can the Action:
- ☐ be implemented with existing funds?
- ☐ be implemented by existing state or federal grant programs?
- ☐ be completed within the 5-year life cycle of the LHMP?
- ☐ be implemented with currently available technologies?

Will the Action:
- ☐ be accepted by the community?
- ☐ be supported by community leaders?
- ☐ adversely impact segments of the population or neighborhoods?
- ☐ require a change in local ordinances or zoning laws?
- ☐ positive or neutral impact on the environment?
- ☐ comply with all local, state and federal environmental laws and regulations?

Is there:
- ☐ sufficient staffing to undertake the project?
- ☐ existing authority to undertake the project?

As mitigation action items were updated or written the Planning Team, representatives were provided worksheets for each of their assigned action items. Answers to the criteria above determined the priority according to the following scale.

- 1-6 = Low priority
- 7-12 = Medium priority
- 13-18 = High priority

Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C1-b.
Q: Does the plan describe each participant's ability to expand and improve the identified capabilities to achieve mitigation? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)) **A:** See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Expanding and Improving Capabilities)** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C4-a.
Q: Does the plan include an analysis of a comprehensive range of actions/projects that each jurisdiction considered to reduce the impacts of hazards identified in the risk assessment? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii)) **A:** See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Action Items)** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C4-b.
Q: Does the plan include one or more action(s) per jurisdiction for each of the hazards as identified within the plan's risk assessment? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii)) **A:** See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Action Items)** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5-a.
Q: Does the plan describe the criteria used for prioritizing actions? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii)) **A:** See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Priority, Goals)** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5-b.
Q: Does the plan identify the position, office, department, or agency responsible for implementing/administering the identified mitigation actions, as well as potential funding sources and expected time frame? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iii))) **A:** See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Lead Department, Timeline, Funding Source)** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D3-a.
Q: Does the plan describe the process the community will follow to integrate the ideas, information and strategy of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(ii)) **A:** See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Planning Mechanism)** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT E: PLAN UPDATE | E2-b.
Q: Does the plan include a status update for all mitigation actions identified in the previous mitigation plan? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3)) **A:** See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Comments)** below.

Mitigation Actions Matrix

Table 5.1: Mitigation Actions Matrix
Source: Monterey Park Planning Team
***Key Code Lead Department:** A-Administration, P-Planning Department, CS-Community Services, PW-Public Works, Fire-Fire, Police-Police, Building-Building Safety, PT-Planning Team, IT-Information Technology, CM-City Manager's Office, ED-Economic Development

Mitigation Action Item	**Lead Department***	**Timeline**	**Goal**: Protect Life and Property	**Goal**: Encourage Public Awareness	**Goal**: Protect Natural Systems	**Goal**: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Funding Source:** AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Comments 2024**
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Action Items															
MH-1 Integrate the goals and action items from the City of Monterey Park Hazard Mitigation Plan into existing regulatory documents and programs, where appropriate.	PT	Ongoing-As Needed				X		AB	AB	P	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	**Goal**: Protect Life and Property	**Goal**: Encourage Public Awareness	**Goal**: Protect Natural Systems	**Goal**: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Funding Source:** AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Comments 2024**
MH-2 Identify and pursue funding opportunities to develop and implement local mitigation activities.	Fire	Ongoing-Annual				X		AB	AB	F	Y	H	L	H	Revised
MH-3 Establish a formal role for the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team to develop a sustainable process for implementing, monitoring, and evaluating citywide mitigation activities.	PT	1-2 years				X		AB	AB	A	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	**Goal**: Protect Life and Property	**Goal**: Encourage Public Awareness	**Goal**: Protect Natural Systems	**Goal**: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Funding Source:** AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Comments 2024**
MH-4 Identify, improve, and sustain collaborative programs focusing on the real estate and insurance industries, public and private sector organizations, and individuals to avoid activity that increase risk to natural hazards.	P	1-2 years	X	X		X		AB	AB	E	Y	H	L	H	Revised
MH-5 Develop public and private partnerships to foster the mitigation	P	1-2 years				X		AB	AB	E	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Encourage Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Systems	Goal: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Funding Source: AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments 2024
program in the City of Monterey Park.															
MH-6 Develop inventory of at-risk buildings and infrastructure and prioritize mitigation projects.	P	1-2 years	X			X		AB	AB	P	Y	H	L	H	Revised
MH-7 Strengthen emergency services preparedness and response by linking emergency services with local hazard mitigation programs, and enhancing public	Fire	Ongoing-As Needed					X	AB	AB	A	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	**Goal**: Protect Life and Property	**Goal**: Encourage Public Awareness	**Goal**: Protect Natural Systems	**Goal**: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Funding Source:** AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Comments 2024**
education on a regional scale.															
MH-8 Develop, enhance, and implement education programs aimed at mitigating hazards, and reducing the risk to citizens, public agencies, private property owners, businesses, and schools.	Fire, Police	Ongoing-Quarterly	X	X				AB	AB	E	Y	H	L	H	Revised
MH-9 Use technical knowledge of	P	Ongoing-Annual			X			AB	AB	E	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Encourage Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Systems	Goal: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Funding Source: AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments 2024
natural ecosystems and events to link natural resource management and land use organizations to mitigation activities and technical assistance.															
MH-10 Identify swimming pools that can be used for drafting water for firefighting.	Fire	1-5 years	X	X	X		X	AB	AB	P	Y	H	L	H	Revised
MH-11 Strengthen (e.g., harden, retrofit) City facilities.	PW	1-5 years	X	X	X		X	AB	AB	P	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	**Goal**: Protect Life and Property	**Goal**: Encourage Public Awareness	**Goal**: Protect Natural Systems	**Goal**: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	**Goal**: Protect Emergency Services	**Funding Source:** AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Comments 2024**
MH-12 Research and seek a consultant to develop a Debris Management Plan.	Fire	1-5 years	X	X	X		X	AB	AB	P	Y	H	L	H	Revised
MH-13 Purchase and install fixed generators or other forms of backup power at all remaining City facilities (City Hall, Police, Fire, EOC already equipped). Priority is Water Treatment Plant and Wells.	PW	1-2 years	X	X	X		X	CIP, HMGP, BRIC	CIP, HMGP, BRIC	A	Y	H	H	H	Revised
Earthquake Mitigation Action Items															

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	**Goal**: Protect Life and Property	**Goal**: Encourage Public Awareness	**Goal**: Protect Natural Systems	**Goal**: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Funding Source:** AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Comments 2024**
EQ-1 Integrate new earthquake hazard mapping data for the City of Monterey Park.	PW	Ongoing-As Needed	X			X	X	AB	AB	P	Y	H	L	L	Revised
EQ-2 Identify funding sources for City-owned structural and nonstructural retrofitting of structures that are identified as seismically vulnerable.	PW	1-5 years	X	X	X	X	X	AB	AB	F	Y	H	L	M	Revised
EQ-3 Provide earthquake hazard insurance	Fire	Ongoing-Monthly	X	X		X		AB	AB	E	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Encourage Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Systems	Goal: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Funding Source: AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments 2024
information at public counters.															
EQ-4 Conduct seismic strength evaluations of City-owned critical facilities and infrastructure.	PW	1-5 years	X				X	AB	AB	A	Y	M	H	H	Revised
EQ-5 Encourage reduction of non-structural and structural earthquake hazards in homes, schools, businesses, and government offices.	Fire, ED	Ongoing-Quarterly	X	X	X			AB	AB	E	Y	H	L	H	Revised
Urban Flooding Mitigation Action Items															

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	**Goal**: Protect Life and Property	**Goal**: Encourage Public Awareness	**Goal**: Protect Natural Systems	**Goal**: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Funding Source:** AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Comments 2024**
UF-1 Seek funding and complete a Drainage Master Plan.	PW	5 years	X			X		HMGP, BRIC	HMGP, BRIC	F	Y	M	H	H	Revised
Wildfire Mitigation Action Items															
WF-1 Enhance emergency services to increase the efficiency of wildfire response and recovery activities.	Fire	Ongoing-As Needed	X	X	X	X	X	AB	AB	A	Y	H	L	H	Revised
WF-2 Educate personnel on federal cost-share and grant programs, Fire Protection	Fire	1 year	X			X		AB	AB	E	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	**Goal**: Protect Life and Property	**Goal**: Encourage Public Awareness	**Goal**: Protect Natural Systems	**Goal**: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Funding Source:** AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Comments 2024**
Agreements and other related federal programs so the full array of assistance available to local agencies is understood.															
WF-3 Inventory alternative firefighting water sources and encourage the development of additional sources.	PW	1-2 Years	X	X	X	X	X	ENT	ENT	A	Y	H	L	H	Revised
WF-4 Improve access of fire hazard maps to	Fire	1-2 Years	X	X	X	X	X	AB	AB	A	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	**Goal**: Protect Life and Property	**Goal**: Encourage Public Awareness	**Goal**: Protect Natural Systems	**Goal**: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Funding Source:** AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Comments 2024**
residents and businesses. Include information on importance of following directions during a wildfire evacuation.															
WF-5 Enhance outreach and education programs aimed at mitigating wildfire hazards.	Fire	1-2 Years	X	X	X	X	X	AB	AB	E	Y	H	L	H	Revised
WF-6 Encourage hardening of structures against wildfire.	Fire	1-2 Years	X	X	X	X	X	AB	AB	P	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	**Goal**: Protect Life and Property	**Goal**: Encourage Public Awareness	**Goal**: Protect Natural Systems	**Goal**: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Funding Source:** AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Comments 2024**
WF-7 Continue to promote defensible space practices.	Fire	1-2 Years	X	X	X	X	X	AB	AB	E	Y	H	L	H	Revised
WF-8 Continue weed abatement program.	Fire	Ongoing-As Needed	X	X	X	X	X	AB	AB	E	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Chapter 6: Plan Maintenance

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

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D2-a.
Q: Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to track the progress/status of the mitigation actions identified within the Mitigation Strategy, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i))
A: See **Local Mitigation Officer, Method and Scheduling of Plan Implementation, Monitoring and Implementing the Plan, Annual Implementation Matrix** below.

Local Mitigation Officer

The Planning Team involved in research and writing of the Plan will also be responsible for implementation. The Planning Team will be led by the Planning Team Chair Chris Thompson who will be referred to as the Local Mitigation Officer. Under the direction of the Local Mitigation Officer, the Planning Team will take responsibility for plan maintenance and implementation. The Local Mitigation Officer will facilitate the Planning Team meetings and will assign tasks such as updating and presenting the Plan to the members of the Planning Team. Plan implementation and evaluation will be a shared responsibility among all of the Planning Team members. The Local Mitigation Officer will coordinate with the City of Monterey Park leadership to ensure funding for 5-year updates to Plan as required by FEMA. The Planning Team will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of plan action items and undertaking the formal review process. The Local Mitigation Officer will be authorized to make changes in assignments to the current Planning Team.

The Planning Team will meet no less than annually. Meeting dates will be scheduled once the final Planning Team has been established. These meetings will provide an opportunity to discuss the progress of the action items and maintain the partnerships that are essential for the sustainability of the mitigation plan. The Local Mitigation Officer (or designee) will be responsible for contacting the Planning Team members and organizing the annual meetings.

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

Method and Scheduling of Plan Implementation

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

Monitoring and Implementing the Plan

Monitoring the Plan

The Local Mitigation Officer will hold annual meetings with representatives from the coordinating agencies (as identified in the Mitigation Actions Matrix) in order to gather status updates on the mitigation action items. These meetings will provide an opportunity to discuss the progress of the action items and maintain the partnerships that are essential for the sustainability of the mitigation plan. See the **Annual Implementation Report** (discussed below) which will be a valuable tool for the Planning Team to measure the success of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The focus of the annual meeting will be on the progress and changes to the Mitigation Action Items.

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D3-a.
Q: Does the plan describe each community will follow to integrate the ideas, information and strategy of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(ii)) **A:** See **Integration into Other Planning Mechanisms** below.

Integration into Other Planning Mechanisms

The City of Monterey Park addresses statewide planning goals and legislative requirements through the General Fund, Capital Projects, and Grants. The mitigation plan provides a series of recommendations - many of which are closely related to the goals and objectives of existing planning programs. The City of Monterey Park will implement recommended mitigation action items through existing programs and procedures.

The City of Monterey Park is responsible for adhering to the State of California's Building and Safety Codes. In addition, the city may work with other agencies at the state level to review, develop and ensure Building and Safety Codes are adequate to mitigate or present damage by hazards. This is to ensure that life-safety criteria are met for new construction.

Some of the goals and action items in the mitigation plan will be achieved through activities recommended in the strategic and other budget documents. The various departments involved in developing the plan will review it on an annual basis. Upon annual review, the Planning Team will work with the departments to identify areas in the plan's action items that are consistent with the strategic and budget documents. This will ensure the mitigation plan goals and action items are implemented in a timely fashion.

Upon FEMA approval, the Planning Team will begin the process of incorporating risk information and mitigation action items into existing planning mechanisms including the General Fund (Operating Budget and Capital Projects - see Mitigation Actions Matrix for links between individual action items and associated planning mechanisms). The annual meetings of the Planning Team will provide an opportunity for Planning Team members to report back on the progress made on the integration of mitigation planning elements into the City of Monterey Park's planning documents and procedures. The timing of integration will depend on the cycles of the various planning mechanisms. As an example, state regulations require the Emergency Operations Plan to be updated every 3 years while the General Plan may not be updated for another 20 years. The department representatives should be mindful of opportunities to update or implement action items assigned to their departments.

The 2008 HMP was integrated into the 2022 General Plan Safety Element with numerous references to hazard-related content.

Specifically, the Planning Team will utilize the updates of the following documents to implement the mitigation plan:

- ✓ HMP Risk Assessment, Community Profile, Planning Process (stakeholders) into Emergency Operations Plan, General Plan.
- ✓ HMP Mitigation Actions Matrix into General Fund, Capital Projects, Grants

Annual Implementation Matrix

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

Annual Implementation Matrix will be inserted here following FEMA approval

An equal part of the monitoring process is the need to maintain a strategic planning process which needs to include funding and organizational support. In that light, at least one year in advance of the FEMA-mandated 5-year submission of an update, the Local Mitigation Officer will convene the Planning Team (as well as any other departments with responsibilities on the Mitigation Actions Matrix) to discuss funding and timing of the update planning process. On the fifth year of the planning cycles, the Planning Team will broaden its scope to include discussions and research on all of the sections within the Plan with particular attention given to goal achievement and public participation.

Economic Analysis of Mitigation Projects

FEMA's approach to identifying the costs and benefits associated with hazard mitigation strategies, measures, or projects fall into two general categories: benefit/cost analysis and cost-effectiveness analysis.

Conducting benefit/cost analysis for a mitigation activity can assist communities in determining whether a project is worth undertaking now, in order to avoid disaster-related damages later. Cost-effectiveness analysis evaluates how best to spend a given amount of money to achieve a specific goal. Determining the economic feasibility of mitigating hazards can provide decision-makers with an understanding of the potential benefits and costs of an activity, as well as a basis upon which to compare alternative projects.

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

The "benefit", "cost", and overall "priority" of each mitigation action item was included in the Mitigation Actions Matrix located in Part III: Mitigation Strategies. A more technical assessment will be required in the event grant funding is pursued through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidelines are discussed below.

FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidelines

The Stafford Act authorizes the President to establish a program to provide technical and financial assistance to state and local governments to assist in the implementation of hazard mitigation measures that are cost effective and designed to substantially reduce injuries, loss of life, hardship, or the risk of future damage and destruction of property. To evaluate proposed hazard mitigation projects prior to funding FEMA requires a Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) to validate cost effectiveness. BCA is the method by which the future benefits of a mitigation project are estimated and compared to its cost. The end result is a benefit-cost ratio (BCR), which is derived from a project's total net benefits divided by its total project cost. The BCR is a numerical expression of the cost effectiveness of a project. A project is considered to be cost effective when the BCR is 1.0 or greater, indicating the benefits of a prospective hazard mitigation project are sufficient to justify the costs.



Although the preparation of a BCA is a technical process, FEMA has developed software, written materials, and training to support the effort and assist with estimating the expected future benefits over the useful life of a retrofit project. It is imperative to conduct a BCA early in the project development process to ensure the likelihood of meeting the cost-effective eligibility requirement in the Stafford Act.

The BCA program consists of guidelines, methodologies, and software modules for a range of major natural hazards including:

- ✓ Flood (Riverine, Coastal Zone A, Coastal Zone V)
- ✓ Hurricane Wind
- ✓ Hurricane Safe Room
- ✓ Damage-Frequency Assessment
- ✓ Tornado Safe Room
- ✓ Earthquake
- ✓ Wildfire

The BCA program provides up to date program data, up to date default and standard values, user manuals and training. Overall, the program makes it easier for users and evaluators to conduct and review BCAs and to address multiple buildings and hazards in a single BCA module run.

Evaluating and Updating the Plan

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D2-b.
Q: Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to evaluate the plan for effectiveness? This process must identify the criteria that will be used to evaluate the information in the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible. (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i)) **A:** See **Evaluation** below.

Evaluation

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

The results of that discussion will be added to the Evaluation portion of the Annual Implementation Report and inclusion in the 5-year update to the Plan. Efforts will be made immediately by the Local Mitigation Officer to address any failed plan goals.

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

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

Formal Update Process

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

The Planning Team will begin the update process by reviewing the goals and mitigation action items to determine their relevance to changing situations within the City of Monterey Park as well as changes in state or federal policy, and to ensure they are addressing current and expected conditions. The Planning Team will also review the Plan's **Risk Assessment** portion of the Plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified, given any new available data. The lead departments responsible for the various action items will report on the status of their projects, including the success of various implementation processes, difficulties encountered, success of coordination efforts, and which strategies should be revised. Amendments will be made to the Mitigation Actions Matrix and other sections in the Plan as deemed necessary by the Planning Team.

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D1-a.
Q: Does the plan describe how communities will continue to seek future public participation after the plan has been approved? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(iii)) **A:** See **Continued Public Involvement** below.

Continued Public Involvement

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

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

In general, the next plan update needs to include a greater variety of outreach methods and range of materials. During the planning process for the 2025 plan, no input was received from the public or stakeholders. Perhaps a letter of support from the City Manager or greater utilization of existing public forums and other city leaders would yield responses from the public and stakeholders. A federal document was released after the 2025 planning process which would be very helpful to the Planning Team during the 2029 update to the plan. The document title is Planning Considerations: Putting People First (December 2024).

Furthermore, the next update to the plan will include a significantly more robust community outreach strategy focusing on equity priority populations. This will involve specific outreach to underserved individuals, disadvantaged individuals, and socially vulnerable individuals. Furthermore, the stakeholder list needs to be expanded to include a broader scope of service providers to the equity priority populations. The stakeholder list already identifies organizations to be included in future distributions of information relating to the mitigation plan and its implementation.

Chapter 7: Plan Review, Adoption and Approval

Q&A | ELEMENT F: PLAN ADOPTION | F1-a.
Q: Does the participant include documentation of adoption? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(5))
A: See **Plan Adoption Process** below.

Plan Adoption Process

Adoption of the plan by the local governing body demonstrates the City of Monterey Park's commitment to meeting mitigation goals and objectives. Governing body approval legitimizes the plan and authorizes responsible agencies to execute their responsibilities.

The Second Draft Plan was submitted to Cal OES and FEMA for review and approval. When Cal OES determines the plan to be compliant, the document will be forwarded to FEMA. When FEMA determined the plan to be compliant, an Approvable Pending Adoption notice was issued. That now triggers the City Council to conduct a public meeting. Staff will recommend adoption of the Final Draft Plan. Assuming adoption by the City Council, the signed resolution will be forwarded to FEMA along with a request for a FEMA Letter of Approval.

In preparation for the public meeting with the City Council, the Planning Team will post the Final Draft Plan on the City's website. Notification of the Plan's availability will also be announced via the mediums utilized during the community outreach activities. Also, the Team will prepare a staff report including an overview of the Planning Process, Risk Assessment, Mitigation Goals, and Mitigation Actions. The staff presentation will include a summary of the input received during the community outreach activities. The meeting participants will be encouraged to present their views and make suggestions on possible mitigation actions.

The City Council heard the item on _____. The City Council voted to _____ the Final Draft of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Resolution of adoption by the City Council is below:

Insert

Plan Approval

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

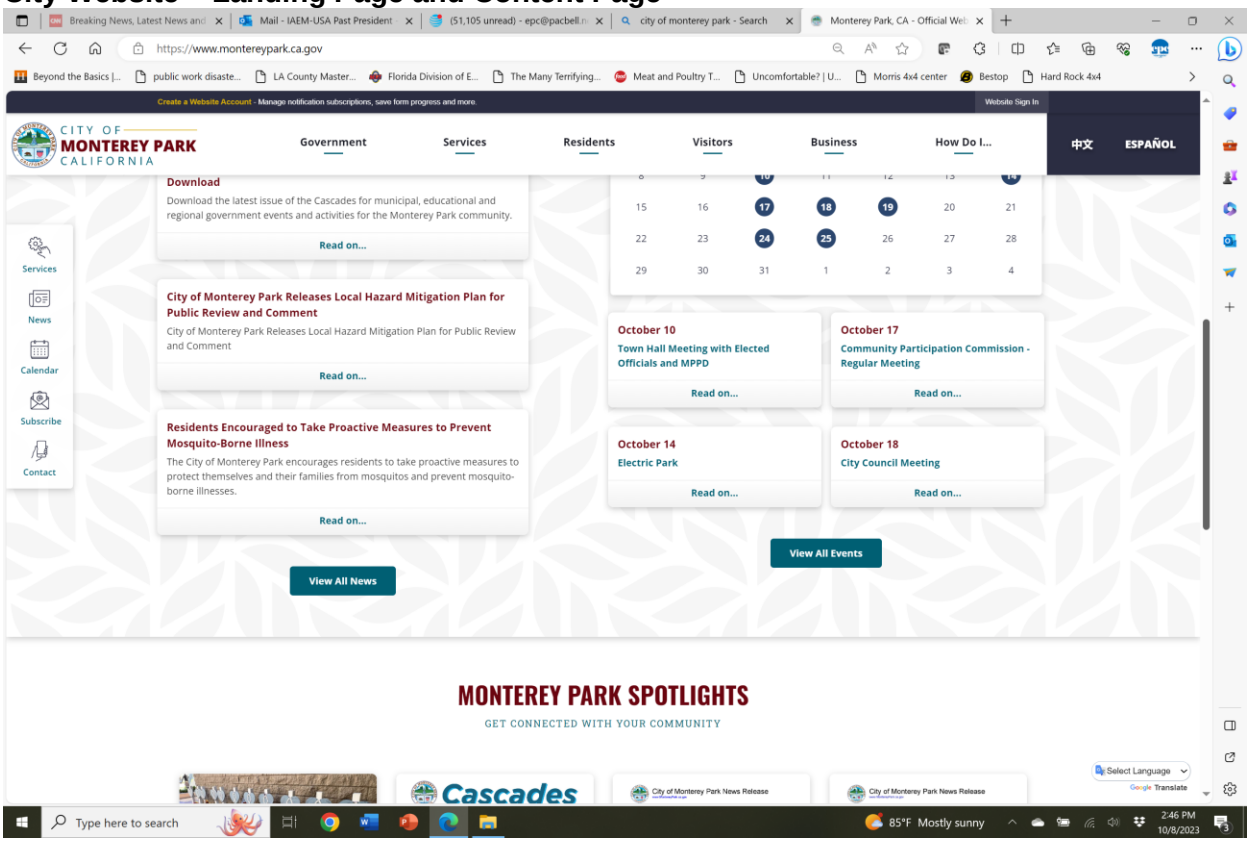
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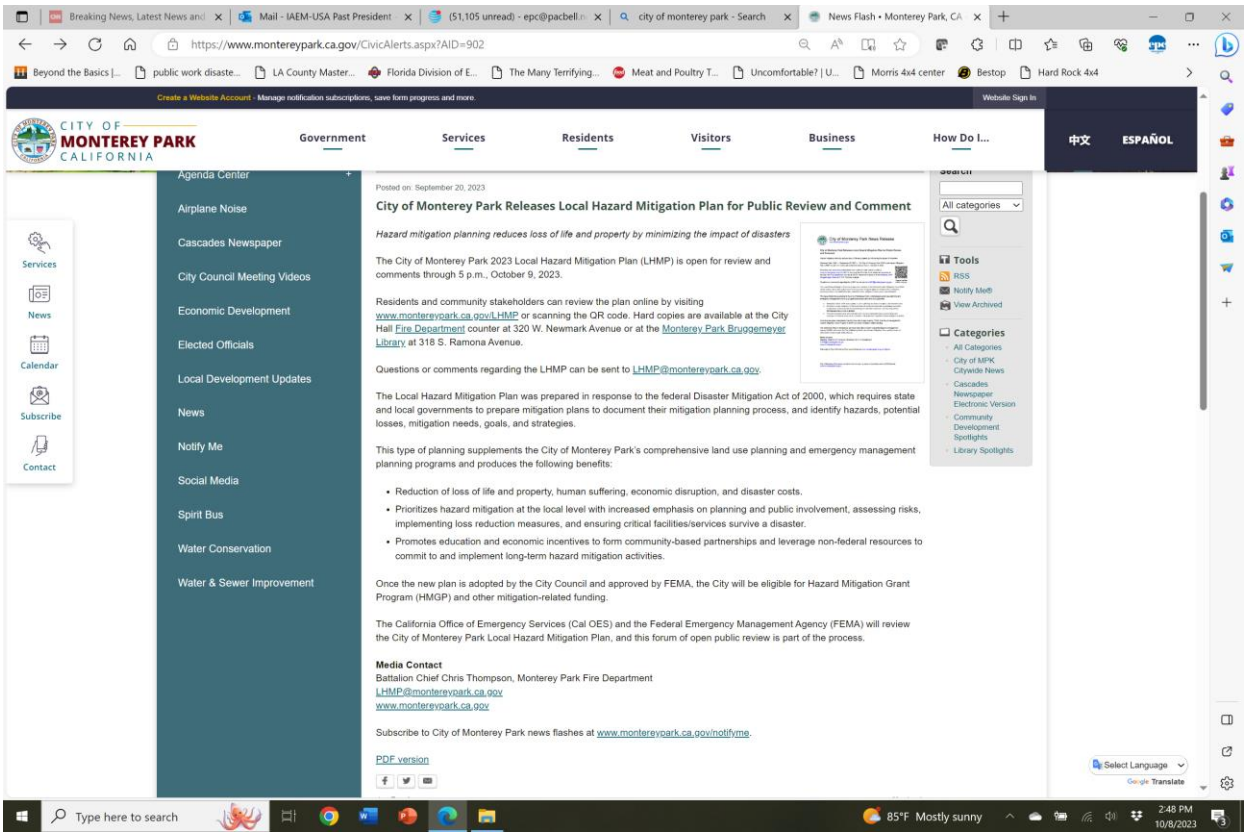
Attachments

Web Posting and Notifications

First Community Outreach – September 2023

City Website – Landing Page and Content Page




https://www.montereypark.ca.gov/CivicAlerts.aspx?AID=902
CITY OF MONTEREY PARK CALIFORNIA
Government
Services
Residents
Visitors
Business
How Do I...
中文
ESPAÑOL
Agenda Center
Airplane Noise
Cascades Newspaper
City Council Meeting Videos
Economic Development
Elected Officials
Local Development Updates
News
Notify Me
Social Media
Spirit Bus
Water Conservation
Water & Sewer Improvement
Services
News
Calendar
Subscribe
Contact
Posted on: September 20, 2023
City of Monterey Park Releases Local Hazard Mitigation Plan for Public Review and Comment
Hazard mitigation planning reduces loss of life and property by minimizing the impact of disasters
The City of Monterey Park 2023 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) is open for review and comments through 5 p.m., October 9, 2023.
Residents and community stakeholders can review the plan online by visiting www.montereypark.ca.gov/LHMP or scanning the QR code. Hard copies are available at the City Hall Fire Department counter at 320 W. Newmark Avenue or at the Monterey Park Bruggemeyer Library at 318 S. Ramona Avenue.
Questions or comments regarding the LHMP can be sent to LHMP@montereypark.ca.gov.
The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan was prepared in response to the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, which requires state and local governments to prepare mitigation plans to document their mitigation planning process, and identify hazards, potential losses, mitigation needs, goals, and strategies.
This type of planning supplements the City of Monterey Park's comprehensive land use planning and emergency management planning programs and produces the following benefits:
Reduction of loss of life and property, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster costs.
Prioritizes hazard mitigation at the local level with increased emphasis on planning and public involvement, assessing risks, implementing loss reduction measures, and ensuring critical facilities/services survive a disaster.
Promotes education and economic incentives to form community-based partnerships and leverage non-federal resources to commit to and implement long-term hazard mitigation activities.
Once the new plan is adopted by the City Council and approved by FEMA, the City will be eligible for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and other mitigation-related funding.
The California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will review the City of Monterey Park Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, and this forum of open public review is part of the process.
Media Contact
Battalion Chief Chris Thompson, Monterey Park Fire Department
LHMP@montereypark.ca.gov
www.montereypark.ca.gov
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City of MPK Citywide News
Cascades Newspaper Electronic Version
Community Development Spotlights
Library Spotlights
Select Language
Google Translate
Type here to search
85°F Mostly sunny
2:48 PM
10/8/2023

Press Release – September 2023

City of Monterey Park News Release

www.MontereyPark.ca.gov

City of Monterey Park Releases Local Hazard Mitigation Plan for Public Review and Comment

Hazard mitigation planning reduces loss of life and property by minimizing the impact of disasters

Monterey Park, Calif. — September 20, 2023 — The City of Monterey Park 2023 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) is open for review and comments through 5 p.m., October 9, 2023.

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Scan to visit the LHMP webpage.

Questions or comments regarding the LHMP can be sent to LHMP@montereypark.ca.gov.

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This type of planning supplements the City of Monterey Park's comprehensive land use planning and emergency management planning programs and produces the following benefits:

- Reduction of loss of life and property, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster costs.
- Prioritizes hazard mitigation at the local level with increased emphasis on planning and public involvement, assessing risks, implementing loss reduction measures, and ensuring critical facilities/services survive a disaster.
- Promotes education and economic incentives to form community-based partnerships and leverage non-federal resources to commit to and implement long-term hazard mitigation activities.

Once the new plan is adopted by the City Council and approved by FEMA, the City will be eligible for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and other mitigation-related funding.

The California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will review the City of Monterey Park Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, and this forum of open public review is part of the process.

Media Contact
Battalion Chief Chris Thompson, Monterey Park Fire Department
LHMP@montereypark.ca.gov
www.montereypark.ca.gov

Subscribe to City of Monterey Park news flashes at www.montereypark.ca.gov/notifyme.

Cascades Newsletter – Cover and Article October 2023



Cascades

Volume XXII, No. VIII | Citywide Community, Education and Business News | October 2023

City of Monterey Park Encourages Residents to Sign-Up to Receive Local Alerts

Monterey Park residents can receive free real time public safety messages through Nixle

By City Manager's Office staff

everbridge NIXLE

Simple | Trusted | No Cost

City of Monterey Park has partnered with Nixle to implement a community notification system to alert residents in real-time for localized emergency situations and relevant community advisories.

As a resident, registration is simple and free:

- Text your ZIPCODE to 888777 from your mobile phone or
- Visit www.montereypark.ca.gov/nixle or scan the QR code.

Electric Park Music Festival Returns October 14 with Legendary DJs Doc Martin, David Delano and More

By Recreation and Community Services staff

The City of Monterey Park Recreation and Community Services Department, in partnership with the volunteer committee Monterey Park Arts Collective (MPAC), is proud to announce the third installment of the Electric Park, a free music event featuring DJ/Producers playing house and other genres of electronic dance music.

Following successful events in October 2022 and March 2023, the Electric Park event committee is delighted to announce an all-star DJ line-up for the event happening on Saturday, October 14, 2023, from 4-10 p.m. at Barnes Park.

The line-up will include Legendary DJ Doc Martin; from Power Tools, David Delano; Alex Elena; Rockee back-to-back with Reework; Earplug; Chris M; and Aczarro.

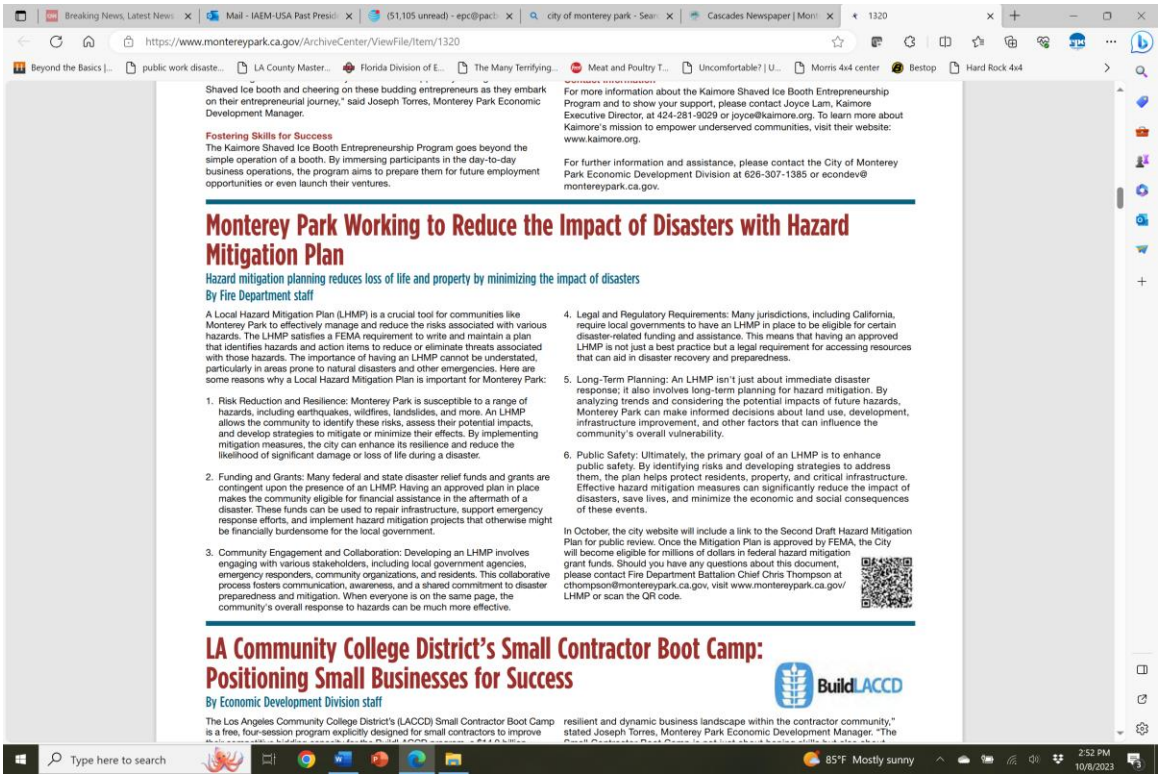
The event promises to provide exciting talent and activities for community members, neighbors, families, and friends to enjoy. The event includes nonstop music, food trucks, games, and vendors. Electric Park aims to provide hope and harmony through MUSIC | PEOPLE | COMMUNITY.

Sponsorship opportunities are available. Community events are enhanced with the support and generosity of local businesses and residents. If you are interested in sponsoring this event, please email recreation@montereypark.ca.gov.

To stay up to date on activities, programs, and events hosted by the Recreation & Community Services Department, follow on social media @MontereyParkRec or visit www.montereypark.ca.gov/electricpark. Barnes Park is located at 350 S. McPherrin Avenue, Monterey Park, CA 91754.

Are You Ready to ShakeOut?

Participate in the Great California ShakeOut earthquake drill on October 19 at 10:19 a.m.



Shaved Ice booth and cheering on these budding entrepreneurs as they embark on their entrepreneurial journey," said Joseph Torres, Monterey Park Economic Development Manager.

Fostering Skills for Success

The Kaimore Shaved Ice Booth Entrepreneurship Program goes beyond the simple operation of a booth. By immersing participants in the day-to-day business operations, the program aims to prepare them for future employment opportunities or even launch their ventures.

For more information about the Kaimore Shaved Ice Booth Entrepreneurship Program and to show your support, please contact Joyce Lam, Kaimore Executive Director, at 424-281-9029 or joyce@kaimore.org. To learn more about Kaimore's mission to empower underserved communities, visit their website: www.kaimore.org.

For further information and assistance, please contact the City of Monterey Park Economic Development Division at 626-307-1385 or econdev@montereypark.ca.gov.

Monterey Park Working to Reduce the Impact of Disasters with Hazard Mitigation Plan

Hazard mitigation planning reduces loss of life and property by minimizing the impact of disasters

By Fire Department staff

A Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) is a crucial tool for communities like Monterey Park to effectively manage and reduce the risks associated with various hazards. The LHMP satisfies a FEMA requirement to write and maintain a plan that identifies hazards and action items to reduce or eliminate threats associated with those hazards. The importance of having an LHMP cannot be understated, particularly in areas prone to natural disasters and other emergencies. Here are some reasons why a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is important for Monterey Park:

1. Risk Reduction and Resilience: Monterey Park is susceptible to a range of hazards, including earthquakes, wildfires, landslides, and more. An LHMP allows the community to identify these risks, assess their potential impacts, and develop strategies to mitigate or minimize their effects. By implementing mitigation measures, the city can enhance its resilience and reduce the likelihood of significant damage or loss of life during a disaster.
2. Funding and Grants: Many federal and state disaster relief funds and grants are contingent upon the presence of an LHMP. Having an approved plan in place makes the community eligible for financial assistance in the aftermath of a disaster. These funds can be used to repair infrastructure, support emergency response efforts, and implement hazard mitigation projects that otherwise might be financially burdensome for the local government.
3. Community Engagement and Collaboration: Developing an LHMP involves engaging with various stakeholders, including local government agencies, emergency responders, community organizations, and residents. This collaborative process fosters communication, awareness, and a shared commitment to disaster preparedness and mitigation. When everyone is on the same page, the community's overall response to hazards can be much more effective.
4. Legal and Regulatory Requirements: Many jurisdictions, including California, require local governments to have an LHMP in place to be eligible for certain disaster-related funding and assistance. This means that having an approved LHMP is not just a best practice but a legal requirement for accessing resources that can aid in disaster recovery and preparedness.
5. Long-Term Planning: An LHMP isn't just about immediate disaster response; it also involves long-term planning for hazard mitigation. By analyzing trends and considering the potential impacts of future hazards, Monterey Park can make informed decisions about land use, development, infrastructure improvement, and other factors that can influence the community's overall vulnerability.
6. Public Safety: Ultimately, the primary goal of an LHMP is to enhance public safety. By identifying risks and developing strategies to address them, the plan helps protect residents, property, and critical infrastructure. Effective hazard mitigation measures can significantly reduce the impact of disasters, save lives, and minimize the economic and social consequences of these events.

In October, the city website will include a link to the Second Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan for public review. Once the Mitigation Plan is approved by FEMA, the City will become eligible for millions of dollars in federal hazard mitigation grant funds. Should you have any questions about this document, please contact Fire Department Battalion Chief Chris Thompson at cthompson@montereypark.ca.gov, visit www.montereypark.ca.gov/LHMP or scan the QR code.

LA Community College District's Small Contractor Boot Camp: Positioning Small Businesses for Success

BuildLACCD

By Economic Development Division staff

The Los Angeles Community College District's (LACCD) Small Contractor Boot Camp is a free, four-session program explicitly designed for small contractors to improve

resilient and dynamic business landscape within the contractor community," stated Joseph Torres, Monterey Park Economic Development Manager. "The

Chinese Daily Newspaper – October 2023

世界新聞網

即時 焦點 美國 紐約 洛杉磯 舊金山 地方 中國 台灣 國際 運動 教育 生活 消費 財經 娛樂 健康 觀點

快訊 李克強告別式 習近平偕六常委送別 胡錦濤送花圈致哀 紐約皇后區賓屋成大規模藏毒製槍據點 毒品市價逾...

洛杉磯 / 洛城焦點

蒙市5年防災計畫 徵詢民意

記者朱敏梓／蒙特利公園市報導 2023-09-29 02:00 ET



蒙市居民可以掃描二維碼查看該減災計畫。（蒙市市政廣宣網）

蒙特利公園市（Monterey Park）地方防災害計畫書 (LHMP)，將在2023年10月9日之前開放公眾審查和評論，蒙市消防局表示，防災害計畫書每五年更新一次，希望市民能對此提供建議和意見。

地方防災害計畫根據2000年聯邦減災法案制定，該法案要求州和地方政府制定減災計畫，記錄其減災計畫流程，並確定災害、潛在損失、減災需求、目標和策略。減災計畫 (LHMP) 是蒙市有效管理和減少與各種災害相關的風險的重要工具，該計畫的制定對當地社區非常重要。

首先，LHMP能夠使社區能夠識別包括地震、野火、山崩等在內的災害風險，評估其潛在影響，並制定減輕或最小化其影響的策略。透過實施緩解措施，城市可以增強其抵禦能力，並最大限度地減少災難的影響來減少生命和財產損失。制定批准的計畫能夠讓社區有資格在災後獲得財政援助，這些資金可用於修復基礎設施、支持緊急應變工作以及實施減災項目，減少當地政府造成財政負擔。

此外，包括加州在內的許多司法管轄區要求地方政府制定 LHMP，才有資格獲得某些與災害相關的資金和援助。這意味著擁有經批准的 LHMP 不僅是最佳實踐，而且是獲取有助於災難復原和備災資源的法律要求。LHMP不僅涉及緊急的災難應變，還涉及減災的長期規畫。

居民可以透過造訪 www.montereypark.ca.gov/LHMP 或掃描二維碼在線查看該計畫。此外，居民還可以前往消防局櫃檯或蒙市市立圖書館查看紙質版減災計畫書。

蒙特利公園市 加州

超人氣 更多>


金芳失蹤案新進展 遺骸發現通知家人


康乃爾大學21歲華裔生搶言儒害猶太人 被依刑事非起訴


ASML中國總裁沈波：中國團隊已開發出新版射算光刻產品


西雅圖26歲華女酒駕致男伴死亡 返回中國怎麼抓？


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世界新聞網為提供更佳的網站體驗，採cookies分析。如繼續瀏覽本網站即表示您同意我們使用cookies。更多cookies、隱私權資訊參考我們的「隱私權與條款」...more> | 我知道了

Stakeholder Email Invitation

Stakeholders listed above were invited via email or mail using the letter below:

The City of Monterey Park

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan 2023

Open Public Input and Comment

To build a more resilient community it takes collaboration between local government, residents and community stakeholders. These relationships will build a stronger, more prepared community that will be able to mitigate natural and man-made disasters. This plan is a living document and is prepared to be flexible and adapt to the needs of the community and serves as a comprehensive guide to reduce the impact of a disaster.

The City of Monterey Park 2023 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) will be open for input and comments. The plan will be available beginning **Monday, September 18th, 2023, and ending on Monday, October 9th, 2023 at 5 pm.**

Residents and community stakeholders also can access the plan online at www.montereypark.ca.gov or come by either City Hall, **320 W. Newmark Ave. Monterey Park CA**, or Bruggemeyer Library, **318 S. Ramona Ave, Monterey Park CA.**

All questions regarding the LHMP can be sent via email to lhmp@montereypark.ca.gov.

California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will review the City of Monterey Park Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. This opportunity to provide input is part of the mandated planning process.

We look forward to hearing from you!

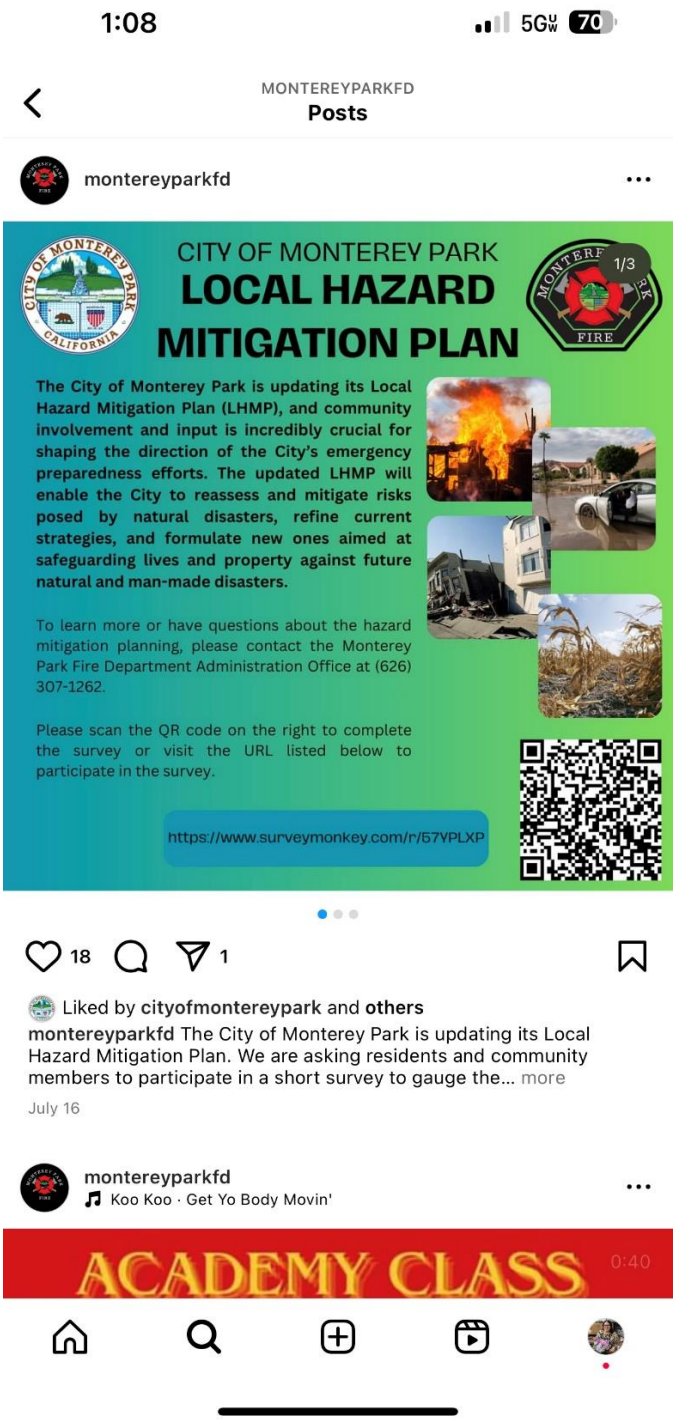
Point of Contact

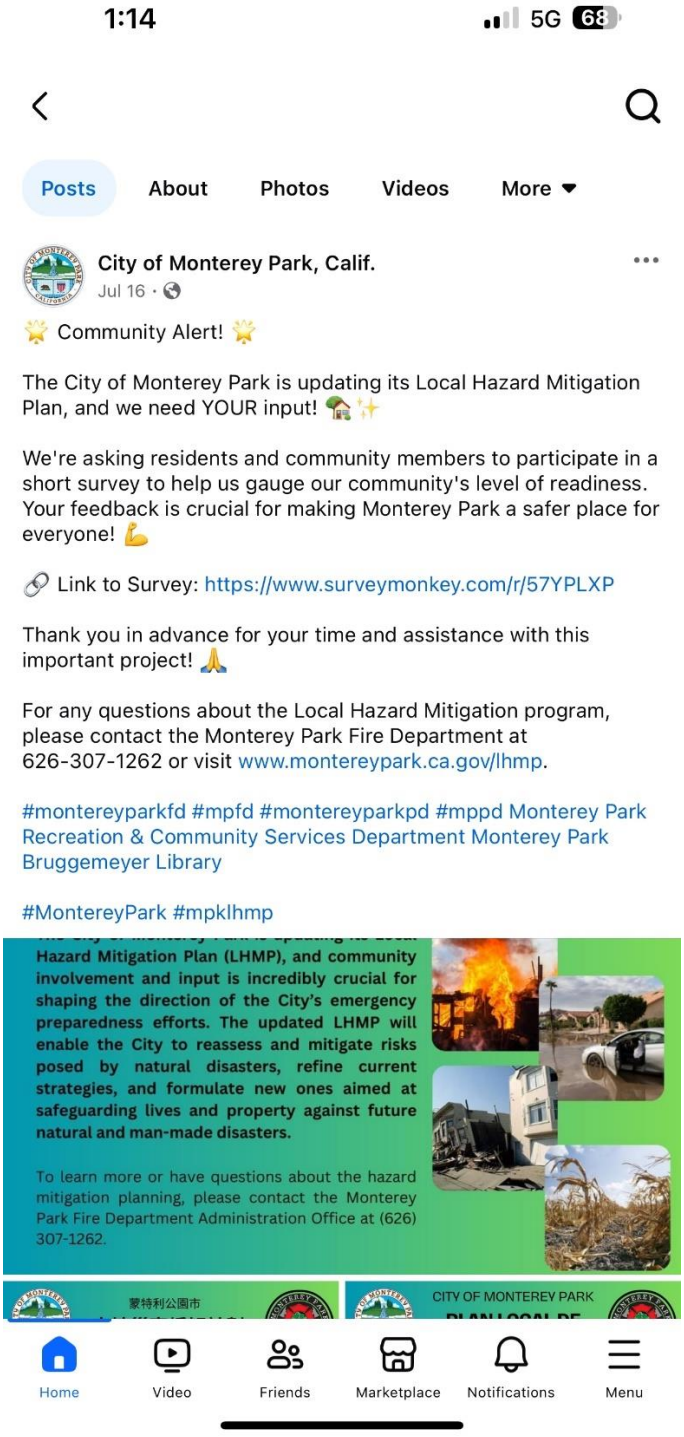
Battalion Chief Chris Thompson, Monterey Park Fire Department

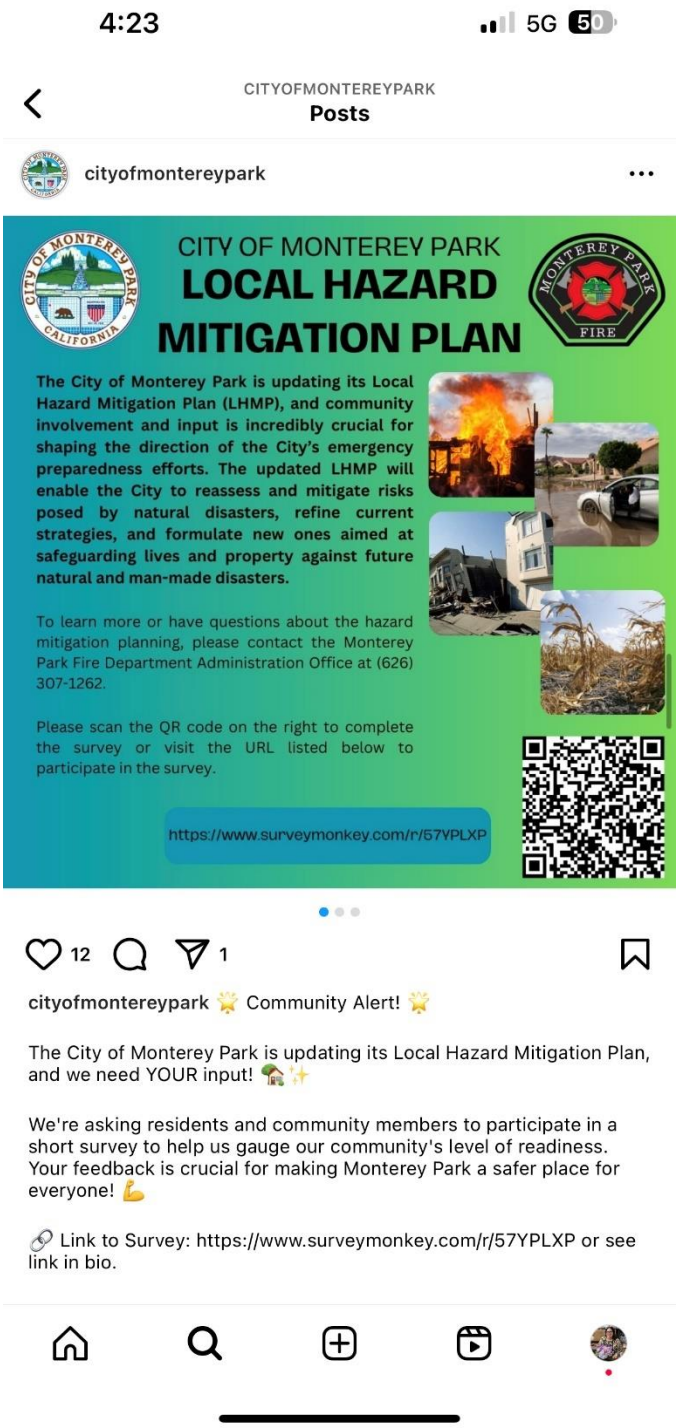
www.MontereyPark.ca.gov

Second Community Outreach – July 2024

Survey - Social Media Postings




1:14
5G
Posts
About
Photos
Videos
More
City of Monterey Park, Calif.
Jul 16 ·
🌟 Community Alert! 🌟
The City of Monterey Park is updating its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, and we need YOUR input! 🏡✨
We're asking residents and community members to participate in a short survey to help us gauge our community's level of readiness. Your feedback is crucial for making Monterey Park a safer place for everyone! 💪
🔗 Link to Survey: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/57YPLXP
Thank you in advance for your time and assistance with this important project! 🙏
For any questions about the Local Hazard Mitigation program, please contact the Monterey Park Fire Department at 626-307-1262 or visit www.montereypark.ca.gov/lhmp.
#montereyparkfd #mpfd #montereyparkpd #mppd Monterey Park Recreation & Community Services Department Monterey Park Bruggemeyer Library
#MontereyPark #mpklhmp
Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), and community involvement and input is incredibly crucial for shaping the direction of the City's emergency preparedness efforts. The updated LHMP will enable the City to reassess and mitigate risks posed by natural disasters, refine current strategies, and formulate new ones aimed at safeguarding lives and property against future natural and man-made disasters.
To learn more or have questions about the hazard mitigation planning, please contact the Monterey Park Fire Department Administration Office at (626) 307-1262.
蒙特利公園市
CITY OF MONTEREY PARK
Home
Video
Friends
Marketplace
Notifications
Menu


4:23
5G
CITYOFMONTEREYPARK
Posts
cityofmontereypark
CITY OF MONTEREY PARK
LOCAL HAZARD
MITIGATION PLAN
MONTEREY PARK FIRE
The City of Monterey Park is updating its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), and community involvement and input is incredibly crucial for shaping the direction of the City's emergency preparedness efforts. The updated LHMP will enable the City to reassess and mitigate risks posed by natural disasters, refine current strategies, and formulate new ones aimed at safeguarding lives and property against future natural and man-made disasters.
To learn more or have questions about the hazard mitigation planning, please contact the Monterey Park Fire Department Administration Office at (626) 307-1262.
Please scan the QR code on the right to complete the survey or visit the URL listed below to participate in the survey.
https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/57YPLXP
12
1
cityofmontereypark 🌟 Community Alert! 🌟
The City of Monterey Park is updating its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, and we need YOUR input! 🏡✨
We're asking residents and community members to participate in a short survey to help us gauge our community's level of readiness. Your feedback is crucial for making Monterey Park a safer place for everyone! 💪
🔗 Link to Survey: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/57YPLXP or see link in bio.

Website Announcing Plan Draft, Survey, Video – July 2024

Home › Government › Departments › Fire Department › Disaster Preparedness › Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan 2023

The City of Monterey Park 2023 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) is currently being developed. Please participate in the following survey regarding the City of Monterey Park and the new Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. This plan is the framework that will guide the City in making decisions and developing policies to reduce or eliminate risks to life and property. As a resident / community member, your experience and thoughts will help set priorities for the community.

Please click here for the survey.

For a general overview about a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and the process behind adopting a new plan, please click here for the related PowerPoint.

Hazard mitigation planning reduces loss of life and property by minimizing the impact of disasters

The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (PDF) was prepared in response to the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, which requires state and local governments to prepare mitigation plans to document their mitigation planning process, and identify hazards, potential losses, mitigation needs, goals, and strategies.

This type of planning supplements the City's comprehensive land use planning and emergency management planning programs and produces the following benefits:

- Reduction of loss of life and property, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster costs.
- Prioritizes hazard mitigation at the local level with increased emphasis on planning and public involvement, assessing risks, implementing loss reduction measures, and ensuring critical facilities/services survive a disaster.
- Promotes education and economic incentives to form community-based partnerships and leverage non-federal resources to commit to and implement long-term hazard mitigation activities.

Once the new plan is adopted by the City Council and approved by FEMA, the City be eligible for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and other mitigation-related funding.

Download the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (PDF).

Reach this page quickly by bookmarking www.montereypark.ca.gov/LHMP.

Video/PPT: Hazard Mitigation Overview

Note: Can be used as a video (includes voiceover) or as a PowerPoint (script included).



On behalf of the City of Monterey Park, it's my pleasure to welcome you to the overview of the planning process used to prepare the City's 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan.

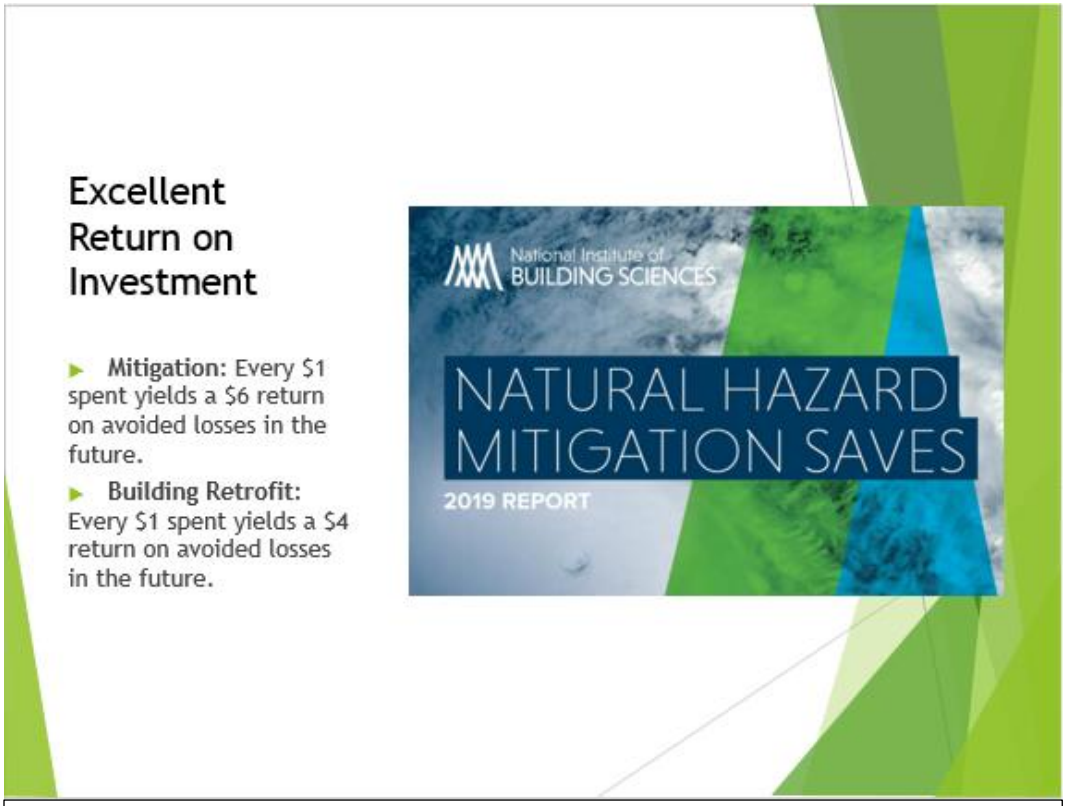
As a bit of background, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 was passed by Congress "to reduce the loss of life and property, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster assistance costs resulting from natural disasters".

Disasters can cause loss of life; damage to buildings and infrastructure; and have devastating consequences on a community's economic, social, and environmental well-being.



Hazard mitigation reduces disaster damage and is defined by FEMA as "sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards".

Examples of mitigation actions include outreach programs that increase risk awareness, projects to protect critical facilities, and the removal of structures from flood hazard areas.



In 2019, the National Institute of Building Sciences issued an update to its landmark report "Natural Hazard Mitigation Saves". The study analyzed the benefit cost ratio of a range of mitigation activities including mitigation planning and building retrofits.

The findings revealed a dramatic return on investment.

- For mitigation activities, every dollar spent yielded a six dollar return on avoided losses in the future.
- For building retrofits, every dollar spent yielded a four dollar return on avoided losses in the future.



According to the National Institute of Building Sciences report, the benefits of mitigation include reductions in:

- Deaths, injuries, and post-traumatic stress disorder.
- Property repair costs for damaged buildings and contents.
- Additional living expenses including sheltering costs for displaced households.
- Direct business interruption: loss of revenue and other business-interruption costs to businesses whose property is damaged.
- Indirect business interruption: loss of economic activity in the broader community.
- Urban search and rescue costs.



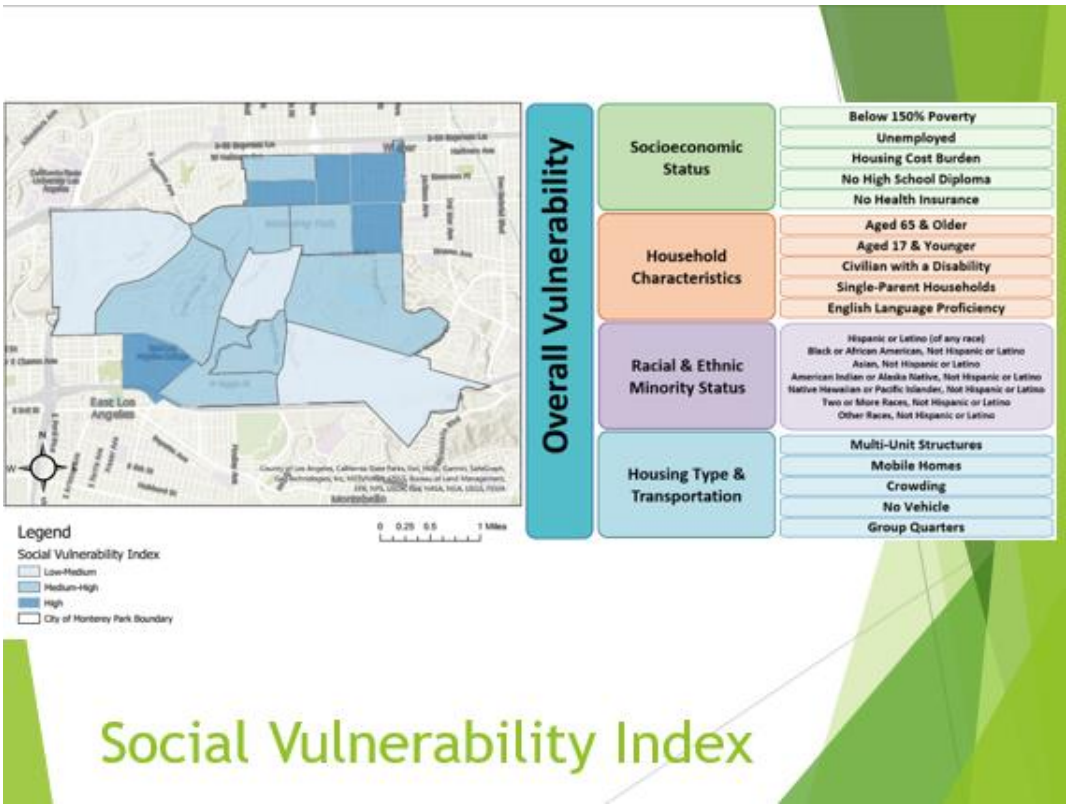
In 2023, FEMA issued new standards regarding preparation of hazard mitigation plans. In addition to the previous regulations from 2011, jurisdictions are now required to discuss climate change and the impacts on natural hazards. Also, now there are standards requiring focused outreach to underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations.

Mitigation plans are key to breaking the cycle of disaster damage and reconstruction. Mitigation planning begins with state, tribal and local governments identifying natural disaster risks and vulnerabilities that are common in their area.

After identifying risks, they develop long-term strategies for protecting people and property from similar events.

Local governments are eligible to prepare a mitigation plan and receive mitigation funds through federal and state grants as well as funds following a major disaster.

The purpose of today's overview is to introduce the planning process used by the City of Monterey Park to prepare the Hazard Mitigation Plan.



Social Vulnerability Index

Many studies have shown that segments of the population are more vulnerable to the impacts of disaster than the rest of the community.

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention developed a Social Vulnerability Index which measures a community's overall vulnerability. There are a total of 16 categories under the headings of socioeconomic status, household characteristics, racial and ethnic minority status, and housing type and transportation.

The CDC's Social Vulnerability Index was designed to help emergency managers identify and map communities that will most likely need support before, during, and after a disaster.

The SVI map for the City of Monterey Park shows 5 census tracts with "high" vulnerability and 7 census tracts with "medium-high" vulnerability.



FEMA's 2023 Local Mitigation Planning Handbook identifies a planning process with four steps:

Step #1 is to organize the planning process and resources which includes creation of a Planning Team to assist with research and writing as well as the development of a Community Outreach Strategy.

Step #2 is to assess risks and capabilities including a Risk and Vulnerability Assessment as well as a review of the City's capability to respond and recover from a major disaster.

Step #3 is to develop a Mitigation Strategy which includes a comprehensive list of mitigation actions and projects.

Step #4 is to Adopt and Implement the Plan which includes a formal review by Cal OES and FEMA and adoption by the City Council.

This is the 4-step planning process followed by the City's Planning Team.



The **Community Outreach Strategy** consists of two phases:

The first phase is "**Announcing the Planning Process**" which includes:

- Posting of the Hazard Mitigation Survey
- Presentations at Public Forums including the City Council, Commissions, and City Volunteer Groups
- Public Notices on the City's Website, Facebook, X, and Instagram concerning the Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Development and posting of today's Hazard Mitigation Overview Video and
- Development of the Initial Draft Plan by the Planning Team

The second phase is "**Gathering Input on the Draft Plan**" which includes inviting the public and stakeholders to provide input to the Plan.

FEMA-mandated stakeholders include:

- Local and Regional Regulatory Agencies
- Neighboring Jurisdictions
- Businesses, Academia, and Community Lifelines
- Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations – with a focus on underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations



Community Lifelines are the vital services in a community. When stabilized, they enable all other aspects of society to function.

The seven services include:

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



Identifying hazards with the potential for causing significant impacts involved review of a range of hazard-focused studies and plans.

The Hazard Identification Process included a review of:

FEMA's list of 18 hazards that are recommended for consideration, the California State Hazard Mitigation Plan, the County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, and the City of Monterey Park's General Plan Safety Element.

Following that extensive review, the Planning Team chose earthquake, landslide, urban flood, dam failure, wildfire, windstorm, and utility related events as the hazards to further investigate.



The City's "capabilities" were mentioned in the previous slide.

One of the FEMA requirements is to identify existing capabilities to increase resilience.

Also, the mitigation plan is required to identify ways to expand existing capabilities.

The capability categories include Planning and Regulatory, Administrative and Technical, Financial, and Education and Outreach.



The Mitigation Strategy section of the plan includes the plan goals as well as methods for coordinating with the City's General Plan Elements and the Capital Improvement Plan.

Most importantly, the Mitigation Strategy includes a comprehensive range of actions and projects capturing ongoing activities along with ideas for the future. Although the lifespan of the plan is only 5-years, there's no harm in identifying projects that will take 10- or even 20-years to complete.

Each action item identifies a lead department, timeline, plan goals met, projected funding source, and benefits, costs, and priority.

Here is an example of a mitigation action item from the City's 2024 Mitigation Strategy: "*Conduct seismic strength evaluations of City-owned critical facilities and infrastructure*".



Following drafting of the plan by the Planning Team and gathering input from the public and other stakeholders, the document will be submitted to Cal OES for a formal review.

Utilizing FEMA's Plan Review Tool and updated regulations, the Cal OES staff will review the City's plan for conformance. Once Cal OES is satisfied that all the requirements have been met, the document will be forwarded to FEMA. Altogether, the formal review typically lasts 4-6 months. Once FEMA is satisfied, a letter will be sent authorizing the City to take the document to the City Council for adoption. When proof of adoption is received, FEMA will issue a Letter of Approval.

This concludes the Hazard Mitigation Overview. Please watch for the posting of the First Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan. We look forward to hearing your questions, thoughts, and suggestions.

On behalf of the City of Monterey Park, thank you for taking time to learn about the importance of increasing resilience through mitigation planning.

PBS Article 2022

A **PUBLIC MEDIA** INITIATIVE FROM THE WNET GROUP

PERIL & PROMISE

Tip of the Iceberg

How Climate Change Impacts Each Type of Natural Disaster

SEPTEMBER 7, 2022



By Megan Crimmins

The term natural disaster is defined as "a sudden and terrible event in nature that usually results in serious damage and many deaths." According to the World Economic Forum, the most common natural disasters include floods, storms, earthquakes, extreme temperatures, landslides, droughts, wildfires, and volcanic activity. How does climate change impact each of these extreme events?

FLOODS

Floods are the most frequent natural disaster and have impacted every U.S. state and nearly every country. The connection between floods and climate change comes down to a few ways that climate change is impacting water. First, higher temperatures lead to increased levels of evaporation, creating denser clouds that hold more water. This eventually leads to heavier precipitation that can cause flooding. Second, more frequent and intense storms such as hurricanes can lead to floods. Finally, higher sea levels due to melting glaciers can also prompt coastal flooding.

Floods can also be exacerbated by how humans manage waterways and spur urbanization.

STORMS

Storms are impacted by climate change in the same way that some floods are, via the effect that higher temperatures have on evaporation and subsequent precipitation. With clouds holding increased amounts of water vapor, more powerful storms develop.

EARTHQUAKES

The connection between earthquakes and climate change is slightly less straightforward, and certainly less influential. Most earthquakes occur when tectonic plates within the Earth's crust change or move. Many things can lead to this, but where climate change comes into play is once again related to water. Earthquakes can be triggered or prevented by variability in stress on a fault

between tectonic plates. Stress on these faults is impacted by surface water from rain or snow. When there is heavier rainfall, this precipitation and any subsequent flooding increases stress and decreases seismicity. When the season dries up and there's less water, the weight on the Earth's crust decreases and this can lead to microseismicity.

As of now, the majority of the connection between earthquakes and climate change is with microseismicity, or tiny earthquakes, which have magnitudes of less than zero and are so small that humans can't feel them. While additional connections can be made, such as impacts from pumping groundwater during droughts, connections between larger earthquakes and climate change have largely not been proven, though the rapid movement of glaciers has also been shown to cause glacial earthquakes.

EXTREME TEMPERATURES

Climate change can lead to both extreme high temperatures and extreme low temperatures. The connection with extreme high temperatures is more intuitive — greenhouse gases are being trapped in the atmosphere and this leads to warming. However, the connection to extreme low temperatures can be harder for some people to make. Lower temperatures in some regions are a result of the polar vortex being warmer, causing it to weaken and dip down further than it normally would, bringing with it colder temperatures. This is further exacerbated by impacts to the jet stream that change the pattern of where and when hot and cold temperatures typically occur. These two combined have led to hotter summers and harsher winters in some areas.

LANDSLIDES

Landslides are connected to rainfall as well. Due to climate change's impact on evaporation and precipitation, more frequent and intense rainfall events can lead to more landslides.

DROUGHTS

On the other side of the water spectrum are droughts, though they result from the

same process. Droughts are a natural part of the climate cycle, but climate change is making them more frequent, severe, and prolonged. While higher levels of evaporation lead to eventual severe rainfall, in some regions, this shift means drier conditions due to the loss of the evaporated water, which can lead to drought and dried out soils and vegetation. With climate change, places that are traditionally dry are becoming drier through the higher levels of evaporation and places that are traditionally wet are becoming wetter through the higher levels of rainfall that result.

WILDFIRES

Wildfires are a consequence of the drier conditions caused by climate change in some areas. The wildfire season is much longer than in previous years and the number of wildfires per season has tripled. Severe heat and drought provide fuel for fires through drier soils and vegetation that is more flammable. Additionally, due to warmer temperatures, snowpacks are melting earlier, meaning that forests are drier for longer periods of time and increasingly at risk of fires.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY

Similar to earthquakes, volcanic activity has a less direct relationship with climate change. Volcanoes do contribute to changes in Earth's atmosphere through spewing CO2, aerosols, ash, and metals into the atmosphere, but they have a net cooling effect. This is due to the impact that aerosols have on cooling versus warming.

On the flip side, there is some evidence to suggest that climate change could increase eruptions in a similar way that they impact seismic activity, through lessening the pressure on the Earth's surface. In this case, this decreased pressure causes more hot magma to come in contact with aquifers, which triggers eruptions. Additionally, melting glaciers are exposing more volcanoes.

Floodplain Related Documents

APPENDIX E: NFIP REGULATIONS The attached excerpt was provided by the City of Monterey Park as justification for their processing of permits relating to floodplain management. It is drawn from Appendix E: NFIP Regulations and contains the text of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) for the National Flood Insurance Program: 44 CFR Parts 59, 60, 65, and 70. *The pertinent areas are on pages E-16 and E-17 and are highlighted.*

§ 60.3 Flood plain management criteria for flood-prone areas.

The Administrator will provide the data upon which flood plain management regulations shall be based. If the Administrator has not provided sufficient data to furnish a basis for these regulations in a particular community, the community shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize data available from other Federal, State or other sources pending receipt of data from the Administrator. However, when special flood hazard area designations and water surface elevations have been furnished by the Administrator, they shall apply. The symbols defining such special flood hazard designations are set forth in Sec. 64.3 of this subchapter. In all cases the minimum requirements governing the adequacy of the flood plain management regulations for flood-prone areas adopted by a particular community depend on the amount of technical data formally provided to the community by the Administrator. Minimum standards for communities are as follows:

(a) When the Administrator has not defined the special flood hazard areas within a community, has not provided water surface elevation data, and has not provided sufficient data to identify the floodway or coastal high hazard area, but the community has indicated the presence of such hazards by submitting an application to participate in the Program, the community shall:

(1) Require permits for all proposed construction or other development in the community, including the placement of manufactured homes, so that it may determine whether such construction or other development is proposed within flood-prone areas;

ATTACHMENT 2
Resolution

RESOLUTION NO.

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MONTEREY PARK ADOPTING THE 2025 LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Monterey Park as follows:

SECTION 1: The City Council finds as follows:

A. The City of Monterey Park ("City") is vulnerable to natural hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety.

B. 42 USCA § 5121, et. seq., requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks and vulnerabilities.

C. The City must update the 2008 Hazard Mitigation Plan to be eligible for pre- and post-disaster federal hazard mitigation grant funds.

D. The City established a planning team consisting of the Fire Chief, City Manager, Assistant City Manager, Police Chief, Librarian, Finance Director, Public Works Director, Community Development Director, Human Resources and Risk Management Director, Police Captain, Public Works Project Manager, Economic Development Manager and Water Operations Supervisor (the "Planning Team"). The Planning Team opened the planning process to the public and a broad range of stakeholders.

E. A public involvement process, through surveys and public comment period, was conducted to develop the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan pursuant to applicable law.

F. The 2025 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by natural hazards that face the City.

G. This Resolution is adopted based upon the entirety of the administrative record including, without limitation, the staff report submitted by the Interim Fire Chief ("Chief").

SECTION 2: *Environmental*. The City reviewed the environmental impacts of the extension under the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code §§ 21000, et seq. "CEQA") and the regulations promulgated thereunder (14 Cal. Code of Regs. §§ 15000, et seq., the "CEQA Guidelines"). This activity concerns adoption of a policy document that does not contemplate any physical changes to the environment. Accordingly, this activity is exempt from further review.

SECTION 3: *Action*. City Council approves and adopts the City of Monterey Park 2025 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan attached as Exhibit "A" and incorporated by reference.

SECTION 4: *Reliance on Record.* Every one of the findings and determinations in this Resolution are based on the competent and substantial evidence, both oral and written, contained in the entire record relating to the project. The findings and determinations constitute the independent findings and determinations of the City Council in all respects and are fully and completely supported by substantial evidence in the record as a whole.

SECTION 5: *Limitations.* The City Council's analysis and evaluation of the project is based on the best information currently available. It is inevitable that in evaluating a project that absolute and perfect knowledge of all possible aspects of the project will not exist. One of the major limitations on analysis of the project is the City Council's lack of knowledge of future events. In all instances, best efforts have been made to form accurate assumptions. Somewhat related to this are the limitations on the City's ability to solve what are in effect regional, state, and national problems and issues. The City must work within the political framework within which it exists and with the limitations inherent in that framework.

SECTION 6: *Summaries of Information*. All summaries of information in the findings, which precede this section, are based on the substantial evidence in the record. The absence of any particular fact from any such summary is not an indication that a particular finding is not based in part on that fact.

SECTION 7: *Severability*. If any part of this Resolution or its application is deemed invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the City Council intends that such invalidity will not affect the effectiveness of the remaining provisions or applications and, to this end, the provisions of this Resolution are severable.

SECTION 8: *Electronic Signatures*. This Resolution may be executed with electronic signatures in accordance with Government Code §16.5. Such electronic signatures will be treated in all respects as having the same effect as an original signature.

SECTION 9: *Recordation*. The Mayor, or presiding officer, is authorized to sign this Resolution signifying its adoption by the City Council of the City of Monterey Park and the City Clerk, or her duly appointed deputy, may attest thereto.

SECTION 10: *Effective Date.* This Resolution will become effective immediately upon adoption and will remain effective unless repealed or superseded.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 7th day of May, 2025.

_____
Vinh T. Ngo, Mayor

Attest:

_____
Maychelle Yee, City Clerk

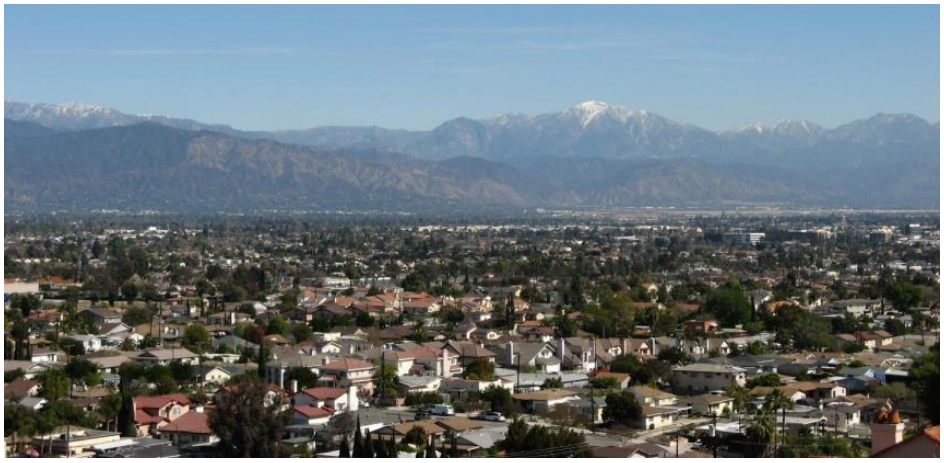
Approved as to Form:
Karl H. Berger, City Attorney

By:_____
Justin A. Tamayo, Assistant City Attorney

April 21, 2025 | Hazard Mitigation Plan







Credits

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-a.
Q: Does the plan document how the plan was prepared, including the schedule or time frame and activities that made up the plan's development, as well as who was involved? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1)) **A:** See **Hazard Mitigation Planning Team** below.

Hazard Mitigation Planning Team:

Name	*Department/Division*	*Position*
City of Monterey Park		
Chris Thompson, Chair	Fire Department	Fire Chief (former)
Robert Aguirre	Recreation and Community Services Department	Recreation and Community Services Director
Inez Alverez	City Manager's Office	City Manager
Beth Chow	Planning Division	Planning Manager
Diana Garcia	Library Department	Assistant City Manager
Martha Garcia	Management Services Division	Director of Management Services
Shawn Igoe	Public Works Department	Public Works Director
Gustavo Jimenez	Police Department	Police Captain
Ziad Mazboudi	Engineering Division	Interim Engineer Manager
George Noriega	Water Utility Division	Water Operations Supervisor
Jessica Serrano	Community Development Department	Director of Community Development (former)
Christine Tomikawa	Human Resource and Risk Management Department	Human Resources and Risk Management Director
Joseph Torres	Economic Development Department	Economic Development Manager
Scott Wiese	Police Department	Police Chief
Emergency Planning Consultants		
Carolyn J. Harshman	Emergency Planning Consultants	President/Principal Planner
Jill Caputi	Independent Contractor	Research and HAZUS Analyst

Acknowledgements

City of Monterey Park City Council

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

Point of Contact

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

Name and Position Title	Scott Haberle, Interim Fire Chief
Email	shaberle@montereypark.ca.gov
Mailing Address	320 W. Newmark Avenue, Monterey Park, CA 91754
Telephone Number	626-573-1333

Consulting Services

Emergency Planning Consultants

- ✓ Planning Director: Carolyn J. Harshman, MPA, CEM
- ✓ Planning Associate and Mapping Analyst: Jill Caputi, MS, CEM

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

Mapping

The maps in this plan were provided by the City of Monterey Park, County of Los Angeles, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), or were acquired from public Internet sources. Care was taken in the creation of the maps contained in this plan, however they are provided "as is". The City of Monterey Park cannot accept any responsibility for any errors, omissions or positional accuracy, and therefore, there are no warranties that accompany these products (the maps). Although information from land surveys may have been used in the creation of these products, in no way does this product represent or constitute a land survey. Users are cautioned to field-verify information on this product before making any decisions.

Mandated Content

In an effort to assist the readers and reviewers of this document, the jurisdiction has inserted "markers" emphasizing mandated content as identified in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law – 390). The following is a sample marker:

EXAMPLE

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-a.
Q Does the plan document how the plan was prepared, including the schedule or time frame and activities that made up the plan's development, as well as who was involved? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1)) **A:**

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CHAPTER 1: PLANNING PROCESS..... PAGE 8
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CHAPTER 4: VULNERABILITY AND IMPACTS ASSESSMENT .....PAGE 90
CHAPTER 5: MITIGATION STRATEGIES.....PAGE 131
CHAPTER 6: PLAN MAINTENANCE.....PAGE 153
CHAPTER 7: PLAN REVIEW, ADOPTION AND APPROVAL.....PAGE 159

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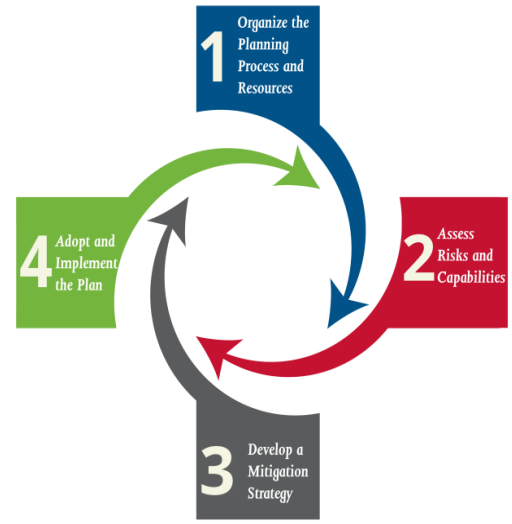
Executive Summary

Hazard Mitigation Plans (HMP) are strategic frameworks designed to reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. The primary goal of the HMP is to identify potential hazards, assess their risks, and implement long-term strategies to mitigate their effects on a community. This comprehensive plan involves a systematic process of identifying hazards, evaluating vulnerabilities, and developing actions to minimize the damage and disruption caused by natural hazard events.

Before we go into the details of the planning process, it's important to define hazard mitigation as actions taken to minimize or eliminate threats associated with hazards.

In 2019, the National Institute of Building Sciences issued an update to its landmark report "Natural Hazard Mitigation Saves". The study analyzed the benefit cost ratio of a range of mitigation activities including mitigation planning and building retrofits. The findings revealed a dramatic return on investment. For mitigation activities, every dollar spent yielded a six dollar return on avoided losses in the future. For building retrofits, every dollar spent yielded a four dollar return on avoided losses in the future.



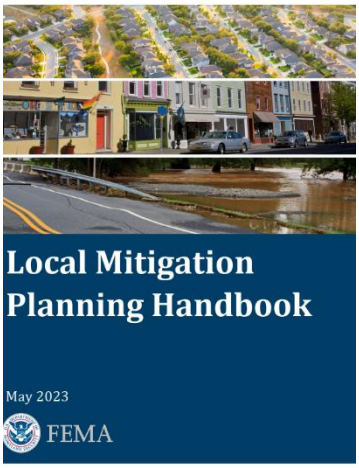


FEMA's mitigation website recommends 4 steps in the overall planning process: Step #1 is to organize the planning process and resources which includes creation of a Planning Team to assist with research and writing as well as the development of a Community Outreach Strategy. Step #2 is to assess risks and capabilities including a Risk and Vulnerability Assessment as well as a review of the city's capability to respond and recover from a major disaster. Step #3 is to develop a Mitigation Strategy which includes a comprehensive list of mitigation actions and projects. Step #4 is to Adopt and Implement the Plan which includes a formal review by Cal OES and FEMA and adoption by the City Council.

The tool used to judge the adequacy of a plan is referred to as the Plan Review Tool (PRT). Within the PRT, the plan requirements are divided into elements including planning process, hazard identification and Risk Assessment, mitigation strategy, plan maintenance, plan update, plan adoption, high hazard potential dams.

The City of Monterey Park's plan is displayed in seven chapters: planning process, community profile, risk assessment, vulnerability and impacts assessment, mitigation strategy, plan maintenance, and plan review-adoption-approval. The chapters on risk, vulnerability and impacts focus on hazard events posing the greatest threat to the community. The chapter on mitigation strategy identifies current and future policies and projects to minimize or eliminate threats associated with the prioritized hazards including earthquake, wildfire, and urban flooding.

Monterey Park's geographical setting, climate, demographic trends, economic conditions, transportation infrastructure, community assets, and efforts to address climate change were taken into consideration during the planning and writing of the hazard mitigation plan. The city primarily serves as a residential suburb with low-density housing and supporting commercial developments. Garfield Medical Center is the largest employer in the city followed by Southern California Gas Company, Costco Wholesale, Monterey Park Hospital, and Home Depot.



The development of the plan was guided by FEMA's 2023 Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide and 2023 Local Mitigation Planning Handbook. These documents contain updated official policy on and interpretation of applicable statues and mitigation planning regulations in 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 201, more commonly referred to as the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. FEMA is the sole entity allowed to approve a mitigation plan.

In developing the HMP, a Planning Team was formed to undertake a detailed analysis of the community's unique risks and challenges. The Team included department representatives from Fire, Recreation and Community Services, City Manager's Office, Planning, Library, Management Services, Public Works, Police, Engineering, Water Utility, Community Development, Human Resource and Risk Management, and Economic Development. The Team met a total of five times with the consultant and contributed to the Initial Draft Plan. In addition to the planning document itself, the Team developed and was actively involved in an aggressive community outreach strategy. As pointed out in the plan, people are the most important asset in need of protection.

The planning process involved collaboration among adjoining local governments and special districts, businesses organization, residents, and other stakeholders to gather data, assess vulnerabilities, and prioritize mitigation actions. The process ensured that the community is better prepared to respond to and recover from disasters, while enhancing overall resilience.

The risk, vulnerability, and impacts assessment involved a comprehensive evaluation of the hazard events that could result in significant damage or loss of life. The assessment process involved four key steps: identifying hazards, profiling hazard events, inventory of assets, and estimation of potential human and economic losses.

Overall, the assessment underscored the importance of understanding and preparing for various hazards to mitigate their impact on the community's people, structures, economy, and valued resources. This comprehensive approach ensures that Monterey Park will be better equipped to handle potential emergencies and protect its residents and businesses from future hazard events. Additionally, the assessment discusses social vulnerability populations and underserved communities in Monterey Park. Studies on this topic commonly identify six categories as indicators of social vulnerability: socioeconomic status, age, gender, race and ethnicity, English language proficiency and medical issues and disability. These are the factors chosen by the Planning Team for consideration in the plan.

According to the 2020 Census, there are 13,029 individuals over the age of 65 and 10,438 individuals under the age of 18 living in Monterey Park. The census tracts in the central and western boundaries of Monterey Park have a higher percentage of their population older than 65. Monterey Park is a diverse community characterized by a rich racial and ethnic profile. The

largest group is Asian, primarily of Chinese descent, but the city also includes significant populations of Filipino, Vietnamese, Korean, and Indian residents. Hispanic or Latino individuals comprise a substantial portion of the population, with Mexican and Central American heritage being the most prominent.

The ability to communicate with others during a disaster is imperative for residents to be able to take the necessary precautions related to the disaster. When individuals do not speak the language in which emergency information is presented, it can negatively influence the individual's ability to comprehend the situation and take appropriate action. According to data provided by the ESRI Business Analyst at Risk Population infographic roughly 8% of the population in Monterey Park speak a language other than English and do not speak English. Asian-Pacific Island language and Spanish are the two most common language groups spoken in Monterey Park. Roughly 830 people speak Spanish and little to no English. Roughly 30 people speak an Asian-Pacific Island language and little to no English.

Throughout the entire planning process, the Planning Team kept the public and stakeholders informed of the Team's progress and opportunities to provide input. These outreach activities began with the City Council in 2022, followed by press releases, social media postings, solicitations to participate in a public opinion survey, posting of a hazard mitigation overview video, and briefings at public forums.

The next step of the plan will be a formal review by Cal OES and FEMA capped by FEMA's issuance of Approvable Pending Adoption. Once the plan is adopted by the City Council, FEMA will issue a Letter of Approval which will grant the city's eligibility for mitigation-related grants for a period of five years. The Planning Team will immediately begin the process of plan implementation which will continue with the tradition of sharing and incorporating input from the public and stakeholders.

Chapter 1: Planning Process and Resources

Introduction

This Hazard Mitigation Plan (Mitigation Plan) was prepared in response to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). DMA 2000 (also known as Public Law 106-390) since 2005 has required state and local governments (including special districts and joint powers authorities) to prepare mitigation plans to document their mitigation planning process, and identify hazards, potential losses, mitigation needs, goals, and strategies. This type of planning supplements the city's comprehensive land use planning and emergency management planning programs. The city's most recent Hazard Mitigation Plan was approved by FEMA in 2008. Once adopted by the City Council and approved by FEMA, the Plan will ensure eligibility for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and other mitigation-related funding.

DMA 2000 was designed to establish a national program for pre-disaster mitigation, streamline disaster relief at the federal and state levels, and control federal disaster assistance costs. Congress believed these requirements would produce the following benefits:

- ✓ Reduce loss of life and property, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster costs.
- ✓ Prioritize hazard mitigation at the local level with increased emphasis on planning and public involvement, assessing risks, implementing loss reduction measures, and ensuring critical facilities/services survive a disaster.
- ✓ Promote education and economic incentives to form community-based partnerships and leverage non-federal resources to commit to and implement long-term hazard mitigation activities.

FEMA's 2023 Local Mitigation Planning Handbook includes the following definitions:

Hazard Mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from hazards.

Mitigation Planning is a community-driven process to help state, local, tribal and territorial governments plan for hazard risk. By planning for risk and setting a strategy for action, governments can reduce the negative impacts of future disasters.

Community Resilience is a community's ability to prepare for anticipated hazards, adapt to changing conditions and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions. Activities such as disaster preparedness (which includes prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery) and reducing community stressors (the underlying social, economic and environmental conditions that can weaken a community) are key steps to resilience.

Community Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. The integrated network of assets, services and capabilities that make up community lifelines are used day-to-day to support recurring needs. Lifelines enable the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and are essential to human health and safety or economic security, as described in the National Response Framework, 4th Edition (October 28, 2019).

Q&A | ELEMENT E: PLAN UPDATE | E2-c.
Q: Does the plan describe how jurisdictions integrated the mitigation plan, when appropriate, into other planning mechanisms? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3)) **A:** See **Authority** below.

Authority

Federal Authority

The city is not required to prepare a Mitigation Plan, but state and federal regulations encourage it with financial incentives. The federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act, amended by the Disaster Management Act of 2000, creates a federal framework for local hazard mitigation planning. It states that jurisdictions that wish to be eligible for federal hazard mitigation grant funding must prepare a hazard mitigation plan that meets a certain set of guidelines and submit this plan to FEMA for review and approval. The following regulations and guidelines apply to this plan:

Federal Laws

• Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as amended.

Federal Regulations

• 44 CFR Part 201 Mitigation Planning.

• 44 CFR, Part 60, Subpart A, including § 60.3 Floodplain management criteria for flood-prone areas.

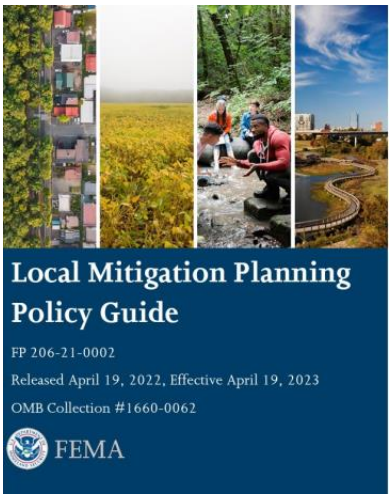
• 44 CFR Part 77 Flood Mitigation Grants.

• 44 CFR Part 206 Subpart N. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

Federal Guidance

• FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide, April 19, 2023.

• FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, May 2023



State Authority

California Government Code Sections 8685.9 and 65302.6

California Government Code Section 8685.9 (also known as Assembly Bill 2140) limits the State of California's share of disaster relief funds paid out to local governments to 75 percent of the funds not paid for by federal disaster relief efforts unless the jurisdiction has adopted a valid hazard mitigation plan consistent with the Disaster Management Act of 2000 and has incorporated the hazard mitigation plan into the jurisdiction's general plan. In these cases, the State may cover more than 75 percent of the remaining disaster relief costs.

All cities and counties in California must prepare a General Plan, including a Safety Element that addresses various hazard conditions and other public safety issues. The Element may be a stand-alone chapter or incorporated into another section, as the community wishes. California Government Code Section 65302.6 indicates that a community may adopt a mitigation plan into its Safety Element if the mitigation plan meets applicable state requirements. This allows communities to use the mitigation plan to satisfy state requirements for Safety Elements. As the General Plan is an overarching long-term plan for community growth and development, incorporating the mitigation plan into it creates a stronger mechanism for implementing the mitigation plan.

California Government Code Section 65302 (G)(4)
California Government Code Section 65302 (g)(4), also known as Senate Bill (SB) 379, requires that the General Plan Safety Element address the hazards created or exacerbated by climate change. The Element must identify how climate change is expected to affect hazard conditions in the community and include measures to adapt and be more resilient to these anticipated changes. Because the mitigation plan can be incorporated into the Safety Element, including these items in the mitigation plan can satisfy the state requirement. SB 379 requires that climate change be addressed in the Safety Element when the mitigation plan is updated after January 1, 2017, for communities that already have a mitigation plan, or by January 1, 2022, for communities without a FEMA-approved mitigation plan.

Passed in 2006, Assembly Bill No. 2140 (AB 2140) allows California counties and cities to be considered for additional state cost-share on eligible Public Assistance projects by adopting their current, FEMA-approved local hazard mitigation plans (LHMPs) into the Safety Element of their General Plan. This adoption, along with other requirements, makes the county or city eligible to be considered for part or all of its local-share costs on eligible Public Assistance projects to be provided by the state through the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA).

AB 2140 compliance is not a requirement; however, if the city is compliant, it is eligible to be considered for up to an additional 6.25% local share to be funded by the state, essentially covering the entire local-share cost for eligible Public Assistance projects in the future. It's important to note that AB 2140 compliance expires when the 2018 HMP expired and in order to continue compliance, the City of Monterey must re-adopt the 2024 HMP itself and adopt the HMP into the General Plan Safety Element when the HMP is updated. Each time, the jurisdiction must provide the necessary documentation when seeking AB 2140 compliance – e.g. resolution(s) and direction to the appropriate section(s) of the General Plan Safety Element.

In order to issue a letter of AB 2140 compliance, Cal OES will review and verify that Monterey Park has performed the following:

- ✓ Has a current, FEMA-approved or approvable pending adoption (APA) HMP.
- ✓ Formally adopted the LHMP via resolution.
- ✓ Formally adopted the most current, approved HMP into the General Plan Safety Element via resolution.
- ✓ Included language within the General Plan Safety Element that references the HMP.
- ✓ Included a web link, appendix, or language within the Safety Element that directs the public to the most current, approved HMP in its entirety.
- ✓ E-mailed the link to the updated General Plan Safety Element web page along with the signed, adoption resolution(s) to the Cal OES AB 2140 inbox ab2140@caloes.ca.gov for review and approval.

In closing, the Monterey Park 2025 HMP is consistent with current standards and regulations, as outlined by the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and FEMA. It uses the best available science, and its mitigation actions/strategies reflect best practices and community values. It meets the requirements of current state and federal guidelines and makes the city eligible for all appropriate benefits under state and federal law and practices. Note that while FEMA is responsible for reviewing and approving this mitigation plan, and Cal OES is responsible for conducting a preliminary review, it does not grant FEMA or Cal OES any increased role in the governance of the city or authorize either agency to take any specific action in the community.

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

Q: Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1))

A: See **Graphic 1.1** below.

Planning Approach

Graphic 1.1: Planning Approach
Source: FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Planning Website



The four-step planning approach outlined on FEMA's Hazard Mitigation website is the process used by the Planning Team during the plan update.

Step 1: Organize the Planning Process and Resources
At the start, a state, local, tribal nation, or territorial government should focus on assembling the resources needed for a successful mitigation planning process. This includes securing technical expertise, defining the planning area, and identifying key individuals, agencies, neighboring jurisdictions, businesses, and/or other stakeholders to participate in the process. The planning process for local governments and tribal nations must include opportunities for the public to comment on the plan.

Step 2: Assess Risks and Capabilities
Next, the state, local, tribal nation, or territorial government needs to identify the characteristics and potential consequences of hazards. It is important to understand what geographic areas the hazards might impact and how people, property, or other assets might be vulnerable. The four basic components of a risk assessment are:

- Hazard identification
- Profiling of hazard events
- Inventory of assets
- Estimation of potential human and economic losses based on the exposure and vulnerability of people, buildings, and infrastructure

Step 3: Develop a Mitigation Strategy
The state, local, tribal nation, or territorial government then sets priorities and develops long-term strategies for avoiding or minimizing the undesired effects of disasters. The strategy is based on an assessment of the unique set of regulatory, administrative, and financial capabilities to undertake mitigation. The mitigation strategy also includes a description of how the mitigation actions will be implemented and administered.

Step 4: Adopt and Implement the Plan
Once FEMA has received proof of adoption from the governing body, the plan will be approved by FEMA. Next, the state, local, tribal nation, or territorial government can bring the mitigation

plan to life in a variety of ways, ranging from implementing specific mitigation actions to changing aspects of day-to-day organizational operations. To ensure success, the plan must remain a relevant, living document through routine maintenance. The state, local, tribal nation needs to conduct periodic evaluations to assess changing risks and priorities and make revisions as needed.

Q&A | ELEMENT C: Mitigation Strategy | C2-a.
Q: Does the plan contain a narrative description or a table/list of their participation activities? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii)) **A:** See **NFIP Participation** below.

National Flood Insurance Program

Established in 1968, the NFIP provides federally backed flood insurance to homeowners, renters, and businesses in communities that adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage.

NFIP Participation

The City of Monterey Park has participated in NFIP since November 30, 1979. According to the City, Monterey Park is designated a No Specific Flood Hazard Area (NSFHA). The City Engineer is designated as floodplain administrator.

According to the City's website:

> *Monterey Park is a map-rescinded community. This means that the community has no special flood hazard areas and a flood map for the community has not been published. The city's Community Number is 065047. The city's current effective map is designated No Specific Flood Hazard Area (NSFHA). Although it may not be subject to the 100-year flood, floods of greater magnitude could occur here. In addition, certain structures may be damaged by local drainage problems. The flood zone rating for the entire community is Zone X, for flood insurance rating purposes*.

The City does not maintain a floodplain ordinance. Justification for not maintaining an ordinance (and the substantial improvement and substantial language requirements) is located in the **Attachment: Floodplain Related Documents**.

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

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-c.
Q: Does the Plan address NFIP-insured structures within each jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii)) **A:** See **Repetitive Loss Properties/Severe Repetitive Loss Properties** below.

Repetitive Loss Properties and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

Repetitive Loss Properties (RLPs) and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (SRLPs) are most susceptible to flood damage; therefore, they have been the focus of flood hazard mitigation programs. Unlike a countywide program, the Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) for repetitive

loss properties involves highly diversified property profiles, drainage issues, and property owner's interest. It also requires public involvement processes unique to each RLP area. The objective of an FMP is to provide specific potential mitigation measures and activities to best address the problems and needs of communities with repetitive loss properties. According to FEMA resources, none of the properties within the City of Monterey Park are designated as Repetitive Loss Property (RLPs) or Severe Loss Property (SLPs).

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-a.
Q: Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1)) **A:** See **Planning Area, Table 1.1, Table 1.2, Table 1.3, Table 1.4** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-b.
Q: Does the plan list the jurisdiction(s) participating in the plan that seek approval, and describe how they participated in the planning process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1)) **A:** See **Planning Process** below.

Planning Process

Planning Area

Initial considerations included agreeing that the boundary of the City of Monterey Park constitutes the planning area and the City government itself served as what FEMA refers to as the "planning participant." Therefore, this is a single-jurisdiction plan.

Organizing Resources

In the guidance documents, FEMA suggests that critical resources to the planning process are the city's partners, data resources, plans and studies, and technical assistance. The planning process is powered by city staff, the public, and stakeholders.

Data resources, plans, and studies are discussed later in this Chapter under **Using Existing Data**. Also, the city utilized FEMA's HAZUS loss projection software for 3 scenario earthquakes. See the Risk Assessment – Earthquake Profile for HAZUS mapping and report.

The city's capabilities to support mitigation activities are discussed in this Chapter under **Capability Assessment**.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A2-a.
Q: Does the plan identify all stakeholders involved or given an opportunity to be involved in the planning process, and how each stakeholder was presented with this opportunity? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(2)) **A:** See **Table 1.1** below.

Planning Team

Throughout the entire planning process, the departments represented on the Planning Team served as stakeholders while also making a concerted effort to gather input and ideas from other stakeholders and the public. Additionally, special attention during the hazard research and

mapping analysis was given to climate vulnerability and impacts on underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations.

Stakeholders (as defined previously) were informed via email of the planning process and availability of the First Draft Plan. A later email was sent to stakeholders announcing the posting of the Hazard Mitigation Overview Video and Survey. For stakeholders with unknown email addresses, the notifications were sent through the mail.

The city's Hazard Mitigation Planning Team was the core group of people responsible for:

- Developing and reviewing drafts of the plan
- Informing the risk assessment
- Developing the mitigation goals and strategy
- Submitting the plan for local adoption
- Promoting the project through various community outreach venues

Monterey Park chose to build a Planning Team from city department and division staff with expertise about the community's assets as defined by FEMA to include people, structures (including community lifelines), economy, and other assets. Other assets include natural, historic, and cultural resources as well as activities bringing value to the community. The table below aligns the represented departments and divisions with the assets:

Table 1.1: Planning Team Technical Expertise

City of Monterey Park Departments & Divisions	**Assets**				
	People	Structures	Community Lifelines	Economy	Other Assets
City Manager's Office	X	X	X	X	X
Community Development Department	X	X	X	X	X
Economic Development	X			X	
Engineering		X	X		
Fire	X	X	X		
Human Resource and Risk Management	X				X
Library	X				X
Management Services	X			X	X
Planning	X	X			X
Police	X		X		X
Public Works		X	X		
Water Utility	X	X	X		

The Planning Team worked with Emergency Planning Consultants to create the updated plan. Planning Team members were sent email invitations on November 14, 2022, announcing the purpose of the Team and overall schedule. The department and division representatives on the Planning Team served as active stakeholders and contributors to the plan's update. Throughout the plan development process, the Team confirmed the planning approach, drafted and reviewed content, made revisions, and engaged members of the public. As indicated below, the meetings were designed to maximize contributions from the Team. Insights, opinions, and facts were gathered ranging from hazard history and rankings, capabilities, ongoing and future mitigation activities, and opportunities to engage the public through existing venues and meetings.

Planning Team members participated in a total of 5 Planning Team meetings.

- Planning Team Meeting #1 was facilitated by the consultant who provided an overview of hazard mitigation planning and an initial hazard assessment. The meeting included a PowerPoint with hazard-related information from the City's General Plan and earthquake simulation videos. Also, the Planning Team identified the hazards to be included in the HMP and completed the Calculated Priority Risk Index for those hazards. Introduced the requirements for community outreach and began discussions on existing venues including City Council, Commission meetings, Senior Center events, and scheduled street fairs. Also discussed desire for a Survey Monkey is gather information on knowledge of hazards and levels of preparedness.

- Planning Team Meeting #2 was facilitated by the consultant who introduced the HAZUS maps and reports. Also, a PowerPoint was shared with the Planning Team on the categories of mitigation activities. A scoring system was shared with the Team for ranking "priority, benefit, and cost". The consultant led the Team through the 2008 Mitigation Action Items to capture updates and status. Consultant also shared draft of the "Capability Assessment" which was gathered from the city's website and budget. Additionally, the draft "Hazard Proximity to Critical Facilities" table was shared showing the hazard ratings for each facility. The consultant requested assistance on gathering information for each facility including number of buildings, staff assigned, property value, and content value.

- Planning Team Meeting #3 was facilitated by the consultant who shared the updated Mitigation Actions Matrix in advance of the meeting. The Planning Team continued in its update to the 2008 action items. Also, the consultant shared policies and actions out of the City's Capital Improvement Program and General Plan Safety Element relating to hazard mitigation. The Planning Team selected the policies and actions they wanted included in the 2024 Mitigation Actions Matrix.

- Planning Team Meeting #4 was facilitated by the consultant who shared an overview of FEMA's "new rules". The focus of the discussion was on the new mandates for a more robust community outreach. Sample surveys and social media postings were shared and discussed. The Team agreed to post a hazard mitigation overview video and survey including information about socially vulnerable populations and local hazards.

- Planning Team Meeting #5 was facilitated by the consultant who shared an advance copy of the Initial Draft Plan. The Team was encouraged to read the entire document in advance of the meeting – particularly the Mitigation Action Matrix items assigned to their own department. The consultant encouraged comments, corrections, and overall thoughts on the document. The Team was assured that information gathered would be reflected in the First Draft Plan which would be made available to the public and stakeholders during the community outreach process.

Table 1.2: Planning Team Level of Participation

Name	Research and Writing of Plan	Planning Team Meeting 1: November 28, 2022	Planning Team Meeting 2: December 12, 2022	Planning Team Meeting 3: January 9, 2023	Planning Team Meeting 4: March 6, 2023	Planning Team Meeting 5: June 26, 2023	Planning Team Comment on Initial Draft Plan	Distribute First Draft Plan, Survey, and Video to Public and Stakeholders	Incorporate Input from Public and Stakeholders into Second Draft Plan	Submit Second Draft Plan to Cal OES/FEMA for Approvable Pending Adoption	Post Final Draft Plan in Advance of City Council Meeting	Present Final Draft Plan to City Council at Public Meeting for Plan Adoption	Submit Proof of Adoption to FEMA for Final Approval	Incorporate FEMA Approval into Final Plan
Planning Team														
Chris Thompson, Chair	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Robert Aguirre	X	X	X	X		X	X							
Inez Alverez	X	X	X	X	X									
Tony Antich					X									
Ron Bow	X	X	X		X									
Beth Chow					X	X	X							
Diana Garcia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Martha Garcia	X	X	X	X		X	X							
Matt Hallock	X	X	X		X	X	X							
Shawn Igoe	X	X	X	X	X									
Gustavo Jimenez	X	X	X	X	X									
Ziad Mazboudi	X		X	X	X									
George Noriega						X	X							
Jessica Serrano	X	X	X	X		X	X							
Christine Tomikawa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Joseph Torres	X	X	X	X	X									
Scott Wiese	X	X												
Emergency Planning Consultants														
Carolyn Harshman	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X				
Jill Caputi	X													

Table 1.3: Project Timeline

Tasks	October 2022	November	December	January 2023	February	March	April-May	June	July-August	September	October	November-December	January – June 2024	July	August-October	November	December	January 2025	February	March
Research																				
Research for Risk Assessment and HAZUS	X	X																		
Plan Writing																				
Initial Draft, First Draft, Second Draft, Final Draft, Final	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											
Planning Team Meetings																				
Meeting #1 HMP Overview and Initial Hazard Assessment		X																		
Meeting #2 Develop Mitigation Action Items			X																	
Meeting #3 Develop Mitigation Action Items				X																
Meeting #4 Discuss Changes in FEMA Regulations						X														
Meeting #5 Review Initial Draft Plan								X												
Community Outreach																				
First Outreach - Seek Public and Stakeholder Input to First Draft Plan										X	X									
Second Outreach – Seek Public and Stakeholder Input to Survey and Video.														X						
Approval and Adoption of Plan																				
Submit Second Draft Plan to Cal OES and FEMA. Complete Mandated Revisions.																X	X	X	X	
Receive FEMA's Approvable Pending Adoption																				
Post and Participate in City Council Meeting to Adopt the Final Draft Plan, Submit Proof of Adoption to FEMA																				
Receive FEMA Final Approval																				
Incorporate FEMA Final Approval into Final Plan																				

Plan Writing

An Initial Draft Plan was prepared by the consultant with considerable input from the Planning Team during the Planning Team Meetings. The Initial Draft Plan was distributed in advance of the fifth meeting of the Planning Team. The day of the meeting, the consultant facilitated a discussion of the Initial Draft Plan while soliciting input, corrections, and other suggestions from the Planning Team.

With amendments gathered from Planning Team Meeting #5, the First Draft Plan was ready for notice and distribution to the public and stakeholders. The first community outreach took place in September 2023 with the sharing of the First Draft Plan. The Planning Team wanted to ensure gathering as many perspectives as possible. Also, sharing and gathering input served as an excellent means to enlist local champions interested in mitigation opportunities regarding their own homes and businesses. No input was received on the First Draft Plan from the public or stakeholders. A second community outreach took place in July 2024 with the posting of a hazard mitigation overview video and survey. No views were tracked on the video and no responses were received on the survey.

After documenting the input gathered on the First Draft Plan and the outreach activities, the Second Draft Plan was ready for submission to Cal OES and FEMA along with a request for a formal review and a determination of “approvable pending adoption”. Throughout the formal review process, the Planning Team and consultant completed amendments to the Plan as mandated by Cal OES and FEMA.

Upon receipt of FEMA’s Approvable Pending Adoption notice, the Final Draft Plan will be posted in advance of Monterey Park’s City Council public meeting. The public and stakeholders will be informed of the City Council meeting through email and social media. The purpose of the meeting will be to provide a public forum where additional comments can be gathered from the Council and attendees. The public meeting will include a presentation of a staff report and PowerPoint outlining the planning process and benefits of hazard mitigation. Staff will request an adoption from the City Council, proof of adoption will be forwarded to FEMA along with a request for a Letter of Approval.

A summary of the plan writing, approval, adoption and implementation is below in **Table 1.4**.

Table 1.4: Summary of Plan Writing, Adoption, Approval, and Implementation

PLAN WRITING, ADOPTION, APPROVAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION				
Plan Writing (Initial Draft Plan & First Draft Plan)	**Plan Formal Review (Second Draft Plan)**	**Plan Adoption Phase (Final Draft Plan)**	**Plan Approval Phase (Final Plan)**	**Plan Implementation Phase**
• Based on research and input gathered during Planning Team meetings, consultant prepared the Initial Draft Plan • Input to the Initial Draft Plan from the Planning Team meeting #5 incorporated into the First Draft Plan • Public and stakeholders invited to provide input to the First Draft Plan via mail, email, web posting, and social media • Second community outreach included survey and video. • All input from the public and stakeholders incorporated into the Second Draft Plan	• Second Draft Plan was sent to Cal OES for formal review • Consultant and Planning Team is addressing revisions mandated by Cal OES • Cal OES will forward the Plan to FEMA for review • When deemed acceptable, FEMA will issue Approvable Pending Adoption	• Will post public notice of City Council meeting along with the access to the Final Draft Plan • Final Draft Plan will be distributed to City Council in advance of meeting • Staff will present Final Draft Plan to City Council along with resolution for adoption • Staff will request an adoption from the City Council	• Will submit proof of adoption to FEMA with request for final approval • Will receive FEMA Letter of Approval • Will incorporate FEMA approval and City Council resolution into the Final Plan	• Will conduct annual Planning Team implementation meetings • Will integrate mitigation action items into budget and other funding and strategic documents

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

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

A: See **Stakeholder Outreach, Stakeholder Opportunities for Input by Category, Table 1.5, Table 1.6** below.

Stakeholder Outreach

The planning process was powered by City staff, the public and stakeholders from across the private, public and non-governmental sectors. These resources were needed to assist with technical expertise, historical knowledge, and to provide insights into hazards and mitigation strategies. Below, the stakeholder categories are defined as in the Handbook. As they apply to Monterey Park, the specific engagements are indicated in *italics*:

Stakeholder Opportunities for Input by Category

- **Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation activities**. Examples include public works, emergency management, local floodplain administration and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) departments.
  Planning Team invitations were sent to applicable City departments. The invitation included an overview of the role of the Team and the time requirements of 5 meetings as well as reviewing the Initial Draft Plan. Team members were engaged in a discussion on a community outreach strategy including posting a hazard mitigation video, survey, and First Draft Plan once available. Also, they were encouraged to attend public forums including the City Council adoption meeting.
- **Agencies that have the Authority to Regulate Development**. Examples include zoning, planning, community and economic development departments, building officials, planning commission, and other elected officials.
  Planning Team invitations were sent to applicable City departments. The Planning Commission, and City Council were informed of the planning process through the community outreach activities including viewing the video and participating in the survey as well as providing input to the First Draft Plan. The same entities were also invited to provide input prior to the City Council adoption meeting.
- **Neighboring Communities**. Examples include adjacent local governments, including special districts, such as those that are affected by similar hazard events or may share a mitigation action or project that crosses jurisdictional boundaries. Neighboring communities may be partners in hazard mitigation and response activities, or maybe where critical assets, such as dams, are located.
  All neighboring communities and servicing special districts were informed of the planning process through the community outreach activities with invitations to view the video and participate in the survey as well as to provide input on the First Draft Plan. The same entities were also invited to provide input prior to the City Council adoption meeting.
- **Businesses, Academia and other Private Organizations**. Examples include a chamber of commerce, institutions of learning, private utilities or major employers that sustain community lifelines (providers of vital services in a community that when stabilized enable all other aspects of society to function). More information on “community lifelines” is available in this Chapter under “Capabilities Assessment”.
  These entities were informed of the planning process through the community outreach activities with invitations to view the video and participate in the survey as well as to provide input on the First Draft Plan. The same entities were also invited to provide input prior to the City Council adoption meeting.
- **Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations.** These organizations work directly with and/or provide support to underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations, among others. It is key to bringing partners to the table who can speak to the unique needs of these groups. Examples include housing, healthcare and social services agencies.
  Throughout the planning process, Planning Team representatives from the City’s Fire Department provided insights and issues pertinent to vulnerable populations. With their assistance, the NPOs and CBOs were informed of the planning process through the community outreach strategy and invited to provide input to the First Draft Plan prior to submission for formal review by Cal OES and FEMA.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A3-a.

Q: Does the plan document how the public was given the opportunity to be involved in the planning process and how their feedback was included in the plan? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(1))
A: See **Public Outreach, Table 1.5,** and **Table 1.6** below.

Public Outreach

The First Draft Plan was announced and posted on the City's website in September 2023, along with a request to forward any comments to the Planning Team Chair Chris Thompson. A hard copy of the First Draft Plan was available at City Hall. In July 2024, the public was informed via social media, press release, and Cascades of the second community outreach including the survey and video.

Community Outreach Strategy

Table 1.5: Outreach Methods and Activities for Stakeholders, Public, and Underserved Communities, Disadvantaged Communities, Socially Vulnerable Populations

Outreach Methods and Activities (See Attachments for samples)	**Stakeholder Categories**					**Public**	**Underserved Communities, Disadvantaged Communities, Socially Vulnerable Populations**
	Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation	**Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development**	**Neighboring Communities (including adjacent local governments and special districts)**	**Businesses, Academia, and Community Lifelines**	**Nonprofit Organizations, Community-Based Organizations working with Socially Vulnerable Populations**		
Stakeholder Emails							
Public Forums – City Council, Planning Commission, Recreation and Parks Commission (Note: all of these participants are Monterey Park residents)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Flyer – shared via Cascades, Social Media, and posted at: • City Hall	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Outreach Methods and Activities (See Attachments for samples)	Stakeholder Categories					Public	Underserved Communities, Disadvantaged Communities, Socially Vulnerable Populations
	Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities (including adjacent local governments and special districts)	Businesses, Academia, and Community Lifelines	Nonprofit Organizations, Community-Based Organizations working with Socially Vulnerable Populations		
City's Website – Posted plan-related documents and community outreach materials.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Social Media – Facebook, X, and Instagram including announcement of the First Draft Plan, survey, and video.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
City E-Newsletter – Cascades weekly newsletter.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Neighborhood Newspaper – Chinese Daily Newspaper				X	X	X	X
Initial Draft Plan – Reviewed by Planning Team (September 2023).	X						
First Draft Plan – Public notified via social media, Cascades, and Chinese Daily Newspaper. Email/mail sent to Stakeholders with link to dedicated website (September 2023 and July 2024). Invitation included language welcoming input.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Public and Stakeholder Input

There were two community outreach events. The first outreach was in September 2023 utilizing City's website, flyers, public forums, social media, the City's E-Newsletter, and Neighborhood Newspaper to share and solicit input on the First Draft Plan. The second outreach was in July

2024 utilizing flyers, public forums, social media, the City's E-Newsletter, and Neighborhood Newspaper to share and solicit input on the video and survey.

Table 1.6: Public and Stakeholder Input provides details on the stakeholder categories and individual entities along with any information gathered during the two community outreach events. FEMA regulations require an accounting of the agency name, name of recipient, and recipient job title. Stakeholders were invited via email while the public was invited via social media, press release, "Cascades", and the Chinese Daily Newspaper.

Input gathered from the public or stakeholders is listed in the far right column. In addition to the input gathered, how the information was utilized is also included.

Table 1.6: Public and Stakeholder Input

PUBLIC INPUT		
Opportunity for Input	**Name of Recipient**	**Information Received and Integrated into Plan**
9.2023 7.2024	Andy Ike	Received: The City received an email from Mr. Ike suggesting a mitigation action item be added for portable EV charging stations for use by the City's vehicle fleet. Integrated: The Planning Team agreed to the request and added a new item to the Mitigation Actions Matrix.

STAKEHOLDER INPUT				
Opportunity for Input	**Name of Entity**	**Name of Recipient**	**Job Title of Recipient**	**Information Received and Integrated into Plan**
Local and regional agencies that are involved in hazard mitigation activities				
Jurisdiction's Planning Team – Department Representatives				
9.2023 7.2024	Fire Department	Chris Thompson	Interim Fire Chief	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Recreation and Community Services Department	Robert Aguirre	Recreation and Community Services Director	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	City Manager's Office	Inez Alverez	Interim City Manager	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Planning Division	Beth Chow	Interim Planning Manager	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Library Department	Diana Garcia	Librarian	Input gathered through Planning Team

STAKEHOLDER INPUT				
Opportunity for Input	**Name of Entity**	**Name of Recipient**	**Job Title of Recipient**	**Information Received and Integrated into Plan**
9.2023 7.2024	Management Services Division	Martha Garcia	Director of Management Services	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Public Works Department	Shawn Igoe	Public Works Director	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Police Department	Gustavo Jimenez	Police Captain	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Engineering Division	Ziad Mazboudi	Interim Engineer Manager	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Water Utility Division	George Noriega	Water Operations Supervisor	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Community Development Department	Jessica Serrano	Director of Community Development	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Human Resource and Risk Management Department	Christine Tomikawa	Human Resources and Risk Management Director	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Economic Development Department	Joseph Torres	Economic Development Manager	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Police Department	Scott Wiese	Police Chief	Input gathered through Planning Team
County Agencies				
9.2023 7.2024	Los Angeles County Fire Prevention Division	Claudia Soiza	Inspector	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Los Angeles County Public Health Department	Kathryn Barger	Board Supervisor	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Los Angeles County Public Works Department	Toan Duong	Supervisor	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Los Angeles County Sheriff	Shawn Kehoe	PIO	N/A
Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development				
City Departments				
9.2023 7.2024	Fire Department	Chris Thompson	Interim Fire Chief	Input gathered through Planning Team

STAKEHOLDER INPUT				
Opportunity for Input	**Name of Entity**	**Name of Recipient**	**Job Title of Recipient**	**Information Received and Integrated into Plan**
9.2023 7.2024	Public Works Department	Shawn Igoe	Public Works Director	Input gathered through Planning Team
9.2023 7.2024	Community Development Department	Jessica Serrano	Director of Community Development	Input gathered through Planning Team
City Commissions				
9.2023 7.2024	Planning Commission	Bethelwel Wilson	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Johnny Kwok	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Peter Fung	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Tammy Sam	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Jack Chiang	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Recreation & Parks Commission	Jesse Chang	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Gary Lau	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Paul Duke Lee	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Barbara Ngai	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Peter Lin	Member	N/A
Neighboring Communities				
Adjacent Jurisdictions (includes adjoining city/county as well as DMAC members)				
9.2023 7.2024	Alhambra Fire Department	Jeffrey Ragusa	Fire Chief	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Alhambra Planning Department	Andrew Ho	Director of Community Development	N/A
Future distribution	City of Los Angeles	Carol Parks	Emergency Manager	
Future distribution	City of San Gabriel	Position rotates	Battalion Chief	
9.2023 7.2024	Los Angeles County	See County Agencies above		
9.2023 7.2024	Montebello Fire Department	Fernando Pelaez	Fire Chief	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Montebello Planning Department	Joseph Palombi	Director of Planning	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	El Monte Planning Department	Betty Donavanik	Community &	N/A

STAKEHOLDER INPUT				
Opportunity for Input	**Name of Entity**	**Name of Recipient**	**Job Title of Recipient**	**Information Received and Integrated into Plan**
			Economic Development Director	
Future distribution	City of Rosemead	Mandy Wong	Public Safety Supervisor	
Special Districts				
9.2023 7.2024	Alhambra School District	Denise R. Jaramillo	Superintendent	N/A
Business Organizations, Academic, and other Private Interests				
Business Organizations				
9.2023 7.2024	Chamber of Commerce	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
Major Employers				
Future distribution	Costco Wholesale			
Future distribution	Great Wall Supermarket			
Future distribution	Network Medical Management Inc			
Future distribution	La Colonial Tortilla Productions Inc			
Future distribution	Camino Real Chevrolet			
Future distribution	First Data Remitco, LLC			
Future distribution	Ralphs Grocery Co			
Future distribution	Home Depot			
Private Utilities				
9.2023 7.2024	Golden State Water - Planning/Environmental Review, Foothill District	Kyle Snay	Operations Engineer	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Southern California Gas	Fernando Rojo	Supervisor	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Southern California Edison	Patrick Conrad	Supervisor	N/A
Educational Institutions				

STAKEHOLDER INPUT				
Opportunity for Input	**Name of Entity**	**Name of Recipient**	**Job Title of Recipient**	**Information Received and Integrated into Plan**
9.2023 7.2024	East Los Angeles College	Alberto J. Roman	President	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Garvey School District	Anita Chu	Superintendent	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Los Angeles Unified School District	Alberto Carvalho	Superintendent	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Rosemead School District	Alejandro Ruvalcaba	Superintendent	N/A
Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations that work directly with Underserved Communities and Socially Vulnerable Populations				
Service Organizations				
9.2023 7.2024	American Red Cross	Ryan Chan	Program Manager	N/A
Future distribution	Numerous organizations providing critical services to socially vulnerable populations. Not limited to those located within the city boundaries.			
City-supported Volunteer Group				
9.2023 7.2024	Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)	Jon Hum	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Laura Tang	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Alvin Wong	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Sandra Tanaka	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Allen Tanaka	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Jackson Jang	Member	N/A
9.2023 7.2024		Vicent Chang	Member	N/A
Hospitals				
9.2023 7.2024	Garfield Hospital	Nana Deeb	CEO	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Monterey Park Hospital	Nana Deeb	CEO	N/A

STAKEHOLDER INPUT				
Opportunity for Input	**Name of Entity**	**Name of Recipient**	**Job Title of Recipient**	**Information Received and Integrated into Plan**
Future distribution	Monterey Park Convalescent Hospital Inc			
Future distribution	Heritage Manor Healthcare			
Future distribution	Carmichael International Service Behavior Respite in Action Inc			
Faith Based Organizations				
9.2023 7.2024	The Church in Monterey Park	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	United Methodist Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	St. Gabriels Episcopal Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Chinese Evangelical Free Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Shepherd of the Hills	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	First Molokan Christian Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	St. Stephen Martyr Catholic Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Faith Lutheran Church - Chinese Faith Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Grace Community Church of Monterey Park	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Trinity Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	St. Thomas Aquinas Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Christ Lutheran Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Monterey Park Foursquare Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A

STAKEHOLDER INPUT				
Opportunity for Input	**Name of Entity**	**Name of Recipient**	**Job Title of Recipient**	**Information Received and Integrated into Plan**
9.2023 7.2024	Los Angeles Family Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Sky City Christian Reformed Church	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Church of Jesus Christ Latter-Day Saints	Unknown	Unknown	N/A
9.2023 7.2024	Monterey Park Prajna Buddhist Mission	Unknown	Unknown	N/A

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

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

A: See **Capability Assessment – Existing Processes and Programs**, **Table 1.7** below.

Capability Assessment – Existing Processes and Programs

The City will incorporate mitigation planning as an integral component of daily operations. This will be accomplished by the Planning Team members with their respective departments to integrate mitigation strategies into their planning documents and operational guidelines. In addition to the Capability Assessment below, the Planning Team will strive to identify additional policies, programs, practices, and procedures that could be created or modified to address mitigation activities.

FEMA identifies four types of capabilities: Planning and Regulatory, Administrative and Technical, Financial, and Education and Outreach. Following are explanations drawn from "Beyond The Basics" a website developed as part of a multi-year research study funded by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Coastal Resilience Center and led by the Center for Sustainable Community Design within the Institute for the Environment at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the Institute for Sustainable Coastal Communities at Texas A&M University. This excellent resource ties FEMA regulations together with best practices in hazard mitigation.

Planning and Regulatory

Planning and regulatory capabilities are based on the implementation of ordinances, policies, local laws and State statutes, and plans and programs that relate to guiding and managing growth and development. Examples of planning capabilities that can either enable or inhibit mitigation include comprehensive land use plans, capital improvements programs, transportation plans, small area development plans, disaster recovery and reconstruction plans, and emergency preparedness and response plans. Plans describe specific actions or policies that support community goals and drive decisions. Likewise, examples of regulatory capabilities include the enforcement of zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, and building codes that regulate how and where land is developed and structures are built. Planning and regulatory capabilities refer

not only to the current plans and regulations, but also to the community's ability to change and improve those plans and regulations as needed.

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

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

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

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

Table 1.7 below includes a broad range of capabilities within the City of Monterey Park to successfully accomplish mitigation.

Table 1.7: Capability Assessment - Existing Processes and Programs
(Source: City of Monterey Park website, 2023)

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
City of Monterey Park Departments					
X	X			City Attorney	The City Attorney acts as the city's general legal counsel. In this capacity, the city attorney advises the city council and staff on all legal matters relating to the operation of the municipal government, and is responsible for the preparation of various resolutions, ordinances, and agreements. The general legal counsel services of the city attorney are provided via contract with a private legal firm of Hensley Law Group.
X	X		X	City Clerk's Office	The City Clerk's Office is responsible for maintaining an accurate record of city council proceedings, maintaining official city records and conducting municipal elections in accordance with federal and state laws. The city clerk administers the oath of office to all elected officials, city commissioners and key employees.
X	X	X	X	City Council	Under the Council-Manager form of government, the Monterey Park City Council is responsible for the legislative functions of the City, which includes establishing policies and priorities, developing an overall vision, and approving annual spending plans for the City. The activities provide the resources and support needed by the City Council to carry out the legislative and fiduciary responsibilities and establish City policies based on information provided by staff, advisory boards and commissions, and the community. The City Council has identified the following core strategies: • Maintain a fiscally healthy and financially sound municipal government. • Provide a safe, well-maintained community that affords a good quality of life. • Create a civil, fair, and democratic community which maintains a well balance for its residents and businesses. • Ensure a responsive and transparent municipal government that facilitates opportunities for community involvement in decision-making. • Seek and support solutions to regional issues such as public health, housing/homelessness, economic growth, job creation, and environmental sustainability that promote intergovernmental relationships and public-private partnerships.
X	X	X	X	City Manager's Office	Under the initiative adopted by the voters of Monterey Park in 1948, the City Manager serves as the chief executive officer of the city under the direction of the City Council. In this capacity, the City Manager provides the following: • Overall direction and coordination of city operations.

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					• Continual monitoring and evaluation of services and programming to ensure their relevance to the needs of the community. • Oversees an aggressive program of resource development that results in measurable increases in the productivity of city operations each year. • Procurement of available grant funds to achieve special projects. • New commercial and industrial development that expands the economic base of the city.
		X		City Treasurer	The City Treasurer evaluates investment options and investing City funds using the criteria of safety, liquidity, and yields. Also reviews the City's investment policy and internal controls over investment and treasury functions to ensure the proper segregation of duties and asset safeguarding. Submits monthly and annual investment reports.
X	X	X	X	Community Development Department	The Community Development Department maintains the city's physical environment through the effective and efficient use of the city's legislative mandates, including maintaining the General Plan, zoning, building, and property maintenance codes, which provide a solid foundation for an excellent quality of life for the residents of Monterey Park. The Community Development Department is comprised of the Building & Safety and Planning Divisions. This Department is also responsible for providing services that promote the community's short and long term development interests in maintaining Monterey Park's traditionally high standards of development in residential, commercial, and industrial areas, as well as providing staff assistance to the Design Review Board, Planning Commission and City Council.
X	X		X	Economic Development Division	The Economic Development Division is responsible for encouraging business investment opportunities and job creation, expanding the City's tax base, supporting business attraction and retention activities, and assisting business building efforts through innovative and implementable approaches that advance inclusion, diversity, and accessibility. The Economic Development Division serves several functions. In keeping with our responsibility to market the City and attract, assist, and retain businesses, we: • Help business owners navigate the business creation process. • Conduct outreach within the business community to identify the needs and concerns of local business owners. • Identify and create programs to assist local businesses.

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					• Locate underused commercial properties and work with owners and leasing agents to help them find the right tenants. • Market and promote the City at networking events like the International Council of Shopping Centers conference to attract high-profile tenants. • Manage the lease and sale of City-owned properties. • Act as liaison to the Business Improvement District.
	X	X	X	Finance Department	The Finance Department is the core of the city's financial operations. It provides centralized financial planning, budgeting, investing, debt management, general ledger, grant accounting, accounts payable, payroll, audits, and financial reporting. In addition, the department establishes and maintains the city's administrative policies and procedures for internal controls. The department maintains the city's IT management function. Current applications, including accounting, assessment, budgeting, licensing, utility billing, and financial planning, are all on a PC-based network. In addition to assisting city departments in purchasing services and goods, Finance maintains the city's telephone system. The department maintains a public service counter and serves as the central revenue collection point for the city, including utility billing, various users' fee, business license, utility tax, transient occupancy tax, and franchise tax.
X	X		X	Fire Department	The Fire Department serves the community with fire protection, hazardous materials response, disaster preparedness, and emergency medical services. Maintains the Emergency Operations Center. For the past few years, the Fire Department has been moving towards a community-centered metric driven organization committed to providing quality emergency, preventative, and risk reduction activities to the community. Personnel have become more proactive towards risk identification, public education, safety education, increased Community Emergency Response Teams ("CERT") training, and fire investigation activities. Moving in this direction, and through the hard work and efforts of the fire personnel, the City has achieved a Public Protection Classification (PPC) rating of a Class 1 by the Insurance Services Offices (ISO). Out of 33,000 fire departments in the United States, Monterey Park is one of 132 agencies that has achieved this designation.
	X	X		Human Resources and Risk Management Department	The Human Resources Division is committed to attracting and retaining a qualified, diverse, and safe workforce committed to providing excellent customer service. The City of Monterey Park offers an excellent

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					opportunity for highly motivated individuals to pursue promotional advancement, obtain specialized training and excel in achieving personal goals. The Risk Management Division serves to protect the personnel and physical assets of the city from injury and loss. Risk Management manages the city's insurance and loss control programs, including worker's compensation, property insurance general / auto liability, long term disability and unemployment insurance. This is an internal insurance program providing oversight of claims administration, procurement of required insurance coverage and the development, coordination and implementation of safety and loss-prevention programs.
	X		X	Library	The mission of the Monterey Park Bruggemeyer Library is to create opportunities for learners of all ages and backgrounds, to foster community connections, and to advance all aspects of literacy in Monterey Park.
X			X	Police Department	The Monterey Park Police Department is a full service police agency. Our 75 sworn police officers and 44 civilian personnel represent a diverse workforce that is supported by over 80 community volunteers through the police reserves, emergency communications, citizen patrol, explorer programs, and other civilian volunteers. We take pride in our ability to prevent crime, interact with the community, and apprehend criminals. Our department personnel strives to provide the finest police service to our community. We view the community as our partner in fighting crime and seek the community's input and assistance through programs such as Neighborhood Watch, Business Watch, Citizen Patrol, and the Citizen's Academy.
	X		X	Recreation and Community Services Department	The Recreation and Community Services Department is responsible for the development, implementation, coordination, and delivery of recreational and leisure time activities. The programs are to promote the well-being and enjoyment of life for the city's residents through the fulfillment of their recreational, cultural, social, and educational needs. In addition to the recreational activities, the department operates the city's Dial-A-Ride service, Volunteer Programs, Cable TV (MPK-TV), and coordinates the monthly publication of the Cascades newspaper.
X	X	X	X	Public Works Department	The Public Works Department is responsible for providing and maintaining the City's infrastructure in a manner that ensures the health, safety, and welfare of the City's residents and visitors. This includes the planning, design, construction, repair and maintenance of City vehicles and equipment, and operations of public land in the following areas:

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					Parks Roadways Sidewalks Sewers and storm drains Public buildings and structures Water production Storage and delivery facilities Department Divisions The Public Works Department consists of the following divisions: Community Transportation Engineering Street Maintenance Services Parks Water Utility
City of Monterey Park Boards and Commissions					
	X	X	X	Business Improvement District Advisory Committee	The Business Improvement District Advisory Committee (BIDAC's) primary responsibility is making recommendations to the City Council on the expenditure of BID funds and the operation of the Business Improvement District, which exists to enhance and promote the District area through activities like the Lunar Festival, identification signage, sidewalk, and right-of-way cleaning as well as public improvement and promotional activities. The Business Improvement District (BID) encompasses the central Downtown area extending from Garvey Avenue from Ramona Avenue to Nicholson Avenue, and on Garfield Avenue from south of Newmark Avenue to Emerson Avenue. The committee consists of 5 seats. Members serving on the Business Improvement District Advisory Committee must own or operate a business within the business improvement district. This board is subject to the Monterey Park Conflict of Interest Code.
	X		X	Commission on Aging	The Commission on Aging consists of ten members who advise the city council regarding the problems and services relating to the senior citizens of Monterey Park. The commission also serves as liaison to other agencies and commissions on matters relating to senior programs. Members on this commission must be a Monterey Park resident.
			X	Community Participation Commission	This commission will seek out and publicize artistic, cultural, and historic exhibits, performances and opportunities that would bring the community together and involve the city's youth in community activities. The commission also conducts an Annual Hollywood Bowl Trip, and co-hosts

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					the Summer Movies in the Park. Members on this commission must be a Monterey Park resident.
X	X		X	Design Review Board	The Board is created to advise the Planning Commission or City Council regarding high quality design standards in building and development projects in order to conserve and maintain the aesthetic value of the community, to encourage the most appropriate use of land, and to maintain a proper relationship between the taxable value of real property and the cost of providing municipal services. Members of the Design Review Board may either be residents of the city or persons maintaining a business license in the city and it is recommended members have a background as an architect, planner, landscape architect, civil engineer building contractor, or a practicing licensed electrician
	X	X	X	Economic Development Advisory Commission	The Economic Development Advisory Commission consists of five members. Each member shall be either a resident of the city and operate a business or have operated a business or an individual operating a business or had business experience or have a background in finance, economics or development. It is the responsibility of the Commission to: • Monitor implementation of the most current Economic Development Strategic Plan adopted by the City Council; the Economic Development Advisory Commission is currently working on public outreach on the 2010 Monterey Park Economic Development Strategic Plan. • Recommend updates or amendments to the Economic Development Strategic Plan as deemed necessary. • Provide the City Council with reports on progress towards meeting economic and community development goals as identified in the Economic Development Strategic Plan. • Act in an advisory capacity to the City Council on the needs of local businesses, and the availability of economic development opportunities and resources
X			X	Environmental Commission	The Environmental Commission seeks to be a focal point for information to guide city leaders on environmental issues and promote environmental awareness in the community. At their meeting of March 2, 2005, the City Council unanimously approved Ordinance 2029 to create the Environmental Commission that would

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					assist the City in preserving its natural resources and the sustainability of the community. The ordinance sets forth the Commission's responsibilities to: • Serve in advisory capacity to the City Council on related issues. • Assist in issues that are deemed necessary for the environmental integrity of the City of Monterey Park. • Monitor legislative activities. • Develop and implement policies and procedures. • Advocate and promote programs to increase awareness of the environment. • Investigate funding to implement programs to benefit the community.
		X	X	Library Board of Trustees	The Library Board of Trustees is an administrative board appointed by the City Council. The Library Board of Trustees has a fiduciary responsibility for the library, and each board member is asked to reveal any potential conflicts of interest. The five members are each limited to two terms of three years for a total of six years. The board governs under the Monterey Park Municipal Code, the State of California Education Code, and the Brown Act and is subject to the Monterey Park Conflict of Interest Code.
	X		X	Personnel Board	The Personnel Board is comprised of three members who may advise on any matter of personnel administration such as standardization of hours of work, attendance and leave regulations, vacations, holidays, and working conditions; may advise regarding personnel rules and regulations such as revision and maintenance of position classification plans, formulation of standards and qualifications of each class, employee; and participate in appeal hearings.
X	X		X	Planning Commission	The Planning Commission is a quasi-judicial body consisting of five members who advise the council on policies and legislation relating to the regulation of growth, development, and environmental conditions affecting the city. The commission investigates and makes recommendations on zone changes, specific plan revisions, subdivision maps, and decides on zone variances and conditional use permits, subject to appeal to the City Council. Members on this commission must be a resident of Monterey Park. This commission is subject to the Conflict of Interest Code.
X			X	Recreation and Parks Commission	The Recreation and Parks Commission will consist of five members plus ex officio member(s) as approved by the city manager or its designee. Regular members cannot hold any paid office or employment in the city government. The commission advises the city council on all matters pertaining to parks, parkways and recreation. Further, they coordinate city recreation programs with those offered by other governmental agencies and voluntary organizations.

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
X			X	Traffic Commission	The Traffic Commission reviews traffic issues and recommends any needed changes. Issues range from traffic safety matters to parking restrictions that may be the result of a citizen's request or a staff recommendation. The commission also makes recommendations to the city council for installation of stop signs and amendments to the municipal code for traffic related items that may ease traffic congestion and help facilitate transportation throughout the city. The commission consists of five members. Each of the five council members shall nominate one member who serves at the pleasure of the city council. Members on this commission must be a resident of Monterey Park.
City of Monterey Park Plans and Policies					
X	X	X	X	Capital Improvement Program	The Capital Improvement Program budget consists of two activities, Street Construction and Community Capital Improvement. The City's Capital Improvement Program is a five-year program designed according to the City's strategic planning, Water, Sewer, and Park Improvement Master Plans. This five-year Capital Improvement Program is updated following the completion of the City's Long Term Financial Planning process in midyear. During the budget process, the capital improvement projects are again adjusted to reflect realistic and reliable funding sources.
	X	X	X	General Fund	General Fund is the main operating fund of the City and pays for the majority of the police, fire, building, zoning, public works, park maintenance, recreation, and library services. It is our practice to conservatively estimate all revenues included in the budget to avoid over committing to future service expansions.
X	X		X	Zoning Ordinance	The City's Zoning Ordinance, which is part of the Municipal Code, divides the city into areas, called zoning districts, and establishes regulations for each district with respect to permitted uses, allowable density, building height, development character, etc. The zoning ordinance consists of a map that delineates the zone district boundaries, plus text that explains the purposes of each district, specifies permitted and conditional uses, and establishes development and performance standards. The zoning ordinance serves as the primary implementation tool for the Land Use Element and the goals and policies it contains. Under California law, the zoning ordinance must be consistent with the General Plan.
X	X		X	Building Code	The city adopts the California Building Code every three years.

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
X	X	X	X	General Plan	The Monterey Park General Plan serves as the blueprint for planning and development in the City and indicates the community's vision for the future. Of particular importance to the HMP are the Safety Element, Housing Element, Environmental Justice Element, and Sustainable Community Element which outline the hazards posing significant threats as well as goals and policies to manage the threats.
X	X	X	X	Emergency Operations Plan	The City of Monterey Park maintains an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that documents City policies for responding to major emergencies that threaten life, safety, and property. The plan establishes a chain of command and outlines the responsibilities of various City departments in the event of an emergency.
X	X		X	Climate Action Plan	The primary purpose of the City's Climate Action Plan (CAP) is to set forth a comprehensive strategy to address GHG emissions related to land use, transportation, building design, energy use, water demand, and waste generation. A CAP is a city's roadmap to reducing community GHG emissions associated with both existing and future actions and activities. The CAP focuses GHG-reducing efforts in areas that will have the greatest environmental benefit, have the least financial cost (or even savings), and preserve the character of the community.
External Agencies Supporting Mitigation Activities					
				Metro	Metro is unique among the nation's transportation agencies. They serve as transportation planner and coordinator, designer, builder, and operator for the country's largest, most populous county. More than 10 million people – nearly one-fourth of California's residents – live, work and play within our 1,433-square-mile service area.
				Caltrans	Caltrans manages more than 50,000 miles of California's highway and freeway lanes, provides inter-city rail services, permits more than 400 public-use airports and special-use hospital heliports, and works with local agencies. Caltrans carries out its mission with six primary programs: Aeronautics, Highway Transportation, Mass Transportation, Transportation Planning, Administration and the Equipment Service Center.
				Ware Disposal and Athens Services	Contracted provider of residential waste collection and recycling services and non-exclusive franchise contracts for commercial waste collection and recycling services.
				County of Los Angeles	Provides a range of county-wide services including public health, transportation, animal control, courts, public records, property assessments, flood control, etc.
				Adjoining Jurisdictions	Los Angeles County City of Rosemead City of Alhambra City of Los Angeles

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					City of San Gabriel City of Montebello
				School Districts	Alhambra Unified School District Garvey Elementary School District Montebello Unified School District Los Angeles Unified School District
				American Red Cross	American Red Cross volunteers and staff work to deliver vital services – from providing relief and support to those in crisis, to helping others be prepared to respond in emergencies.
				Southern California Edison	Provides the power grid to the Los Angeles region including generation systems, transmission systems, and distribution systems. Also, has power to initiate a Public Safety Power Shutoff.

Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C1-b.

Q: Does the plan describe each participant's ability to expand and improve the identified capabilities to achieve mitigation? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3))

A: See **Expanding and Improving Capabilities** below.

Expanding and Improving Capabilities

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities – The City builds and maintains its own buildings and infrastructure and regulates all construction within the community as per the International Building Code. Future plans are laid out in the General Plan and Capital Improvement Program. Some of the funding of future construction relies on successful bond measures where plans and justifications are shared with the public. Because of previous hazard mitigation plans and projects, the City is very experienced in adhering to federal and state mandates. Also, departmental protocols are in place that ensure future development projects satisfy "substantial conformance" requirements with the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance. See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** column "Expanding and Improving Capabilities".

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

success will be increased by the Council's involvement. See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** column "Expanding and Improving Capabilities".

Finance - All local governments have a broad range of funding sources. Taxation, impact fees, bonds, grants, in-kind donations, and philanthropic donations are included in the spectrum. As such, the City needs to keep these resources in mind for future mitigation activities. See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** column "Expanding and Improving Capabilities".

Education and Outreach – Continue to utilize existing community groups such as CERT to support and encourage mitigation as well as home and business mitigation. Enlist the City Manager and Public Information Officer in learning and talking about the Hazard Mitigation Plan. See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** column "Expanding and Improving Capabilities".

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A4-a.
Q: Does the plan document what existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information were reviewed for the development of the plan, as well as how they were incorporated into the document? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(3)) **A:** See **Use of Existing Data** below.

Use of Existing Data

The Planning Team gathered and reviewed existing data and plans during plan writing and specifically noted as "sources". Numerous documents were used to support the planning process:

City of Monterey Park Website
http://www.MontereyPark.ca.gov
Applicable Incorporation: Department Information used in Chapter 1: Planning Process - Capability Assessment, Chapter 2: Community Profile - Budget

City of Monterey Park General Plan 2040
https://www.montereypark.ca.gov/253/General-Plan
Applicable Incorporation: Information about hazards contributed to Chapter 2: Community Profile, and Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles.

County of Los Angeles General Plan (2015)
Applicable Incorporation: Information about the planning area and geography used in Chapter 2: Community Profile and Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles.

County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (2020)
Applicable Incorporation: Information about hazards in the County contributed to Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles.

State of California Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023)
Applicable Incorporation: Hazard identification information used in Chapter 2: Risk Assessment – Identifying Hazards.

HAZUS Maps and Reports
Created by Emergency Planning Consultants
Applicable Incorporation: Numerous HAZUS maps and reports have been included in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles.

National Flood Insurance Program
Applicable Incorporation: Community status used in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles - Urban Flooding.

Local Flood Insurance Rate Maps
Applicable Incorporation: Information about FIRM included in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles - Urban Flooding.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)
Applicable Incorporation: Wildland fire hazard map in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles - Wildfire.

California Department of Conservation
Applicable Incorporation: Seismic hazards mapping used in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles - Earthquake.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
Applicable Incorporation: Earthquake records and statistics used in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles - Earthquake.

California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment: Los Angeles Region Report (2019)
Applicable Incorporation: Climate information used in Chapter 2: Community Profile.

Weather Spark
Applicable Incorporation: Weather information used in Chapter 2: Community Profile.

The Fifth National Climate Assessment (2023)
Applicable Incorporation: Climate considerations in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment.

Planning for an Emergency: Strategies for Identifying and Engaging At-Risk Groups (2015)
Applicable Incorporation: Social vulnerability information used in Chapter 4: Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment.

Guide to Expanding Mitigation: Making the Connection to Equity (2020)
Applicable Incorporation: Social vulnerability information used in Chapter 2: Community Profile.

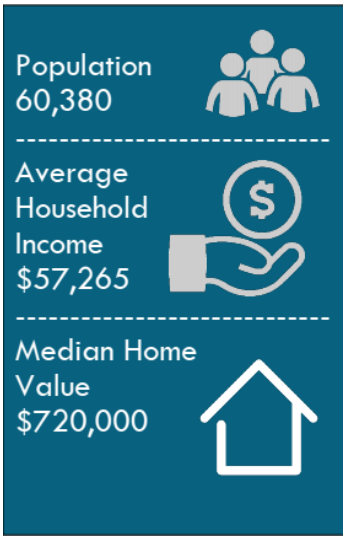
How Climate Change Impacts each Type of Natural Disaster (2022)
Applicable Incorporation: Climate considerations in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment.

Public Broadcasting Service (2022)
Applicable Incorporation: Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles – Earthquake – Local Conditions, Attachments

Chapter 2: Community Profile

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

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



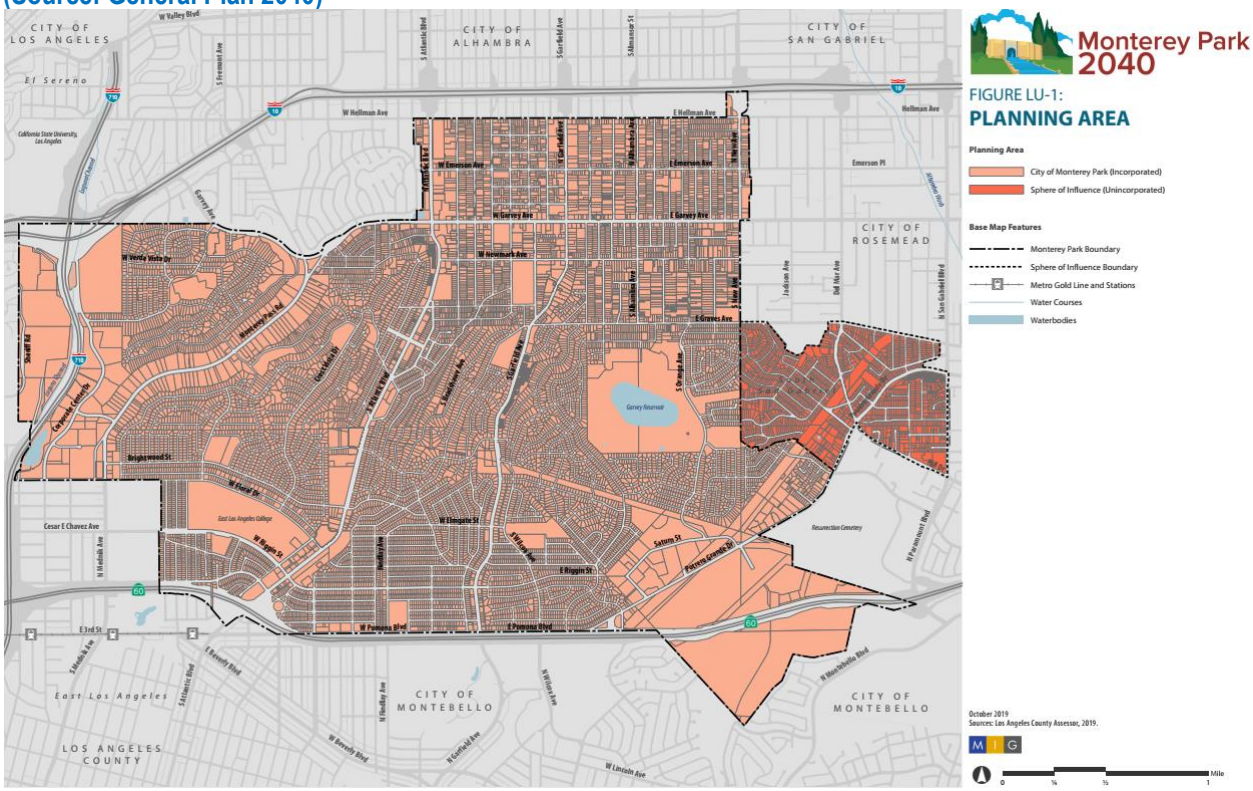
Monterey Park lies seven miles east of downtown Los Angeles, at the western edge of the San Gabriel Valley. Several freeways connect the City to downtown and destinations throughout Los Angeles County and beyond: the Pomona Freeway (SR-60) on the south, the San Bernardino Freeway (I-10) to the north, and the Long Beach Freeway (I-710) to the west. Regional arterial roads traversing the City include Garvey Avenue, Atlantic Boulevard, and Garfield Avenue. And for people who opt to use transit to get around, the Metro light rail system and bus lines serve Monterey Park directly, as do the Montebello bus lines. The hilly terrain that distinguishes Monterey Park from its neighboring cities creates distinct neighborhoods and districts, including neighborhoods offering panoramic views of downtown and the San Gabriel Valley. These neighborhoods—and Monterey Park as a whole—are largely built out, with development opportunities limited to a few scattered vacant parcels and the redevelopment of aging or underperforming properties. To encourage new housing, new businesses, and reinvestment, Monterey Park has increased allowable development intensities in its commercial districts and embraced mixed-use developments. This traditional suburban community offers districts of urban scale living and commerce amid the beloved neighborhoods of single-family homes. The region has transformed but continues to support diverse lifestyle choices for all. (Source: General Plan 2040)

Monterey Park covers an area of 7.73 square miles with a population of approximately 60,380. The City is located six miles east of Los Angeles and is primarily a residential community, with 78% of its land zoned for single and multiple family housing uses. The median home price in Monterey Park is $720,000. The net taxable property value during the FY 2021-2022 assessment period was $8.5 billion, representing a 4.8% increase over the previous year. Major businesses include food and drug, auto sales and service, banking, restaurants, hotels, hospitals and medical offices, printing and light manufacturing.

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

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

Map 2.1: Monterey Park Planning Area
(Source: General Plan 2040)



City Fast Facts

Date of Incorporation: May 29, 1916
Form of Government: Council / Manager
Area: 7.73 Square Miles
Miles of Streets: 119.27
Number of Street Lights: 3,359
Fire Protection:
- Number of Fire Stations: 3
- Number of Sworn Firefighters and Non-Sworn Personnel: 63

Police Protection:
- Number of Stations: 1
- Number of Sworn Police Officers and Non-Sworn Personnel: 113

Municipal Water Department:
- Number of Water Meters: 13,293
- Average Daily Consumption: 6,730,000
- Miles of Water Distribution Lines: 134
- Number of Fire Hydrants: 1,063
- Number of Gate Valves 2,073

Miles of Sewers:
- Sanitary Sewers: 126
- Storm Drains: 12.43

Building Permits Issued: 515
Recreation and Culture:
- Number of Parks & Gardens: 14 (107.64 Acres)
- Number of Pools: 2
- Number of Libraries: 1
- Number of Library Collection Volumes: 104,200
- Number of Library Cardholders: 40,100

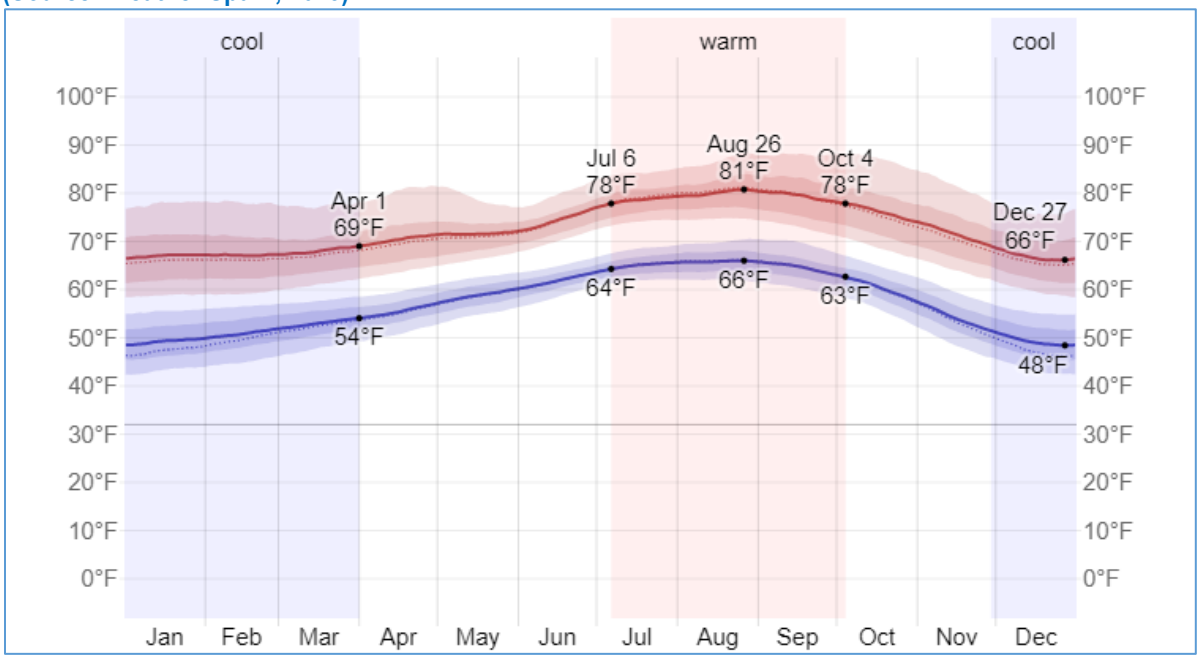
Number of Employees:
- Full-Time: 327
- Part-Time: 59

Elected Officials: 7
Population: 60,207

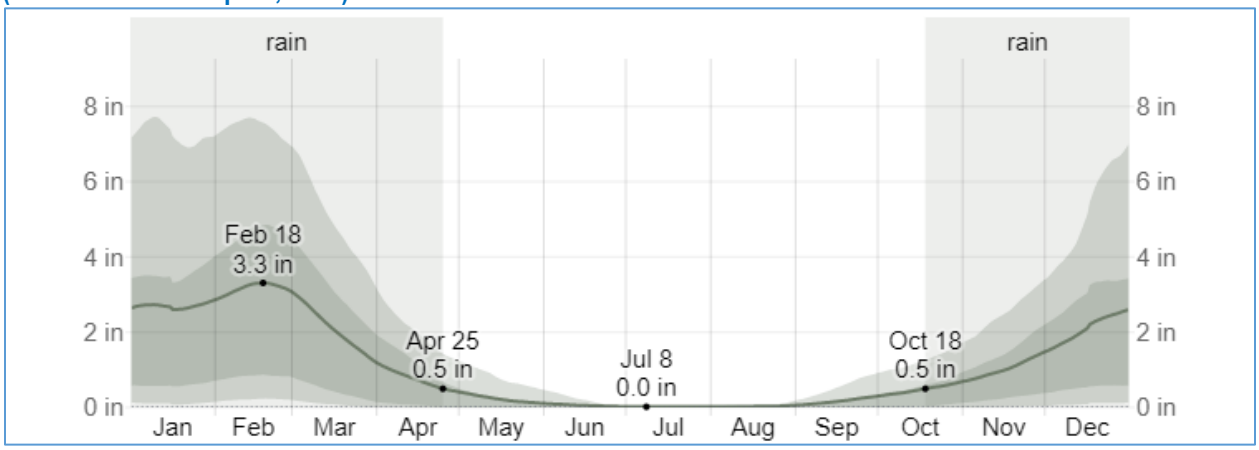
Climate

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

Graph 2.1: Average High and Low Temperature for the City of Monterey Park (Source: Weather Spark, 2023)



Graphic 2.2: Average Monthly Rainfall for the City of Monterey Park (Source: Weather Spark, 2023)



Population and Demographics

The following was taken from the City of Monterey Park Housing Element (2022).

According to the 2015-2019 American Community Survey, Monterey Park had a population of 60,439 in 2019. Between 2000 and 2010, Monterey Park is estimated to have grown by less than 1 percent, similar to the growth experienced in the cities of Montebello, Rosemead, San Gabriel, and South El Monte. Growth in population in Monterey Park was also by less than 1 percent between 2010 and 2019, which is similar to the growth experienced by the City of South El Monte and Los Angeles County. Table 2-1 compares population figures for Monterey Park to Los Angeles County and cities in the San Gabriel Valley surrounding cities from 2000 through 2019.

Several San Gabriel Valley communities experienced a population decline over the past decade despite the general population increase in the County at-large.

Table 2.1 Population Changes
Source: General Plan – Housing Element (2022)

	2000	2010	2019	Percent Change 2000-2010	Percent Change 2010-2019	Percent Change 2000-2019
Alhambra	85,804	83,089	84,647	-3%	2%	-1%
El Monte	115,965	113,475	115,517	-2%	2%	0%
Montebello	62,150	62,500	62,742	1%	0%	1%
Monterey Park	60,079	60,269	60,439	<1%	<1%	1%
Rosemead	53,505	53,764	54,282	1%	1%	2%
San Gabriel	39,804	39,718	40,143	<1%	1%	1%
South El Monte	21,144	20,116	20,721	<1%	3%	-2%
Los Angeles County	9,519,338	9,818,605	10,081,570	3%	3%	1%

Source: 2015-2019 Census ACS 5- Year Estimates

Major Employers

According to the city's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (2023), the following are the major employers:

Employer	Number of Employees
Garfield Medical Center	1,019
Southern California Gas Company	445
Costco Wholesale	425
Monterey Park Hospital	345
Home Depot	214
Ralphs Grocery Co	194
First Data Remitco, LLC	158
Carmichael International Service	151
Behavior Respite in Action Inc	132
Heritage Manor Healthcare	132
Camino Real Chevrolet	113
Monterey Park Convalescent Hospital Inc	110
La Colonial Tortilla Productions Inc	86
Network Medical Management Inc	80
Great Wall Supermarket	78

Transportation and Commuting Patterns

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

Spirit Bus



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

Regional Transportation Services

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

Commuter Train Service

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

Paratransit Service - Dial A Ride and Access Services

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

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

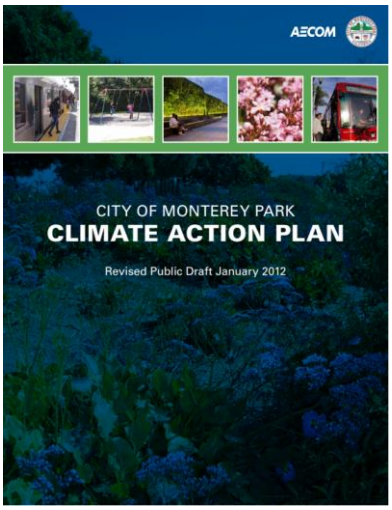
Q: Does the plan include the probability of future events for each identified hazard? Does the plan describe the effects of future conditions, including climate change (e.g., long-term weather patterns, average temperature and sea levels), on the type, location and range of anticipated intensities of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

A: See **Climate Action Plan, and Environmental Justice Element** below.

Climate Action Plan

The primary purpose of the Climate Action Plan (CAP) is to set forth a comprehensive strategy to address GHG emissions related to land use, transportation, building design, energy use, water demand, and waste generation. A CAP is a city's roadmap to reducing community GHG emissions associated with both existing and future actions and activities. The CAP focuses GHG-

reducing efforts in areas that will have the greatest environmental benefit, have the least financial cost (or even savings), and preserve the character of the community.



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

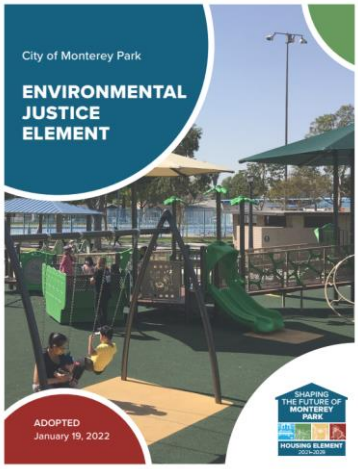
Daily activities conducted within the city, by residents and businesses, take a toll on the overall environment of the community. Nearly all activities conducted within the city have some form of GHG emission. More than 30% of total GHG emissions in Monterey Park are a result of energy used for commercial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

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

Environmental Justice Element

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

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



+ Availability of a healthy environment for all people;

+ Deterrence, reduction, and elimination of pollution burdens for populations and communities experiencing the adverse effects of that pollution, so that the effects of pollution are not disproportionately borne by those populations and communities;

+ Implementing technical assistance to populations and communities most impacted by pollution to promote their meaningful participation in all phases of the environmental and land use decision-making process; and

+ The meaningful consideration of recommendations from populations and communities most impacted by pollution into environmental and land use decisions.

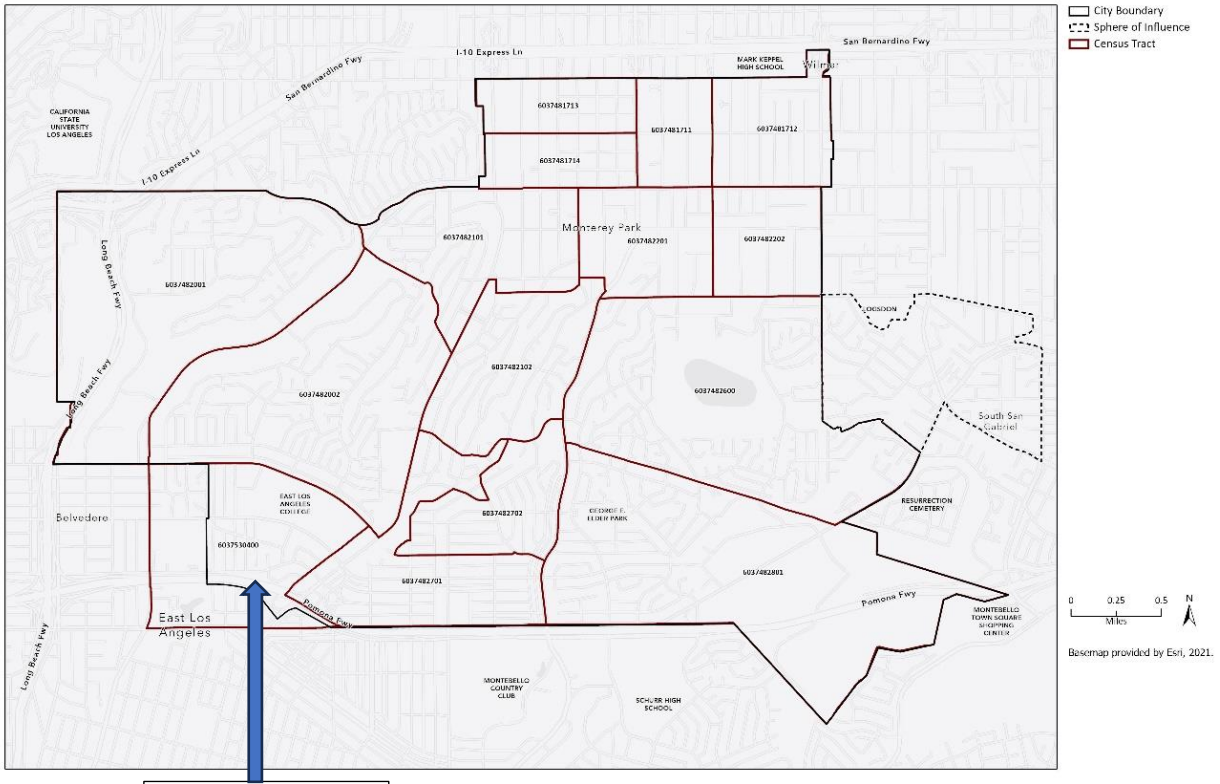
Government Code § 65302 requires the City to identify disadvantaged communities within its planning area. Should a disadvantaged community exist, the City must adopt an environmental justice element or integrate related environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives into other elements of the general plan. Health and Safety Code § 39711 requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to identify disadvantaged communities based upon geographic, socioeconomic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria. They may include, without limitation, areas disproportionately affected by environmental

pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative public health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation; and areas with concentrations of people that are of low income, high unemployment, low levels of homeownership, high rent burden, sensitive populations, or low levels of educational attainment.

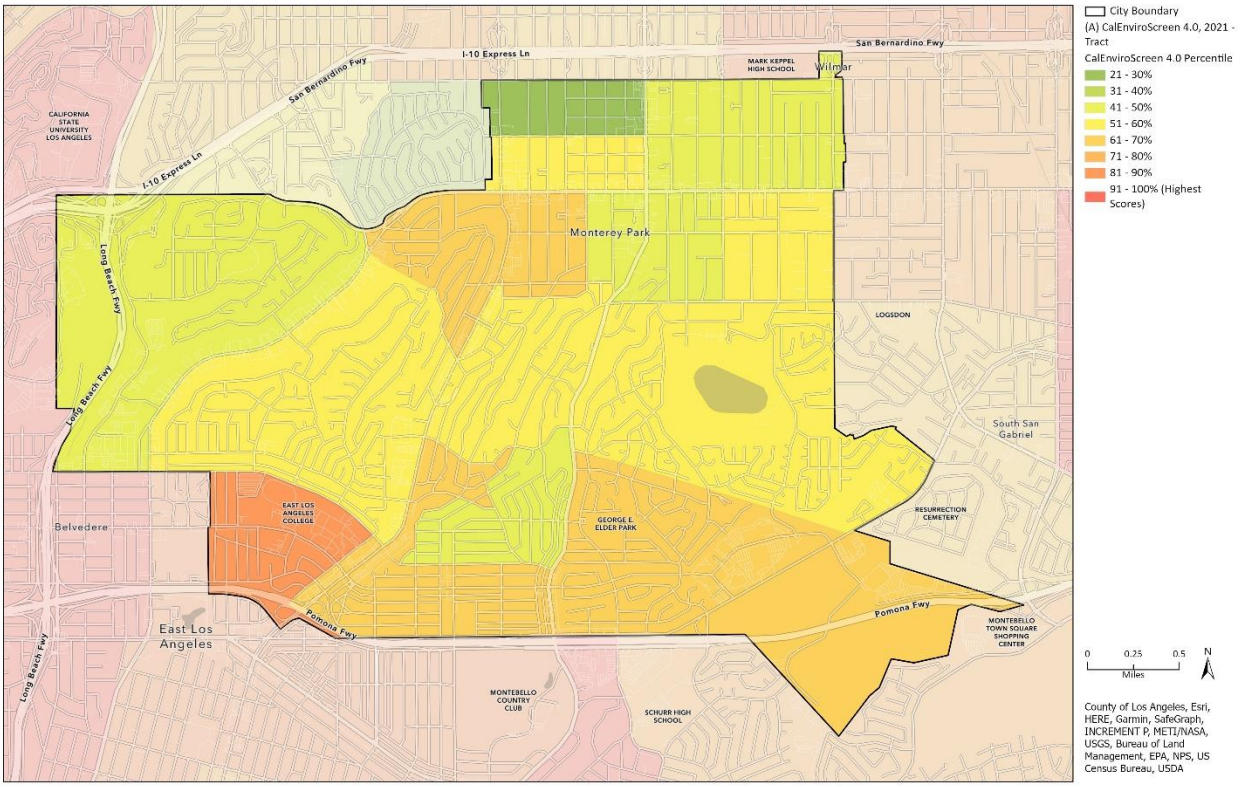
The California Environmental Protection Agency uses CalEnviroScreen to identify disadvantaged communities throughout California. CalEnviroScreen uses a variety of statewide indicators to characterize pollution burden (the average of exposures and environmental effects) and population characteristics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

The City of Monterey Park is comprised of fifteen census tracts as depicted on Map 2.2. There is one designated disadvantaged community within the City. This disadvantaged community is identified as Census Tract 6037530400 which includes East Los Angeles College. This community is located along the southwestern edge of the City boundaries adjacent to the community of East Los Angeles and is shaded orange in **Map 2.3: Disadvantaged Communities** below. The census tract boundaries extend outside of City limits. The remainder of the census tracts within Monterey Park are not identified as disadvantaged.

Map 2.2: Census Tracts in Monterey Park
(Source: General Plan Environmental Justice Element, 2022)



Map 2.3: CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Percentile Monterey Park
(Source: General Plan Environmental Justice Element, 2022)



Chapter 3: Risk Assessment

What is a Risk Assessment?

Conducting a risk assessment can provide information regarding: the types of hazards a jurisdiction is exposed to; the location where the hazard might occur; the history of the hazard in the City of Monterey Park and surrounding area; and the future risk they pose. Specifically, the five levels of a risk assessment are as follows:

1. *Identify Hazards (Chapter 3)*
2. *Hazard Profiles (Chapter 3)*
3. *Identify Community Assets (Chapter 4)*
4. *Analyze Impacts (Chapter 4)*
5. *Summarize Vulnerability (Chapter 4)*

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.
Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i)) **A:** See **Identify Hazards, Table 3.1, Table 3.2** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-d.
Q: Does the plan include the history of previous hazard events for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i)) **A:** See **Federal Disaster Declarations, Table 3.1** below.

Identify Hazards

This section is the description of the geographic extent, potential intensity, and the probability of occurrence of a given hazard. Maps are used in this plan to display hazard identification data. To determine the hazard with significant potential to impact the Planning Team examined three resources: California's 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2020 County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, and the City's 2022 General Plan Safety Element.

The Planning Team reviewed existing documents to determine which of the hazards posed the most significant threat to the planning area and its ability to deliver services. In other words, which hazard would likely result in a local declaration of emergency. The Planning Team also reviewed Federal Disaster Declarations for Los Angeles County. Los Angeles County experienced 37 federal disaster declarations from 2008 – 2023. **Table 3.1** outlines those disaster declarations.

Table 3.1: Federal Disaster Declarations 2008-2023 Los Angeles County (Source: FEMA website State and County Disaster Declarations, 2023)

Year	Federal Declaration Number	State of Emergency Declaration Issued by California	Declaration Title
2023	DR-4699-CA	Yes	Severe Winter Storms, Straight-Line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
2023	EM-3591-CA	Yes	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides
2023	EM-3592-CA	Yes	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
2023	DR-4683-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
2022	N/A	Yes	Extreme Heat
2022	N/A	Yes	Tropical Storm Kay
2021	DR-4569-CA		Wildfires
2021	FM-5381-CA		Blue Ridge Fire
2021	N/A	Yes	Winter Storms
2021	N/A	Yes	Drought
2020	DR-4482-CA		Covid-19 Pandemic
2020	EM-3428-CA		Covid-19
2020	N/A	Yes	Extreme Heat Event
2020	FM-5374-CA		Bobcat Fire
2019	FM-5297-CA		Getty Fire
2019	FM-5296-CA		Wildfires
2019	FM-5293-CA		Saddleridge Fire
2018	EM-3409-CA		Wildfire
2018	DR-4407-CA	Yes	Wildfires
2018	DR-5280-CA	Yes	Woolsey Fire
2018	DR-4353-CA		Wildfires, Flooding, Mud Flow, Debris Flow
2017	DR-1884-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Debris and Mud Flows
2017	EM-3396-CA		California Wildfires
2017	FM-5201-CA	Yes	California la Tuna Fire
2017	FM-5225-CA	Yes	California Creek Fire
2017	FM-5226-CA	Yes	California Rye Fire
2017	FM-5227-CA		California Skirball Fire
2017	DR-4305-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Mud Slides

2016	FM-5135-CA	Yes	California Sand Fire
2016	FM-5129-CA		California Fish Fire
2016	FM-5132-CA		California Sage Fire
2016	FM-5124-CA		California Old Fire
2015	N/A	Yes	Rainstorms
2015	N/A	Yes	Wildfires
2014	N/A	Yes	Drought
2014	FM-5051-CA		California Colby Fire
2013	FM-5025-CA	Yes	California Powerhouse Fire
2011	N/A	Yes	Windstorms
2010	N/A	Yes	Winter Storms
2010	FM-2851-CA		California Crown Fire
2009	FM-2828-CA		California Pv Fire
2009	FM-2830-CA	Yes	California Station Fire
2008	FM-2763-CA		California Santa Anita Fire
2008	FM-2791-CA		California Sayre Fire
2008	FM-2789-CA		California Sesnon Fire
2008	FM-2792-CA		California Freeway Complex Fire
2008	FM-2788-CA		Mareck Fire
2008	FM-1810-CA	Yes	Wildfire in California

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

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

A: See **Table 3.2** and **Table 3.3** below.

The Team utilized FEMA's Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) ranking technique to quantify the probability, magnitude/severity, warning time and duration for each of the hazards. The hazard ranking system is described below in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Calculated Priority Risk Index
(Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency)

CPRI Category	Degree of Risk			Assigned Weighting Factor
	Level ID	Description	Index Value	
Probability	Unlikely	Extremely rare with no documented history of occurrences or events. Annual probability of less than 1 in 1,000 years.	1	45%
	Possibly	Rare occurrences. Annual probability of between 1 in 100 years and 1 in 1,000 years.	2	
	Likely	Occasional occurrences with at least 2 or more documented historic events. Annual probability of between 1 in 10 years and 1 in 100 years.	3	
	Highly Likely	Frequent events with a well-documented history of occurrence. Annual probability of greater than 1 every year.	4	
Magnitude/ Severity	Negligible	Negligible property damage (less than 5% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure. Injuries or illnesses are treatable with first aid and there are no deaths. Negligible loss of quality of life. Shut down of critical public facilities for less than 24 hours.	1	30%
	Limited	Slight property damage (greater than 5% and less than 25% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries or illnesses do not result in permanent disability, and there are no deaths. Moderate loss of quality of life. Shut down of critical public facilities for more than 1 day and less than 1 week.	2	
	Critical	Moderate property damage (greater than 25% and less than 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries or illnesses result in permanent disability and at least 1 death. Shut down of critical public facilities for more than 1 week and less than 1 month.	3	
	Catastrophic	Severe property damage (greater than 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries and illnesses result in permanent disability and multiple deaths. Shut down of critical public facilities for more than 1 month.	4	
Warning Time	> 24 hours	Population will receive greater than 24 hours of warning.	1	15%
	12–24 hours	Population will receive between 12-24 hours of warning.	2	
	6-12 hours	Population will receive between 6-12 hours of warning.	3	
	< 6 hours	Population will receive less than 6 hours of warning.	4	
Duration	< 6 hours	Disaster event will last less than 6 hours.	1	10%
	< 24 hours	Disaster event will last less than 6-24 hours.	2	
	< 1 week	Disaster event will last between 24 hours and 1 week.	3	
	> 1 week	Disaster event will last more than 1 week.	4	

Table 3.3: Calculated Priority Risk Index Ranking for the City of Monterey Park (Source: City of Monterey Park Planning Team)

Hazard	Probability	Weighted 45% (x.45)	Magnitude Severity	Weighted 30% (x.3)	Warning Time	Weighted 15% (x.15)	Duration	Weighted 10% (x.1)	CPRI Total	Hazard Priority Ranking * (H-High, M-Medium, L-Low)
Earthquake	3	1.35	4	1.20	4	.60	1	.10	3.25	**H**
Wildfire	3	1.35	3	.90	3	.45	2	.20	2.90	**H**
Urban Flooding	2	.90	3	.90	3	.45	2	.20	2.45	**M**
Dam Failure	2	.90	2	.60	4	.60	2	.20	2.30	**L**
Landslide	2	.90	2	.60	3	.45	1	.10	2.05	**L**
Windstorm	2	.90	2	.60	3	.45	1	.10	2.05	**L**
Utility Related	2	.90	1	.30	1	.15	4	.40	1.75	**L**

***Hazard Priority Ranking**
High=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 6 or higher
Medium=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 5
Low=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 3 or 4
N/A=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 2

Table 3.4: Hazard Source Review and Inclusion/Omission by Planning Team (Source: Planning Team [PT]; California State Hazard Mitigation Plan [SHMP]; Los Angeles County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, [AHMP]; General Plan Safety Element [SE], National Risk Index [NRI]))

Hazard	Source	Profiled in HMP	Reason for Inclusion/Omission
Avalanche	NRI, SHMP	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Coastal Flooding	NRI	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Climate Change	AHMP, SE	N	Rather than a dedicated hazard profile, the Planning Team chose to integrate climate change impacts into each of the profiled hazards.
Cold Wave	NRI, SHMP	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Dam Failure	SHMP, AHMP, SE	N	The Planning Team assigned "low" as the hazard priority ranking* and therefore not profiled.

Hazard	Source	Profiled in HMP	Reason for Inclusion/Omission
Drought	NRI, SHMP, AHMP	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Earthquake	NRI, SHMP, AHMP, SE	Y	The Planning Team assigned "high" as the hazard priority ranking*.
Hail	NRI	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Hazardous Materials	SE	N	The Planning Team chose to limit hazard profiles only to natural hazards.
Heat Wave	NRI, SHMP	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Hurricane	NRI	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Ice Storm	NRI	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Landslide	NRI, SHMP, AHMP, SE	N	The Planning Team assigned "low" as the hazard priority ranking* and therefore not profiled.
Levee Failure	SHMP	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Lighting	NRI	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Riverine Flooding	NRI, SHMP, AHMP	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Strong Wind	NRI, SHMP	N	The Planning Team assigned "low" as the hazard priority ranking* and therefore not profiled.
Subsidence	SHMP	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Tornado	NRI	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Tsunami	NRI, SHMP, AHMP	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Urban Flooding	SE	Y	The Planning Team assigned "medium" as the hazard priority ranking*.
Utility-Related Events	PT	N	The Planning Team assigned "low" as the hazard priority ranking* and therefore not profiled.

Hazard	Source	Profiled in HMP	Reason for Inclusion/Omission
Volcanic Activity	NRI, SHMP	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Wildfire	NRI, SHMP, AHMP	Y	The Planning Team assigned "high" as the hazard priority ranking*.
Winter Weather	NRI	N	The Planning Team determined that this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
* hazard priority ranking is defined above in Table 3.4			

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

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

A: See **Hazard Profile, Table 3.5** below

Hazard Profiles

Table 3.3 (Calculated Priority Risk Index) included all of the natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. **Table 3.2** (CPRI Key) emphasizes the importance of considering the "scope and scale" of a possible event. In other words, the planning team members were reminded to envision an event of such significance that a local declaration of emergency would likely be issued. The planning team chose to profile only those hazards with a medium or high Hazard Priority Ranking (probability + magnitude/severity). In total, these hazards include earthquake, urban flooding, and wildfire. Each of the profiled hazards are discussed on the next page in **Table 3.5**. The Table indicates a generalized perspective of the community's vulnerability of the profiled hazards according to extent (or degree), location, and probability, and previous significant event for Monterey Park.

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

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

A: See **Table 3.5** below.

Table 3.5: Hazard Profile of Location, Extent, Probability, Previous Significant Event (Source: General Plan Safety Element, Planning Team)

Hazard	Location (Where)	Extent (How Big an Event)	Probability (How Often) *	Previous Significant Event
Earthquake	Citywide	The Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC) in 2007 concluded that there is a 99.7 % probability that an earthquake of M6.7 or greater will hit California within 30 years. Earthquake would most likely originate from the San Andreas fault.	Likely	The most recent damaging earthquake was the M6.7 Northridge Earthquake in 1994.
Urban Flooding	Localized locations throughout the City.	Blocked storm drains combined with extreme rain events could conceivably result in urban flooding. An overflow or release from a local dam could cause dam inundation.	Possible	On November 12, 2003, at approximately 4:00 pm, Monterey Park experienced heavy rainfall and hail that resulted in more than six inches of floodwater in certain locations within the city.
Wildfire	Adjoining Communities	The area northwest of the City is designated Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. The area southeast of the City is designated Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zone.	Likely	Homes threatened in 2022. See Chapter 3: Risk Assessment - Wildfire for details.
* Probability is defined as: Unlikely = 1:1,000 years, Possibly = 1:100-1:1,000 years, Likely = 1:10-1:100 years, Highly Likely = 1:1 year				
[1] Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast				

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

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

A: See **Changes** below.

Changes

Changes in Climate

Climate change impacts people in Monterey Park in various ways, including through extreme heat events, changes in air quality, increased risk of wildfires, and potential impacts on water supply and infrastructure. These effects can lead to health issues, such as heat-related illnesses and respiratory problems, as well as challenges related to water availability and infrastructure resilience, highlighting the importance of adaptation and mitigation strategies to protect the well-being of the community.

Changes in Population

Changes in population in Monterey Park can significantly impact residents by influencing the demand for services, housing affordability, cultural diversity, traffic congestion, economic opportunities, and community services. A growing population may strain existing infrastructure and services, leading to longer waiting times and crowded facilities. Additionally, population changes can affect the availability of affordable housing and create challenges related to cultural integration and inclusivity. However, population growth can also bring new job opportunities and enrich the cultural fabric of the community. Effective urban planning and community development strategies are crucial to address these impacts and ensure the well-being of residents in Monterey Park.

Land Use Development

Land use development in Monterey Park can impact residents by affecting housing availability and affordability, access to services such as healthcare and education, quality of life factors like access to green spaces and community amenities, economic opportunities through job creation and local business growth, and environmental considerations such as traffic congestion and pollution. Thoughtful planning and community engagement are crucial to ensure that development meets the needs of residents and enhances the overall quality of life in the city.

Earthquake

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

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

A: See **Description** below.

Description

An earthquake is a sudden motion or trembling that is caused by a release of strain accumulated within or along the edge of the Earth's tectonic plates. The effects of an earthquake can be felt far beyond the site of its occurrence. They usually occur without warning and, after just a few seconds, can cause massive damage and extensive casualties. Common effects of earthquakes are ground motion and shaking, surface fault ruptures, and ground failure.

Ground Shaking

Ground shaking is the motion felt on the earth's surface caused by seismic waves generated by the earthquake. It is the primary cause of earthquake damage. The strength of ground shaking depends on the magnitude of the earthquake, the type of fault, and distance from the epicenter (where the earthquake originates). Buildings on poorly consolidated and thick soil will typically see more damage than buildings on consolidated soil and bedrock.

Liquefaction

Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which the strength and stiffness of soil is reduced by earthquake shaking or other events. Liquefaction occurs in saturated soils, which are soils in which the space between individual soil particles is completely filled with water. This water exerts pressure on the soil particles that influences how tightly the particles themselves are pressed together. Prior to

an earthquake, the water pressure is relatively low. However, earthquake shaking can cause water pressure to increase to the point where the soil particles can readily move with respect to each other. Because liquefaction only occurs in saturated soil, its effects are most commonly observed in low lying areas. Typically, liquefaction is associated with shallow groundwater, which is less than 50 feet beneath the earth's surface. See **Liquefaction Areas** discussion below for more information.

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

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

A: See **Table 3.6, HAZUS, Map 3.2-3.4** below.

Mercalli Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration Comparison

One tool used to describe earthquake intensity is the Magnitude Scale. The Magnitude Scale is sometimes referred to as the Richter Scale. The two are similar but not exactly the same. The Magnitude Scale was devised as a means of rating earthquake strength and is an indirect measure of seismic energy released. The Scale is logarithmic with each one-point increase corresponding to a 10-fold increase in the amplitude of the seismic shock waves generated by the earthquake. In terms of actual energy released, however, each one-point increase on the Richter scale corresponds to about a 32-fold increase in energy released. Therefore, a Magnitude 7 (M7) earthquake is 100 times (10 X 10) more powerful than a M5 earthquake and releases 1,024 times (32 X 32) the energy. **Table 3.6** compares the Mercalli Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration.

Table 3.6: Mercalli Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration Comparison (Source: USGS)

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

a. PGA = peak ground acceleration. Measured in percent of g, where g is the acceleration of gravity

Sources: USGS, 2008; USGS, 2010

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

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

A: See **Local Conditions, Map 3.1** below.

Local Conditions

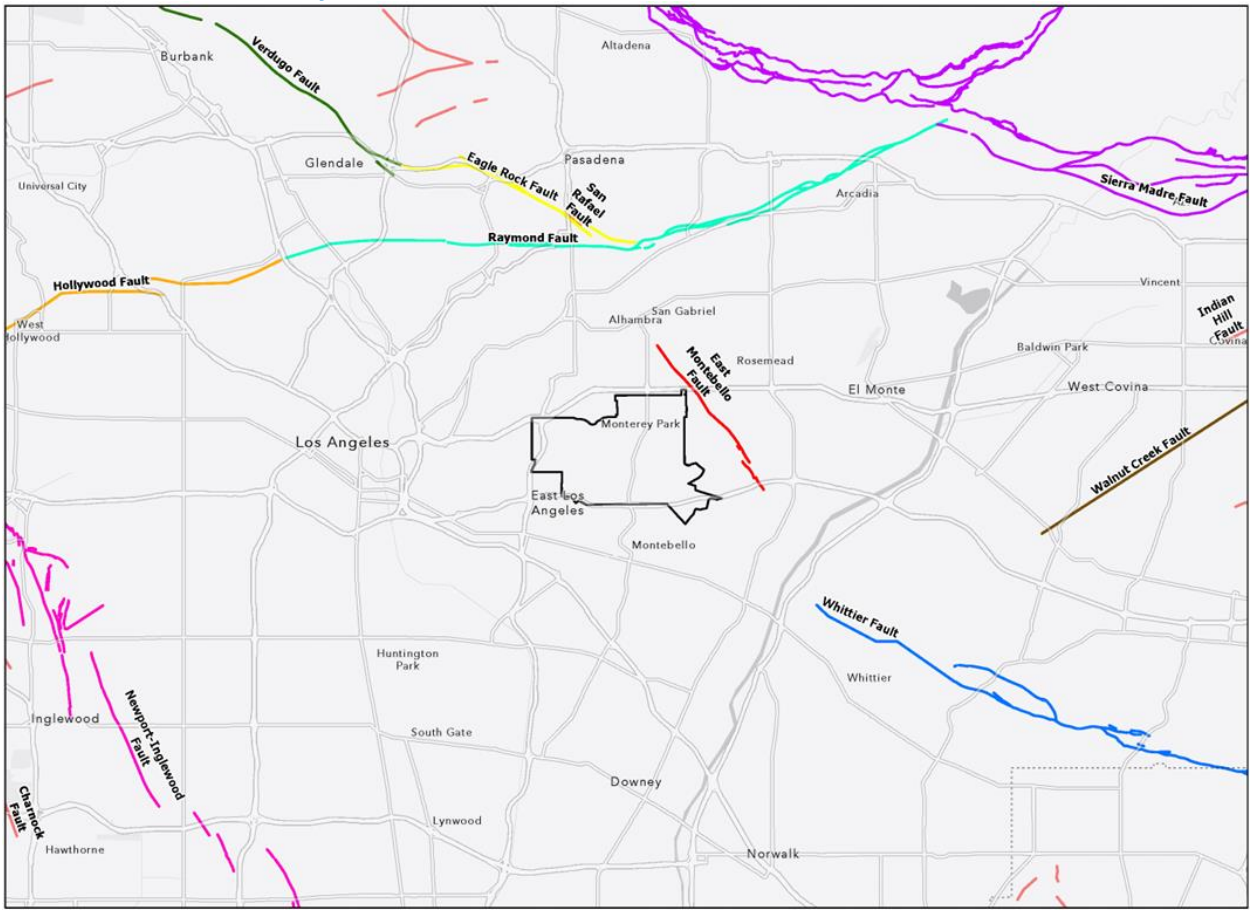
According to the General Plan Safety Element, Monterey Park lies within a geologic region referred to as the Los Angeles Basin. The geology forming the basin is complex, comprised of several mountain ranges and hill formations and intervening valleys. Monterey Park's distinctive Repetto Hills form part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

On the level ground in northeast Monterey Park, these soil types do not pose any significant development constraints. In hillside areas, however, the soils can be unstable and susceptible to sliding. Beginning with the first hillside development in the 1920s, builders have encountered challenges and the need to utilize careful grading and slope stabilization techniques. Despite such efforts, the City has experienced several episodes of slope failure during significant rainstorms and because of earthquakes. Past experiences led the City to implement ever more stringent grading and slope stabilization regulations, so that slope failure no longer represents a significant public safety concern.

No active faults have been identified at the ground surface within City limits, nor have any Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault zones been designated. However, the City overlies several blind thrust faults. The faults are referred to as blind because they do not intercept the ground surface and therefore cannot be detected visually. These northwest-dipping low-angle faults have been named the Puente Hills thrust, the Elysian Park thrust, and the East Los Angeles thrust (shallowest to deepest). The faults are capable of movement which could produce substantial ground shaking.

Map 3.1 shows the geographic relationship of the City to surrounding active and potentially active faults.

Map 3.1: Earthquake Faults near Monterey Park (Source: General Plan Safety Element, 2022)



City Boundary

Faults

- Eagle Rock Fault
- East Montebello Fault
- Hollywood Fault
- Newport-Inglewood Fault
- Raymond Fault
- Sierra Madre Fault
- Verdugo Fault
- Walnut Creek Fault
- Whittier Fault
- Other Fault

Estimation of Potential Human and Economic Losses Based on the Exposure and Vulnerability of People, Buildings, and Infrastructure

A vulnerability assessment in its simplest form is a simultaneous look at the geographical location of hazards and an inventory of the underlying land uses (populations, structures, etc.). Facilities that provide critical and essential services following a major emergency are of particular concern because these locations house staff and equipment necessary to provide important public safety, emergency response, and/or disaster recovery functions.

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

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

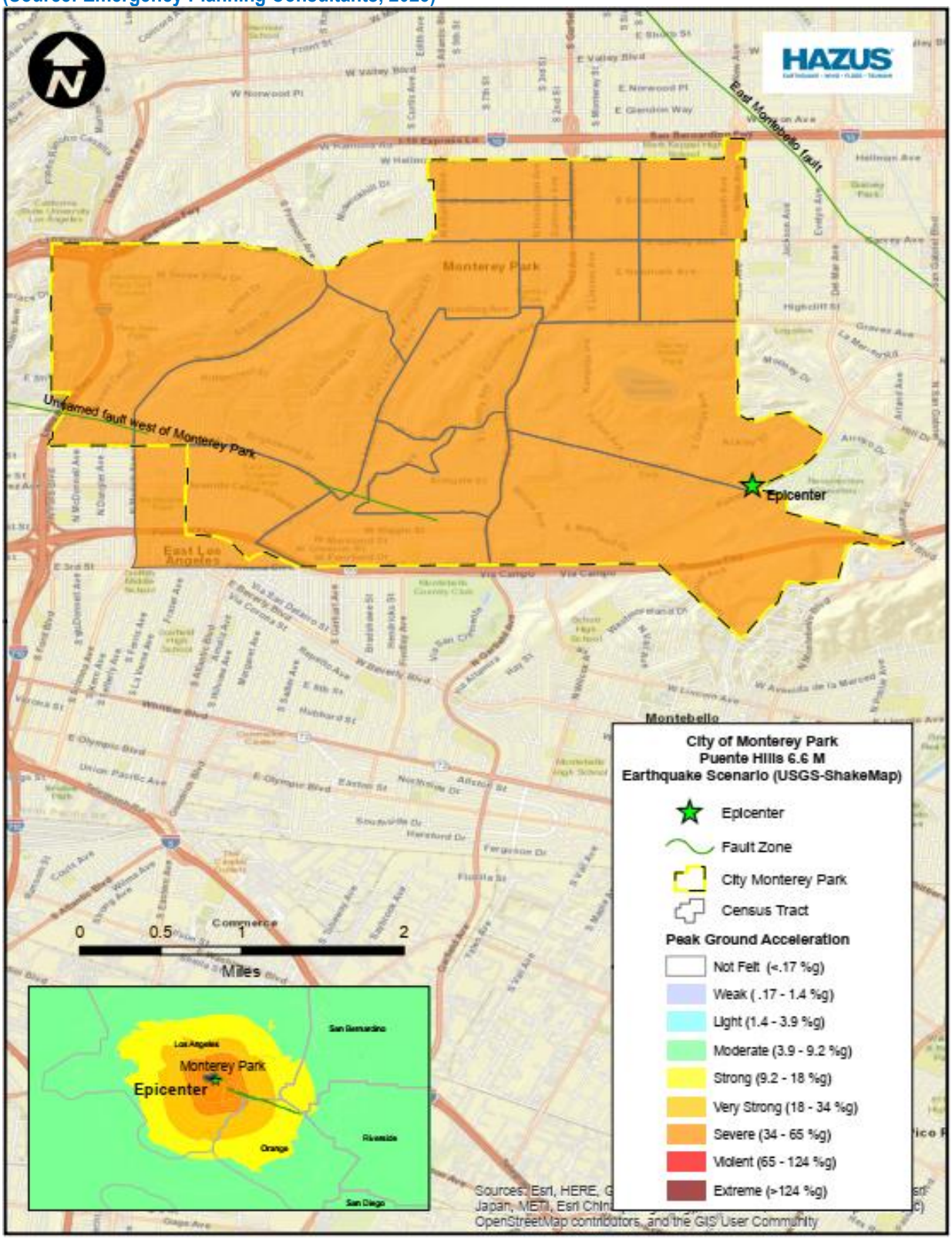
A: See **Map 3.2-3.4** below.

HAZUS

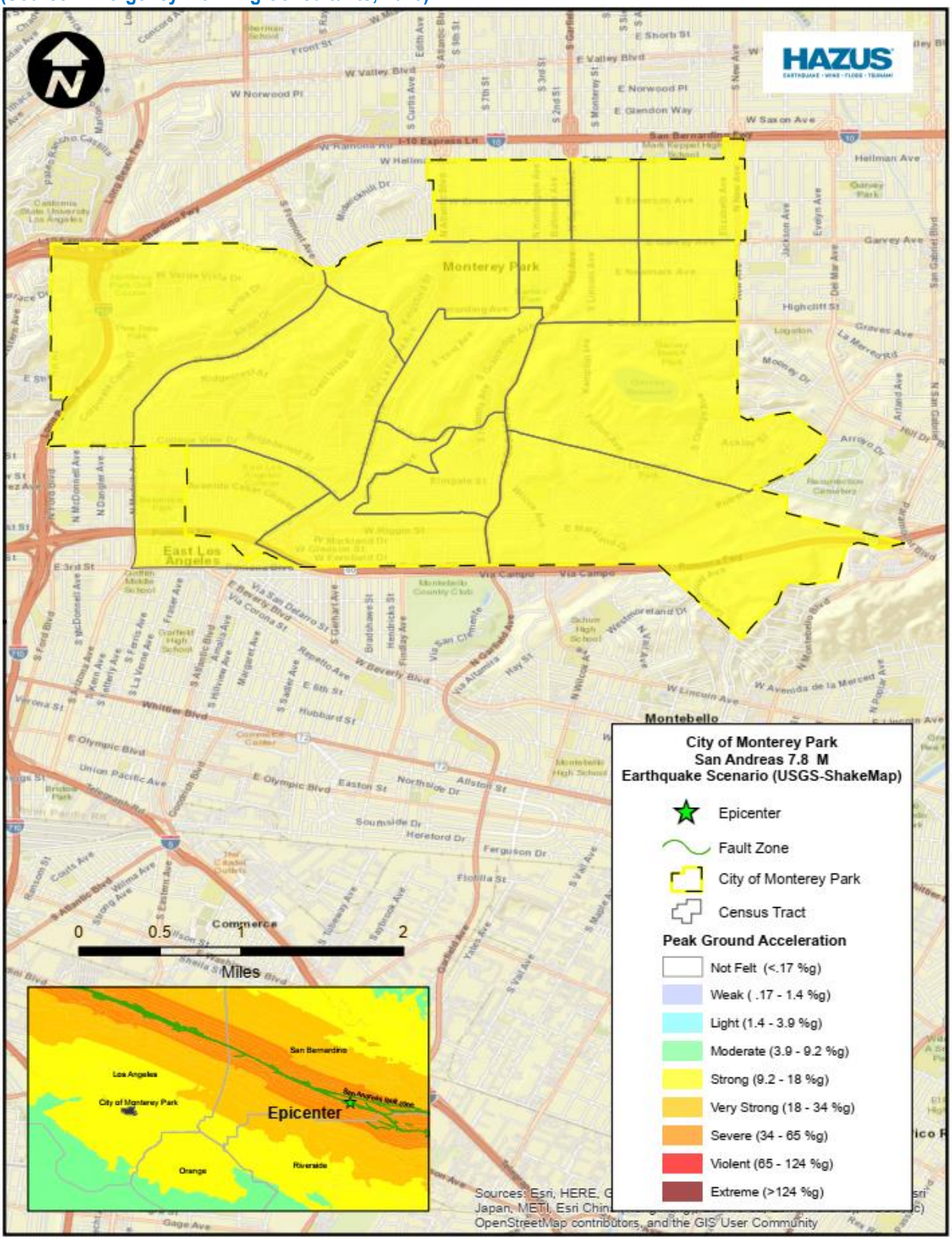


The hazard maps in the mitigation plan were generated by Emergency Planning Consultants using FEMA's Hazards United States – Multi Hazard (HAZUS-MH) software program. Below are the maps generated by HAZUS. The associated reports are available separately. Once the location and size of a hypothetical earthquake are identified, HAZUS-MH estimates the intensity of the ground shaking, the number of buildings damaged, the number of casualties, the amount of damage to transportation systems and utilities, the number of people displaced from their homes, and the estimated cost of repair and clean up. It's important to note that the "project are" is based on Census tracts not jurisdictional boundaries.

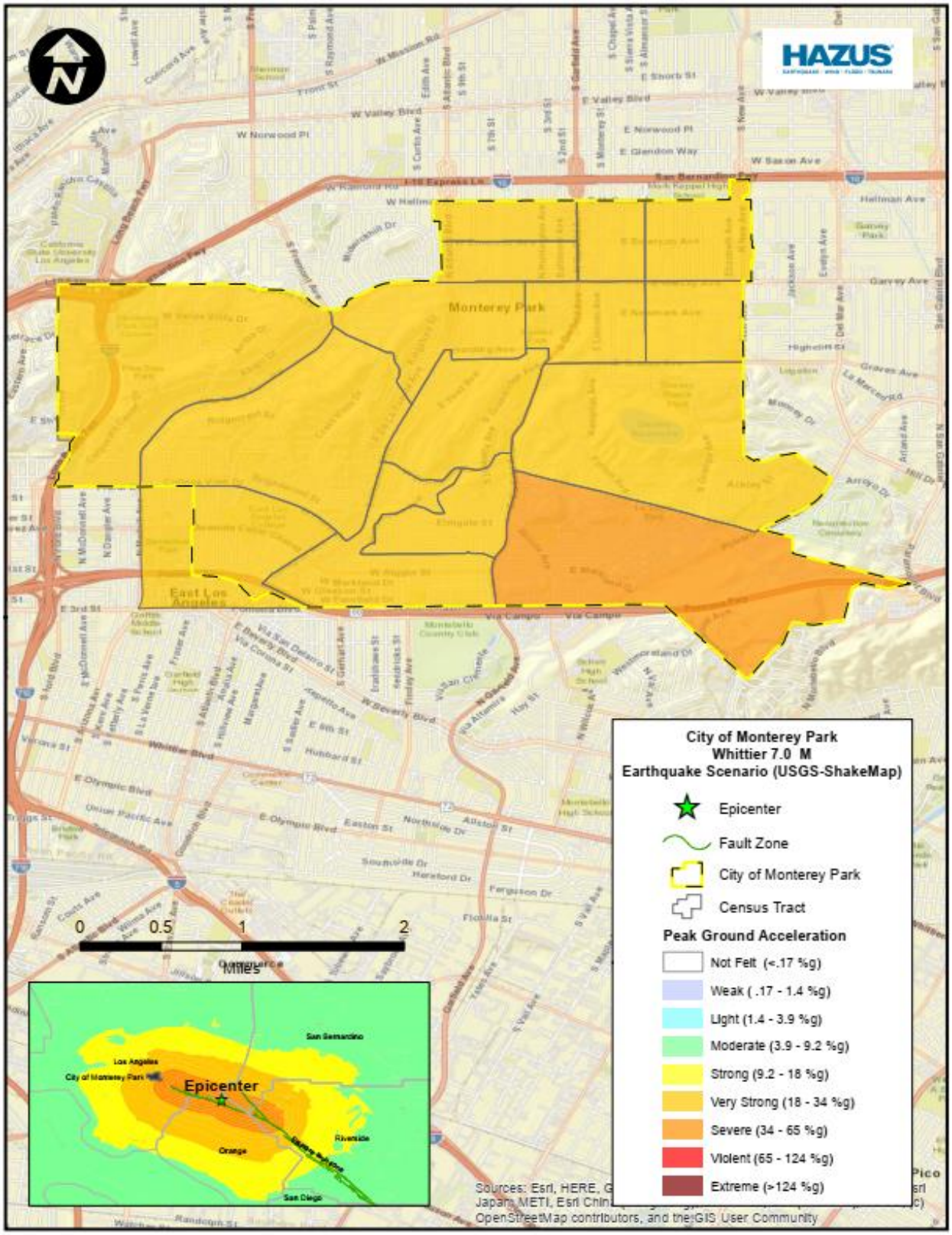
Map 3.2: HAZUS – Puente Hills Fault M6.6
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2023)



Map 3.3: HAZUS – Southern San Andreas Fault M7.8
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2023)



Map 3.4: HAZUS – Whittier Fault M7.0
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2023)

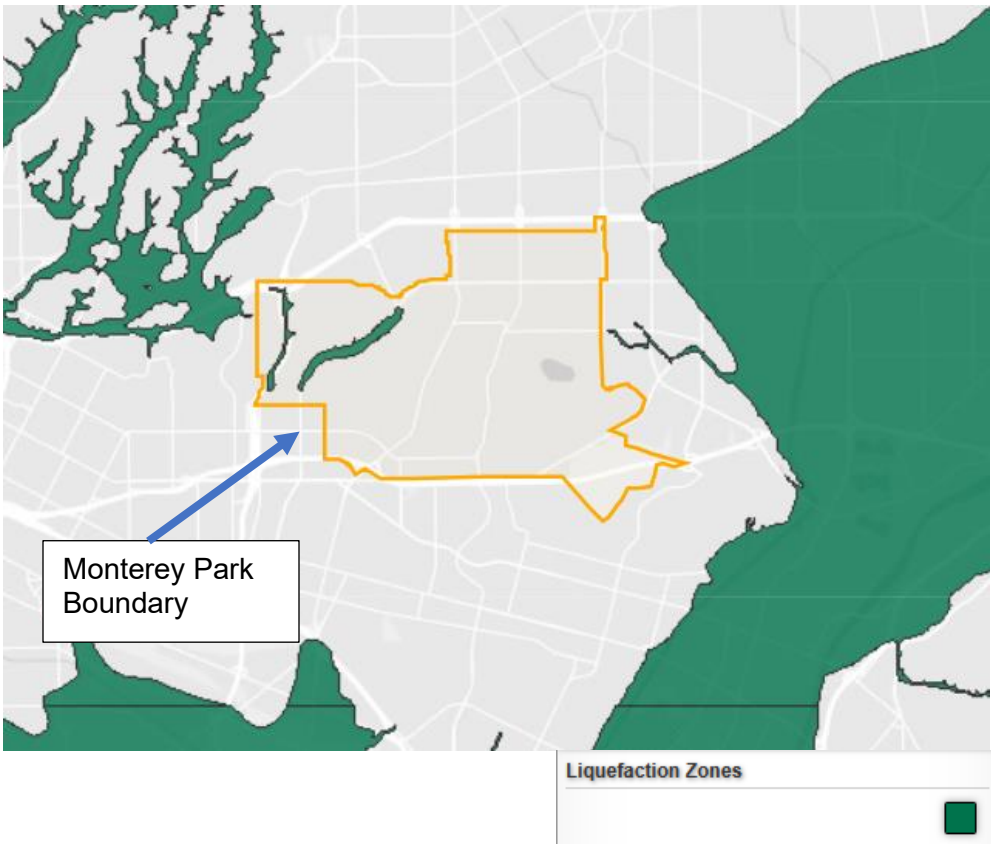


Liquefaction Area

According to the Safety Element, liquefaction presents the most prominent secondary earthquake ground failure issue in the city. Liquefaction-related lateral spreads can occur adjacent to stream channels and deep washes that provide a free face toward which the liquefied mass of soil fails. Lateral spreads can cause extensive damage to pipelines, utilities, bridges, roads and other structures.

Map 3.5 depicts the liquefaction areas in Monterey Park. Liquefaction hazards in Monterey Park are generally low due to low groundwater levels. However, there are limited areas of liquefaction potential located in the western portion of the City.

Map 3.5: Liquefaction Areas
(Source: MyPlan CalOES, 2024)
Note: Liquefaction shown in green

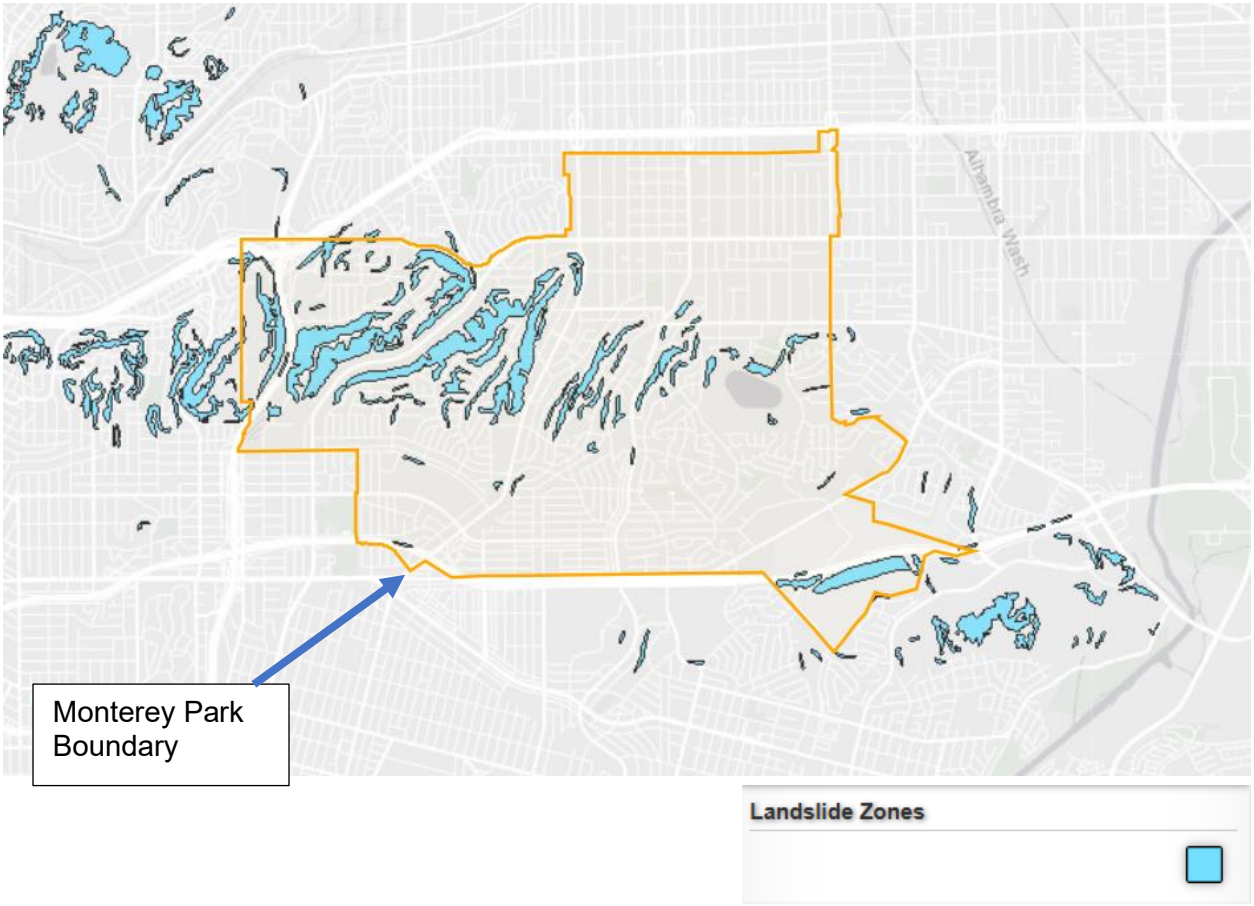


Landslides and Slope Failure

According to the General Plan Safety Element, seismic related landsliding and slope failure have occurred on a larger scale in Monterey Park, with hazard areas dispersed throughout the City. The prior adoption of grading requirements in the Building Code and incorporation of slope landscaping requirements have addressed most of these problems.

Map 3.6 depicts the areas in Monterey Park at most risk of landslides. The areas at risk of landslides are in central Monterey Park. These areas are depicted in blue in the map below.

Map 3.6: Landslide Areas
(Source: MyPlan CalOES, 2024)
Note: Landslide risk area shown in blue



Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-d.
Q: Does the plan include the history of **previous** hazard events for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))
A: See **Previous Earthquakes Impacting Monterey Park, Previous Earthquakes Impacting Los Angeles County,** and **Table 3.7** below.

Previous Earthquakes Impacting Monterey Park

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

Since the writing of the 2008 HMP, there have been no federal disaster declarations relating to earthquakes in Monterey Park.

Previous Earthquakes Impacting Los Angeles County

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

Table 3.7: Previous Earthquakes Impacting Los Angeles County
(Source: County of Los Angeles AHMP; FEMA Disaster Declaration, 2024)

Date	Location	Federal Declaration	Impact
July 6, 2019	Ridgecrest (M 7.1)	NA	fires reported as a result of gas leaks no reported major injuries, deaths or major building damage
March 28, 2014	La Habra (M 5.1)	NA	few injuries and $10 million dollars in damages
July 29, 2008	Chino Hills (M 5.5)	NA	8 injuries and limited damages
January 17, 1994	Northridge (M 6.7)	DR-1008-CA	57 deaths, 8,700 injuries and up to $40 billion dollars in damages
June 28, 1991	Sierra Madre (M 5.6)	NA	1 death, 100+ injuries and up to $40 million dollars in damages
February 28, 1990	Upland (M 5.7)	NA	30 injuries and $12.7 million dollars in damages
October 1, 1987	Whitter (M 5.9)	DR-799-CA	8 deaths, 200 injuries and $358 million in damages
February 9, 1971	San Fernando (M 6.6)	DR-299-CA	58 – 65 deaths, 200 – 2,000 injuries and up to $553 million in damages

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

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

A: See **Probability of Future Earthquakes, Climate Change Considerations** below.

Probability of Future Earthquakes

Earthquakes occur every day throughout California. However, earthquakes that cause widespread catastrophic damage do not happen often. When conducting the risk assessment, the planning team determined that the probability of a catastrophic earthquake affecting Monterey Park is likely with an annual probability of occurrence being between 1 in 10 and 1 in 100 years.

Climate Change Considerations

According to an article published by PBS (See **Attachments**), "The connection between earthquakes and climate change is slightly less straightforward, and certainly less influential. Most earthquakes occur when tectonic plates within the Earth's crust change or move. Many things can lead to this, but where climate change comes into play is once again related to water. Earthquakes can be triggered or prevented by variability in stress on a fault between tectonic plates. Stress on these faults is impacted by surface water from rain or snow. When there is heavier rainfall, this precipitation and any subsequent flooding increases stress and decreases seismicity. When the season dries up and there's less water, the weight on the Earth's crust decreases and this can lead to micro-seismicity.

As of now, the majority of the connection between earthquakes and climate change is with micro-seismicity, or tiny earthquakes, which have magnitudes of less than zero and are so small that

humans can't feel them. While additional connections can be made, such as impacts from pumping groundwater during droughts, connections between larger earthquakes and climate change have largely not been proven, though the rapid movement of glaciers has also been shown to cause glacial earthquakes."

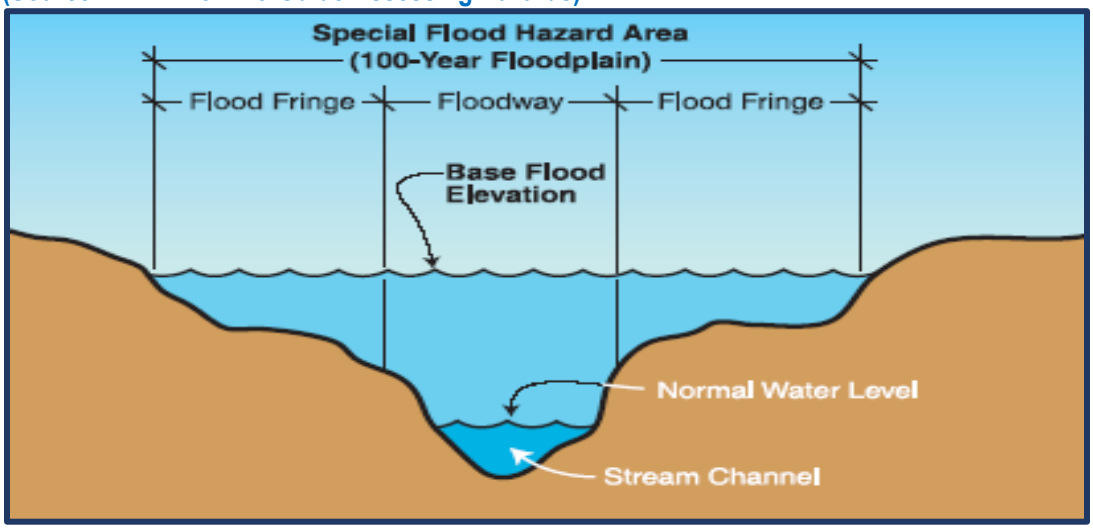
Urban Flooding

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.
Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i)) **A:** See **Description** below.

Description

A floodplain is a land area adjacent to a river, stream, lake, estuary, or other water body that is subject to flooding. This area, if left undisturbed, acts to store excess flood water. The floodplain is made up of two sections: the floodway and the flood fringe. The 100-year flooding event is the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in magnitude in any given year. Contrary to popular belief, it is not a flood occurring once every 100 years. The 100-year floodplain is the area adjoining a river, stream, or watercourse covered by water in the event of a 100-year flood. Figure 3.1: Floodplain and Floodway shows the relationship between the floodplain and the floodway.

Figure 3.1: Floodplain and Floodway
(Source: FEMA How-To-Guide Assessing Hazards)



Types of Flooding

Two types of flooding primarily affect the region: slow-rise or flash flooding. Slow-rise floods may be preceded by a warning period of hours or days. Evacuation and sandbagging for slow-rise floods have often effectively lessened flood related damage. Conversely, flash floods are most difficult to prepare for, due to extremely limited, if any, advance warning and preparation time.

For the City of Monterey Park, floodplains are controlled by infrastructure while localized or urban flooding continues to pose a problem from time to time.

Atmospheric Rivers

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



Definitions of FEMA Flood Zone Designations

Flood zones are geographic areas that the FEMA has defined according to varying levels of flood risk. These zones are depicted on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or Flood Hazard Boundary Map. Each zone reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-c.
Q: Does the plan describe the extent for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See **Table 3.8, Map 3.7-3.8** below.

Table 3.8: FEMA Flood Zones
(Source: FEMA)

Moderate to Low Risk Areas

In communities that participate in the NFIP, flood insurance is available to all property owners and renters in these zones:

ZONE	DESCRIPTION
B and X (shaded)	Area of moderate flood hazard, usually the area between the limits of the 100-year and 500-year floods. B Zones are also used to designate base floodplains of lesser hazards, such as areas protected by levees from 100-year flood, or shallow flooding areas with average depths of less than one foot or drainage areas less than 1 square mile.
C and X (unshaded)	Area of minimal flood hazard usually depicted on FIRMs as above the 500-year flood level. Zone C may have ponding and local drainage problems that do not warrant a detailed study or designation as base floodplain. Zone X is the area determined to be outside the 500-year flood and protected by levee from 100-year flood.

High Risk Areas

In communities that participate in the NFIP, mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply to all of these zones:

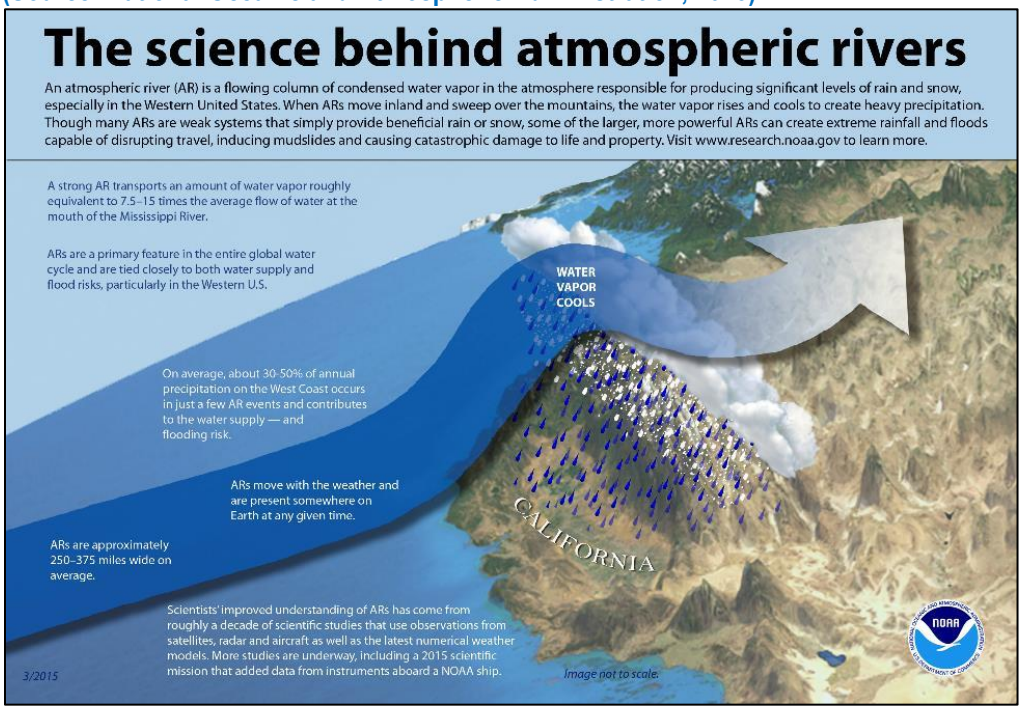
ZONE	DESCRIPTION
A	Areas with a 1% annual chance of flooding and a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Because detailed analyses are not performed for such areas; no depths or base flood elevations are shown within these zones.
AE	The base floodplain where base flood elevations are provided. AE Zones are now used on new format FIRMs instead of A1-A30 Zones.
A1-30	These are known as numbered A Zones (e.g., A7 or A14). This is the base floodplain where the FIRM shows a BFE (old format).
AH	Areas with a 1% annual chance of shallow flooding, usually in the form of a pond, with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones.
AO	River or stream flood hazard areas, and areas with a 1% or greater chance of shallow flooding each year, usually in the form of sheet flow, with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Average flood depths derived from detailed analyses are shown within these zones.
AR	Areas with a temporarily increased flood risk due to the building or restoration of a flood control system (such as a levee or a dam). Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements will apply, but rates will not exceed the rates for unnumbered A zones if the structure is built or restored in compliance with Zone AR floodplain management regulations.
A99	Areas with a 1% annual chance of flooding that will be protected by a Federal flood control system where construction has reached specified legal requirements. No depths or base flood elevations are shown within these zones.

Undetermined Risk Areas

ZONE	DESCRIPTION
D	Areas with possible but undetermined flood hazards. No flood hazard analysis has been conducted. Flood insurance rates are commensurate with the uncertainty of the flood risk.

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

Figure 3.2: Atmospheric Rivers
(Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2023)



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

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

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

Q: Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))
A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

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

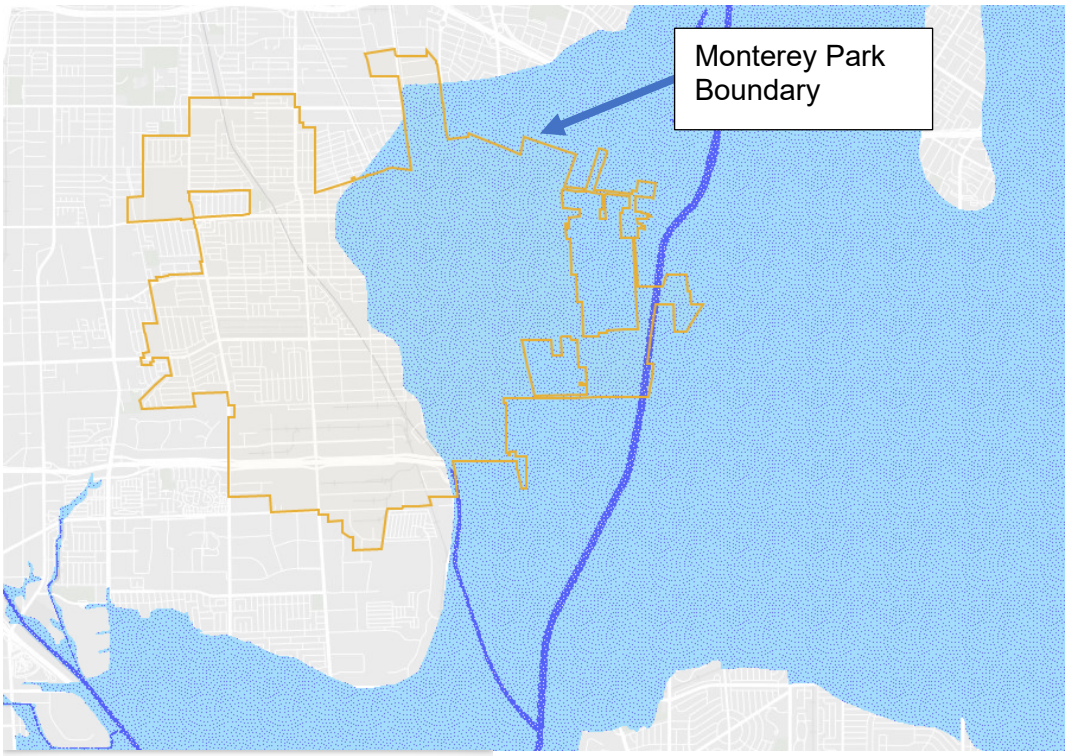
As land is converted from fields or woodlands to roads and parking lots, it loses its ability to absorb rainfall. Urbanization of a watershed changes the hydrologic systems of the basin. Heavy rainfall

collects and flows faster on impervious concrete and asphalt surfaces. The water moves from the clouds to the ground, and into streams at a much faster rate in urban areas. Adding these elements to the hydrological systems can result in flood waters that rise very rapidly and peak with violent force.

Almost 75 percent of the area in the City of Monterey Park has a high concentration of impermeable surfaces that either collect water or concentrate the flow of water in unnatural channels. During periods of urban flooding, streets can become swift moving rivers and basements can fill with water. Storm drains often back up with vegetative debris causing additional, localized flooding.

Map 3.7 depicts the flood map for Monterey Park. No part of the city lies within a 100-year flood zone.

Map 3.7: MyPlan City of Monterey Park
(Source: MyPlan Cal OES, 2024)

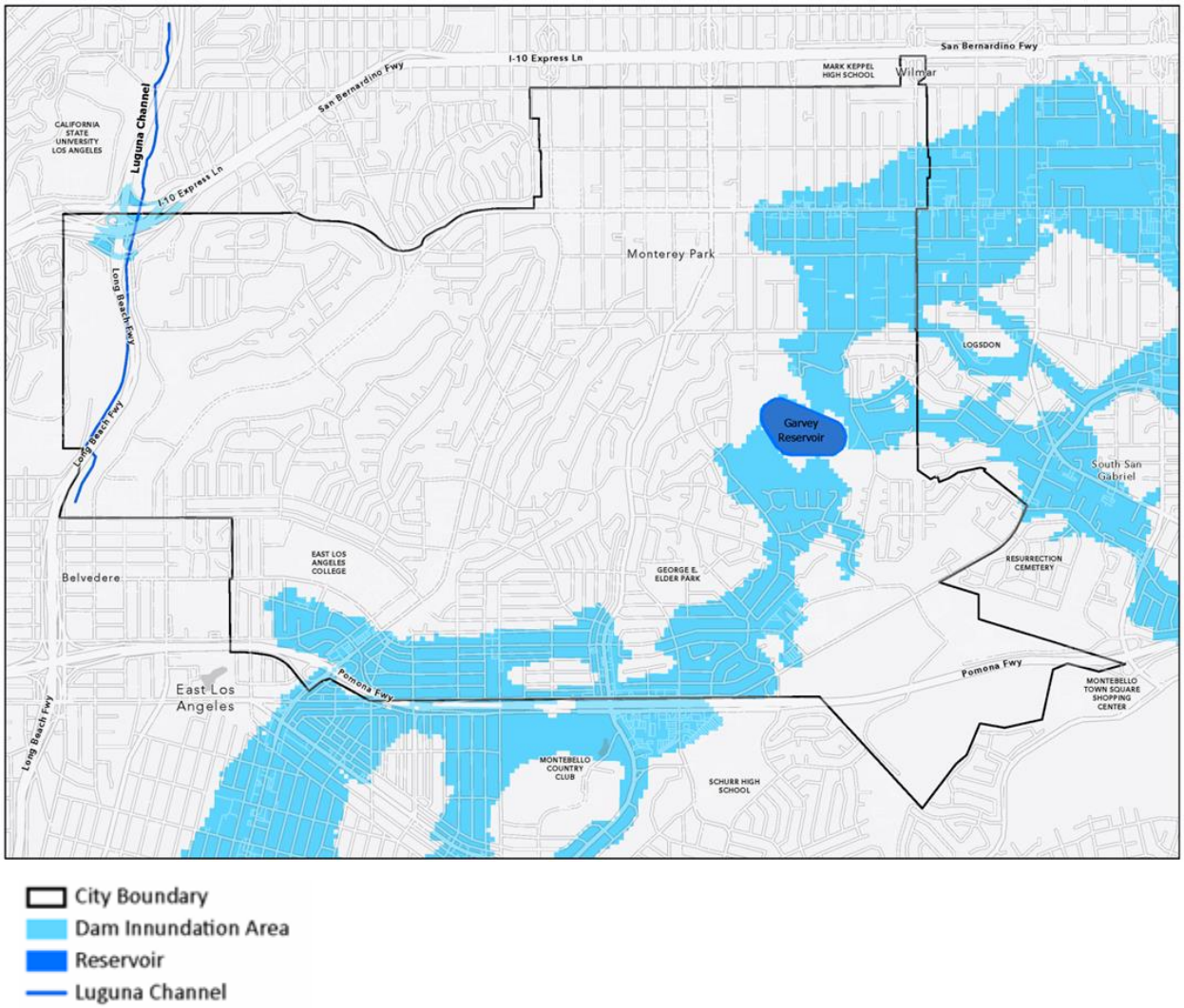




According to the General Plan Safety Element, the only flood hazards of concern involve Garvey Reservoir and the Laguna Basin. Garvey Reservoir, owned by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), stores municipal water supplies for MWD customers. The Laguna Basin is a flood control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

Map 3.8 depicts the dam inundation area for the Garvey Reservoir and Laguna Basin.

Map 3.8: Dam Inundation Area
(Source: General Plan Safety Element, 2022)



Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-d.
Q: Does the plan include the history of **previous** hazard events for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i)) **A:** See **Previous Urban Flooding Impacting Monterey Park, Previous Urban Flooding Impacting Los Angeles County** and **Table 3.9** below.

Previous Urban Flooding Impacting Monterey Park

The City of Monterey Park is susceptible to localized flooding from severe storms and urban run-off. A much greater concern is the widespread flooding that might occur from the catastrophic failure of the Garvey Reservoir. No disaster declaration related to urban flooding or dam failure has ever been reported to have impacted the City of Monterey Park.

Previous Urban Flooding Impacting Southern California

According to the General Plan, historic flooding records in Los Angeles County show that since 1811, the Los Angeles River has flooded 30 times, on average once every 6.1 years. But averages are deceiving, for the Los Angeles basin goes through periods of drought and then periods of above average rainfall. Between 1889 and 1891, the river flooded every year, from 1941 to 1945, the river flooded 5 times. Conversely, from 1896 to 1914, and again from 1944 to 1969, a period of 25 years, the river did not have serious floods.

Average annual precipitation in Los Angeles County ranges from 13 inches on the coast to approximately 40 inches on the highest point of the Peninsular Mountain Range that transects the county. Several factors determine the severity of floods, including rainfall intensity and duration. A large amount of rainfall over a short time span can result in flash flood conditions. A sudden thunderstorm or heavy rain, dam failure, or sudden spills can cause flash flooding. The National Weather Service's definition of a flash flood is a flood occurring in a watershed where the time of travel of the peak of flow from one end of the watershed to the other is less than six hours.

The towering mountains that give the Los Angeles region its spectacular views also bring a great deal of rain out of the storm clouds that pass through. Because the mountains are so steep, the rainwater moves rapidly down the slopes and across the coastal plains on its way to the ocean.

"The Santa Monica, Santa Susana and Verdugo Mountains, which surround three sides of the valley, seldom reach heights above three thousand feet. The western San Gabriel Mountains, in contrast, have elevations of more than seven thousand feet. These higher ridges often trap eastern-moving winter storms. Although downtown Los Angeles averages just fifteen inches of rain a year, some peaks in the San Gabriel Mountains receive more than forty inches of precipitation annually, as much as many locations in the humid eastern United States" (Source: The Los Angeles River: It's Life, Death, and Possible Rebirth, Gumprecht 2001). Naturally, this rainfall moves rapidly downstream, often with severe consequences for anything in its path. In extreme cases, flood-generated debris flows will roar down a canyon at speeds near 40 miles per hour with a wall of mud, debris and water, tens of feet high. Flooding occurs when climate, geology, and hydrology combine to create conditions where water flows outside of its usual course.

Table 3.9: Previous Hazard Events of Flooding in Los Angeles County (Source: FEMA Disaster Declaration, 2024)

Date	Location	Federal Declaration	State Executive Order/State of Emergency	Declaration Title
March 10, 2023	Los Angeles County	EM-3592-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
January 14, 2023	Los Angeles County	DR-4683-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
January 9, 2023	Los Angeles County	EM-3591-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides
August 18, 2023	Fresno, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Tulare, and Ventura	NA	State of Emergency	Hurricane Hilary related flooding
March 16, 2017	Los Angeles County	DR-4305-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides
February 3, 1993	Los Angeles County	DR-979-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Mud & Landslides, Flooding
February 25, 1992	Los Angeles County	DR-935-CA		Rain/Snow/Windstorms, Flooding, Mudslides
February 5, 1988	Los Angeles County	DR-812-CA		Severe Storms, High Tides & Flooding
February 21 1980	Los Angeles County	DR-615-CA		Severe Storms, Mudslides & Flooding
February 15 1978	Los Angeles County	DR-547-CA		Coastal Storms, Mudslides & Flooding
January 26, 1969	Los Angeles County	DR-253-CA		Severe Storms & Flooding

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

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

A: See **Probability of Urban Future Events, Climate Change Considerations** below.

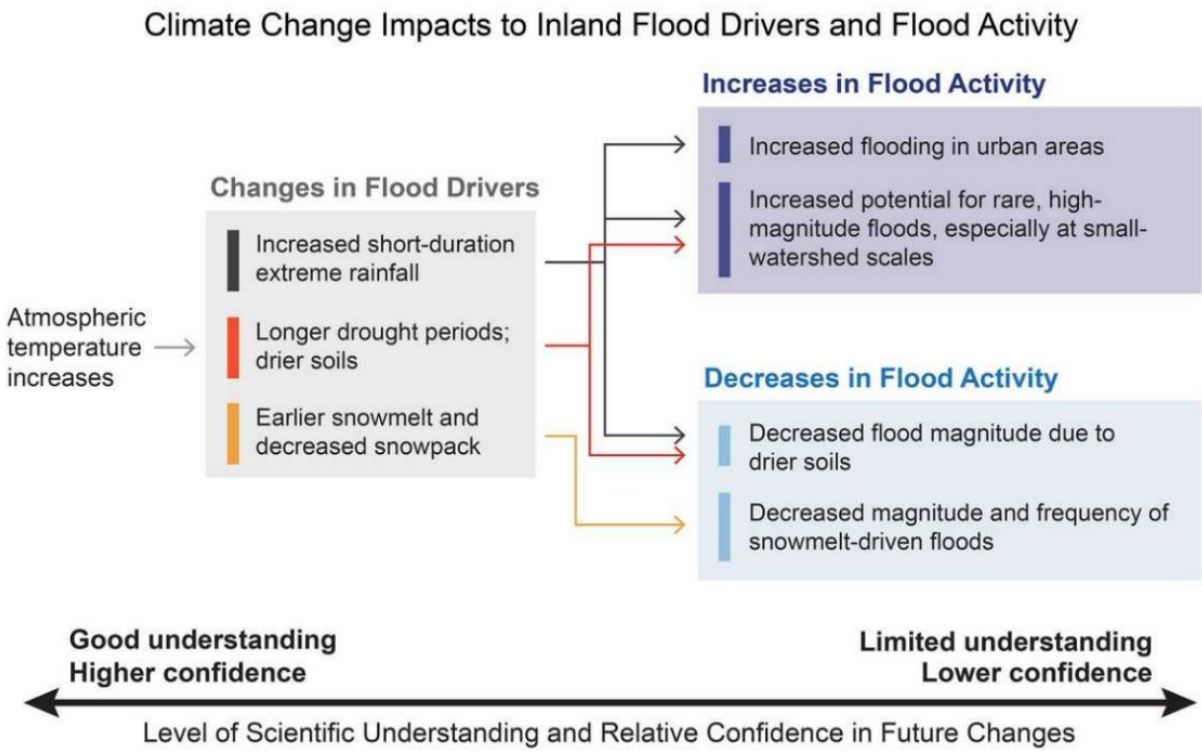
Probability of Future Urban Flooding Events

When conducting the risk assessment, the planning team determined that the probability of a catastrophic urban flood event affecting Monterey Park is possible with an annual probability of occurrence being between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 years.

Climate Change Considerations

According to the Fifth National Climate Assessment, extreme precipitation–producing weather systems ranging from tropical cyclones to atmospheric rivers are *very likely* to produce heavier precipitation at higher global warming levels. Recent increases in frequency, severity, and amount of extreme precipitation are expected to continue across the US even if global warming is limited to the Paris Agreement targets. Changes in extreme precipitation events differ seasonally—they are *very likely* to increase in spring and winter across the continental US and Alaska and in eastern and northwestern states in the fall, while projected changes in the summer season are more uncertain.

Figure 3.3: Climate Change Impacts to Inland Flood Drivers and Flood Activity
Source: Fifth National Climate Assessment (2023)



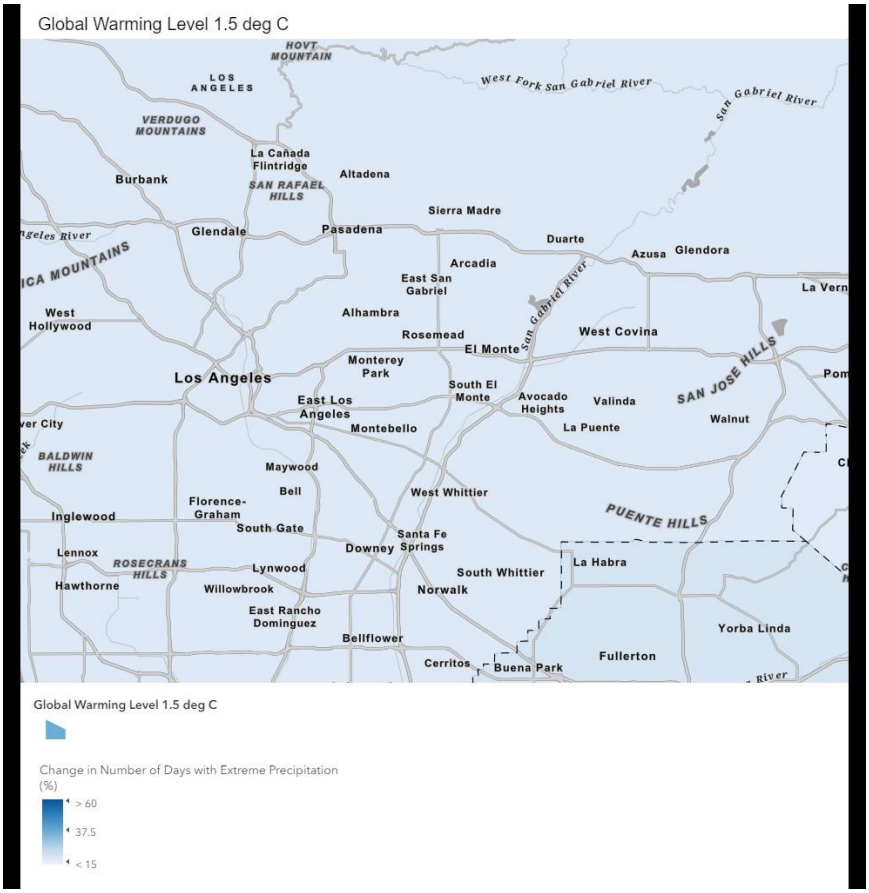
According to Cal Adapt, Monterey Park has a 30-year average baseline of 17.2 inches of precipitation. During the mid-century (2035-2064) this 30-year average is projected to remain static at 17.0 inches of precipitation under high emissions scenario. During the end-century (2070-2099) it is projected that Monterrey Park's 30-year average precipitation will be 17.1 inches.

The maps are from the National Climate Assessment Interactive Atlas Explorer and depict the change in the number of days with extreme precipitation for 4 different global warming levels. The first level is if Earth's Temperature rises 2.7 degrees Fahrenheit (1.5 degrees Celsius) above the pre-industrial average. The effects of a 1.5-degree Celsius change on the number of extreme precipitation days is depicted in **Map 3.8**. Under this scenario, the annual number of days with precipitation in the top 1% of historical rainfall events in Los Angeles County is projected to increase by 19% compared to 1991 to 2020. The second level is if Earth's Temperature rises 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit (2 degrees Celsius) above the pre-industrial average and is depicted in

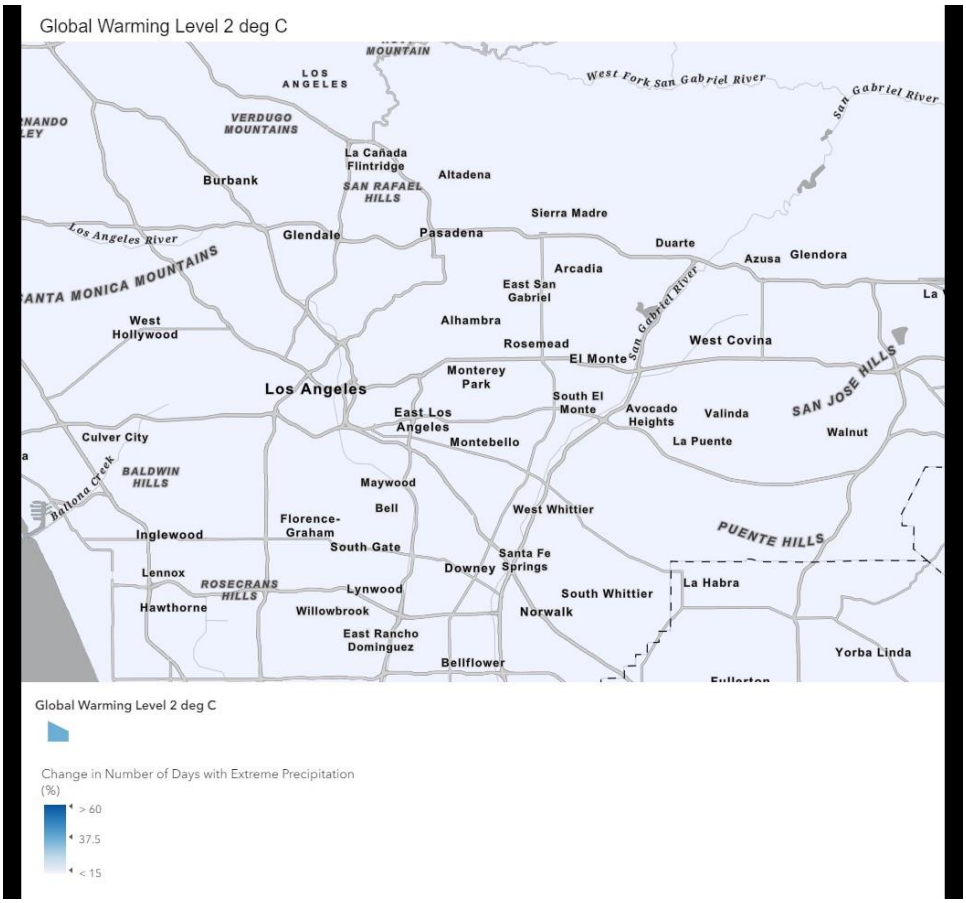
Map 3.9. Under this scenario, the annual number of days with precipitation in the top 1% of historical rainfall events in Los Angeles County is projected to increase by 12% compared to 1991 to 2020. The third level is if Earth's Temperature rises 5.4 degrees Fahrenheit (3 degrees Celsius) above the pre-industrial average and is depicted in **Map 3.10**. Under this scenario, the annual number of days with precipitation in the top 1% of historical rainfall events in Los Angeles County is projected to increase by 27% compared to 1991 to 2020. The fourth level is if Earth's Temperature rises 7.2 degrees Fahrenheit (4 degrees Celsius) above the pre-industrial average and is depicted in **Map 3.11**. Under this scenario, the annual number of days with precipitation in the top 1% of historical rainfall events in Los Angeles County is projected to increase by 59% compared to 1991 to 2020.

The increase in the number of extreme precipitation days will increase the probability Monterey Park, and more broadly Los Angeles County, will experience flooding events. An increase in flood events will strain the city's capacity to respond to maintenance and repair activities due to flood events. Additional infrastructure modifications and retrofitting may be required for the city to better respond to and recover from flooding events.

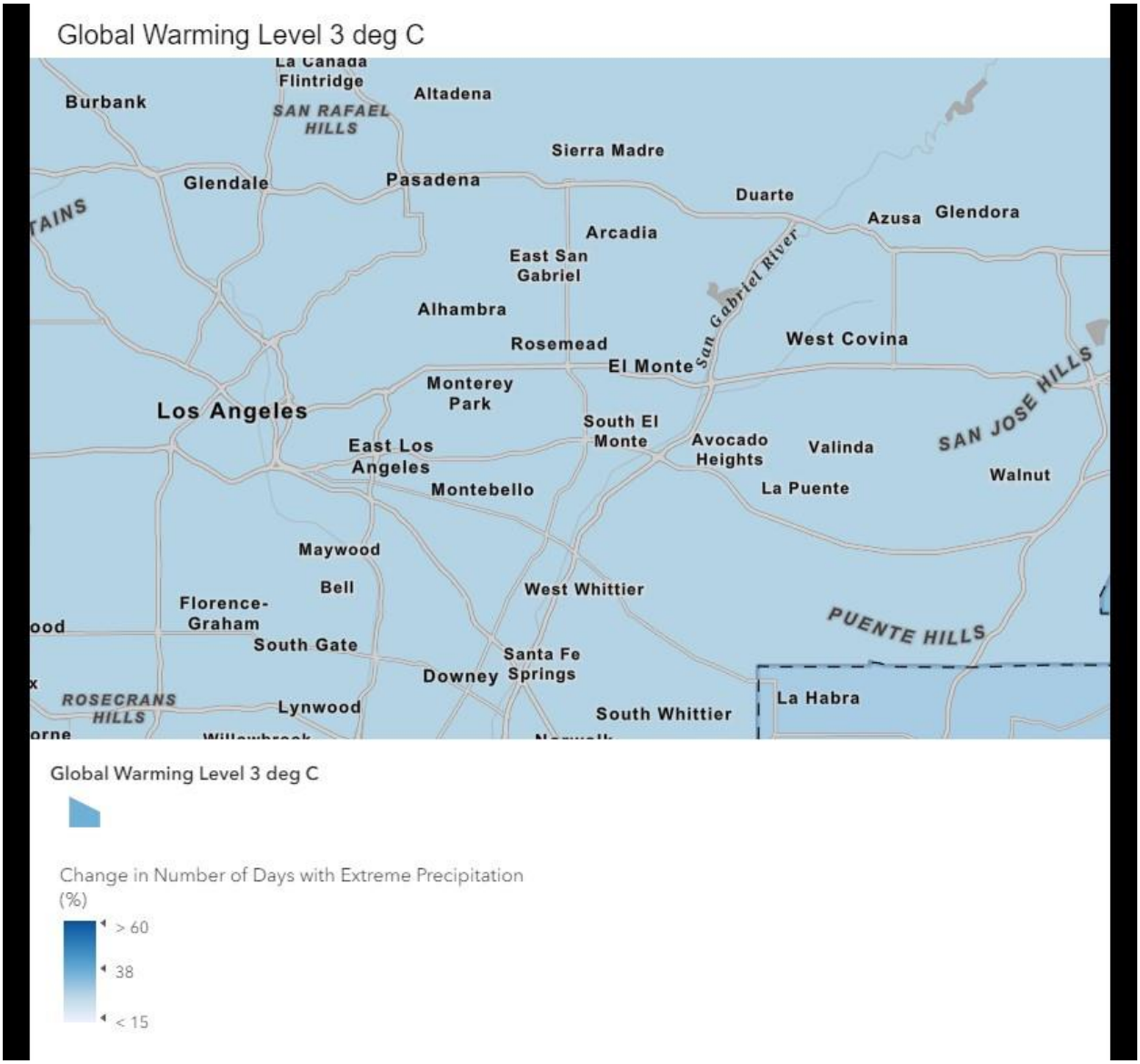
Map 3.8: Global Warming Level 1.5 deg C
Source: Fifth National Climate Assessment



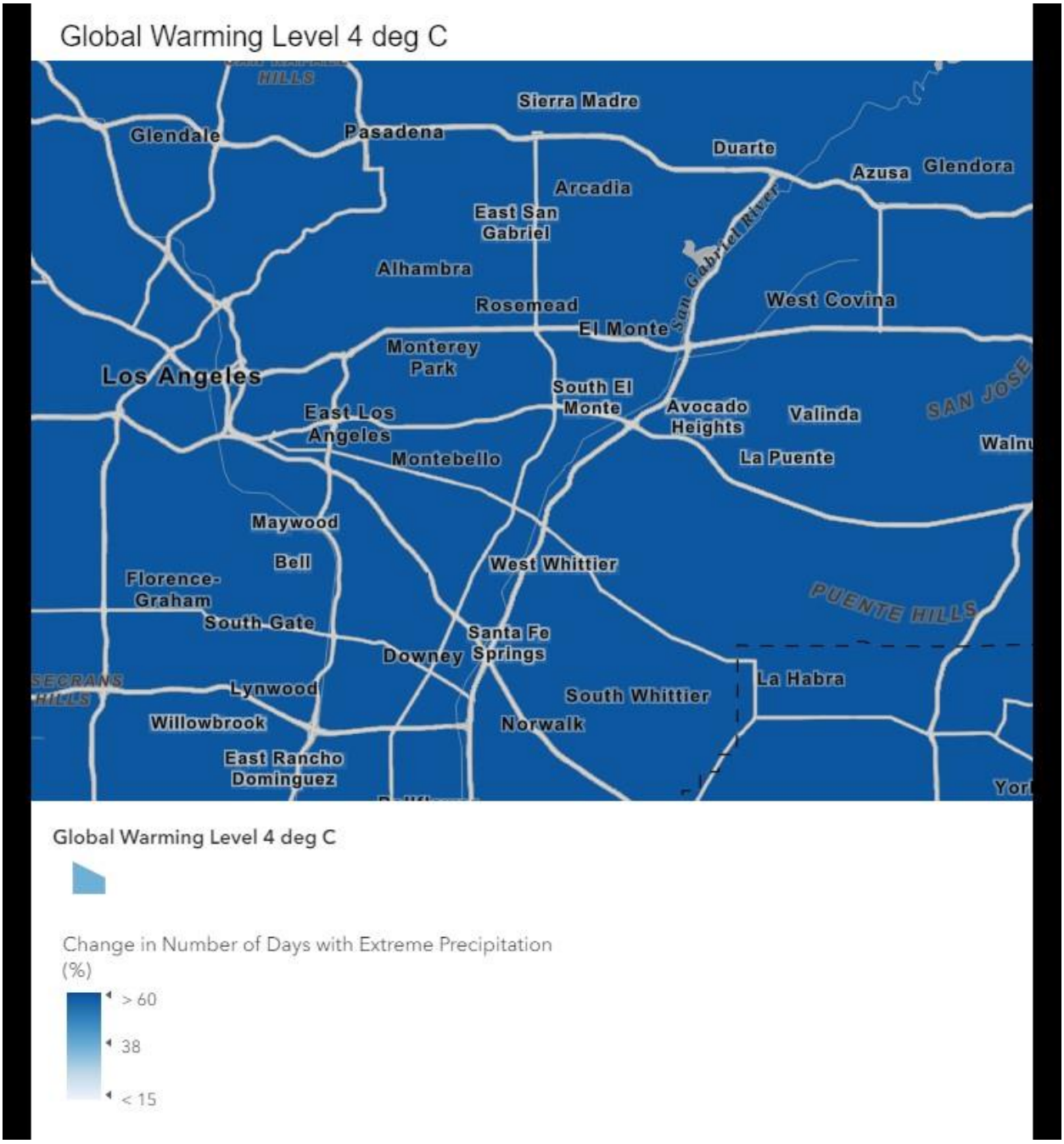
Map 3.9: Global Warming Level 2 deg C
Source: Fifth National Climate Assessment



Map 3.10: Global Warming Level 3 deg C
Source: Fifth National Climate Assessment



Map 3.11: Global Warming Level 4 deg C
Source: Fifth National Climate Assessment



Wildfire

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.
Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i)) **A:** See **Description** below.

Description

Wildfire is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels and exposing or possibly consuming structures. They often begin unnoticed and spread quickly. Naturally occurring and non-native species of grass, brush, and trees fuel wildfires. A wildland fire is a wildfire in an area in which development is essentially nonexistent, except for roads, railroads, power lines and similar facilities. A wildland/urban interface fire is a wildfire in a geographical area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with wildland or vegetative fuels.

Wildfire Characteristics

There are three categories of wildland/urban interface fire. The classic wildland/urban interface exists where well-defined urban and suburban development presses up against open expanses of wildland areas; the mixed wildland/urban interface is characterized by isolated homes, subdivisions, and small communities situated predominantly in wildland settings.

The occluded wildland/urban interface exists where islands of wildland vegetation occur inside a largely urbanized area. Certain conditions must be present for significant interface fires to occur. The most common conditions include hot, dry and windy weather; the inability of fire protection forces to contain or suppress the fire; the occurrence of multiple fires that overwhelm committed resources; and a large fuel load (dense vegetation). Once a fire has started, several conditions influence its behavior, including fuel topography, weather

Photo 3.1: Modoc July Complex Fire



Photo 3.2: Modoc July Complex Fire
Source: CAL OES



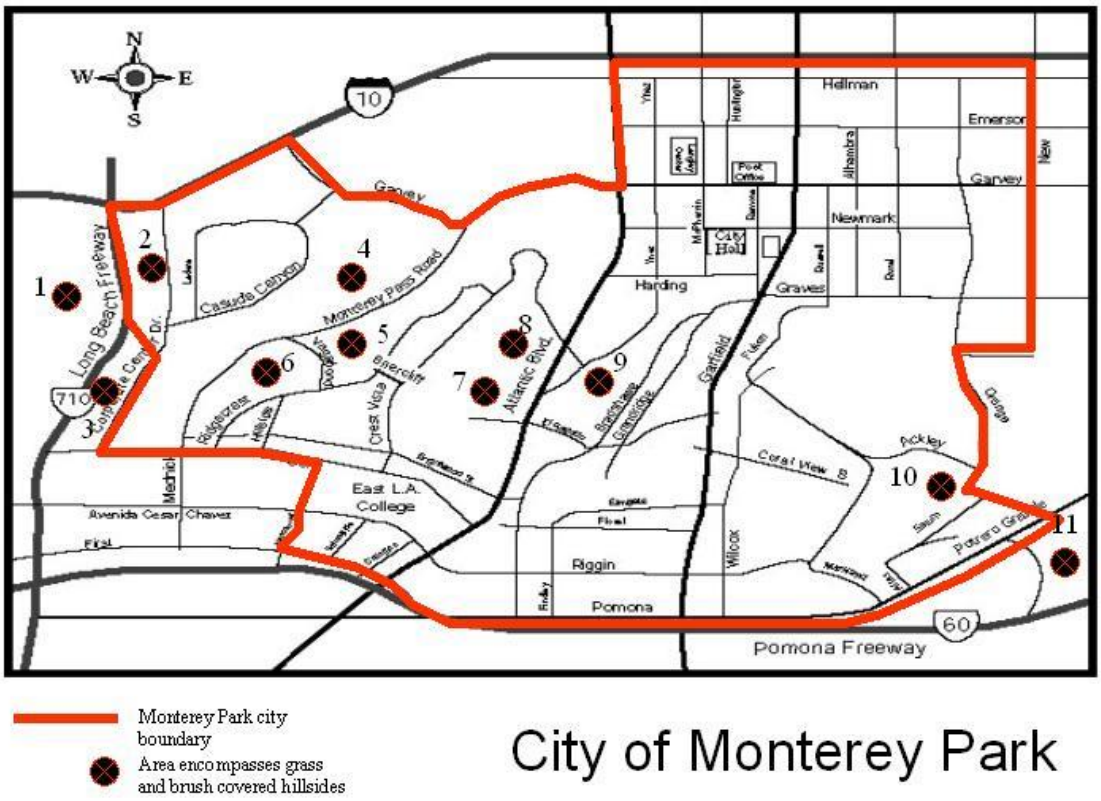
Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-b.
Q: Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i)) **A:** See **Local Conditions, Map 3.12** below.

Local Conditions

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

According to the 2008 HMP and accuracy confirmed by the Chair of the Planning Team in 2023, residential and commercial vulnerability lies within each area identified on **Map 3.12: Wildfire Threat to Monterey Park** should a brush fire break out. The areas identified on the map as #s 1, 2 and 3 are commercial areas. Area #1 is populated by numerous Los Angeles County facilities including Los Angeles County Children's Courthouse, Cybil Brand Institute, and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Headquarters. The areas identified by #s 2 and 3 are known as our Corporate Center area with numerous commercial structures. The areas identified by #4 through 11 are populated with residential structures.

Map 3.12: Wildfire Threat to Monterey Park
(Source: 2008 Monterey Park HMP)



The areas identified on Map 3.12: Wildfire Threat to Monterey Park address several areas of both residential and commercial population that would have a severe economic impact in this jurisdiction. The areas identified as #s 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 are areas covered with residential structures. The economic impact of wildfire in any one of those areas should homes be lost would be in the millions. The economic impact of a fire in the areas identified as #1, 2, and 3 would be markedly different. This area is primarily commercial. Therefore, should a fire break out in any one of these areas and cause structural damage, not only are there physical damages in dollars but also the economic impact to the businesses. The numerous commercial structures in these areas would equate to tens of millions of dollars in physical damage. The impact of interruption of business would be difficult to quantify.

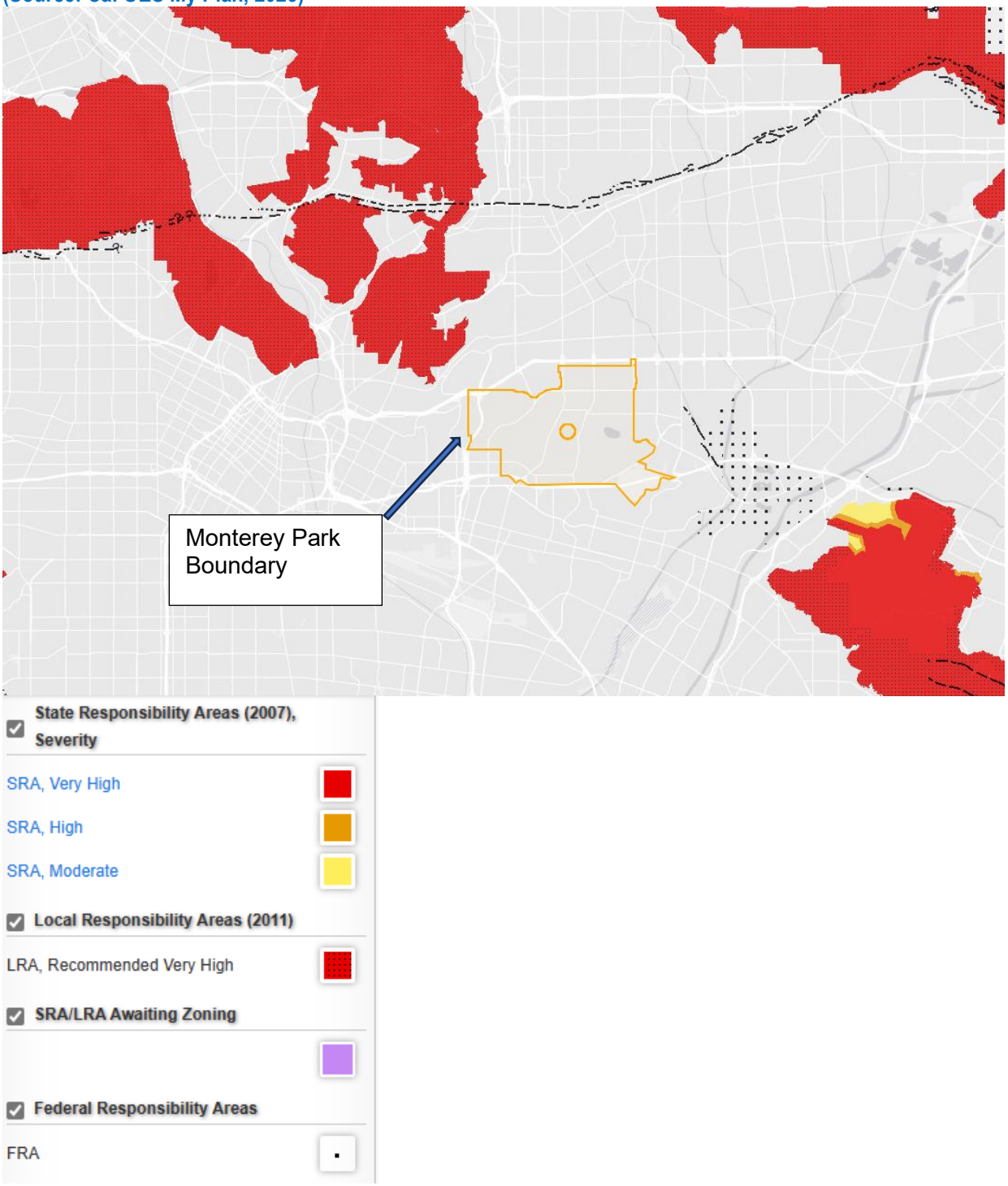
There are three Monterey Park Fire Department fire stations in the City, located on Monterey Pass Road (Station 63), Garfield Avenue (Station 62) and Newmark Avenue (City Hall, Station 61). As of 2013, the MPFD average response time for fire calls is 5.01 minutes, with an average of 4,300 calls per year. There are a variety of emergency call types that range between 5-minute-response times and 20-minute-response times. This level of protection has allowed the City to historically receive a very high rating from the Insurance Services Organization (IS0). The City has currently achieved an ISO rating of Class 1 (on a 1 to 10 scale, with 1 representing the highest rating).

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

As shown below in **Map 3.13: Fire Hazard Severity Zone** and verified in the General Plan Safety Element, there are no “very high” or “high” fire hazard severity zones in or near the boundaries of the City of Monterey Park.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-c.
Q: Does the plan describe the extent for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))
A: See **Map 3.13** below.

Map 3.13: Fire Hazard Severity Zones
(Source: Cal OES My Plan, 2023)



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

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

A: See **Previous Wildfires Impacting Monterey Park,** and **Previous Wildfires Impacting Los Angeles County,** and **Table 3.10** below.

Previous Wildfires Impacting Monterey Park

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

Previous Wildfires Impacting Los Angeles County

The most recent significant wildfire event to impact Los Angeles County was the Tick Fire in October 2019. The fire burned 4,615 acres in the Canyon County area. The combination of warm and dry Santa Ana winds and critically dry vegetation allowed for significant fire growth. The fire destroyed 23 homes and damaged 40 other residential units. During the incident, four firefighter injuries were reported. According to the NOAA Storm Events Database, some of the counties' most destructive fires have occurred since 2018, including:

Table 3.10: Wildfires Impacting Los Angeles County 2018-2023 (Source: NOAA Storm Events Database)

County	Date	Fire	Damage
County of Los Angeles	10/28/2019	The Getty Fire	Burned 745 acres. The fire destroyed 10 residences and damaged 15 other residences.
County of Los Angeles	10/24/2019	The Tick Fire	Burned 4,615 acres in the Canyon County area of Los Angeles county. The fire destroyed 23 homes and damaged 40 other residences. During the incident, four firefighter injuries were reported.
County of Los Angeles	10/10/2019	The Saddle Ridge Fire	Burned 8,799 acres across the foothills of the San Fernando Valley as well as the Santa Clarita Valley and the Los Angeles county mountains. The fire destroyed 19 residences and damaged 88 additional residences. One civilian death was reported (due to cardiac arrest) and eight firefighters were injured.
County of Los Angeles	11/8/2018	The Woolsey Fire	Burned a total of 96,949 acres in Los Angeles and Ventura counties including Thousand Oaks, Agoura Hills, Calabasas, the Santa Monica Mountains, Malibu, and West Hills. A total of 1,643 structures were destroyed and 3 people were killed.
County of Los Angeles	6/4/2018	The Stone Fire	Burned 1,352 acres in the mountains of Los Angeles County.

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

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

A: See **Probability of Future Events, Climate Change Considerations** below.

Probability of Future Events

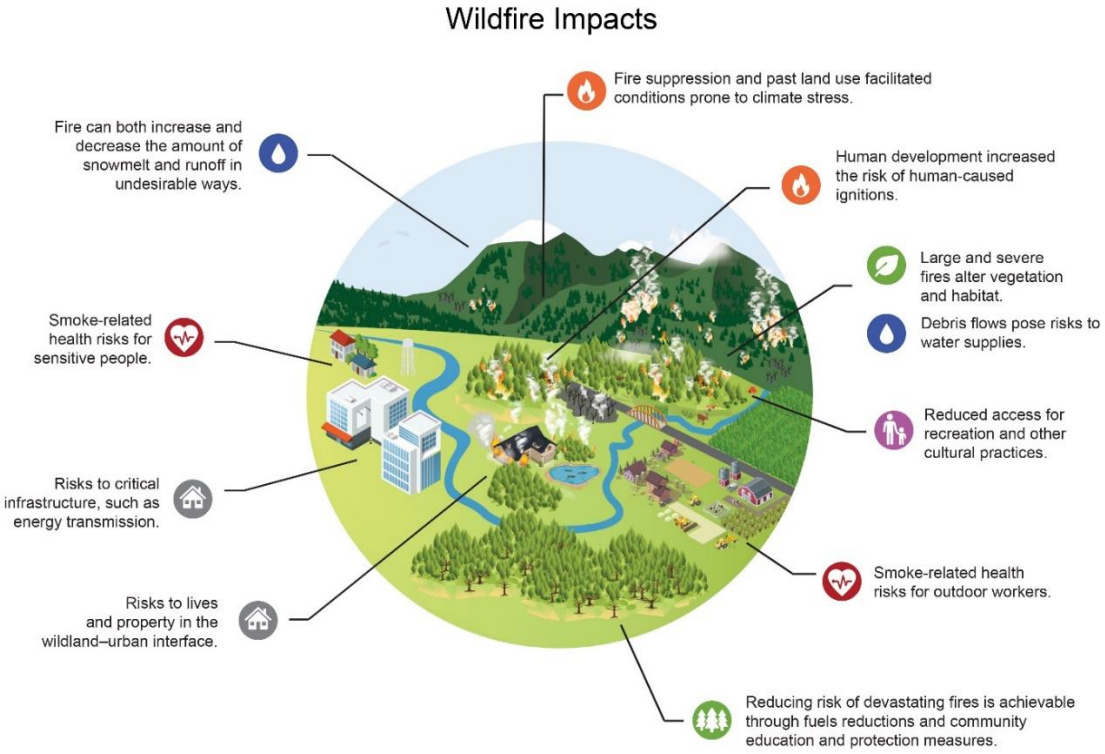
When conducting the risk assessment, the Planning Team determined that the probability of a catastrophic wildfire affecting Monterey Park is likely with an annual probability of occurrence being between 1 in 10 and 1 in 100 years.

Climate Change Considerations

According to the Fifth National Climate Assessment, climate change has produced warmer and drier conditions with prolonged droughts that stress forest vegetation, facilitating pest outbreaks and tree death, leading to the accumulation of surface fuel. Wildfires are moving up in elevation, due to warming temperatures, reduced snowpacks and summer precipitation, and overall drier conditions. Climate change has also increased vapor pressure deficit that dries fuels, altering fire behavior that results in large, hotter, and more severe fires. Consequently, the annual area burned and area burned by high-severity wildfires have increased in the West about eightfold since 1985. And while the annual area burned is on par with pre-European settlement, the very large, high-severity, and deadly and destructive wildfires result in significant socioecological and economic impacts. These trends are expected to continue at least to midcentury, when fuel availability is expected to become more limited in some western forests.

Climate change is leading to larger and more severe wildfires in the western United States, bringing acute and chronic impacts both near and far from the flames. These wildfires have significant public health, socioeconomic, and ecological implications for the Nation. The figure below illustrates the drivers of, impacts from, and solutions to wildfire across a range of socioecological contexts within and beyond the western states. Considering these helps improve understanding of how impacts are experienced and how to adapt.

Figure 6.1: Wildfire Impacts
Source: Fifth National Climate Assessment (2023)



Chapter 4: Vulnerability and Impacts

The vulnerability and impacts assessment process analyzes the potential harm of the prioritized hazard events discussed in Chapter 3: Risk Assessment.

Vulnerability and Impact Assessment Process

The vulnerability and impact assessment examines the potential harm that may result from a hazard event, without factoring in its likelihood. This means that equal attention is given to hazards regardless of their probability. The assessment evaluates three key aspects of each hazard on assets: the physical threat posed to facilities, the social threat to vulnerable populations, and the potential impact on other assets. The **FEMA Handbook** categorizes assets as follows:

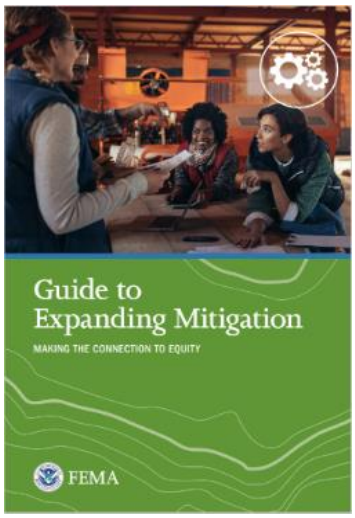
People
Structures
Economy
Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources
Activities Bringing Value to the Community

People

People are the community's most important asset. In the context of this discussion, people are defined as individuals who live and/or work in Monterey Park.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.
Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See **Vulnerability of People, Table 4.4** below.

Vulnerability of People

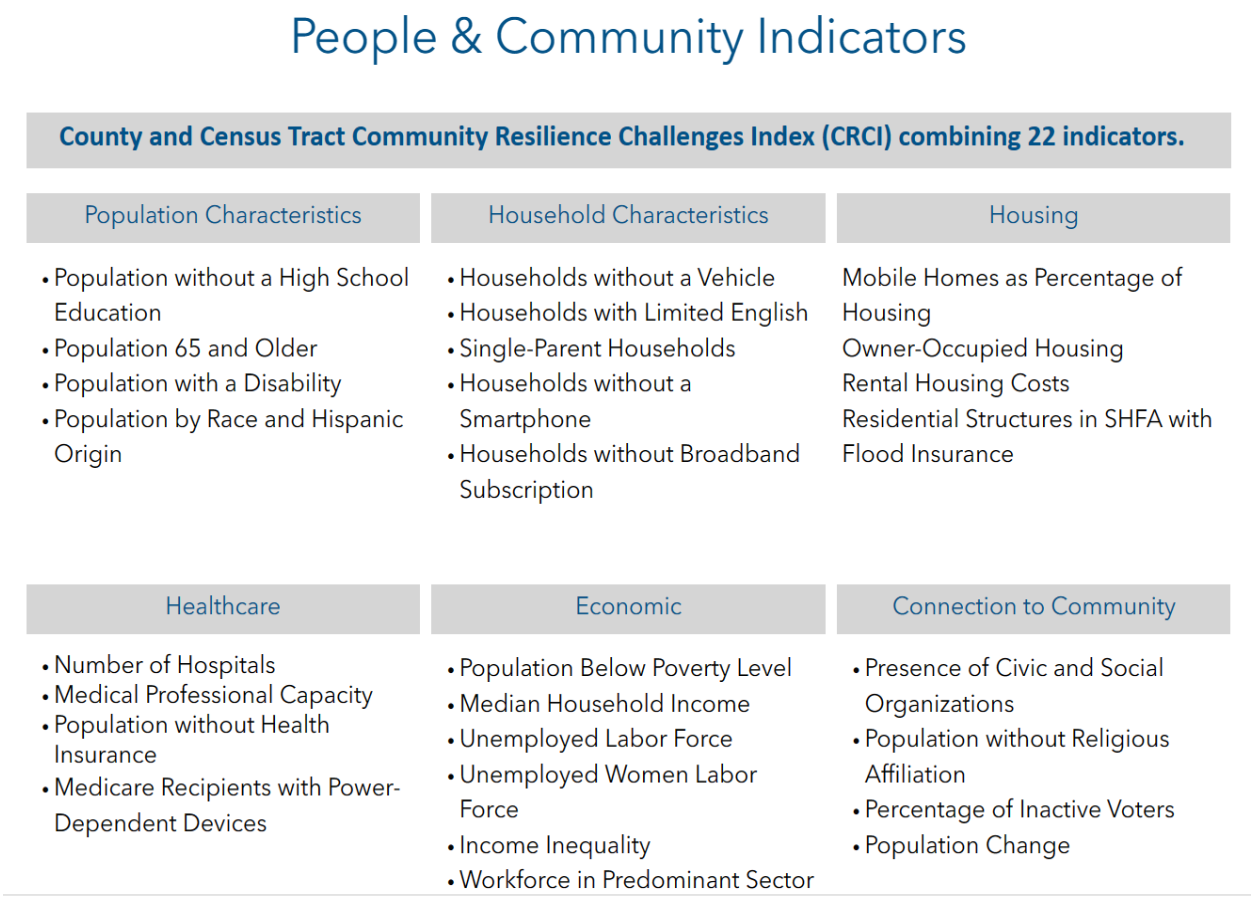


Disasters affect all populations; however, some populations are more adversely affected because of a higher level of social vulnerability. According to **The Guide to Expanding Mitigation – Making the Connection to Equity**, social vulnerability is defined in terms of the characteristics of a person or group that affect "their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from the impact" of a discrete and identifiable disaster in nature or society.

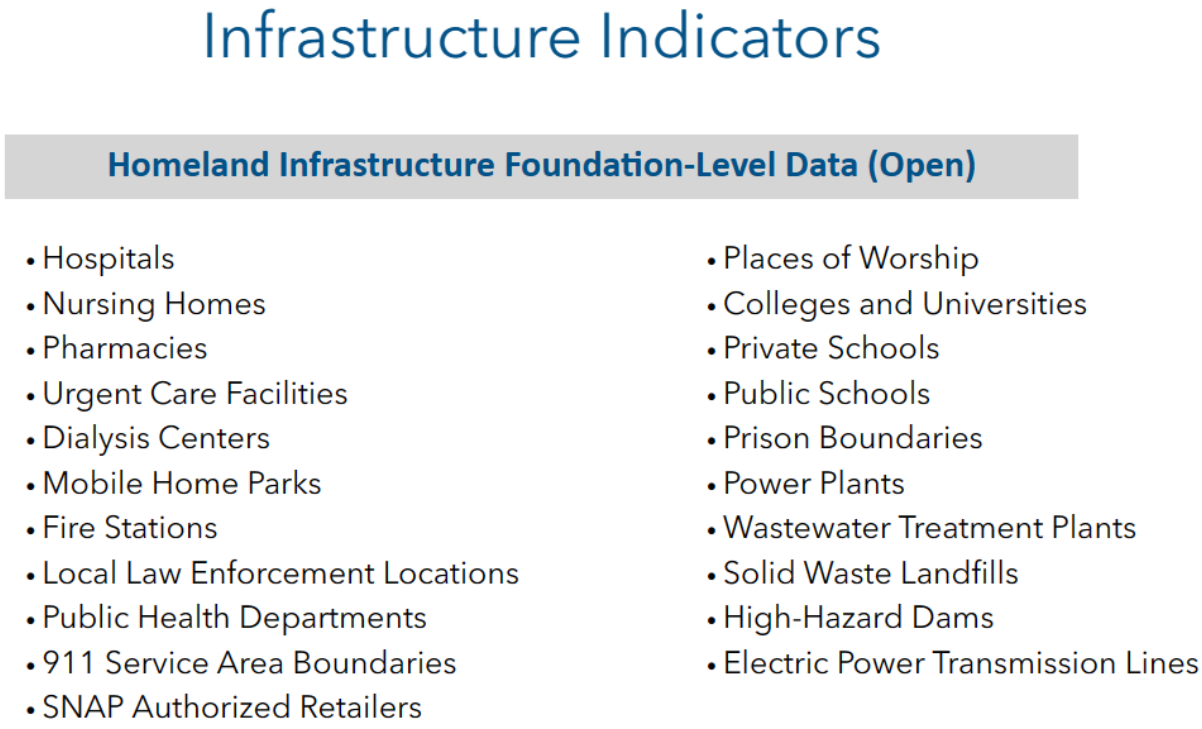
Using **FEMA's Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool** (RAPT), census tract data was used to understand what census tracts might be more vulnerable. Many of the maps in the People section were created using data provided by RAPT. RAPT is a free, publicly available geographic information systems (GIS) tool to help emergency managers and community partners of all GIS skill levels to visualize and assess potential challenges to community resilience. RAPT

includes over 100 pre-loaded data layers and the tool's functionality allows users to visualize combinations of these data layers for a specific location. One of the layers includes community demographics for counties, census tracts, and tribes drawn primarily from the U.S. Census Bureau. RAPT includes 27 demographic layers, including 22 community resilience challenges indicators identified from peer-reviewed research, and **FEMA's Community Resilience Challenges Index** (CRCI) for counties and census tracts, a composite value of all 22 community resilience challenges indicators. The graphics below outline the community resilience indicators.

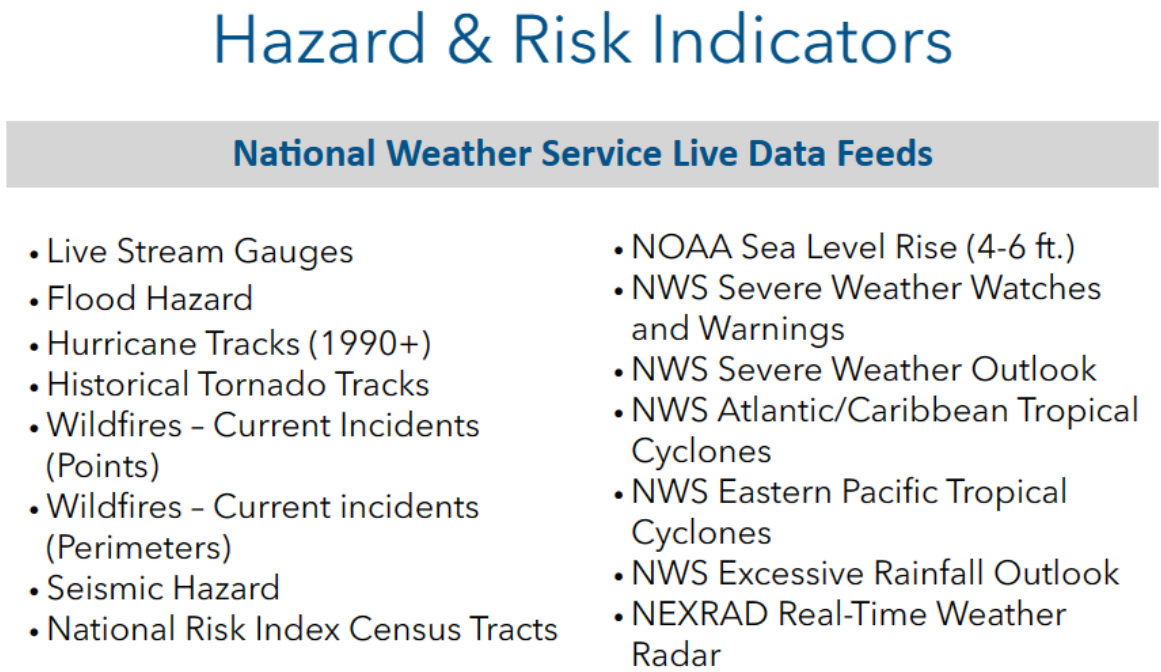
Graphic 4.1: RAPT People & Community Indicators
Source: FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT)



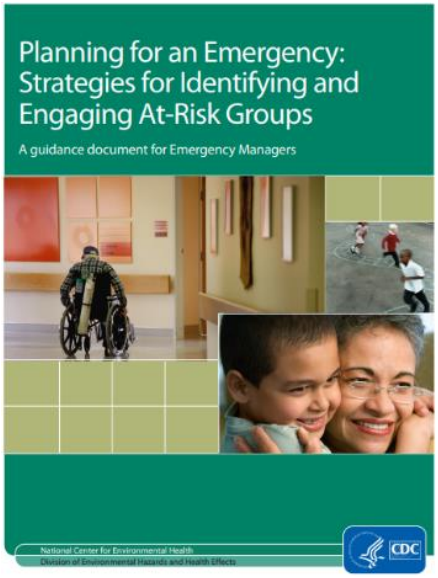
Graphic 4.2: RAPT Infrastructure Indicators
Source: FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT)



Graphic 4.3: RAPT Hazard and Risk Indicators
Source: FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT)



A person's vulnerability to disaster is influenced by many factors. According to **CDC's Planning for an Emergency: Strategies for Identifying and Engaging At-Risk Group**, the following six categories are among the most commonly accepted factors: socioeconomic status, age, gender, race and ethnicity, English language proficiency, and medical issues and disability. These categories were used to analyze the vulnerability of people in Monterey Park. The compounding effects of these factors will further impact an individual's ability to withstand the effects of disasters and other hazards.



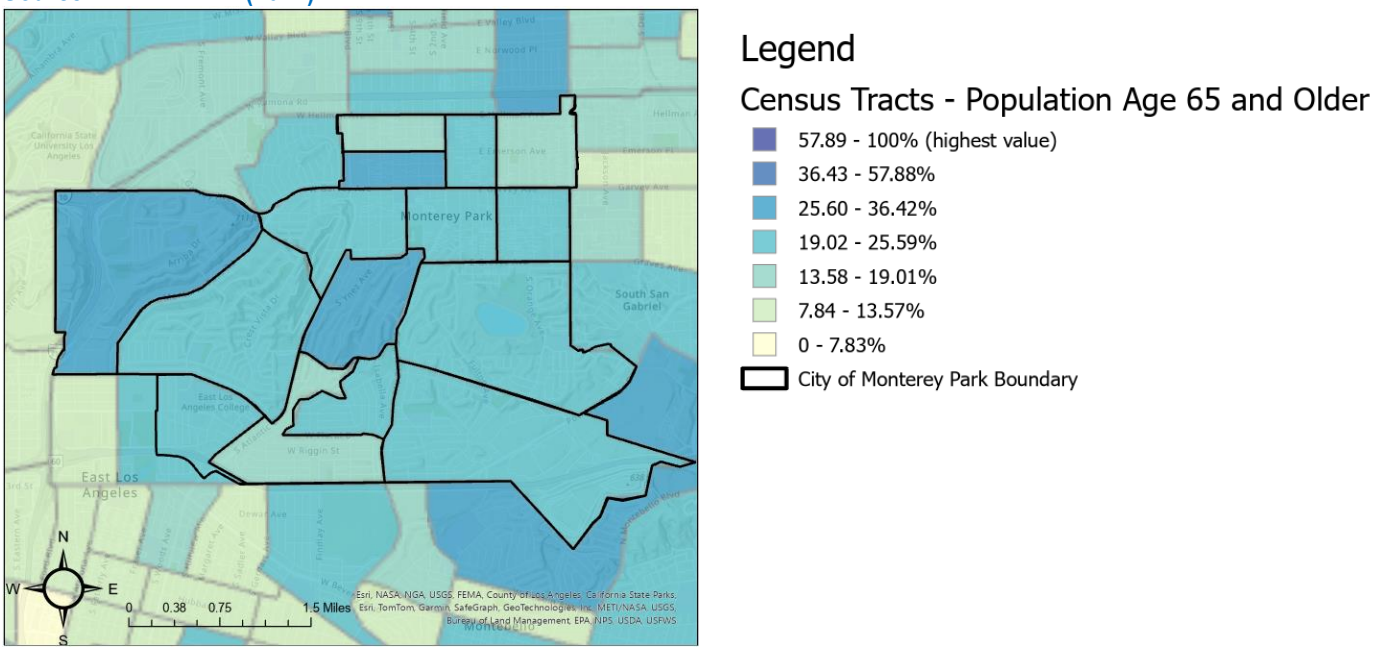
Below is an overview of the City of Monterey Park's population broken down by the six contributing factors of social vulnerability. Due to a limitation on data that is currently available it is not known exactly where in the city those who are more vulnerable may reside.

Age

The old and young are particularly vulnerable during disasters. Age can contribute to cognitive development, physical ability and mobility, socioeconomic stats, and access to resources that can help the individual prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters and other hazard events. For example, individuals 65 and older can have mobility challenges and other ailments that can prevent them from properly preparing for a disaster. At the same time, children are reliant on their parents or guardians to provide for them. Their ability to withstand a disaster is highly dependent on their parents or guardians. Children are more vulnerable to disasters when they are separated from their parents while at school or daycare.

According to the 2020 Census, there are 13,029 individuals over the age of 65 and 10,438 individuals under the age of 18 living in Monterey Park. **Map 4.1** depicts the population percentage of individuals over 65 in each census tract. The tracts with a darker blue represent a tract with a higher population of individuals over 65. The census tracts in the central and western boundaries of Monterey Park have a higher percentage of their population older than 65. Due to a limitation on data that is currently available it is not known where certain aged populations live. Working with local organizations that serve these populations can provide better insight into the exact needs of the community.

Map 4.1: Percentage of the Population Over 65 by Census Tract
Source: FEMA RAPT (2024)



Race and Ethnicity

According to **Planning for an Emergency: Strategies for Identifying and Engaging At-Risk Group,** "Race and ethnicity contribute to social vulnerabilities. Race and ethnicity are tied to issues of socioeconomic status. Social and economic marginalization contributes to the vulnerability of these groups"

Monterey Park is a diverse community characterized by a rich racial and ethnic profile. The largest group is Asian, primarily of Chinese descent, but the city also includes significant populations of Filipino, Vietnamese, Korean, and Indian residents. Hispanic or Latino individuals comprise a substantial portion of the population, with Mexican and Central American heritage being the most prominent. The White population, including both non-Hispanic and Hispanic individuals, along with smaller percentages of Black or African American residents and individuals from other racial and ethnic backgrounds, further contribute to the city's diversity.

Table 4.1: Monterey Park Population by Race/Ethnicity
Source: Esri Business Analyst

Population by Race	Total	
	Number	Percent
Total	61,096	100.0%
Population Reporting One Race	55,110	90.2%
White	5,134	8.4%
Black	411	0.7%
American Indian	525	0.9%
Asian	40,734	66.7%
Pacific Islander	56	0.1%
Some Other Race	8,250	13.5%
Population Reporting Two or More Races	5,986	9.8%

Gender

According to **Planning for an Emergency: Strategies for Identifying and Engaging At-Risk Group**, "gender does not necessarily indicate vulnerability or disadvantage. However, gender intersects with social patterns and inequalities can arise from gender differences. During a disaster, females might be more vulnerable because of differences in employment, lower income, and family responsibilities, as most single-parent households are single-mother families. However, females are a strong influence in mobilizing response to a warning. Females are also more likely to be effective risk communicators through being active participants in the community. They also might know more neighborhood information that can assist emergency managers. Although many families evacuate together, it is not uncommon for males to stay behind to guard the property or to continue working as the family provider. Males are also more likely to be risk takers and might not heed warnings."

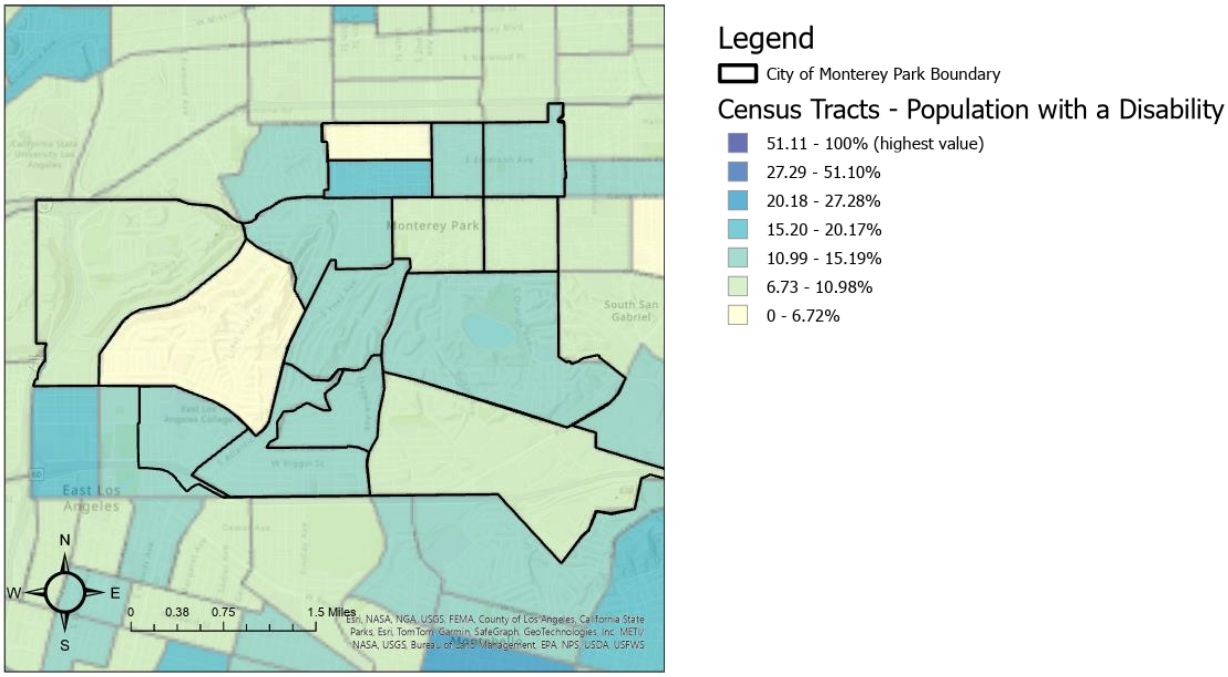
According to the 2020 Census, 52% of Monterey Park's population is female and 48% are male. The majority of the population are living in a married couple household with 48.5% of those married having children under the age of 18. A smaller portion of the population lives in a single parent household with children under 18. There are approximately 288 single dad households and 828 single mom households in Monterey Park.

Medical Issues and Disability

Individuals with disabilities are disproportionately affected by disasters. Individuals with disabilities have a higher rate of fatality, and exclusion during disasters. They also have greater challenges during recovery. Understanding the disability demographics of a community gives the community the opportunity to identify and plan for the access and functional needs their communities' members might need during a disaster.

With information provided by ESRI ArcGIS Business Analyst Tool, it was determined there are 4,884 households with at least 1 person with a disability. **Map 4.2** depicts the population percentage of individuals with at least one disability in each census tract. The tracts with a darker blue represent a tract with a higher population of individuals with a disability. Due to a limitation on data that is currently available it is not known the number of individuals in the community with a disability or what their limitation might be. Working with local organizations that serve these populations can provide better insight into the exact needs of the community.

Map 4.2: Percentage of the Population with a Disability
Source: FEMA RAPT (2024)



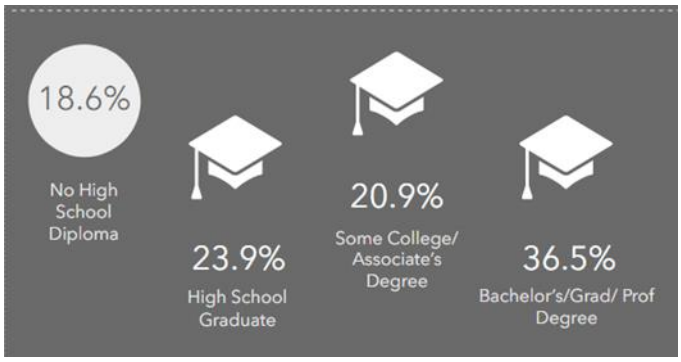
Socioeconomic Status

The ability for an individual to prepare for, mitigate against, respond to, and recover from disasters often depends on the availability of key resources. It is logical to assume that individuals with a higher socioeconomic status are in a better position to acquire key resources than individuals with a lower socioeconomic status. Factors that contribute to socioeconomic status include income, education, occupation, and housing. According to **Planning for an Emergency: Strategies for Identifying and Engaging At-Risk Group**, people with lower socioeconomic status more likely lack resources needed to follow emergency preparedness instructions. They might be unable to stockpile food, for example. They might be unwilling or unable to stay home from work and lose a day's pay or evacuate and leave their home during an emergency. By identifying at-risk groups ahead of time, you can plan more efficient evacuations and specifically target people who need transportation or special assistance (e.g., those without a vehicle).

The info graphics below show key indicators for socioeconomic status for the City of Monterey Park. The data in the sections below came from the ESRI ArcGIS Business Analyst Tool.

- Income: The average income for the City of Monterey Park is $76,130. Roughly 13% of households in Monterey Park are below poverty level.
- Education: Most of the residents of Monterey Park have at least a bachelor's degree. **Figure 4.1** provides a visualization of the highest level of education completed by residents of Monterey Park.

Figure 4.1: Monterey Park Residents' Highest Level of Education Completed
Source: ESRI Business Analyst



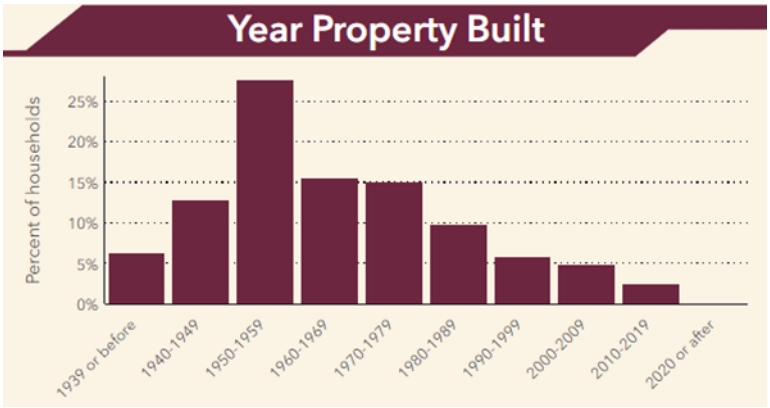
- Occupation: The majority of Monterey Park's residents work white collar jobs. **Table 4.2** provides a percentage breakdown of Monterey Park Residents' employment by occupation.

Table 4.2: Monterey Parks Residents' Employment by Occupation
Source: ESRI Business Analyst

2023 Employed Population 16+ by Occupation	
Total	26,897
White Collar	61.1%
Management/Business/Financial	15.7%
Professional	24.5%
Sales	9.4%
Administrative Support	11.5%
Services	21.4%
Blue Collar	17.5%
Farming/Forestry/Fishing	0.2%
Construction/Extraction	2.8%
Installation/Maintenance/Repair	1.6%
Production	5.1%
Transportation/Material Moving	7.8%

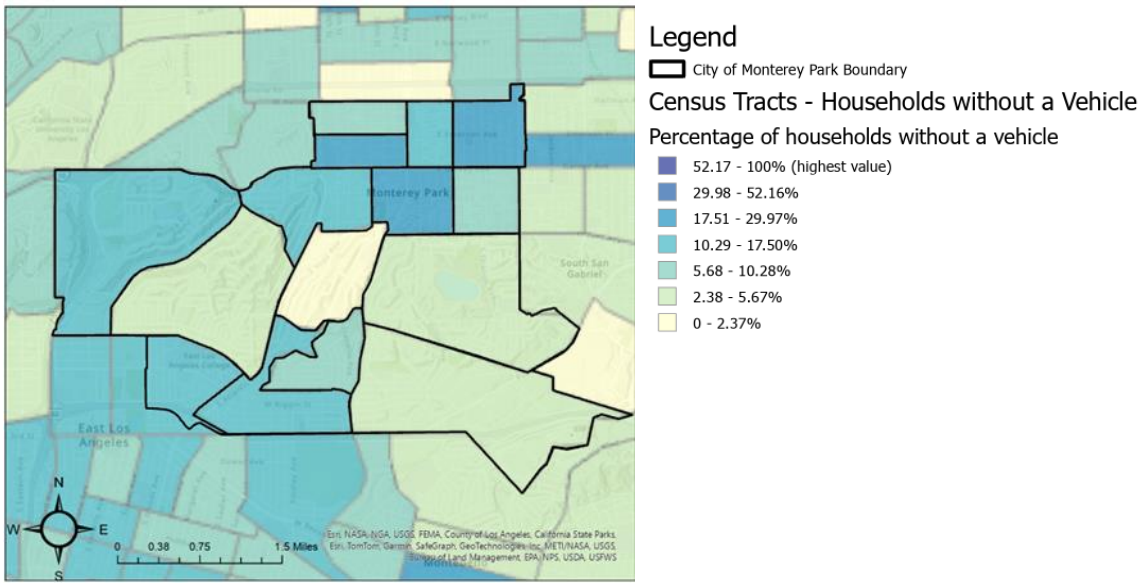
- Housing: The majority of the housing units are renter occupied (53%). Of the homes that are not rentals most are under mortgage/loan (29.9%). The remainder are owned free and clear (18%). The majority of the houses in Monterey Park were built between 1950 and 1959. **Graph 4.4** displays the percentage of households by decade of construction.

Graph 4.4: Houses Built in Monterey Park by Decade
Source: ESRI Business Analyst

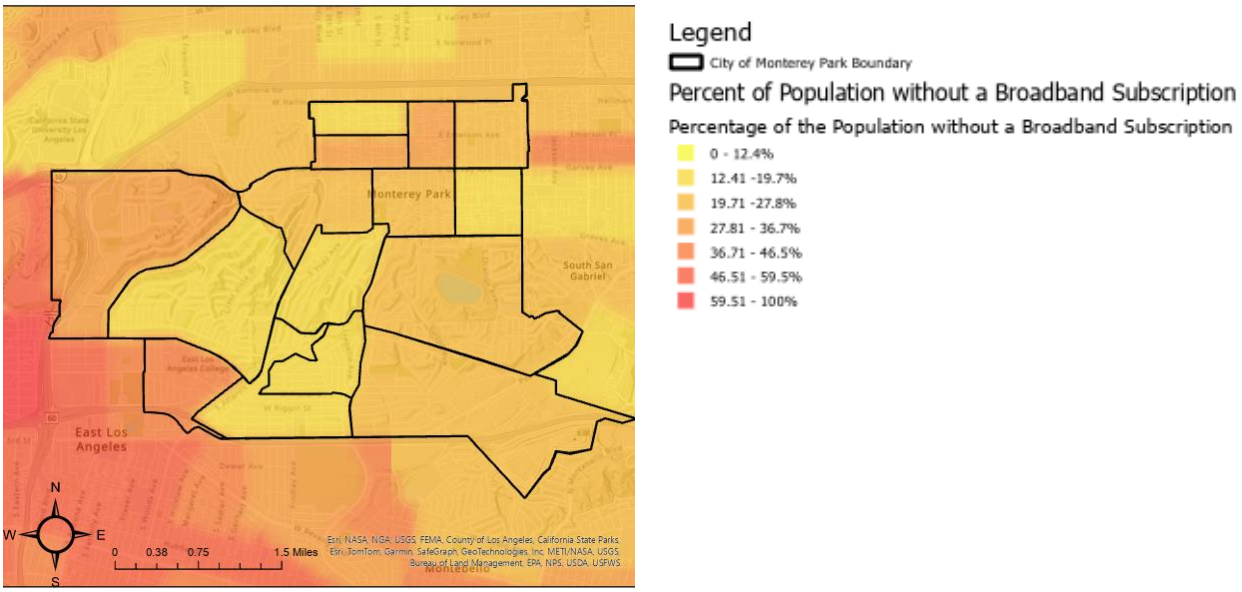


- **Other Factors:** There are other factors related to socioeconomic status that are important to take into account. **Map 4.3** breaks down the percentage of households without a vehicle by census tract. 6% of households do not have a vehicle. **Map 4.4** breaks down the percentage of households without a broadband subscription by census tract. 11% of households in Monterey Park do not have access to internet. Access to the internet and a vehicle will impact a person's ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.

Map 4.3: Percent of Households without a Vehicle
Source: FEMA RAPT (2024)



Map 4.4: Percentages of Population without a Broadband Subscription
Source: FEMA RAPT (2024)



English Language Proficiency

The ability to communicate with others during a disaster is imperative for residents to be able to take the necessary precautions related to the disaster. When individuals do not speak the language in which emergency information is presented, it can negatively influence the individual's ability to comprehend the situation and take appropriate action. According to data provided by the ESRI Business Analyst at Risk Population infographic roughly 8% of the population in Monterey Park speak a language other than English and do not speak English. **Table 4.3** shows the breakdown of language spoken by age group in Monterey Park. Asian-Pacific Island language and Spanish are the two most common language groups spoken in Monterey Park. Roughly 830 people speak Spanish and little to no English. Roughly 30 people speak an Asian-Pacific Island language and little to no English.

Table 4.3: Language Spoken in Monterey Park
Source: ESRI Business Analyst/ American Community Survey (2023)

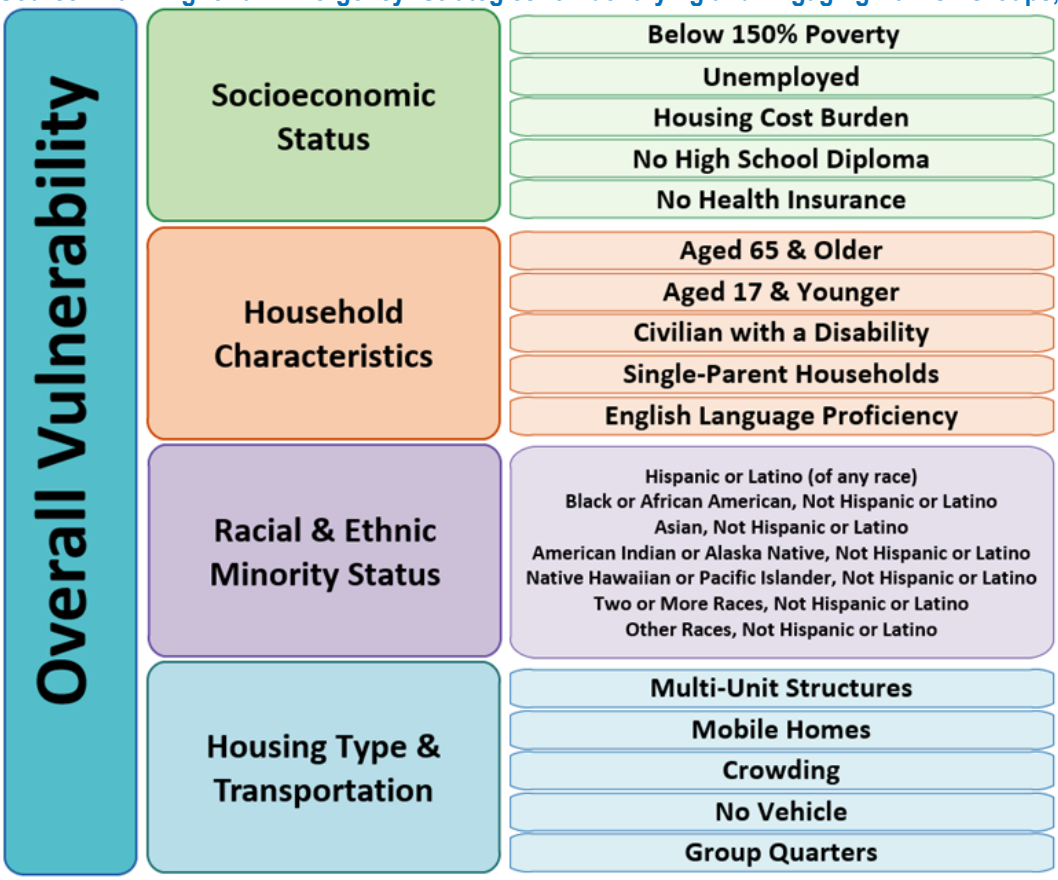
Language Spoken (ACS)	Age 5-17	18-64	Age 65+	Total
English Only	3,250	9,069	3,201	15,520
Spanish	1,445	7,398	1,795	10,638
Spanish & English Well	1,412	7,001	1,388	9,801
Spanish & English Not Well	33	292	346	671
Spanish & No English	0	105	61	166
Indo-European	203	488	203	894
Indo-European & English Well	203	477	183	863
Indo-European & English Not Well	0	11	20	31
Indo-European & No English	0	0	0	0
Asian-Pacific Island	3,044	20,094	8,058	31,196
Asian-Pacific Isl & English Well	2,554	11,813	3,179	17,546
Asian-Pacific Isl & English Not Well	481	5,769	2,237	8,487
Asian-Pacific Isl & No English	9	2,512	2,642	5,163
Other Language	81	203	19	303
Other Language & English Well	81	194	19	294
Other Language & English Not Well	0	9	0	9
Other Language & No English	0	0	0	0

Social Vulnerability Index

The Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) is a free, web-based tool developed at CDC by the Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry's Geospatial Research, Analysis and Services Program (GRASP). The SVI was designed to help emergency managers identify and map communities that will most likely need support before, during, and after a disaster. This tool allows you to visualize population-level social vulnerabilities to help emergency planners and responders better prepare for and respond to disasters.

The SVI uses U.S. Census and American Community Survey data to identify at-risk groups by ranking all U.S. census tracts by level of social vulnerability. Census tracts are subdivisions of counties for which the Census collects statistical data. The SVI ranks, at national-level or state-level, each tract on 16 social factors. The 16 social factors are outlined in **Figure 4.2**.

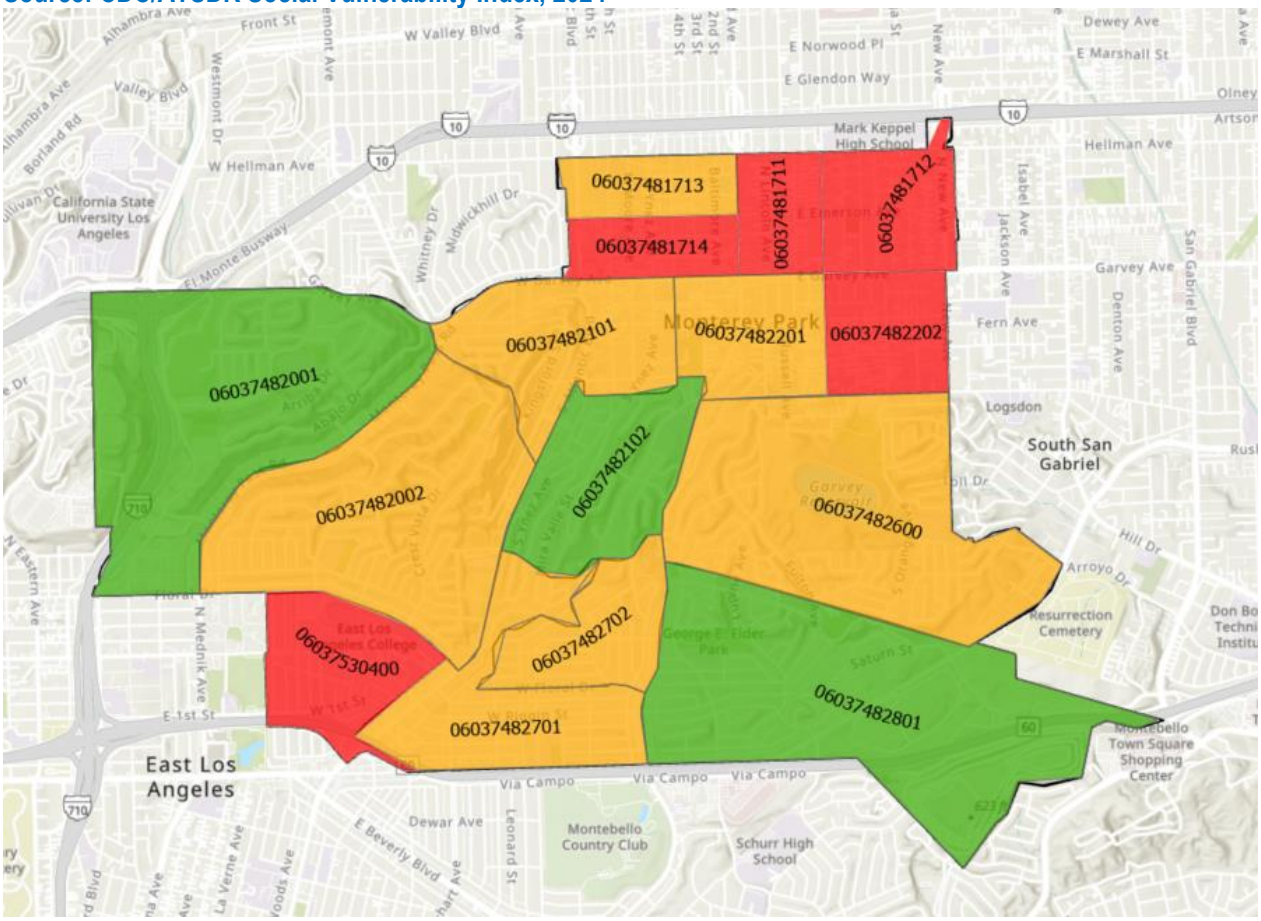
Figure 4.2: Social Vulnerability Index Themes and Social Factors
Source: Planning for an Emergency: Strategies forlidentifying and Engaging At-Risk Groups, CDC



Map 4.5 below depicts the overall vulnerability for the City of Monterey Park. The areas in red represent the census tracts with a higher social vulnerability index. An SVI of 0.75 or above is considered high. The following census tracts have a high SVI: 06037481714, 06037481711, 06037481712, 06037482202, and06037530400. These census tracts will be evaluated in the risk assessment to determine their exposure to the specific hazard.

Table 4.4 outlines the three census tracts that have a high SVI and the threat the census tract has to the different hazards identified by the planning team.

Map 4.5: Monterey Park Social Vulnerability Index Map
Source: CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index, 2024



Legend

Social Vulnerability Index

- Low-Medium SVI (50th Percentile)
- Medium-High (75th Percentile)
- High (Greater than the 75th Percentile)
- City of Monterey Park Boundary

Table 4.4: Hazard Vulnerability to People
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants)
(Note: "X" indicates affirmative, Census Tract with an asterisk indicates a tract with high SVI)

Census Tract in Monterey Park	Earthquake	Urban Flooding	Wildfire
06037481714*	X		
06037481713	X		
06037481711*	X		
06037481712*	X	X	
06037482001	X		
06037482101	X		
06037482201	X		X
06037482202*	X	X	
06037482002	X		X
06037482102	X		X
06037482600	X	X	
06037482400*	X	X	
06037482701	X	X	
06037482702	X		
06037482801	X	X	X

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

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See **Impact Profile of People** below.

Impact Profile of People

Earthquake

Monterey Park has a diverse population that includes several vulnerable groups, such as elderly residents, low-income families, non-English speakers, and disabled individuals. The elderly population in Monterey Park, many of whom may live alone or in care facilities, can be particularly vulnerable during emergencies due to mobility issues and potential isolation. Low-income families in the city may lack the resources to adequately prepare for or recover from a disaster, such as securing emergency supplies or making necessary housing repairs. Non-English speakers face language barriers that can impede their access to crucial information and services during an emergency. Additionally, individuals with physical, sensory, or cognitive disabilities face added challenges in evacuating and accessing emergency services.

In the event of an earthquake, these vulnerable populations in Monterey Park would face significant risks and challenges. Elderly residents may have difficulty evacuating quickly and could be living in older, less earthquake-resistant buildings. The disruption of healthcare services

could critically impact those with medical needs. Low-income families might struggle with the financial burden of property damage and loss of income if their workplaces are affected, with limited access to insurance and emergency funds exacerbating their vulnerability. Non-English speakers could be hindered by communication barriers that prevent them from receiving timely warnings and instructions, and they may also face difficulties in navigating relief services and understanding available resources. Disabled individuals may face increased risks due to mobility issues and the potential inaccessibility of emergency shelters and services.

Urban Flooding

Urban floods and dam inundation can have devastating impacts on Monterey Park's vulnerable populations, including the elderly, low-income families, non-English speakers, and individuals with disabilities. The elderly, many of whom live alone or in care facilities, may struggle to evacuate or access emergency services during floods, leading to heightened health risks. Low-income families, already facing financial constraints, may suffer property damage and loss of belongings, further destabilizing their situation. Non-English speakers may encounter difficulties understanding evacuation orders or accessing relief services due to language barriers. Individuals with disabilities may face challenges evacuating safely or finding accessible shelter, putting them at greater risk. The disruption of critical services, such as healthcare and transportation, can exacerbate these vulnerabilities, highlighting the need for targeted preparedness and response strategies to protect Monterey Park's vulnerable populations during urban floods.

Wildfire

Impacts from wildfires in or near Monterey Park can significantly affect vulnerable populations, including the elderly, low-income families, and individuals with health issues. Health risks from smoke inhalation can worsen existing conditions, while evacuation challenges disproportionately affect those without transportation or resources. Economic hardships arise from property loss and job disruption, complicating recovery efforts for low-income families. Additionally, limited access to timely information can hinder effective responses, and environmental hazards can threaten water supplies, impacting health further.

Structures

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.
Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii)) **A:** See **Vulnerability of Structures** and **Table 4.5** below.

Vulnerability of Structures

Structures include critical facilities, properties and structures that serve vital functions in government operations and the services offered to the community. These may include local government offices and yards, community centers, public safety buildings such as police and fire stations, schools, and other properties deemed essential for city operations. Additionally, some critical facilities may serve dual roles if designated as public assembly points during emergencies. While many critical facilities are owned by the city, certain ones, such as utilities and telecommunication infrastructure, may be privately owned and operated.

FEMA separates critical buildings and facilities into the five categories shown below based on their loss potential. All of the following elements are considered critical facilities:

Essential Facilities are essential to the health and welfare of the whole population and are especially important following hazard events. Essential facilities include hospitals and other medical facilities, police and fire stations, emergency operations centers and evacuation shelters, and schools.

Transportation Systems include airways – airports, heliports; highways – bridges, tunnels, roadbeds, overpasses, transfer centers; railways – trackage, tunnels, bridges, rail yards, depots; and waterways – canals, locks, seaports, ferries, harbors, drydocks, piers.

Lifeline Utility Systems such as potable water, wastewater, oil, natural gas, electric power and communication systems.

High Potential Loss Facilities are facilities that would have a high loss associated with them, such as nuclear power plants, dams, and military installations.

Hazardous Materials Facilities include facilities housing industrial/hazardous materials, such as corrosives, explosives, flammable materials, radioactive materials, and toxins.

The Planning Team identified twenty-two City-owned facilities as "critical". The Team also identified nine other facilities that are not owned by the city but are deemed critical. **Table 4.5** below illustrates the hazards with potential to impact critical facilities owned by or providing critical services to the City of Monterey Park.

Table 4.5: Hazard Vulnerability to Structures
(Source: Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)
(Note: "X" indicates affirmative)

Structures	Earthquake	Urban Flooding	Wildfire
City Hall and Police Department 320 W. Newmark Avenue # Staff: 179 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $16,515,706 Content Value: $2,198,934	X		
Emergency Operations Center – 911 Center 329 W. Newmark Avenue # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $494,421 Content Value: $81,274	X		

Structures	Earthquake	Urban Flooding	Wildfire
Fire Station #61 (Headquarters) 350 W. Newmark Avenue # Staff: 15 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $8,254,467 Content Value: $566,665	X		
Fire Station #62 2001 S. Garfield # Staff: 6 # Buildings:1 Building Value: $719,055 Content Value: $144,488	X	X	
Fire Station #63 704 Monterey Pass Road # Staff: 3 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $995,615 Content Value: $149,003	X		X
Library 318 S. Ramona Avenue # Staff: 26 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $14,103,427 Content Value: $5,478,144	X		
City Yard 751 S. Alhambra Avenue # Staff: 8 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $1,739,505 Content Value: $231,407	X		X
Langley Senior Citizen Center (Shelter) 400 W. Emerson Avenue # Staff: 15 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $7,016,720 Content Value: $458,299	X		
Barnes Park - Gymnasium (Shelter) 350 S. McPherrin Avenue # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $3,694,615 Content Value: $176,095	X		
George Elders Park – Community Center (Shelter) 1950 Wilcox Avenue # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $2,832,199 Content Value: $195,285	X	X	

Structures	Earthquake	Urban Flooding	Wildfire
Water Storage Reservoir 1A 750 S. Russell, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $2,629,012 Content Value: $0	X		
Water Storage Reservoir 2A 750 S. Russell, Monterey Park # Staff:0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $2,385,188 Content Value: $0	X		
Water Storage Reservoir 3 1001 Bradshawe Place, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $1,526,158 Content Value: $0	X		
Water Storage Reservoir 3A 1001 Bradshawe Place, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $1,539,705 Content Value: $0	X		
Water Storage Reservoir 4 746 Ridgecrest Street, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $1,483,264 Content Value: $0	X		
Water Storage Reservoir 5 1980 Clover Drive, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $1,929,146 Content Value: $0	X		
Water Storage Reservoir 5A 1980 Clover Drive, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings:1 Building Value: $1,929,146 Content Value: $0	X		
Water Storage Reservoir 6 1140 Highland Drive, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $1,184,128 Content Value: $0	X		

Structures	Earthquake	Urban Flooding	Wildfire
Water Storage Reservoir 6A 1140 Highland Drive, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $1,184,128 Content Value: $0	X		
Water Storage Reservoir 7 1320 Sombrero Drive, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $1,731,603 Content Value: $0	X		
Water Storage Reservoir 8 2167 Arriba Drive, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: $1,900,926 Content Value: $0	X		

Based on available data provided by the city, there is a minimum of $85,467,728 worth of city owned property and contents that were analyzed. The total potential loss value of all City-owned and non-City-owned assets is much higher but is unknown due to data limitations.

The possibility that all facilities will be completely damaged simultaneously is extremely rare. Most of the impacts of the hazards that were analyzed are anticipated to be isolated to certain locations. To better understand the magnitude of impacts, this plan identifies representative percentages of potential impact based on the total valuation of city assets. For planning purposes, we identified different tiers of impact that could occur. It is reasonable to assume that impacts would not exceed 50% of the total asset value city-wide during a single event. The following are parameters to help understand how much a proposed investment/improvement compares to the existing assets within the city:

- 1% Impact – $854,677.28
- 5% Impact – $4,273,386.40
- 10% Impact – $8,546,772.80
- 20% Impact – $17,093,545.60
- 50% Impact – $42,733.864.00

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.
Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)) **A:** See **Impact Profile of Structures** below.

Impact Profile of Structures

Earthquake

Structures include physical buildings, lifelines, and critical infrastructure in a community. All properties and occupants in Monterey Park can be either directly impacted or affected by earthquakes. It is estimated more than a third of the planning area's building stock was built prior to 1975, when seismic provisions became uniformly applied through building code applications. These buildings are at a higher risk of damage from earthquakes. Due to limitations in current modeling abilities, the risk to critical facilities in the planning area from the earthquake hazard is likely understated. A more thorough review of the age of critical facilities, codes they were built to, and location on liquefiable soils should be conducted. Damage to transportation systems in the planning area after an earthquake has the potential to significantly disrupt response and recovery efforts and lead to isolation of populations. Additionally, seismic events can damage communication systems, complicating efforts to coordinate response to the event. Many structures may need seismic retrofits in order to withstand a moderate earthquake. Residential retrofit programs, such as Earthquake Brace+Bolt, may be able to assist in the costs of these efforts.

The City-owned critical facilities include 22 buildings with property and contents valued at $85,467,728 based on estimates in 2023. The severe ground shaking and soil liquefaction will result in significant damage or total destruction of these facilities and can be catastrophic for the City of Monterey Park.

Urban Flood

All properties and occupants in Monterey Park can be directly impacted or affected by urban flooding. Structures in the planning area built before any regulations existed on floodplain development may be particularly vulnerable to some level of flood hazard. The risk associated with the flood hazard overlaps the risk associated with other hazards such as earthquake, landslide, and severe weather. None of the city-owned facilities are vulnerable to urban flooding. However, historically, the majority of urban flooding has impacted properties near large intersections and freeway underpasses. Clearly, this type of flooding has its greatest impact on transportation.

Existing infrastructure protects Monterey Park from traditional floodplain flooding, however excessive rain and blocked or insufficient storm drains can result in increasing the extent of urban flooding while resulting in damage to buildings and infrastructure. Structures can also be damaged from trees falling as a result of water-saturated soil. In the event of electrical power outages, related interruptions can cause major problems throughout the community. Also, loss of power is a common precursor to closure of schools. The city may need to activate crews to reroute traffic or even close access to impacted properties.

Wildfire

Monterey Park is particularly vulnerable to wildfires due to its proximity to hills with dry vegetation and its exposure to strong Santa Ana winds that can rapidly spread flames and embers. Although the city itself is highly urbanized and not directly within a wildland-urban interface, its location makes it susceptible to ember showers from fires in nearby areas. Prolonged drought and climate change further exacerbate this risk by creating drier, more flammable conditions. These factors highlight the need for proactive fire prevention measures, like fire-resistant landscaping and public awareness, to help protect Monterey Park's residents and infrastructure.

While all of the critical facilities in Monterey Park could be indirectly impacted by wildfires, two facilities were found to be vulnerable to direct impacts from wildfires. The city-owned critical facilities include 2 buildings with property and contents valued at $3,115,530 based on estimates in 2023.

Economy

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.
Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See **Vulnerability to Economy** and **Table 4.6** below.

Vulnerability to Economy

Monterey Park has several assets that have an important impact on the city's economy. Several of these economic assets overlap with the assets outlined in **Structure**s as they are community lifelines. These assets include major employers and any impact from hazards has the potential of causing debilitating consequences to the local economy. These assets include Garfield Medical Center, Southern California Gas Company, Costco, Monterey Park Hospital, Home Depot, Ralphs Grocery Co., First Data Remitco, LLC, Carmichael International Service, Behavior Respite in Action, Inc., Heritage Manor Healthcare, Camino Real Chevrolet, Monterey Park Convalescent Hospital Inc., La Colonial Tortilla Productions Inc., Network Medical Management Inc., and Great Wall Supermarket.

Table 4.6: Hazard Vulnerability to Economic Assets
(Source: City of Monterey Park Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)
(Note: "X" indicates affirmative, asterisk indicates asset is included as a Structure as well)

Economic Assets	Earthquake	Urban Flooding	Wildfire
Garfield Medical Center 525 N Garfield Avenue	X		
Southern California Gas Company	X		
Costco Wholesale 2000 Market Place Drive	X	X	X

Economic Assets	Earthquake	Urban Flooding	Wildfire
Monterey Park Hospital 900 S Atlantic Boulevard	X		X
Home Depot 3500 Market Place Drive	X	X	X
Ralphs Grocery Company 330 N Atlantic Boulevard 2230 S Atlantic Boulevard	X	X	
First Data Remitco, LLC 2525 Corporate Place, Suite 250	X		
Carmichael International Service 1200 Corporate Center Drive #200	X		
Behavior Respite in Action, Inc. 428 S Atlantic Boulevard, Suite 300	X		
Heritage Manor Healthcare 610 N Garfield Avenue	X		
Camino Real Chevrolet 2401 S Atlantic Boulevard	X	X	
Monterey Park Convalescent Hospital, Inc, 416 N Garfield Avenue	X		
La Colonial Tortilla Productions Inc 543 Monterey Pass Road	X		
Network Medical Management Inc 568 W Garvey Avenue	X		
Great Wall Supermarket 421 N Atlantic Boulevard	X		

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

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

A: See **Impact Profile of Economy** below.

Impact Profile of Economy

Garfield Medical Center

Garfield Medical Center is a hospital located in Monterey Park providing a range of healthcare services primarily to residents of the San Gabriel Valley and nearby communities. It is a full-service medical facility offering general medical and surgical care, emergency services, maternity and neonatal care, cardiology, orthopedic services, and a variety of specialized treatments. The hospital has served the area for several decades, focusing on culturally diverse patient populations, including a large number of Asian-American residents. Garfield Medical Center is part of AHMC Healthcare Inc., a network of hospitals that aims to deliver comprehensive and culturally sensitive healthcare. The facility emphasizes community-centered care, often with multilingual staff and culturally relevant services to better serve the local population.

- **Earthquake:** Medical centers are vulnerable to earthquakes due to structural and operational complexities that are critical for patient care and emergency response. Older buildings may lack modern seismic reinforcements, making them susceptible to damage that could disrupt operations. Essential systems and sensitive equipment, such as power, water, and life-support machines, are at risk of failure during a quake, while unsecured items like shelves or medical devices may become hazards. Following an earthquake, medical centers often face a surge in patient demand, which can strain resources and staff, especially if parts of the facility are compromised. Accessibility challenges due to damaged transportation routes can further complicate emergency response. To address these risks, hospitals must adopt preparedness measures, such as retrofitting structures, securing equipment, and implementing emergency plans to maintain functionality and patient safety.
- **Urban Flooding:** While Garfield Medical Center is not in a flood prone area, urban flooding can impact patient care. The indirect impact of an urban flood on a medical center extends beyond immediate structural damage, affecting patient care, staff capacity, and supply chains. Even if the medical center itself remains operational, the surrounding community's infrastructure - such as roads, bridges, and utilities - may be disrupted, impeding staff from reaching the facility and delaying the delivery of essential supplies like medications, medical equipment, and food. Additionally, an urban flood typically leads to an influx of flood-related injuries and illnesses, which can strain the medical center's resources and overwhelm emergency and intensive care units. Public health risks, such as waterborne diseases and mold exposure, may increase in the aftermath, bringing even more patients to the hospital. Furthermore, extended disruptions to power, water, and sanitation services in the broader area can hinder the hospital's capacity to provide clean, safe environments for care, while placing additional stress on both staff and patients. These indirect impacts make flood preparedness and community resilience planning critical for medical centers in urban areas.
- **Wildfire:** While Garfield Medical Center is not in a designated fire hazard area wildfires can have an indirect impact on hospital operations. The indirect impact of a wildfire on a medical center can be profound, even if the facility itself is not directly affected by flames. Smoke and poor air quality from nearby fires pose serious respiratory risks to patients, particularly those with preexisting conditions like asthma, COPD, or cardiovascular issues. This can result in a surge of patients needing emergency care, putting strain on hospital resources and staff. Additionally, road closures and evacuation orders may hinder staff from reaching the hospital and disrupt supply chains for essential medical supplies, medications, and oxygen. Wildfires can also lead to power outages or strain local utility services, jeopardizing the medical center's power, water, and air filtration systems, which are critical for maintaining clean and safe environments. Prolonged exposure to smoke and other stressors from wildfires can also impact the mental health of patients and staff, requiring additional resources and support. Indirectly, a wildfire can therefore lead to resource scarcity, operational challenges, and heightened patient needs, emphasizing the importance of resilience planning and backup systems for healthcare facilities in wildfire-prone areas.

Costco

The Costco in Monterey Park is a membership-based warehouse store that serves residents of Monterey Park and surrounding areas in the San Gabriel Valley. Like other Costco locations, it offers a wide variety of products, including groceries, electronics, clothing, furniture, and home goods, typically sold in bulk at discounted prices. The Monterey Park Costco also features a popular food court, pharmacy, optical services, and a gas station, allowing members to take advantage of one-stop shopping and savings on fuel.

- **Earthquake:** Costco plays a crucial role in providing a wide variety of products, including groceries, electronics, clothing, furniture, and home goods to the community. Earthquake damage could result in the loss of inventory, structural damage to buildings, and potential safety hazards for both employees and customers. The stores might also face supply chain disruptions, affecting their ability to restock essential items quickly. Even if the stores remained operational, the economic impacts of the earthquake could lead to a decrease in consumer spending, impacting the revenue of these stores. Damage to the store and inventory might also delay recovery efforts as home repair items will not be readily available after an earthquake.

- **Urban Flooding:** Flooding could damage inventory, infrastructure, and equipment, leading to temporary store closures. Damage to the store and inventory might also delay recovery efforts as home repair items will not be readily available after a flood. Access to stores might be hindered by flooded roads, affecting both customers and supply chains. Even if the stores remained operational, the economic impacts of urban flooding could lead to a decrease in consumer spending, impacting the revenue of these stores.

- **Wildfire:** The indirect impact of a wildfire on a Costco location can affect operations, supply chains, customer access, and employee safety. Smoke and poor air quality may deter customers from visiting the store, while those who do come may seek specific emergency supplies, such as water, air filters, masks, and non-perishable foods, leading to stock shortages and increased demand in certain areas. Transportation disruptions from road closures or evacuations can delay shipments, limiting inventory and potentially reducing product variety. Additionally, the store's employees may face challenges reaching work due to evacuations or hazardous travel conditions, leading to staffing shortages that can impact customer service and store operations. Prolonged exposure to smoke could also create an unhealthy environment within the store, potentially requiring additional air filtration or ventilation measures. Even if the store is not directly threatened by flames, these indirect impacts from wildfires can disrupt business continuity and strain resources as Costco strives to meet customer needs during a crisis.

Monterey Park Hospital

Monterey Park Hospital is a community hospital located in Monterey Park. It provides healthcare services primarily to residents in the San Gabriel Valley and nearby regions. This facility offers a variety of medical services, including emergency care, surgical services, intensive care, diagnostic imaging, and maternity care. Monterey Park Hospital is known for its emphasis on providing accessible, culturally sensitive care, as it serves a diverse patient population, including a large number of Asian-American residents in the area. The hospital is relatively small compared to larger metropolitan medical centers, but it provides high-quality, patient-centered care with multilingual staff to better support the needs of the community. Services at Monterey Park Hospital also include specialties like cardiology, gastroenterology, orthopedics, and pediatrics.

With a focus on being a dependable healthcare resource, the hospital strives to meet the needs of its community with compassion and personalized care.

- **Earthquake:** Medical centers are vulnerable to earthquakes due to structural and operational complexities that are critical for patient care and emergency response. Older buildings may lack modern seismic reinforcements, making them susceptible to damage that could disrupt operations. Essential systems and sensitive equipment, such as power, water, and life-support machines, are at risk of failure during a quake, while unsecured items like shelves or medical devices may become hazards. Following an earthquake, medical centers often face a surge in patient demand, which can strain resources and staff, especially if parts of the facility are compromised. Accessibility challenges due to damaged transportation routes can further complicate emergency response. To address these risks, hospitals must adopt preparedness measures, such as retrofitting structures, securing equipment, and implementing emergency plans to maintain functionality and patient safety.

- **Urban Flood:** While Monterey Park Hospital is not in a flood prone area, urban flooding can impact patient care. The indirect impact of an urban flood on a medical center extends beyond immediate structural damage, affecting patient care, staff capacity, and supply chains. Even if the medical center itself remains operational, the surrounding community's infrastructure - such as roads, bridges, and utilities - may be disrupted, impeding staff from reaching the facility and delaying the delivery of essential supplies like medications, medical equipment, and food. Additionally, an urban flood typically leads to an influx of flood-related injuries and illnesses, which can strain the medical center's resources and overwhelm emergency and intensive care units. Public health risks, such as waterborne diseases and mold exposure, may increase in the aftermath, bringing even more patients to the hospital. Furthermore, extended disruptions to power, water, and sanitation services in the broader area can hinder the hospital's capacity to provide clean, safe environments for care, while placing additional stress on both staff and patients. These indirect impacts make flood preparedness and community resilience planning critical for medical centers in urban areas.

- **Wildfire:** While Monterey Park Hospital is not in a designated fire hazard area wildfires can have an indirect impact on hospital operations. The indirect impact of a wildfire on a medical center can be profound, even if the facility itself is not directly affected by flames. Smoke and poor air quality from nearby fires pose serious respiratory risks to patients, particularly those with preexisting conditions like asthma, COPD, or cardiovascular issues. This can result in a surge of patients needing emergency care, putting strain on hospital resources and staff. Additionally, road closures and evacuation orders may hinder staff from reaching the hospital and disrupt supply chains for essential medical supplies, medications, and oxygen. Wildfires can also lead to power outages or strain local utility services, jeopardizing the medical center's power, water, and air filtration systems, which are critical for maintaining clean and safe environments. Prolonged exposure to smoke and other stressors from wildfires can also impact the mental health of patients and staff, requiring additional resources and support. Indirectly, a wildfire can therefore lead to resource scarcity, operational challenges, and heightened patient needs, emphasizing the importance of resilience planning and backup systems for healthcare facilities in wildfire-prone areas.

Home Depot

The Home Depot in Monterey Park is a large home improvement retail store that serves the community by offering a broad selection of products for DIY projects, construction, renovation, and home maintenance. Located conveniently off the Pomona Freeway (60), this Home Depot is frequented by homeowners, contractors, and businesses in the San Gabriel Valley and nearby areas. Locations offer fresh produce, meats, dairy, frozen foods, and pantry staples, along with a variety of organic and specialty products. The store also includes sections for bakery goods, deli items, and prepared foods, making it a convenient spot for both daily shopping and quick meals.

- **Earthquake:** Home Depot plays a crucial role in providing tools, appliances, and other home building materials to the community. Earthquake damage could result in the loss of inventory, structural damage to buildings, and potential safety hazards for both employees and customers. The stores might also face supply chain disruptions, affecting their ability to restock essential items quickly. Even if the stores remained operational, the economic impacts of the earthquake could lead to a decrease in consumer spending, impacting the revenue of these stores. Damage to the store and inventory might also delay recovery efforts as home repair items will not be readily available after an earthquake.

- **Urban Flooding:** Flooding could damage inventory, infrastructure, and equipment, leading to temporary store closures. Damage to the store and inventory might also delay recovery efforts as home repair items will not be readily available after a flood. Access to stores might be hindered by flooded roads, affecting both customers and supply chains. Even if the stores remained operational, the economic impacts of urban flooding could lead to a decrease in consumer spending, impacting the revenue of these stores.

- **Wildfire:** Although the Home Depot is not situated in a designated fire hazard area, they remain vulnerable to poor air quality from nearby wildfires. This can pose health risks to employees and customers leading to staff calling out of work or shopper limiting their shopping activities.

Ralphs Grocery Company

Ralphs Grocery Company maintains two supermarkets in Monterey Park that serve the local community with a wide selection of groceries, household items, and essentials. Locations offer fresh produce, meats, dairy, frozen foods, and pantry staples, along with a variety of organic and specialty products. The store also includes sections for bakery goods, deli items, and prepared foods, making it a convenient spot for both daily shopping and quick meals. This Ralphs is conveniently situated within a shopping center, making it easily accessible to Monterey Park residents and neighboring areas. It has a diverse range of international foods, reflecting the multicultural demographics of Monterey Park and catering to the culinary preferences of the community, which includes a large Asian-American population.

- **Earthquake:** An earthquake can significantly impact a Ralphs grocery store by disrupting both its physical operations and supply chain. Structural damage to the building, such as cracked walls, ceiling collapses, or broken windows, can make the store unsafe and lead to temporary or extended closures. Inside the store, shelves and displays may tip over, causing products to fall, break, or spill, creating hazards for both customers and employees and resulting in significant product loss. Essential systems like electricity, refrigeration, and water may also be compromised, affecting perishable goods and food safety, which could lead to further waste and health risks. Moreover, an

earthquake often causes road and infrastructure damage, which can delay or halt delivery trucks, limiting the store's ability to restock essential items like bottled water, non-perishables, and other emergency supplies that are in high demand after a disaster. Employees may struggle to reach work due to damaged transportation routes or personal impacts from the earthquake, leading to staffing shortages. These combined factors - damage, limited inventory, and potential closure - can severely disrupt Ralphs' ability to serve the community, especially when people are reliant on local grocery stores for emergency supplies and basic needs post-disaster.

- **Urban Flooding:** An urban flood can have a serious impact on a Ralphs grocery store by affecting both its operations and its ability to meet community needs. Floodwaters can damage the store's infrastructure, inundating floors, shelves, and refrigerated areas, leading to significant product loss, especially in perishable items. Essential systems such as refrigeration, electrical wiring, and plumbing may be compromised, risking food safety and potentially requiring a temporary closure until repairs are made. Furthermore, standing water or contaminated floodwaters pose health risks, requiring extensive cleanup and sanitation to ensure a safe shopping environment. Access to the store may also be limited if surrounding roads and parking lots are flooded, making it difficult for customers and delivery trucks to reach the location. This can delay inventory restocking, limiting essential supplies like bottled water, canned goods, and cleaning products that are especially in demand during flood events. Additionally, employees may face challenges in commuting to work due to flooded streets or personal impacts from the disaster, potentially resulting in staffing shortages. Altogether, an urban flood can disrupt Ralphs' ability to provide food and supplies to the community when they are most needed, underscoring the importance of flood preparedness and response planning for grocery stores in urban areas.

- **Wildfire:** Although the Ralphs Grocery is not situated in a designated fire hazard area, they remain vulnerable indirect impacts from nearby wildfires. The indirect impact of a wildfire on a Ralphs grocery store can disrupt operations, affect inventory, and challenge customer access, even if the store is not directly threatened by flames. Smoke and poor air quality may lead to a surge in demand for emergency supplies like bottled water, masks, air purifiers, and non-perishable foods, resulting in rapid stock depletion. Road closures and evacuation orders can delay shipments, limiting the availability of essential products and creating gaps in inventory. Additionally, employees may face challenges in commuting due to evacuation orders, hazardous road conditions, or personal safety concerns, which could lead to staffing shortages and impact customer service. Power outages, which are common during wildfires, could disrupt refrigeration and other critical systems within the store, potentially leading to food spoilage and loss of perishable goods. Moreover, poor air quality can affect both customers and employees in-store, potentially requiring Ralphs to take extra health precautions, such as improved ventilation or masks for staff. These indirect effects of wildfires can strain Ralphs' ability to maintain operations and meet heightened customer needs, especially when residents rely heavily on local grocery stores for supplies during a crisis.

Carmichael International Services

Carmichael International Service in Monterey Park is a specialized customs brokerage and international logistics company. It provides a range of services that facilitate the import and export process for businesses, ensuring efficient handling of goods through customs and compliance with international trade regulations. As part of the Carmichael International network, this location serves the diverse business community in the Los Angeles area, especially companies involved in global trade.

- **Earthquake:** An earthquake can significantly impact Carmichael International Services, a customs brokerage and logistics company, by disrupting operations, infrastructure, and critical supply chains. Structural damage to the office building could make it unsafe for employees, potentially leading to temporary closure and halting of services. Inside the facility, equipment like computers, servers, and communication systems may be damaged or lose connectivity, affecting the company's ability to process customs documentation and track shipments. An earthquake can also disrupt the broader transportation infrastructure, causing road closures, port delays, and airport shutdowns, which directly affects Carmichael International Services' ability to facilitate the movement of goods. These delays in shipping and logistics can lead to backlogs, impacting clients who depend on timely customs clearance and deliveries. Furthermore, employees may face challenges commuting due to damaged infrastructure or personal impacts from the earthquake, potentially resulting in staffing shortages. Altogether, these disruptions can affect client relationships and lead to financial losses, underscoring the need for disaster preparedness and continuity planning in the logistics industry.

- **Urban Flooding:** While Carmichael International Services is not located in a flood prone area, they can have indirect impacts from urban flooding. The indirect impact of an urban flood on Carmichael International Services can disrupt logistics, client operations, and overall service delivery, even if the company's physical location is not directly affected by floodwaters. Flooding in the surrounding area may hinder transportation infrastructure, leading to road closures and delayed access to key shipping routes, which can complicate the movement of goods and affect timely deliveries. This disruption can create significant backlogs in customs clearance processes and logistics operations, leading to increased costs for clients and potential penalties for late deliveries.

- **Wildfire:** While Carmichael International Service is not located in a wildfire hazard area, they can still have indirect impacts form nearby wildfires. The indirect impact of a wildfire on Carmichael International Services can significantly disrupt its logistics operations and client relationships, even if the company's facilities are not directly threatened by the fire. Smoke and poor air quality can hinder the ability of employees to safely commute to work, potentially resulting in staffing shortages that affect operational capacity. Additionally, road closures and evacuation orders can disrupt transportation routes, causing delays in the movement of goods and impacting supply chain timelines. This can lead to shipping backlogs and increased costs for clients relying on timely logistics and customs brokerage services.

Heritage Manor Healthcare

Heritage Manor Healthcare is a skilled nursing facility located in Monterey Park that provides comprehensive long-term care, rehabilitation, and skilled nursing services to its residents. It primarily serves elderly individuals and those needing continuous medical and personal care due to chronic health conditions or recovery from surgery, illness, or injury. Heritage Manor Healthcare focuses on creating a supportive environment where residents can receive high-quality, compassionate care tailored to their individual needs.

- **Earthquake:** An earthquake can have severe consequences for a skilled nursing facility, impacting both its physical infrastructure and the health and safety of its residents. Structural damage to the building can lead to compromised safety, including collapsed walls, broken windows, and damaged roofs, which may force the evacuation of residents and staff. This is particularly critical in skilled nursing facilities, where many residents are elderly or have mobility challenges and require assistance during emergencies. In addition to physical damage, essential systems such as power, water, and heating may be disrupted, affecting the facility's ability to provide basic care, including refrigeration for medications and food, as well as necessary medical equipment. The safety and well-being of residents are further at risk due to potential injuries from falling objects or unsecured equipment during the quake. Moreover, the aftermath of an earthquake can create logistical challenges, such as road closures that hinder access to the facility for emergency responders, medical supplies, and staff. An influx of patients with earthquake-related injuries may overwhelm the facility's capacity to provide care, straining resources and staffing. Overall, the impact of an earthquake on a skilled nursing facility underscores the importance of disaster preparedness plans, regular training for staff, and the implementation of structural reinforcements to protect vulnerable residents during such events.

- **Urban Flooding:** While Heritage Manor Healthcare is not located in a flood hazard area, they can still feel the effects of indirect impacts from urban flooding. The indirect impact of an urban flood on a skilled nursing facility can be significant, affecting operations, resident safety, and community support services. While the facility itself may not be directly flooded, surrounding infrastructure damage, such as road closures and public transportation disruptions, can impede staff and emergency responders from accessing the facility, leading to staffing shortages and delayed care for residents.

- **Wildfire:** While Heritage Manor Healthcare is not located in a wildfire hazard area, they can still feel the effects of indirect impacts from nearby wildfires. The indirect impact of a wildfire on a skilled nursing facility can be profound, affecting both operations and resident care. Even if the facility itself is not directly threatened by flames, smoke and poor air quality can pose serious health risks, particularly to elderly residents and those with respiratory conditions. This can lead to increased hospitalizations and necessitate the use of air filtration systems or temporary relocations to ensure a safe environment. Evacuation orders and road closures during a wildfire can disrupt staff access to the facility, resulting in staffing shortages that hinder the ability to provide adequate care. Additionally, local supply chains may be affected, delaying deliveries of essential medications, food, and medical supplies, which can compromise resident care and well-being.

Camino Real Chevrolet

Camino Real Chevrolet is an automobile dealership in Monterey Park offering a wide range of new and pre-owned Chevrolet vehicles, as well as automotive services.

- **Earthquake**: An earthquake can have a significant impact on Camino Real Chevrolet, a car dealership, by disrupting both its physical operations and customer services. Structural damage to the dealership facility, including the showroom, service areas, and administrative offices, can render the building unsafe for employees and customers, potentially leading to temporary closure for repairs. Damage to vehicles on display or in the service area, such as falling debris or accidents caused by shaking, can result in substantial financial losses. In addition to physical damage, essential systems like electricity, water, and internet connectivity may be disrupted during an earthquake, complicating operations. Power outages can hinder the dealership's ability to conduct sales transactions, provide customer service, or perform vehicle maintenance and repairs. Communication systems may also be affected, making it difficult for staff to coordinate with suppliers or respond to customer inquiries. Moreover, the aftermath of an earthquake can create a surge in demand for vehicle repairs and inspections, as customers may seek to assess damage to their own vehicles. This increased demand, combined with potential staffing shortages due to employees facing personal impacts from the earthquake, can strain the dealership's ability to provide timely service. Overall, the impacts of an earthquake on Camino Real Chevrolet can result in operational disruptions, financial losses, and challenges in maintaining customer satisfaction, highlighting the importance of disaster preparedness and resilience planning for businesses in earthquake-prone areas.

- **Urban Flooding:** An urban flood can significantly impact Camino Real Chevrolet by disrupting its operations, damaging inventory, and affecting customer access. If the dealership is located in a flood-prone area, water inundation can cause damage to the building's structure, including the showroom, service areas, and administrative offices, potentially leading to costly repairs and temporary closures. Vehicles on display or in service can also be damaged by floodwaters, resulting in substantial financial losses. Moreover, flooding can hinder access to the dealership for both customers and employees. Road closures and hazardous conditions may prevent customers from reaching the dealership, leading to reduced foot traffic and sales. Similarly, employees may struggle to commute, causing staffing shortages that can impact operations and customer service. The aftermath of an urban flood may also create logistical challenges for vehicle deliveries and maintenance operations, as supply chains may be disrupted. Additionally, there may be an increased demand for vehicle repairs and inspections from customers whose cars were affected by the flooding, placing additional strain on the dealership's service department. Overall, the impact of an urban flood on Camino Real Chevrolet can lead to significant operational disruptions, financial losses, and challenges in maintaining customer satisfaction, highlighting the need for effective disaster preparedness and response strategies for businesses in flood-prone areas.

- **Wildfire:** While Camino Real Chevrolet is not located in a wildfire hazard area, they can still feel the effects of indirect impacts from nearby wildfires. The indirect impact of a

wildfire on Camino Real Chevrolet can disrupt operations, affect employee availability, and alter customer behavior, even if the dealership is not directly threatened by flames. Smoke and poor air quality resulting from nearby wildfires can pose health risks to employees, potentially leading to increased absenteeism and staffing shortages. If evacuation orders are issued or road conditions become hazardous, employees may have difficulty commuting to work, further complicating operations. Transportation routes may also be affected by road closures due to wildfire activity, which can delay the delivery of vehicles and parts necessary for service and maintenance. This disruption can hinder the dealership's ability to maintain inventory and fulfill customer orders, impacting sales and service operations. Additionally, the community's overall anxiety and uncertainty during a wildfire event may cause customers to prioritize essential purchases over automotive needs, leading to decreased foot traffic and sales. Customers may also be more inclined to seek repairs for damage caused by smoke or evacuation-related incidents, placing unexpected demands on the service department. Furthermore, if nearby businesses are forced to close or evacuate, there may be increased competition for available logistics and transportation services as companies strive to recover and resume operations. Overall, these indirect impacts highlight the importance of preparedness and flexibility for Camino Real Chevrolet to navigate the challenges posed by wildfires and continue to serve its customers effectively.

Monterey Park Convalescent Hospital

Monterey Park Convalescent Hospital is a skilled nursing facility located in Monterey Park that specializes in providing rehabilitation and long-term care for individuals recovering from illness, surgery, or injury. The facility focuses on offering a supportive and caring environment for residents who require assistance with daily living activities, medical supervision, and rehabilitation services.

- **Earthquake:** An earthquake can have severe consequences for a skilled nursing facility, impacting both its physical infrastructure and the health and safety of its residents. Structural damage to the building can lead to compromised safety, including collapsed walls, broken windows, and damaged roofs, which may force the evacuation of residents and staff. This is particularly critical in skilled nursing facilities, where many residents are elderly or have mobility challenges and require assistance during emergencies. In addition to physical damage, essential systems such as power, water, and heating may be disrupted, affecting the facility's ability to provide basic care, including refrigeration for medications and food, as well as necessary medical equipment. The safety and well-being of residents are further at risk due to potential injuries from falling objects or unsecured equipment during the quake. Moreover, the aftermath of an earthquake can create logistical challenges, such as road closures that hinder access to the facility for emergency responders, medical supplies, and staff. An influx of patients with earthquake-related injuries may overwhelm the facility's capacity to provide care, straining resources and staffing. Overall, the impact of an earthquake on a skilled nursing facility underscores the importance of disaster preparedness plans, regular training for staff, and the implementation of structural reinforcements to protect vulnerable residents during such events.

- **Urban Flooding:** While Monterey Park Convalescent Hospital is not located in a flood hazard area, they can still feel the effects of indirect impacts from urban flooding. The indirect impact of an urban flood on a skilled nursing facility can be significant, affecting operations, resident safety, and community support services. While the facility itself may not be directly flooded, surrounding infrastructure damage, such as road closures and public transportation disruptions, can impede staff and emergency responders from accessing the facility, leading to staffing shortages and delayed care for residents.

- **Wildfire:** While Monterey Park Convalescent Hospital is not located in a wildfire hazard area, they can still feel the effects of indirect impacts from nearby wildfires. The indirect impact of a wildfire on a skilled nursing facility can be profound, affecting both operations and resident care. Even if the facility itself is not directly threatened by flames, smoke and poor air quality can pose serious health risks, particularly to elderly residents and those with respiratory conditions. This can lead to increased hospitalizations and necessitate the use of air filtration systems or temporary relocations to ensure a safe environment. Evacuation orders and road closures during a wildfire can disrupt staff access to the facility, resulting in staffing shortages that hinder the ability to provide adequate care. Additionally, local supply chains may be affected, delaying deliveries of essential medications, food, and medical supplies, which can compromise resident care and well-being.

La Colonial Tortilla Productions

La Colonial Tortilla Productions is a tortilla manufacturing company located in Monterey Park. Established to serve the local community and beyond, the company specializes in producing a variety of tortillas, including corn and flour tortillas, as well as tortilla chips and other related products.

- **Earthquake**: An earthquake can significantly impact La Colonial Tortilla, a tortilla manufacturing company, by disrupting its operations, damaging infrastructure, and affecting supply chains. Structural damage to the production facility may occur, potentially leading to collapsed walls, broken equipment, or compromised safety systems that can halt production and require costly repairs. Essential machinery used in the tortilla-making process may also be damaged, resulting in delays and production losses. Furthermore, an earthquake can disrupt utilities such as electricity and water, which are critical for both manufacturing processes and food safety. Power outages may hinder operations and spoil perishable ingredients, while water supply interruptions could affect cleaning and sanitation protocols, compromising product quality. Additionally, transportation routes may be damaged, delaying the delivery of raw materials and shipments of finished products. This can lead to inventory shortages, affecting the company's ability to meet customer demand. If local suppliers are also impacted by the earthquake, it could further complicate the supply chain. Overall, these factors can lead to significant operational challenges and financial losses for La Colonial Tortilla, underscoring the need for effective disaster preparedness and recovery plans within the food manufacturing industry.

- **Urban Flooding:** While La Colonial Tortilla Productions is not in a flood prone area, they can still feel the effects of the indirect impacts of urban flooding. The indirect impact of an urban flood on La Colonial Tortilla Productions can disrupt operations and affect supply chains and market access, even if the facility itself is not directly flooded. Flooding in the surrounding area may lead to road closures, making it difficult for employees to commute to work and for delivery trucks to access the facility, resulting in staffing shortages and delays in receiving raw materials, such as corn and other ingredients. This can hinder production capabilities and lead to shortages of finished products. Additionally, if nearby retailers or distribution centers are affected by the flood, there may be a decrease in demand for La Colonial's products, as customers may prioritize purchasing essentials from more accessible locations or be unable to shop altogether. The flooding can also strain the overall logistics network, impacting transportation routes and increasing delivery times, which can lead to inventory management challenges. Furthermore, the community's economic disruption may affect consumer spending habits, further impacting sales. If the flood results in contamination or health concerns, there may also be increased scrutiny on food safety, requiring additional inspections or compliance measures that can strain resources. Overall, these indirect impacts can significantly challenge La Colonial Tortilla Productions' ability to maintain consistent operations and serve its customers, emphasizing the importance of disaster preparedness and contingency planning in food production.

- **Wildfire:** While La Colonial Tortilla Productions is not in a wildfire hazard area, they can still feel the effects of the indirect impacts of nearby wildfires. The indirect impacts of a wildfire on La Colonial Tortilla Productions can significantly disrupt its operations and affect the broader supply chain, even if the facility itself is not directly threatened by flames. Smoke and poor air quality from nearby wildfires can pose health risks for employees, potentially leading to increased absenteeism and staffing shortages. If the situation escalates, employees may need to evacuate or may be unable to commute safely to work, further impacting production capabilities. Additionally, transportation routes can be affected by road closures or hazardous conditions, delaying the delivery of raw materials such as corn and other ingredients essential for tortilla production. This disruption can lead to supply shortages, impacting the company's ability to meet customer demand and causing potential revenue losses. If the wildfire prompts local businesses or grocery stores to close or reduce their operations, demand for La Colonial's products may decrease as well, further complicating the company's sales forecasts. Moreover, the psychological impact of wildfires on the community can lead to shifts in consumer behavior, with customers prioritizing essential goods over specialty products, which may reduce overall sales. If neighboring facilities are evacuated or damaged, there may also be increased competition for logistics and transportation services as other businesses seek to recover and restock. Overall, these indirect impacts highlight the need for La Colonial Tortilla Productions to implement effective disaster preparedness and response plans to maintain continuity and resilience in the face of wildfires.

Network Medical Management

Network Medical Management is a healthcare management organization based in Monterey Park. The company focuses on providing comprehensive management services for medical groups, health plans, and other healthcare providers. Network Medical Management specializes in managing various aspects of healthcare delivery, including utilization management, quality assurance, and risk management.

- **Earthquake:** An earthquake can have a significant impact on Network Medical Management, a healthcare management company, by disrupting its operations, affecting communication, and potentially compromising patient care. Structural damage to the company's office or any affiliated medical facilities can hinder operations, making it unsafe for employees to work and necessitating temporary closure for repairs. This can lead to delays in administrative functions, including scheduling, billing, and patient management. Furthermore, an earthquake can disrupt essential systems such as electricity, internet connectivity, and phone lines, complicating communication with healthcare providers, patients, and stakeholders. Loss of power can affect electronic health records systems, preventing access to critical patient information needed for care coordination and management. If staff members are unable to reach the office due to damaged infrastructure or personal emergencies, staffing shortages can further strain operations. Additionally, the healthcare system may experience increased demand for services immediately following an earthquake, as individuals seek care for injuries or other health concerns related to the event. This surge in demand can overwhelm existing healthcare resources and complicate Network Medical Management's ability to provide effective care coordination and support. Overall, the impacts of an earthquake on Network Medical Management can lead to significant operational disruptions, challenges in patient care, and potential financial losses, highlighting the importance of disaster preparedness and continuity planning in healthcare management.

- **Urban Flooding:** Network Medical Management is not in a flood prone area, they can still feel the effects of the indirect impacts of urban flooding. The indirect impact of an urban flood on Network Medical Management can significantly disrupt its operations, affect patient care, and strain resources, even if the company's physical location is not directly flooded. Flooding in the surrounding area can lead to transportation challenges, making it difficult for staff to reach the office or for patients to access necessary medical services. This can result in staffing shortages and missed appointments, complicating care coordination and management.

- **Wildfire:** Network Medical Management is not in a wildfire hazard area, they can still feel the effects of the indirect impacts of nearby wildfires. The indirect impact of a wildfire on Network Medical Management can significantly disrupt its operations and affect patient care, even if the company's physical location is not directly threatened by flames. Smoke and air quality issues from nearby wildfires can pose health risks to patients and staff, potentially leading to increased absenteeism among employees and missed appointments for patients with respiratory issues or other health concerns exacerbated by poor air quality. Transportation disruptions caused by wildfires, such as road closures and hazardous conditions, can impede staff from reaching the office or prevent patients from accessing necessary medical services. This can result in staffing

shortages and reduced availability of care for existing patients, complicating care coordination and management.

Great Wall Supermarket

Great Wall Supermarket is a large Asian grocery store located in Monterey Park that caters primarily to the local community, which has a significant Asian population. The supermarket offers a wide variety of products, including fresh produce, meats, seafood, dry goods, snacks, and beverages, with a strong emphasis on Asian and international foods.

- **Earthquake:** An earthquake can significantly impact a Great Wall Supermarket by disrupting both its physical operations and supply chain. Structural damage to the building, such as cracked walls, ceiling collapses, or broken windows, can make the store unsafe and lead to temporary or extended closures. Inside the store, shelves and displays may tip over, causing products to fall, break, or spill, creating hazards for both customers and employees and resulting in significant product loss. Essential systems like electricity, refrigeration, and water may also be compromised, affecting perishable goods and food safety, which could lead to further waste and health risks. Moreover, an earthquake often causes road and infrastructure damage, which can delay or halt delivery trucks, limiting the store's ability to restock essential items like bottled water, non-perishables, and other emergency supplies that are in high demand after a disaster. Employees may struggle to reach work due to damaged transportation routes or personal impacts from the earthquake, leading to staffing shortages. These combined factors—damage, limited inventory, and potential closure - can severely disrupt Great Wall Supermarket' ability to serve the community, especially when people are reliant on local grocery stores for emergency supplies and basic needs post-disaster.

- **Urban Flooding:** The indirect impacts of an urban flood on Great Wall Supermarket can disrupt operations and affect customer access, even if the store itself is not directly inundated. Flooding in the surrounding area may lead to road closures, making it difficult for customers to reach the store, which can significantly reduce foot traffic and sales. Additionally, delivery delays due to inaccessible routes can lead to inventory shortages, particularly for perishable items, as suppliers may struggle to transport goods to the supermarket. Furthermore, the overall community disruption caused by the flood can affect consumer behavior; shoppers may prioritize buying essential items elsewhere or may be unable to shop due to evacuation orders or safety concerns. If the flood leads to contamination or health concerns in the area, the store may face increased scrutiny, potentially leading to reputational damage. Moreover, the staff may encounter challenges in commuting to work, exacerbating staffing shortages that could hinder store operations and customer service. Overall, these indirect impacts of an urban flood can strain Great Wall Supermarket's ability to serve its community effectively, highlighting the importance of disaster preparedness and contingency planning for retail operations in flood-prone areas.

- **Wildfire:** Although the Great Wall Supermarket is not situated in a designated fire hazard area, they remain vulnerable indirect impacts from nearby wildfires. The indirect impact of a wildfire on the Supermarket can disrupt operations, affect inventory, and challenge customer access, even if the store is not directly threatened by flames. Smoke and poor air quality may lead to a surge in demand for emergency supplies like bottled

water, masks, air purifiers, and non-perishable foods, resulting in rapid stock depletion. Road closures and evacuation orders can delay shipments, limiting the availability of essential products and creating gaps in inventory. Additionally, employees may face challenges in commuting due to evacuation orders, hazardous road conditions, or personal safety concerns, which could lead to staffing shortages and impact customer service. Power outages, which are common during wildfires, could disrupt refrigeration and other critical systems within the store, potentially leading to food spoilage and loss of perishable goods. Moreover, poor air quality can affect both customers and employees in-store, potentially requiring the Supermarket to take extra health precautions, such as improved ventilation or masks for staff. These indirect effects of wildfires can strain the Supermarkets' ability to maintain operations and meet heightened customer needs, especially when residents rely heavily on local grocery stores for supplies during a crisis.

Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources

Natural, historic, and cultural resources are essential elements that define the identity and heritage of a community. Natural resources include native flora and fauna, water bodies, landscapes, and climate, providing ecological and recreational benefits. Historic resources consist of buildings, archaeological sites, monuments, and historic districts that hold historical significance. Cultural resources encompass museums, traditional practices, languages, literature, festivals, and public art, reflecting the community's cultural heritage and values. Together, these resources contribute to preserving the community's history, environment, and cultural identity, enriching the quality of life for its residents.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.
Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See **Vulnerability of Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources** below.

Vulnerability of Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources*

Monterey Park, California, is home to a diverse array of natural, historic, and cultural resources that reflect its unique character. The city features several parks, such as George Elder Memorial Park and Barnes Park, which provide recreational opportunities and habitats for native wildlife. Historic resources include notable structures like the Monterey Park City Hall and various historic homes, along with the efforts of the Monterey Park Historical Society to preserve the city's heritage. Culturally, Monterey Park has a vibrant Chinese-American community, celebrated through events like the Lunar New Year Festival and various cultural centers that promote Chinese heritage. Additionally, the Monterey Park Art and Cultural Center showcases local talent through art exhibits and community programs, enhancing the city's cultural landscape and making it a vibrant place to live and visit.

*The vulnerability of city parks is included in the section discussing the vulnerability of **Structures**
* The vulnerability of community events such as the Lunar New Year Festival is discussed int the **Activities Bringing Value to the Community** section.

Table 4.7: Hazard Vulnerability to Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources
(Source: Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)
(Note: "X" indicates affirmative)

Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Earthquake	Urban Flooding	Wildfire
Miller Park 7933 Emerson Place			
Barnes Park 350 S Mc Pherrin Avenue			
Garvey Ranch Park 781 S Orange Avenue			

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

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See **Impact Profile on Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources** below.

Impact Profile on Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources

Earthquake

An earthquake can have significant impacts on the natural, historic, and cultural resources in Monterey Park affecting both the environment and the community's heritage.

Natural Resources
The physical landscape and natural habitats may suffer from direct damage due to ground shaking and potential landslides, particularly in areas near the foothills. Parks and green spaces may be impacted by falling trees, damaged infrastructure, and disrupted ecosystems, affecting local wildlife and recreational opportunities. Additionally, water supply systems and utilities may be disrupted, posing risks to public health and safety.

Historic Resources
Historic buildings and structures, including those recognized for their architectural significance, are particularly vulnerable to earthquake damage. Cracks, structural failures, and falling debris can lead to loss or severe damage to these important assets, diminishing the community's historical identity. The Monterey Park Historical Society's efforts to preserve local history may also be hindered if their facilities are damaged.

Cultural Resources
The cultural fabric of the community can be affected as well, as events and gatherings that celebrate local heritage may be canceled or postponed following an earthquake. Cultural centers and organizations may face operational disruptions and resource challenges, limiting their ability to promote community engagement and cultural education. The psychological impact of an earthquake can also affect community cohesion, as residents may experience anxiety and displacement, making it harder to participate in cultural activities.

Overall, the impacts of an earthquake on Monterey Park's natural, historic, and cultural resources underscore the need for effective disaster preparedness and recovery plans to protect and preserve these vital aspects of the community's identity and well-being.

Urban Flooding

Urban flooding can significantly impact the natural, historic, and cultural resources in Monterey Park leading to a range of consequences that affect the community's environment and heritage.

Natural Resources
Urban flooding can cause erosion, habitat destruction, and water pollution, adversely affecting local parks and green spaces like Miller Park and Garvey Ranch Park. Floodwaters may lead to the loss of native vegetation and wildlife habitats, compromising the ecological balance in the area. Additionally, excessive water can damage recreational facilities and trails, reducing opportunities for outdoor activities and community engagement with nature.

Historic Resources
Historic buildings and sites may suffer from water damage, compromising their structural integrity and leading to costly repairs. Flooding can erode the foundations of historic structures and damage key architectural features, ultimately threatening the preservation of the city's cultural heritage. Important historical records and artifacts held by organizations like the Monterey Park Historical Society may also be at risk of water damage, hindering efforts to document and share the city's history.

Cultural Resources
Cultural resources, including festivals and community events, may be directly impacted by urban flooding. The logistics of organizing events such as the Lunar New Year Festival may become complicated or impossible due to flooded areas, leading to cancellations or reduced attendance. Additionally, cultural centers and community facilities may face operational disruptions, limiting their ability to provide programs and services that celebrate and promote local heritage.

Overall, urban flooding can pose significant challenges to Monterey Park's natural, historic, and cultural resources, necessitating effective flood management and disaster preparedness strategies to protect these vital community assets.

Wildfire

The indirect impact of wildfires on the natural, historic, and cultural resources in Monterey Park can be significant, affecting the community's environmental health, heritage preservation, and cultural practices.

Natural Resources

Wildfires can lead to air quality degradation due to smoke and particulate matter, impacting the health of residents and the surrounding wildlife. Increased smoke can also damage local vegetation and disrupt ecosystems, particularly if wildfires occur in nearby hills or foothills. Water quality in local streams and reservoirs may be compromised due to runoff and erosion, which can affect both wildlife habitats and recreational areas.

Historic Resources

Historic buildings and sites may face indirect threats from wildfires, particularly through increased vulnerability to damage from heat and smoke. Preservation efforts may be hindered

as resources are diverted to address immediate wildfire impacts, and funding for restoration projects can be affected as budgets shift in response to emergency situations. The cultural significance of historic resources may also be diminished if they become less accessible or are damaged.

Cultural Resources

Cultural events and traditions, particularly those linked to the local community's heritage, can be disrupted by wildfires. For instance, community gatherings, festivals, and educational programs may be canceled or postponed due to safety concerns or resource constraints. The emotional toll of wildfires can also impact community cohesion and engagement, as residents may be focused on recovery rather than participation in cultural activities. Furthermore, the preservation of cultural sites and the maintenance of community programs may suffer if funding and attention are redirected to emergency response efforts.

Overall, the indirect impacts of wildfires on Monterey Park's natural, historic, and cultural resources highlight the interconnectedness of these elements within the community and underscore the importance of disaster preparedness and resource management strategies to protect them.

Activities Bringing Value to the Community

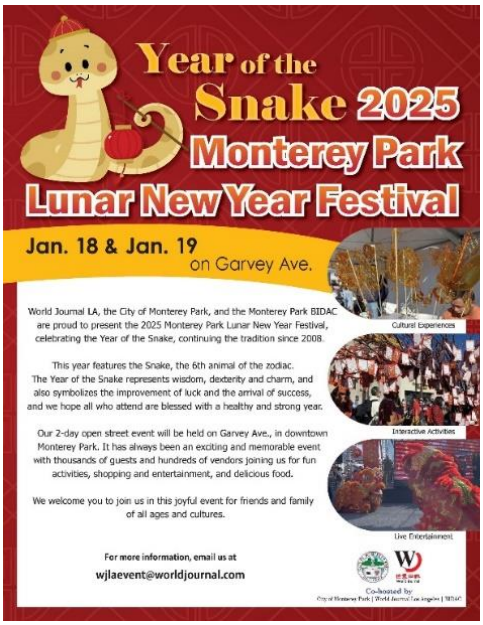
Activities bringing value to the community are those that contribute positively to the well-being, cohesion, and development of the community as a whole. These activities can take various forms and serve different purposes, but they generally aim to enhance the quality of life for community members and promote a sense of belonging and connectedness.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.
Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See **Vulnerability of Activities Bringing Value to the Community** below.

Vulnerability of Activities Bringing Value to the Community

The Lunar New Year Festival in Monterey Park is a vibrant celebration that honors the rich cultural heritage of the local Chinese-American community. Typically held in late January or early February to coincide with the Lunar New Year, this festival attracts thousands of attendees and features a variety of cultural activities and entertainment.

The event usually includes traditional lion and dragon dances, martial arts performances, and live music, showcasing the talents of local performers and community groups. Attendees can also enjoy a wide array of food vendors offering authentic Asian cuisine, from dumplings and noodles to desserts and snacks, providing a taste of the diverse culinary traditions associated with the Lunar New Year.



In addition to entertainment and food, the festival often includes cultural displays and booths that educate visitors about Lunar New Year traditions, such as calligraphy, origami, and arts and crafts. Families and children are encouraged to participate in various activities, making it a fun and engaging experience for all ages.

The Lunar New Year Festival not only serves as a celebration of the new year but also fosters community spirit and promotes cultural understanding among residents of Monterey Park and surrounding areas. It highlights the importance of heritage, family, and community bonds, making it a cherished annual event for those who participate.

Table 4.8: Hazard Vulnerability of Activities Bringing Value to the Community
(Source: Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)
(Note: "X" indicates affirmative)

Activities Bringing Value to the Community	Earthquake	Urban Flooding	Wildfire
Lunar New Year Festival Garvey Avenue between Garfield and Alhambra Avenues.	X		

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

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

A: See **Impact Profile on Activities Bringing Value to the Community** below.

Impact Profile on Activities Bringing Value to the Community

Earthquake

An earthquake during the Lunar New Year Festival could have significant impacts, including safety concerns for attendees and potential disruption of festival activities due to structural damage or logistical challenges. Organizers would need to assess the safety of the festival grounds and potentially cancel or modify activities. The earthquake could also affect attendance and have economic implications for vendors and organizers. However, such a hazard event could also prompt a community-wide response, with residents coming together to support each other and assist with recovery efforts. Overall, quick and effective response measures would be crucial to ensuring the safety of attendees and minimizing the impact on the festival and the community.

Urban Flooding

Although the location of the Lunar New Year Festival is not typically subject to urban flooding, a downpour or blocked storm drains could create a situation similar to urban flooding. Such circumstances could have significant impacts, including safety concerns for attendees due to risks like being temporarily stranded and water contamination. Flooding could also damage festival infrastructure, disrupt activities, and create logistical challenges for organizers. The flood could lead to a decrease in attendance, affecting vendors and organizers financially. However, it could also prompt a community-wide response, with residents coming together to support each other and assist with recovery efforts. Quick and effective response measures would be crucial to ensuring the safety of attendees and minimizing the impact on the festival in future years.

Wildfire

The indirect impacts of a wildfire on the Lunar New Year Festival in Monterey Park can significantly disrupt the event and diminish community participation. Safety concerns regarding air quality may lead to the cancellation or postponement of the festival, while logistical challenges such as transportation disruptions can hinder access for vendors and attendees. Reduced attendance is likely as families prioritize staying indoors to avoid smoke exposure, impacting the overall atmosphere and success of the celebration. Additionally, resource allocation may be affected if local emergency services are stretched thin due to wildfire response efforts, and local businesses may face economic challenges, leading to fewer vendors participating. The emotional toll of wildfires can also shift community focus away from cultural celebrations, highlighting the vulnerability of such events to environmental disruptions and underscoring the need for effective planning to ensure their resilience.

Chapter 5: Mitigation Strategies

Overview of Mitigation Strategy

As the cost of damage from disasters continues to increase nationwide, the City of Monterey Park recognizes the importance of identifying effective ways to reduce vulnerability to disasters. Mitigation plans assist communities in reducing risk from natural hazards by identifying resources, information and strategies for risk reduction, while helping to guide and coordinate mitigation activities at the city's facilities.

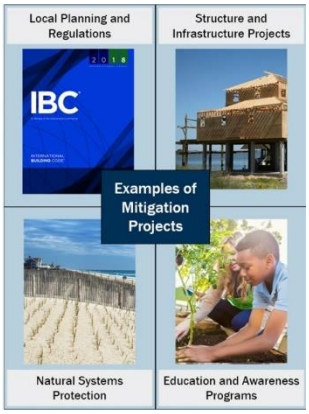
The plan provides a set of action items to reduce risk from hazards through education and outreach programs, and to foster the development of partnerships. Further, the plan provides for the implementation of preventative activities.

Resources and information within the mitigation plan include:

1. Establishing a basis for coordination and collaboration among agencies and the public in Monterey Park,
2. Identifying and prioritizing future mitigation projects, and
3. Assisting in meeting the requirements of federal assistance programs.

The mitigation plan is integrated with other city plans including the Emergency Operations Plan, General Plan, Capital Improvement Program, as well as department-specific standard operating procedures.

Types of Mitigation Actions



The FEMA **Handbook** identifies four broad types of mitigation actions. Rather than listing by "type", the Planning Team chose to list the action items by hazard. See Mitigation Actions Matrix.

Mitigation Type	Description	Examples
Local Plans and Regulations	These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that	▪ Comprehensive plans ▪ Land use ordinances

Mitigation Type	Description	Examples
	influence the way land and buildings are developed and built.	▪ Subdivision regulations ▪ Development review ▪ Building codes and enforcement ▪ NFIP CRS ▪ Capital improvement programs ▪ Open space preservation ▪ Stormwater management regulations and master plans
Structure and Infrastructure Projects	These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure.	▪ Acquisitions and elevations of structures in flood-prone areas ▪ Utility undergrounding ▪ Structural retrofits ▪ Floodwalls and retaining walls ▪ Detention and retention structures ▪ Culverts ▪ Safe rooms
Natural Systems Protection and Nature-based Solutions	This type of action can include green infrastructure and low impact development, nature-based solutions, Engineering with Nature and bioengineering to incorporate natural features or processes into the built environment.	▪ Sediment and erosion control ▪ Stream corridor restoration ▪ Forest management ▪ Conservation easements ▪ Wetland restoration and preservation ▪ Land conservation ▪ Greenways ▪ Rain gardens ▪ Living shorelines
Education and Awareness Programs	These types of actions keep residents informed about potential natural disasters. Many of these types of actions are eligible for funding through the FEMA HMA program.	▪ Radio or television spots ▪ Social media outreach ▪ Websites with maps and information ▪ Real estate disclosure ▪ Presentations to school groups or neighborhood organizations ▪ Mailings to residents in hazard-prone areas

Q&A | ELEMENT E: PLAN UPDATE | E1-a.
Q: Does the plan describe the changes in development that have occurred in hazard-prone areas that have increased or decreased each community's vulnerability since the previous plan was approved? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))
A: See **Changes in Development** below.

It's important to note that, as identified in **Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles – Land Use Development Considerations** (for each hazard), that the changes in development that occurred in the hazard-prone areas has not changed the overall vulnerability of Monterey Park the writing of the 2008 HMP.

Overall goals guide the direction of future activities aimed at reducing risk and preventing loss from natural hazards. During the first meeting of the Planning Team, the 2008 HMP goals were reviewed and a determination made that the goals were consistent with the 2024 **Risk Assessment** and that they continue to represent a long-term vision for hazard reduction and enhanced mitigation capabilities.

Q&A | ELEMENT E. PLAN UPDATE | E2-a.
Q: Does the plan describe how it was revised due to changes in community priorities? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))
A: See **Community Priorities** below.

Changes in Community Priorities

Equally important are the changes in priorities to the plan update itself since the writing of the 2008 HMP. Most of the changes in priorities are tied directly to the 2023 FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide:

- Executive Summary: new section summarizes the planning process and community outreach activities, and
- Chapter 1: Planning Process - several stakeholder categories were added along with a more robust community outreach strategy, and
- Chapter 2: Community Profile – new attention given to the location and levels of the disadvantaged communities and socially vulnerable populations, and
- Chapter 3: Risk Assessment – consideration given to the state and federal recommended hazards yielded different hazards for inclusion in the 2024 HMP, and
- Chapter 4: Vulnerability and Impacts - new chapter including research and content regarding hazard vulnerabilities and impacts including an analysis of vulnerability of assets including people, structures, economy, community resources and activities, and
- Chapter 5: Mitigation Strategies – added appropriate General Plan Safety Element projects/actions; updated status on 2008 action items including deleting some lacking political or budgetary support; adding action items to protect critical facilities and socially vulnerable populations, and
- Chapter 6: Plan Maintenance – added details about integrating the mitigation plan into other documents.
- Chapter 7: Plan Review, Adoption, and Approval - a new section summarizing the progression of the Draft Plan to Final Plan.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C3-a.
Q: Does the plan include goals to reduce the risk from the hazards identified in the plan? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(i)) **A:** See **Goals** below.

Each of the goals is supported by mitigation action items. The Planning Team developed these action items through its knowledge of the local area, risk assessment, review of past efforts, identification of mitigation activities, and qualitative analysis.

The five mitigation goals and descriptions are listed below.

Protect Life and Property

Implement activities that assist in protecting lives by making homes, businesses, infrastructure, critical facilities, and other property more resistant to losses from natural, human-caused, and technological hazards.

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

Improve hazard assessment information to make recommendations for avoiding new development in high hazard areas and encouraging preventative measures for existing development in areas vulnerable to natural, human-caused, and technological hazards.

Public Awareness

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

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

Natural Systems

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

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

Partnerships and Implementation

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

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

Emergency Services

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

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

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

How are the Mitigation Action Items Organized?

The action items are a listing of activities in which city agencies and citizens can be engaged to reduce risk.

The action items are organized within the following Mitigation Actions Matrix, categorized by hazard. Data collection and research and the public participation process resulted in the development of these action items. The Matrix includes the following information for each action item:

Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5-b.
Q: Does the plan identify the position, office, department, or agency responsible for implementing/administering the identified mitigation actions, as well as potential funding sources and expected time frame? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iii)) **A:** See **Lead Department** below.

Lead Department

The Mitigation Actions Matrix assigns primary responsibility for each of the action items to either a department or specific position within the city. The primary responsibility for implementing the action items falls to the entity shown as the "Lead Department". The lead department has the regulatory responsibility to address hazards, or is willing and able to organize resources, find appropriate funding, or oversee activity implementation, monitor, and evaluate. The lead department is a city staff or contracted while supporting agencies may include local governments, county, or regional agencies.

Timeline

The mitigation plan will be updated every 5 years according to FEMA regulations. However, there are projects and programs in the Mitigation Actions Matrix that will require more than 5 years to complete. Some of the actions are identified as "ongoing" since the 2008 HMP or will continue on a regular basis through the 2024 HMP. These items are indicated as either Ongoing-Annual/Quarterly/Monthly, or Ongoing-As Needed with an explanation of what triggers the action (e.g., amending the General Plan, a public agency meeting, etc.).

Funding Source

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

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

Plan Goals Addressed

The plan goals addressed by each action item are included as a way to monitor and evaluate how well the mitigation plan is achieving its goals once implementation begins. The plan goals are organized into the following five areas:

- ✓ Protect Life and Property
- ✓ Enhance Public Awareness
- ✓ Preserve Natural Systems
- ✓ Encourage Partnerships and Implementation
- ✓ Strengthen Emergency Services

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

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

A: See **Planning Mechanisms** below.

Planning Mechanisms

It's important that each action item be implemented. Perhaps the best way to ensure implementation is through integration with one or many of the City's existing "planning mechanisms" including the "internal resources" including the General Plan, Capital Improvement Projects, General Fund, and "external resources" including Grants. Opportunities for integration will be simple and easy in cases where the action item is already compatible with the content of the planning mechanism. As an example, if the action item calls for the creation of a floodplain ordinance and the same action is already identified in the General Plan's policies, then the General Plan will assist in implementation. On the contrary, if preparation of a floodplain ordinance is not already included in the General Plan policies, then the item will need to be added during the next update to the General Plan.

The Capital Improvement Program, depending on the budgetary environment, is updated every 5 years. The CIP includes infrastructure projects built and owned by the City. As such, the CIP is an excellent medium for funding and implementing action items from the Mitigation Plan. The Mitigation Actions Matrix includes several items from the existing CIP. The authors of the CIP served on the Planning Team and are already looking to funding addition Mitigation Plan action items in future CIPs. The General Fund is the budget document that guides all of the City's expenditures and is updated on an annual basis. Although primarily a funding mechanism, it also includes descriptions and details associated with tasks and projects.

Grants come from a wide variety of sources – some annually and others triggered by events like disasters. Whatever the source, the City uses the General Fund to identify successful grants as funding sources.

Building and Infrastructure

This addresses the issue of whether or not a particular action item results in the reduction of the effects of hazards on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C1-b.
Q: Does the plan describe each participant's ability to expand and improve the identified capabilities to achieve mitigation? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)) **A:** See **Expanding and Improving Capabilities** below.

Expanding and Improving Capabilities

This identifies the capability categories and applicability to individual mitigation action items. Sub-category indicators are P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach.

Q&A | ELEMENT E: PLAN UPDATE | E2-b.
Q: Does the plan include a status update for all mitigation actions identified in the previous mitigation plan? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3)) **A:** See **Comments** below.

Comments

The purpose of the "Comments" is to capture the notes and status of the various action items. Notations include:
"Revised" – some component(s) of the action item has been revised from the 2008 HMP.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5-a.
Q: Does the plan describe the criteria used for prioritizing actions? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iv)) **A:** See **Benefit/Cost Ratings** below.

Benefit/Cost Ratings

The benefits of proposed projects were weighed against estimated costs as part of the project prioritization process. The benefit/cost analysis was not of the detailed variety required by FEMA for project grant eligibility under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) grant program. A less formal approach was used because some projects may not be implemented for up to 10 years, and associated costs and benefits could change dramatically in that time. Therefore, a review of the apparent benefits versus the apparent cost of each project will be performed in the future as needed. Parameters were established for assigning subjective ratings (high, medium, and low) to the costs and benefits of these projects.

Cost ratings were defined as follows:

High: Existing funding within the jurisdiction will not cover the cost of the action item so outside sources of revenue would be required.

Medium: The action item could be funded through existing jurisdictional funding but would require budget modifications.

Low: The action item could be funded under existing jurisdictional funding within the assigned lead department.

Benefit ratings were defined as follows:

High: The action item will provide short-term and long-term impacts on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

Medium: The action item will have long-term impacts on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

Low: The action item will have only short-term impacts on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5-a.
Q: Does the plan describe the criteria used for prioritizing actions? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iv))
A: See **Priority Rating** below.

Priority Rating

The 2008 HMP Mitigation Action Items did not include "priorities". During the 2024 planning process, the Planning Team utilized the Priority Rating system designations of "High", "Medium", or "Low" priority were assigned to each of the action items.

Does the Action:
- ☐ solve the problem?
- ☐ address Vulnerability Assessment?
- ☐ reduce the exposure or vulnerability to the highest priority hazard?
- ☐ address multiple hazards?
- ☐ benefits equal or exceed costs?
- ☐ implement a goal, policy, or project identified in the General Plan or Capital Improvement Project?

Can the Action:
- ☐ be implemented with existing funds?
- ☐ be implemented by existing state or federal grant programs?
- ☐ be completed within the 5-year life cycle of the LHMP?
- ☐ be implemented with currently available technologies?

Will the Action:
- ☐ be accepted by the community?
- ☐ be supported by community leaders?
- ☐ adversely impact segments of the population or neighborhoods?
- ☐ require a change in local ordinances or zoning laws?
- ☐ positive or neutral impact on the environment?
- ☐ comply with all local, state and federal environmental laws and regulations?

Is there:
- ☐ sufficient staffing to undertake the project?
- ☐ existing authority to undertake the project?

As mitigation action items were updated or written the Planning Team, representatives were provided worksheets for each of their assigned action items. Answers to the criteria above determined the priority according to the following scale.

- 1-6 = Low priority
- 7-12 = Medium priority
- 13-18 = High priority

Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C1-b.
Q: Does the plan describe each participant's ability to expand and improve the identified capabilities to achieve mitigation? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)) **A:** See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Expanding and Improving Capabilities)** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C4-a.
Q: Does the plan include an analysis of a comprehensive range of actions/projects that each jurisdiction considered to reduce the impacts of hazards identified in the risk assessment? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii)) **A:** See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Action Items)** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C4-b.
Q: Does the plan include one or more action(s) per jurisdiction for each of the hazards as identified within the plan's risk assessment? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii)) **A:** See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Action Items)** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5-a.
Q: Does the plan describe the criteria used for prioritizing actions? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii)) **A:** See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Priority, Goals)** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5-b.
Q: Does the plan identify the position, office, department, or agency responsible for implementing/administering the identified mitigation actions, as well as potential funding sources and expected time frame? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iii))) **A:** See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Lead Department, Timeline, Funding Source)** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D3-a.
Q: Does the plan describe the process the community will follow to integrate the ideas, information and strategy of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(ii)) **A:** See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Planning Mechanism)** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT E: PLAN UPDATE | E2-b.
Q: Does the plan include a status update for all mitigation actions identified in the previous mitigation plan? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3)) **A:** See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Comments)** below.

Mitigation Actions Matrix

Table 5.1: Mitigation Actions Matrix
Source: Monterey Park Planning Team
***Key Code Lead Department:** A-Administration, P-Planning Department, CS-Community Services, PW-Public Works, Fire-Fire, Police-Police, Building-Building Safety, PT-Planning Team, IT-Information Technology, CM-City Manager's Office, ED-Economic Development

Mitigation Action Item	**Lead Department***	**Timeline**	**Goal**: Protect Life and Property	**Goal**: Encourage Public Awareness	**Goal**: Protect Natural Systems	**Goal**: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Funding Source:** AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Comments 2024**
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Action Items															
MH-1 Integrate the goals and action items from the City of Monterey Park Hazard Mitigation Plan into existing regulatory documents and programs, where appropriate.	PT	Ongoing-As Needed				X		AB	AB	P	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	**Goal**: Protect Life and Property	**Goal**: Encourage Public Awareness	**Goal**: Protect Natural Systems	**Goal**: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Funding Source:** AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Comments 2024**
MH-2 Identify and pursue funding opportunities to develop and implement local mitigation activities.	Fire	Ongoing-Annual				X		AB	AB	F	Y	H	L	H	Revised
MH-3 Establish a formal role for the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team to develop a sustainable process for implementing, monitoring, and evaluating citywide mitigation activities.	PT	1-2 years				X		AB	AB	A	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	**Goal**: Protect Life and Property	**Goal**: Encourage Public Awareness	**Goal**: Protect Natural Systems	**Goal**: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Funding Source:** AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Comments 2024**
MH-4 Identify, improve, and sustain collaborative programs focusing on the real estate and insurance industries, public and private sector organizations, and individuals to avoid activity that increase risk to natural hazards.	P	1-2 years	X	X		X		AB	AB	E	Y	H	L	H	Revised
MH-5 Develop public and private partnerships to foster the mitigation	P	1-2 years				X		AB	AB	E	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Encourage Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Systems	Goal: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Funding Source: AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments 2024
program in the City of Monterey Park.															
MH-6 Develop inventory of at-risk buildings and infrastructure and prioritize mitigation projects.	P	1-2 years	X			X		AB	AB	P	Y	H	L	H	Revised
MH-7 Strengthen emergency services preparedness and response by linking emergency services with local hazard mitigation programs, and enhancing public	Fire	Ongoing-As Needed					X	AB	AB	A	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	**Goal**: Protect Life and Property	**Goal**: Encourage Public Awareness	**Goal**: Protect Natural Systems	**Goal**: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Funding Source:** AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Comments 2024**
education on a regional scale.															
MH-8 Develop, enhance, and implement education programs aimed at mitigating hazards, and reducing the risk to citizens, public agencies, private property owners, businesses, and schools.	Fire, Police	Ongoing-Quarterly	X	X				AB	AB	E	Y	H	L	H	Revised
MH-9 Use technical knowledge of	P	Ongoing-Annual			X			AB	AB	E	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	**Goal**: Protect Life and Property	**Goal**: Encourage Public Awareness	**Goal**: Protect Natural Systems	**Goal**: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Funding Source:** AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Comments 2024**
natural ecosystems and events to link natural resource management and land use organizations to mitigation activities and technical assistance.															
MH-10 Identify swimming pools that can be used for drafting water for firefighting.	Fire	1-5 years	X	X	X		X	AB	AB	P	Y	H	L	H	Revised
MH-11 Strengthen (e.g., harden, retrofit) City facilities.	PW	1-5 years	X	X	X		X	AB	AB	P	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	**Goal**: Protect Life and Property	**Goal**: Encourage Public Awareness	**Goal**: Protect Natural Systems	**Goal**: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Funding Source:** AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Comments 2024**
MH-12 Research and seek a consultant to develop a Debris Management Plan.	Fire	1-5 years	X	X	X		X	AB	AB	P	Y	H	L	H	Revised
MH-13 Purchase and install fixed generators or other forms of backup power at all remaining City facilities (City Hall, Police, Fire, EOC already equipped). Priority is Water Treatment Plant and Wells.	PW	1-2 years	X	X	X		X	CIP, HMGP, BRIC	CIP, HMGP, BRIC	A	Y	H	H	H	Revised
Earthquake Mitigation Action Items															

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	**Goal**: Protect Life and Property	**Goal**: Encourage Public Awareness	**Goal**: Protect Natural Systems	**Goal**: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Funding Source:** AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Comments 2024**
EQ-1 Integrate new earthquake hazard mapping data for the City of Monterey Park.	PW	Ongoing-As Needed	X			X	X	AB	AB	P	Y	H	L	L	Revised
EQ-2 Identify funding sources for City-owned structural and nonstructural retrofitting of structures that are identified as seismically vulnerable.	PW	1-5 years	X	X	X	X	X	AB	AB	F	Y	H	L	M	Revised
EQ-3 Provide earthquake hazard insurance	Fire	Ongoing-Monthly	X	X		X		AB	AB	E	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Encourage Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Systems	Goal: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Funding Source: AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments 2024
information at public counters.															
EQ-4 Conduct seismic strength evaluations of City-owned critical facilities and infrastructure.	PW	1-5 years	X				X	AB	AB	A	Y	M	H	H	Revised
EQ-5 Encourage reduction of non-structural and structural earthquake hazards in homes, schools, businesses, and government offices.	Fire, ED	Ongoing-Quarterly	X	X	X			AB	AB	E	Y	H	L	H	Revised
Urban Flooding Mitigation Action Items															

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Encourage Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Systems	Goal: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Funding Source: AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments 2024
UF-1 Seek funding and complete a Drainage Master Plan.	PW	5 years	X			X		HMGP, BRIC	HMGP, BRIC	F	Y	M	H	H	Revised
Wildfire Mitigation Action Items															
WF-1 Enhance emergency services to increase the efficiency of wildfire response and recovery activities.	Fire	Ongoing-As Needed	X	X	X	X	X	AB	AB	A	Y	H	L	H	Revised
WF-2 Educate personnel on federal cost-share and grant programs, Fire Protection	Fire	1 year	X			X		AB	AB	E	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	**Goal**: Protect Life and Property	**Goal**: Encourage Public Awareness	**Goal**: Protect Natural Systems	**Goal**: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Funding Source:** AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Comments 2024**
Agreements and other related federal programs so the full array of assistance available to local agencies is understood.															
WF-3 Inventory alternative firefighting water sources and encourage the development of additional sources.	PW	1-2 Years	X	X	X	X	X	ENT	ENT	A	Y	H	L	H	Revised
WF-4 Improve access of fire hazard maps to	Fire	1-2 Years	X	X	X	X	X	AB	AB	A	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	**Goal**: Protect Life and Property	**Goal**: Encourage Public Awareness	**Goal**: Protect Natural Systems	**Goal**: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Funding Source:** AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Comments 2024**
residents and businesses. Include information on importance of following directions during a wildfire evacuation.															
WF-5 Enhance outreach and education programs aimed at mitigating wildfire hazards.	Fire	1-2 Years	X	X	X	X	X	AB	AB	E	Y	H	L	H	Revised
WF-6 Encourage hardening of structures against wildfire.	Fire	1-2 Years	X	X	X	X	X	AB	AB	P	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department*	Timeline	**Goal**: Protect Life and Property	**Goal**: Encourage Public Awareness	**Goal**: Protect Natural Systems	**Goal**: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Funding Source:** AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Comments 2024**
WF-7 Continue to promote defensible space practices.	Fire	1-2 Years	X	X	X	X	X	AB	AB	E	Y	H	L	H	Revised
WF-8 Continue weed abatement program.	Fire	Ongoing-As Needed	X	X	X	X	X	AB	AB	E	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Chapter 6: Plan Maintenance

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

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D2-a.
Q: Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to track the progress/status of the mitigation actions identified within the Mitigation Strategy, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i))
A: See **Local Mitigation Officer, Method and Scheduling of Plan Implementation, Monitoring and Implementing the Plan, Annual Implementation Matrix** below.

Local Mitigation Officer

The Planning Team involved in research and writing of the Plan will also be responsible for implementation. The Planning Team will be led by the Planning Team Chair Chris Thompson who will be referred to as the Local Mitigation Officer. Under the direction of the Local Mitigation Officer, the Planning Team will take responsibility for plan maintenance and implementation. The Local Mitigation Officer will facilitate the Planning Team meetings and will assign tasks such as updating and presenting the Plan to the members of the Planning Team. Plan implementation and evaluation will be a shared responsibility among all of the Planning Team members. The Local Mitigation Officer will coordinate with the City of Monterey Park leadership to ensure funding for 5-year updates to Plan as required by FEMA. The Planning Team will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of plan action items and undertaking the formal review process. The Local Mitigation Officer will be authorized to make changes in assignments to the current Planning Team.

The Planning Team will meet no less than annually. Meeting dates will be scheduled once the final Planning Team has been established. These meetings will provide an opportunity to discuss the progress of the action items and maintain the partnerships that are essential for the sustainability of the mitigation plan. The Local Mitigation Officer (or designee) will be responsible for contacting the Planning Team members and organizing the annual meetings.

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

Method and Scheduling of Plan Implementation

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

Monitoring and Implementing the Plan

Monitoring the Plan

The Local Mitigation Officer will hold annual meetings with representatives from the coordinating agencies (as identified in the Mitigation Actions Matrix) in order to gather status updates on the mitigation action items. These meetings will provide an opportunity to discuss the progress of the action items and maintain the partnerships that are essential for the sustainability of the mitigation plan. See the **Annual Implementation Report** (discussed below) which will be a valuable tool for the Planning Team to measure the success of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The focus of the annual meeting will be on the progress and changes to the Mitigation Action Items.

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D3-a.
Q: Does the plan describe each community will follow to integrate the ideas, information and strategy of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(ii)) **A:** See **Integration into Other Planning Mechanisms** below.

Integration into Other Planning Mechanisms

The City of Monterey Park addresses statewide planning goals and legislative requirements through the General Fund, Capital Projects, and Grants. The mitigation plan provides a series of recommendations - many of which are closely related to the goals and objectives of existing planning programs. The City of Monterey Park will implement recommended mitigation action items through existing programs and procedures.

The City of Monterey Park is responsible for adhering to the State of California's Building and Safety Codes. In addition, the city may work with other agencies at the state level to review, develop and ensure Building and Safety Codes are adequate to mitigate or present damage by hazards. This is to ensure that life-safety criteria are met for new construction.

Some of the goals and action items in the mitigation plan will be achieved through activities recommended in the strategic and other budget documents. The various departments involved in developing the plan will review it on an annual basis. Upon annual review, the Planning Team will work with the departments to identify areas in the plan's action items that are consistent with the strategic and budget documents. This will ensure the mitigation plan goals and action items are implemented in a timely fashion.

Upon FEMA approval, the Planning Team will begin the process of incorporating risk information and mitigation action items into existing planning mechanisms including the General Fund (Operating Budget and Capital Projects - see Mitigation Actions Matrix for links between individual action items and associated planning mechanisms). The annual meetings of the Planning Team will provide an opportunity for Planning Team members to report back on the progress made on the integration of mitigation planning elements into the City of Monterey Park's planning documents and procedures. The timing of integration will depend on the cycles of the various planning mechanisms. As an example, state regulations require the Emergency Operations Plan to be updated every 3 years while the General Plan may not be updated for another 20 years. The department representatives should be mindful of opportunities to update or implement action items assigned to their departments.

The 2008 HMP was integrated into the 2022 General Plan Safety Element with numerous references to hazard-related content.

Specifically, the Planning Team will utilize the updates of the following documents to implement the mitigation plan:

- ✓ HMP Risk Assessment, Community Profile, Planning Process (stakeholders) into Emergency Operations Plan, General Plan.
- ✓ HMP Mitigation Actions Matrix into General Fund, Capital Projects, Grants

Annual Implementation Matrix

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

Annual Implementation Matrix will be inserted here following FEMA approval

An equal part of the monitoring process is the need to maintain a strategic planning process which needs to include funding and organizational support. In that light, at least one year in advance of the FEMA-mandated 5-year submission of an update, the Local Mitigation Officer will convene the Planning Team (as well as any other departments with responsibilities on the Mitigation Actions Matrix) to discuss funding and timing of the update planning process. On the fifth year of the planning cycles, the Planning Team will broaden its scope to include discussions and research on all of the sections within the Plan with particular attention given to goal achievement and public participation.

Economic Analysis of Mitigation Projects

FEMA's approach to identifying the costs and benefits associated with hazard mitigation strategies, measures, or projects fall into two general categories: benefit/cost analysis and cost-effectiveness analysis.

Conducting benefit/cost analysis for a mitigation activity can assist communities in determining whether a project is worth undertaking now, in order to avoid disaster-related damages later. Cost-effectiveness analysis evaluates how best to spend a given amount of money to achieve a specific goal. Determining the economic feasibility of mitigating hazards can provide decision-makers with an understanding of the potential benefits and costs of an activity, as well as a basis upon which to compare alternative projects.

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

The "benefit", "cost", and overall "priority" of each mitigation action item was included in the Mitigation Actions Matrix located in Part III: Mitigation Strategies. A more technical assessment will be required in the event grant funding is pursued through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidelines are discussed below.

FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidelines

The Stafford Act authorizes the President to establish a program to provide technical and financial assistance to state and local governments to assist in the implementation of hazard mitigation measures that are cost effective and designed to substantially reduce injuries, loss of life, hardship, or the risk of future damage and destruction of property. To evaluate proposed hazard mitigation projects prior to funding FEMA requires a Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) to validate cost effectiveness. BCA is the method by which the future benefits of a mitigation project are estimated and compared to its cost. The end result is a benefit-cost ratio (BCR), which is derived from a project's total net benefits divided by its total project cost. The BCR is a numerical expression of the cost effectiveness of a project. A project is considered to be cost effective when the BCR is 1.0 or greater, indicating the benefits of a prospective hazard mitigation project are sufficient to justify the costs.



Although the preparation of a BCA is a technical process, FEMA has developed software, written materials, and training to support the effort and assist with estimating the expected future benefits over the useful life of a retrofit project. It is imperative to conduct a BCA early in the project development process to ensure the likelihood of meeting the cost-effective eligibility requirement in the Stafford Act.

The BCA program consists of guidelines, methodologies, and software modules for a range of major natural hazards including:

- ✓ Flood (Riverine, Coastal Zone A, Coastal Zone V)
- ✓ Hurricane Wind
- ✓ Hurricane Safe Room
- ✓ Damage-Frequency Assessment
- ✓ Tornado Safe Room
- ✓ Earthquake
- ✓ Wildfire

The BCA program provides up to date program data, up to date default and standard values, user manuals and training. Overall, the program makes it easier for users and evaluators to conduct and review BCAs and to address multiple buildings and hazards in a single BCA module run.

Evaluating and Updating the Plan

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D2-b.
Q: Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to evaluate the plan for effectiveness? This process must identify the criteria that will be used to evaluate the information in the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible. (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i)) **A:** See **Evaluation** below.

Evaluation

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

The results of that discussion will be added to the Evaluation portion of the Annual Implementation Report and inclusion in the 5-year update to the Plan. Efforts will be made immediately by the Local Mitigation Officer to address any failed plan goals.

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D2-c.
Q: Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to update the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i))
A: See **Formal Update Process** below.

Formal Update Process

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

The Planning Team will begin the update process by reviewing the goals and mitigation action items to determine their relevance to changing situations within the City of Monterey Park as well as changes in state or federal policy, and to ensure they are addressing current and expected conditions. The Planning Team will also review the Plan's **Risk Assessment** portion of the Plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified, given any new available data. The lead departments responsible for the various action items will report on the status of their projects, including the success of various implementation processes, difficulties encountered, success of coordination efforts, and which strategies should be revised. Amendments will be made to the Mitigation Actions Matrix and other sections in the Plan as deemed necessary by the Planning Team.

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D1-a.
Q: Does the plan describe how communities will continue to seek future public participation after the plan has been approved? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(iii)) **A:** See **Continued Public Involvement** below.

Continued Public Involvement

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

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

In general, the next plan update needs to include a greater variety of outreach methods and range of materials. During the planning process for the 2025 plan, no input was received from the public or stakeholders. Perhaps a letter of support from the City Manager or greater utilization of existing public forums and other city leaders would yield responses from the public and stakeholders. A federal document was released after the 2025 planning process which would be very helpful to the Planning Team during the 2029 update to the plan. The document title is Planning Considerations: Putting People First (December 2024).

Furthermore, the next update to the plan will include a significantly more robust community outreach strategy focusing on equity priority populations. This will involve specific outreach to underserved individuals, disadvantaged individuals, and socially vulnerable individuals. Furthermore, the stakeholder list needs to be expanded to include a broader scope of service providers to the equity priority populations. The stakeholder list already identifies organizations to be included in future distributions of information relating to the mitigation plan and its implementation.

Chapter 7: Plan Review, Adoption and Approval

Q&A | ELEMENT F: PLAN ADOPTION | F1-a.
Q: Does the participant include documentation of adoption? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(5))
A: See **Plan Adoption Process** below.

Plan Adoption Process

Adoption of the plan by the local governing body demonstrates the City of Monterey Park's commitment to meeting mitigation goals and objectives. Governing body approval legitimizes the plan and authorizes responsible agencies to execute their responsibilities.

The Second Draft Plan was submitted to Cal OES and FEMA for review and approval. When Cal OES determines the plan to be compliant, the document will be forwarded to FEMA. When FEMA determined the plan to be compliant, an Approvable Pending Adoption notice was issued. That now triggers the City Council to conduct a public meeting. Staff will recommend adoption of the Final Draft Plan. Assuming adoption by the City Council, the signed resolution will be forwarded to FEMA along with a request for a FEMA Letter of Approval.

In preparation for the public meeting with the City Council, the Planning Team will post the Final Draft Plan on the City's website. Notification of the Plan's availability will also be announced via the mediums utilized during the community outreach activities. Also, the Team will prepare a staff report including an overview of the Planning Process, Risk Assessment, Mitigation Goals, and Mitigation Actions. The staff presentation will include a summary of the input received during the community outreach activities. The meeting participants will be encouraged to present their views and make suggestions on possible mitigation actions.

The City Council heard the item on _____. The City Council voted to _____ the Final Draft of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Resolution of adoption by the City Council is below:

Insert

Plan Approval

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

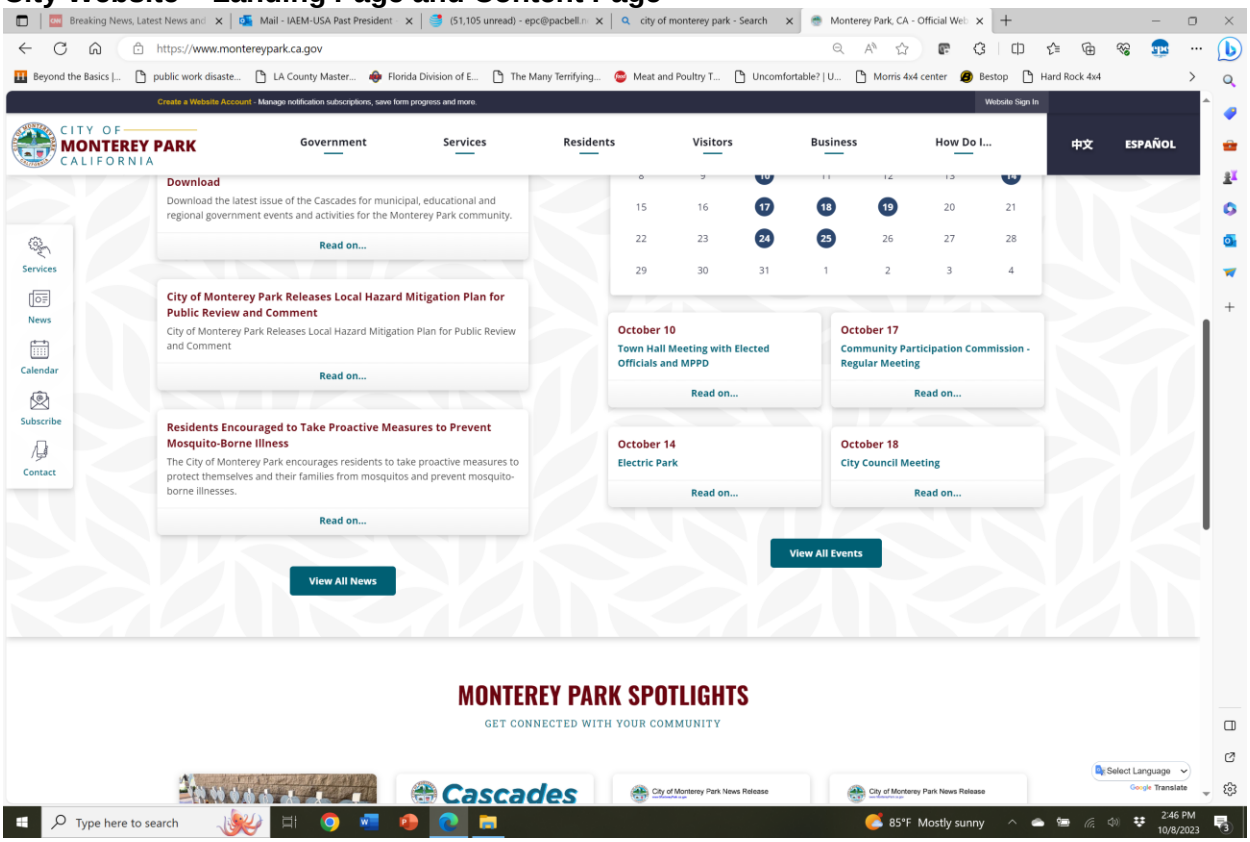
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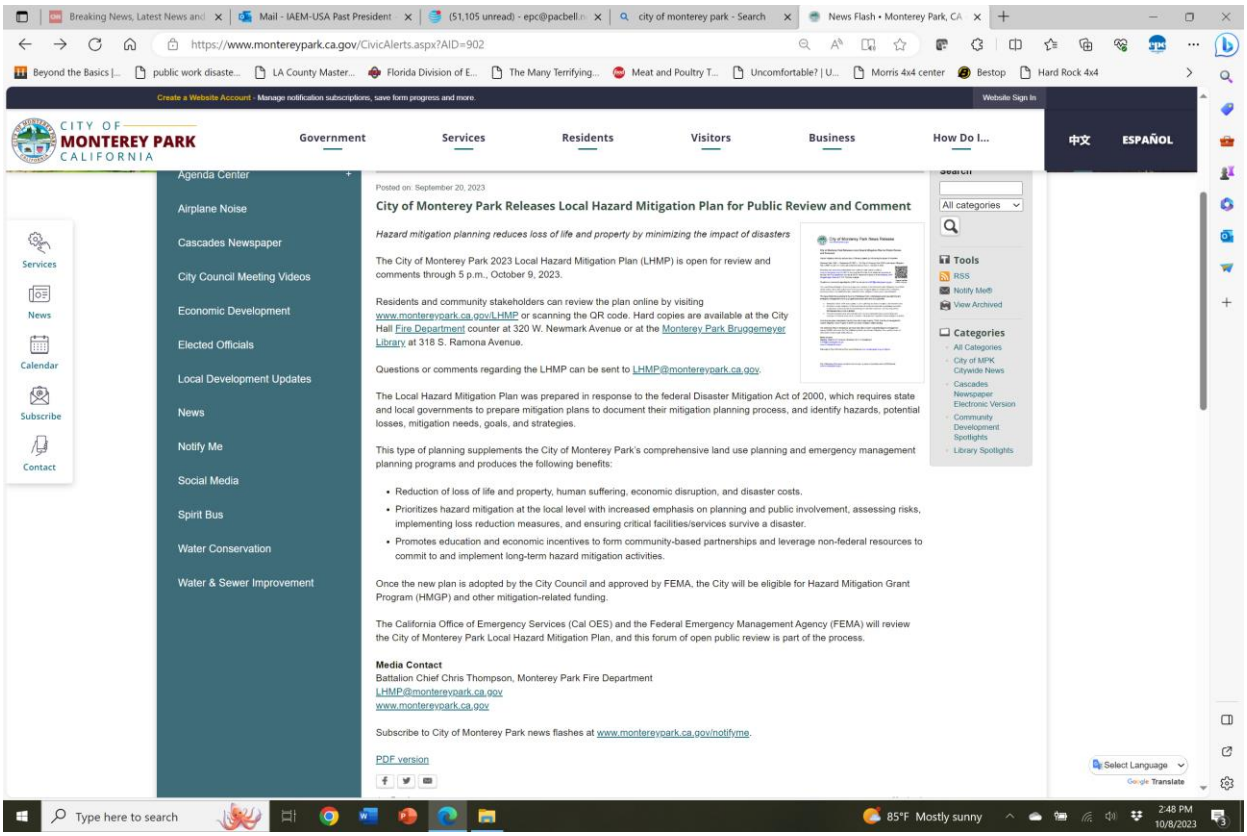
Attachments

Web Posting and Notifications

First Community Outreach – September 2023

City Website – Landing Page and Content Page




https://www.montereypark.ca.gov/CivicAlerts.aspx?AID=902
CITY OF MONTEREY PARK CALIFORNIA
Government
Services
Residents
Visitors
Business
How Do I...
中文
ESPAÑOL
Agenda Center
Airplane Noise
Cascades Newspaper
City Council Meeting Videos
Economic Development
Elected Officials
Local Development Updates
News
Notify Me
Social Media
Spirit Bus
Water Conservation
Water & Sewer Improvement
Services
News
Calendar
Subscribe
Contact
Posted on: September 20, 2023
City of Monterey Park Releases Local Hazard Mitigation Plan for Public Review and Comment
Hazard mitigation planning reduces loss of life and property by minimizing the impact of disasters
The City of Monterey Park 2023 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) is open for review and comments through 5 p.m., October 9, 2023.
Residents and community stakeholders can review the plan online by visiting www.montereypark.ca.gov/LHMP or scanning the QR code. Hard copies are available at the City Hall Fire Department counter at 320 W. Newmark Avenue or at the Monterey Park Bruggemeyer Library at 318 S. Ramona Avenue.
Questions or comments regarding the LHMP can be sent to LHMP@montereypark.ca.gov.
The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan was prepared in response to the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, which requires state and local governments to prepare mitigation plans to document their mitigation planning process, and identify hazards, potential losses, mitigation needs, goals, and strategies.
This type of planning supplements the City of Monterey Park's comprehensive land use planning and emergency management planning programs and produces the following benefits:
Reduction of loss of life and property, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster costs.
Prioritizes hazard mitigation at the local level with increased emphasis on planning and public involvement, assessing risks, implementing loss reduction measures, and ensuring critical facilities/services survive a disaster.
Promotes education and economic incentives to form community-based partnerships and leverage non-federal resources to commit to and implement long-term hazard mitigation activities.
Once the new plan is adopted by the City Council and approved by FEMA, the City will be eligible for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and other mitigation-related funding.
The California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will review the City of Monterey Park Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, and this forum of open public review is part of the process.
Media Contact
Battalion Chief Chris Thompson, Monterey Park Fire Department
LHMP@montereypark.ca.gov
www.montereypark.ca.gov
Subscribe to City of Monterey Park news flashes at www.montereypark.ca.gov/notifyme.
PDF version
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Tools
RSS
Notify Me®
View Archived
Categories
All Categories
City of MPK Citywide News
Cascades Newspaper Electronic Version
Community Development Spotlights
Library Spotlights
Select Language
Google Translate
Type here to search
85°F Mostly sunny
2:48 PM
10/8/2023

Press Release – September 2023

City of Monterey Park News Release

www.MontereyPark.ca.gov

City of Monterey Park Releases Local Hazard Mitigation Plan for Public Review and Comment

Hazard mitigation planning reduces loss of life and property by minimizing the impact of disasters

Monterey Park, Calif. — September 20, 2023 — The City of Monterey Park 2023 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) is open for review and comments through 5 p.m., October 9, 2023.

Residents and community stakeholders can review the plan online by visiting www.montereypark.ca.gov/LHMP or scanning the QR code. Hard copies are available at the City Hall Fire Department counter at 320 W. Newmark Avenue or at the Monterey Park Bruggemeyer Library at 318 S. Ramona Avenue.

Scan to visit the LHMP webpage.

Questions or comments regarding the LHMP can be sent to LHMP@montereypark.ca.gov.

The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan was prepared in response to the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, which requires state and local governments to prepare mitigation plans to document their mitigation planning process, and identify hazards, potential losses, mitigation needs, goals, and strategies.

This type of planning supplements the City of Monterey Park's comprehensive land use planning and emergency management planning programs and produces the following benefits:

- Reduction of loss of life and property, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster costs.
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Media Contact
Battalion Chief Chris Thompson, Monterey Park Fire Department
LHMP@montereypark.ca.gov
www.montereypark.ca.gov

Subscribe to City of Monterey Park news flashes at www.montereypark.ca.gov/notifyme.

Cascades Newsletter – Cover and Article October 2023



Cascades

Volume XXII, No. VIII | Citywide Community, Education and Business News | October 2023

City of Monterey Park Encourages Residents to Sign-Up to Receive Local Alerts

Monterey Park residents can receive free real time public safety messages through Nixle

By City Manager's Office staff

everbridge NIXLE

Simple | Trusted | No Cost

City of Monterey Park has partnered with Nixle to implement a community notification system to alert residents in real-time for localized emergency situations and relevant community advisories.

As a resident, registration is simple and free:

- Text your ZIPCODE to 888777 from your mobile phone or
- Visit www.montereypark.ca.gov/nixle or scan the QR code.

Electric Park Music Festival Returns October 14 with Legendary DJs Doc Martin, David Delano and More

By Recreation and Community Services staff

The City of Monterey Park Recreation and Community Services Department, in partnership with the volunteer committee Monterey Park Arts Collective (MPAC), is proud to announce the third installment of the Electric Park, a free music event featuring DJ/Producers playing house and other genres of electronic dance music.

Following successful events in October 2022 and March 2023, the Electric Park event committee is delighted to announce an all-star DJ line-up for the event happening on Saturday, October 14, 2023, from 4-10 p.m. at Barnes Park.

The line-up will include Legendary DJ Doc Martin; from Power Tools, David Delano; Alex Elena; Rockee back-to-back with Reework; Earplug; Chris M; and Aczarro.

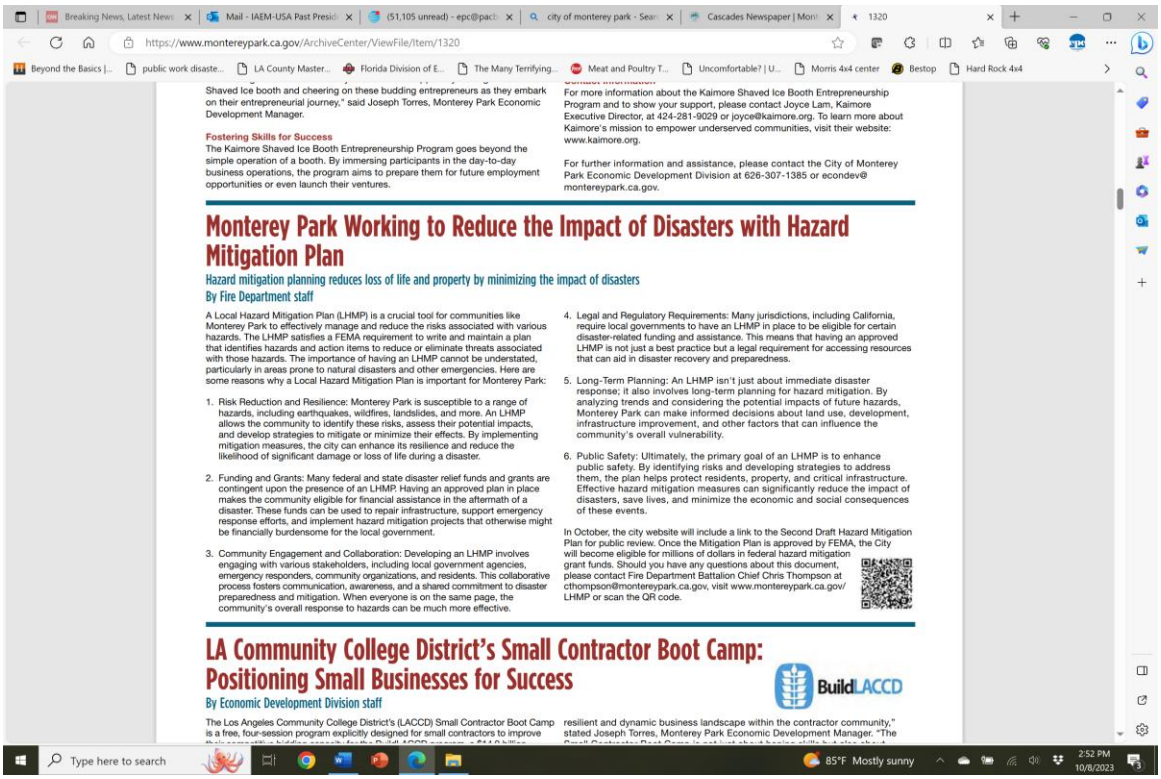
The event promises to provide exciting talent and activities for community members, neighbors, families, and friends to enjoy. The event includes nonstop music, food trucks, games, and vendors. Electric Park aims to provide hope and harmony through MUSIC | PEOPLE | COMMUNITY.

Sponsorship opportunities are available. Community events are enhanced with the support and generosity of local businesses and residents. If you are interested in sponsoring this event, please email recreation@montereypark.ca.gov.

To stay up to date on activities, programs, and events hosted by the Recreation & Community Services Department, follow on social media @MontereyParkRec or visit www.montereypark.ca.gov/electricpark. Barnes Park is located at 350 S. McPherrin Avenue, Monterey Park, CA 91754.

Are You Ready to ShakeOut?

Participate in the Great California ShakeOut earthquake drill on October 19 at 10:19 a.m.



Shaved Ice booth and cheering on these budding entrepreneurs as they embark on their entrepreneurial journey," said Joseph Torres, Monterey Park Economic Development Manager.

Fostering Skills for Success

The Kaimore Shaved Ice Booth Entrepreneurship Program goes beyond the simple operation of a booth. By immersing participants in the day-to-day business operations, the program aims to prepare them for future employment opportunities or even launch their ventures.

For more information about the Kaimore Shaved Ice Booth Entrepreneurship Program and to show your support, please contact Joyce Lam, Kaimore Executive Director, at 424-281-9029 or joyce@kaimore.org. To learn more about Kaimore's mission to empower underserved communities, visit their website: www.kaimore.org.

For further information and assistance, please contact the City of Monterey Park Economic Development Division at 626-307-1385 or econdev@montereypark.ca.gov.

Monterey Park Working to Reduce the Impact of Disasters with Hazard Mitigation Plan

Hazard mitigation planning reduces loss of life and property by minimizing the impact of disasters

By Fire Department staff

A Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) is a crucial tool for communities like Monterey Park to effectively manage and reduce the risks associated with various hazards. The LHMP satisfies a FEMA requirement to write and maintain a plan that identifies hazards and action items to reduce or eliminate threats associated with those hazards. The importance of having an LHMP cannot be understated, particularly in areas prone to natural disasters and other emergencies. Here are some reasons why a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is important for Monterey Park:

1. Risk Reduction and Resilience: Monterey Park is susceptible to a range of hazards, including earthquakes, wildfires, landslides, and more. An LHMP allows the community to identify these risks, assess their potential impacts, and develop strategies to mitigate or minimize their effects. By implementing mitigation measures, the city can enhance its resilience and reduce the likelihood of significant damage or loss of life during a disaster.
2. Funding and Grants: Many federal and state disaster relief funds and grants are contingent upon the presence of an LHMP. Having an approved plan in place makes the community eligible for financial assistance in the aftermath of a disaster. These funds can be used to repair infrastructure, support emergency response efforts, and implement hazard mitigation projects that otherwise might be financially burdensome for the local government.
3. Community Engagement and Collaboration: Developing an LHMP involves engaging with various stakeholders, including local government agencies, emergency responders, community organizations, and residents. This collaborative process fosters communication, awareness, and a shared commitment to disaster preparedness and mitigation. When everyone is on the same page, the community's overall response to hazards can be much more effective.
4. Legal and Regulatory Requirements: Many jurisdictions, including California, require local governments to have an LHMP in place to be eligible for certain disaster-related funding and assistance. This means that having an approved LHMP is not just a best practice but a legal requirement for accessing resources that can aid in disaster recovery and preparedness.
5. Long-Term Planning: An LHMP isn't just about immediate disaster response; it also involves long-term planning for hazard mitigation. By analyzing trends and considering the potential impacts of future hazards, Monterey Park can make informed decisions about land use, development, infrastructure improvement, and other factors that can influence the community's overall vulnerability.
6. Public Safety: Ultimately, the primary goal of an LHMP is to enhance public safety. By identifying risks and developing strategies to address them, the plan helps protect residents, property, and critical infrastructure. Effective hazard mitigation measures can significantly reduce the impact of disasters, save lives, and minimize the economic and social consequences of these events.

In October, the city website will include a link to the Second Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan for public review. Once the Mitigation Plan is approved by FEMA, the City will become eligible for millions of dollars in federal hazard mitigation grant funds. Should you have any questions about this document, please contact Fire Department Battalion Chief Chris Thompson at cthompson@montereypark.ca.gov, visit www.montereypark.ca.gov/LHMP or scan the QR code.

LA Community College District's Small Contractor Boot Camp: Positioning Small Businesses for Success

BuildLACCD

By Economic Development Division staff

The Los Angeles Community College District's (LACCD) Small Contractor Boot Camp is a free, four-session program explicitly designed for small contractors to improve

resilient and dynamic business landscape within the contractor community," stated Joseph Torres, Monterey Park Economic Development Manager. "The

Chinese Daily Newspaper – October 2023

世界新聞網

即時 焦點 美國 紐約 洛杉磯 舊金山 地方 中國 台灣 國際 運動 教育 生活 消費 財經 娛樂 健康 觀點

快訊 李克強告別式 習近平偕六常委送別 胡錦濤送花圈致哀 紐約皇后區賓屋成大規模藏毒製槍據點 毒品市價逾...

蒙市5年防災計畫 徵詢民意

記者朱敏梓／蒙特利公園市報導 2023-09-29 02:00 ET



蒙市居民可以掃描二維碼查看該減災計畫。（蒙市市政廣宣網）

蒙特利公園市（Monterey Park）地方防災害計畫書 (LHMP)，將在2023年10月9日之前開放公眾審查和評論，蒙市消防局表示，防災害計畫書每五年更新一次，希望市民能對此提供建議和意見。

地方防災害計畫根據2000年聯邦減災法案制定，該法案要求州和地方政府制定減災計畫，記錄其減災計畫流程，並確定災害、潛在損失、減災需求、目標和策略。減災計畫 (LHMP) 是蒙市有效管理和減少與各種災害相關的風險的重要工具，該計畫的制定對當地社區非常重要。

首先，LHMP能夠使社區能夠識別包括地震、野火、山崩等在內的災害風險，評估其潛在影響，並制定減輕或最小化其影響的策略。透過實施緩解措施，城市可以增強其抵禦能力，並最大限度地減少災難的影響來減少生命和財產損失。制定批准的計畫能夠讓社區有資格在災後獲得財政援助，這些資金可用於修復基礎設施、支持緊急應變工作以及實施減災項目，減少當地政府造成財政負擔。

此外，包括加州在內的許多司法管轄區要求地方政府制定 LHMP，才有資格獲得某些與災害相關的資金和援助。這意味著擁有經批准的 LHMP 不僅是最佳實踐，而且是獲取有助於災難復原和備災資源的法律要求。LHMP不僅涉及緊急的災難應變，還涉及減災的長期規畫。

居民可以透過造訪 www.montereypark.ca.gov/LHMP 或掃描二維碼在線查看該計畫。此外，居民還可以前往消防局櫃檯或蒙市市立圖書館查看紙質版減災計畫書。

蒙特利公園市 加州

超人氣 更多>


金芳失蹤案新進展 遺骸發現通知家人


康乃爾大學21歲華裔生搶害富婆太人 被依刑事非起訴


ASML中國總裁沈波：中國團隊已開發出新版材算光刻產品


西雅圖26歲華女酒駕致男伴死亡 返回中國怎麼抓？


班機座位髒得不敢坐 該如何處理？

世界新聞網為提供更佳的網站體驗，採cookies分析。如繼續瀏覽本網站即表示您同意我們使用cookies。更多cookies、隱私權資訊可參考我們的「隱私權與條款」...more> | 我知道了

Stakeholder Email Invitation

Stakeholders listed above were invited via email or mail using the letter below:

The City of Monterey Park

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan 2023

Open Public Input and Comment

To build a more resilient community it takes collaboration between local government, residents and community stakeholders. These relationships will build a stronger, more prepared community that will be able to mitigate natural and man-made disasters. This plan is a living document and is prepared to be flexible and adapt to the needs of the community and serves as a comprehensive guide to reduce the impact of a disaster.

The City of Monterey Park 2023 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) will be open for input and comments. The plan will be available beginning **Monday, September 18th, 2023, and ending on Monday, October 9th, 2023 at 5 pm.**

Residents and community stakeholders also can access the plan online at www.montereypark.ca.gov or come by either City Hall, **320 W. Newmark Ave. Monterey Park CA**, or Bruggemeyer Library, **318 S. Ramona Ave, Monterey Park CA.**

All questions regarding the LHMP can be sent via email to lhmp@montereypark.ca.gov.

California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will review the City of Monterey Park Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. This opportunity to provide input is part of the mandated planning process.

We look forward to hearing from you!

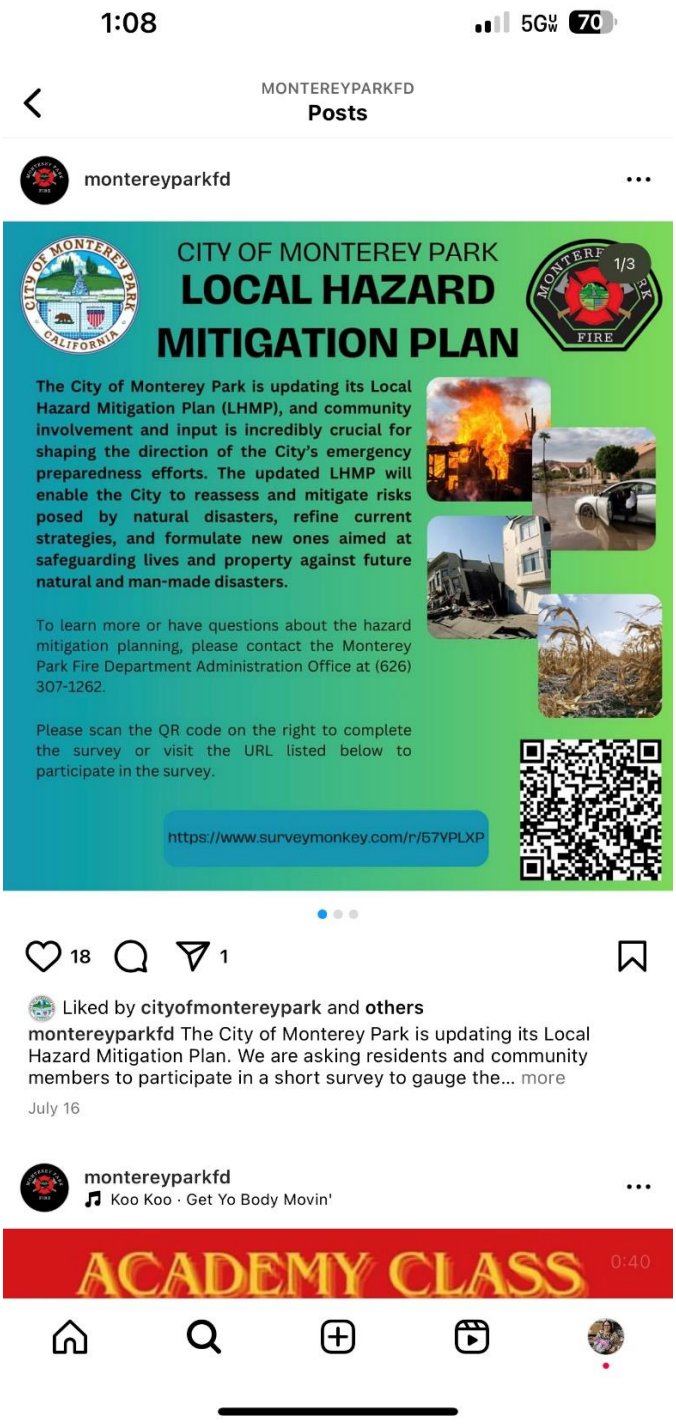
Point of Contact

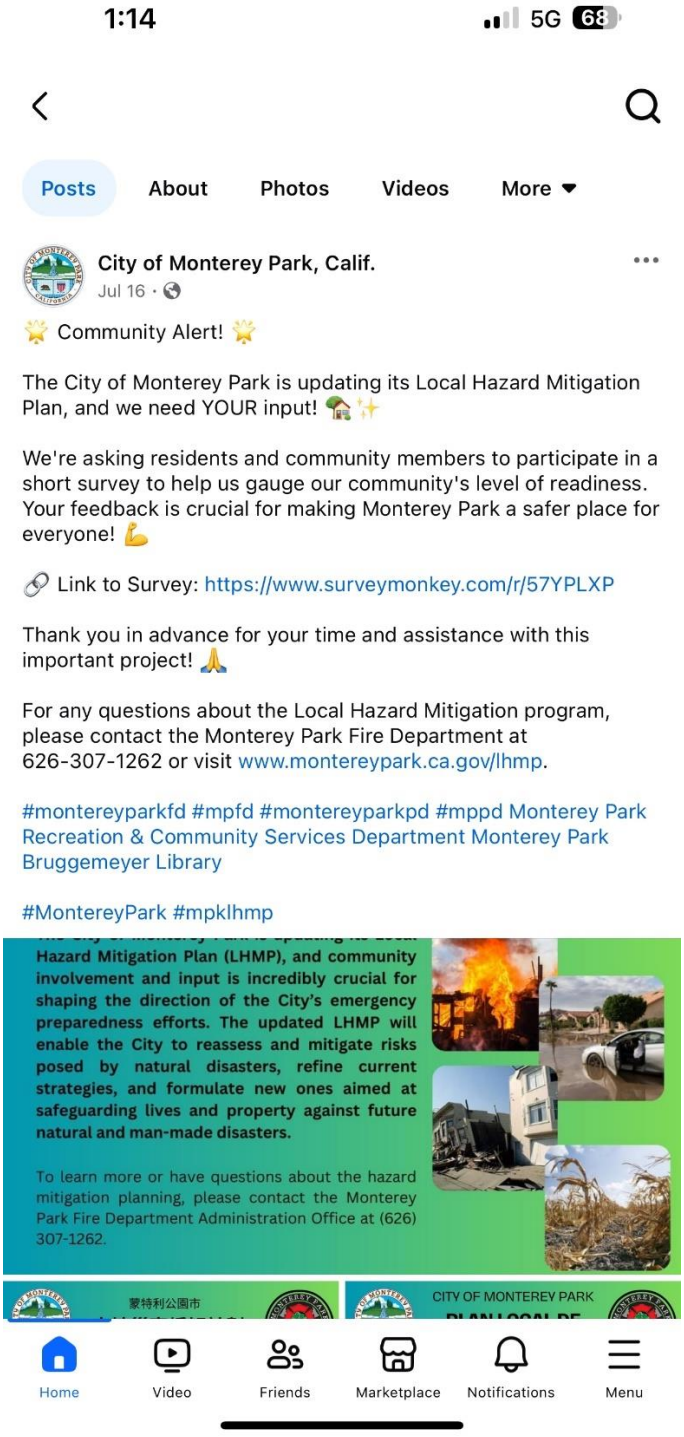
Battalion Chief Chris Thompson, Monterey Park Fire Department

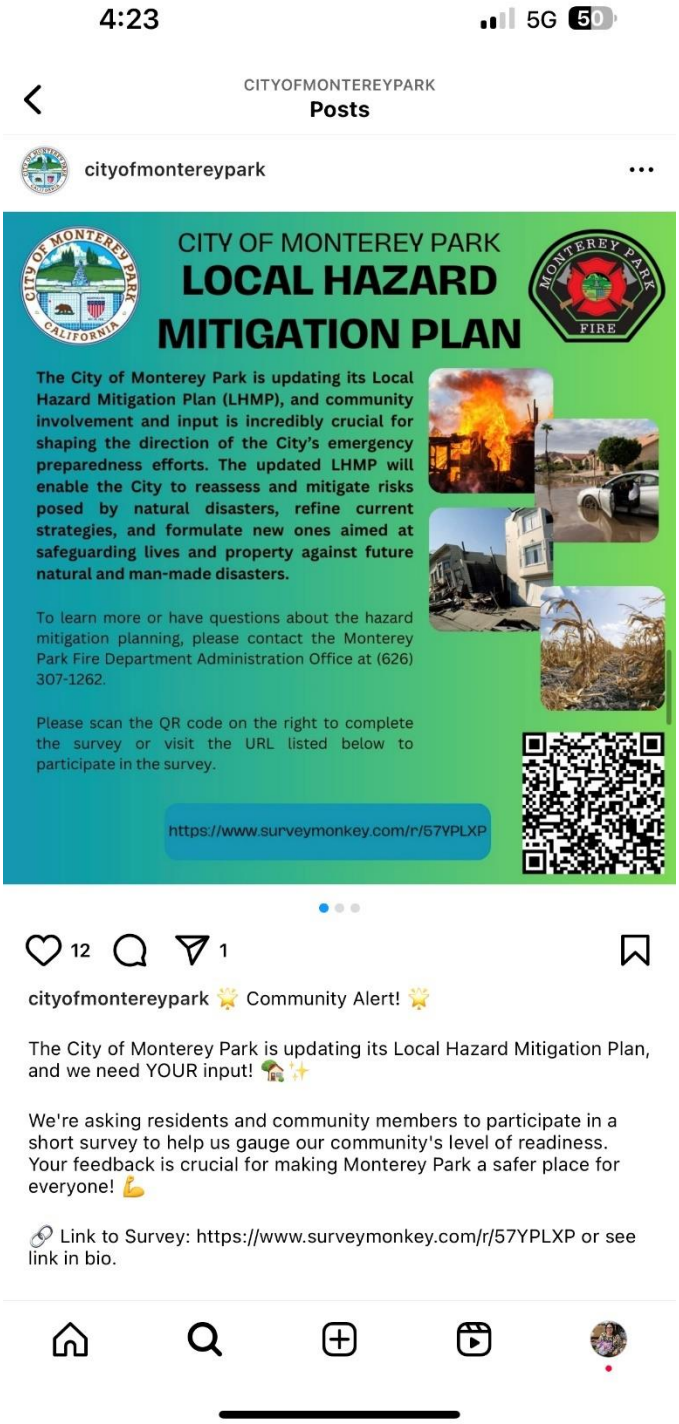
www.MontereyPark.ca.gov

Second Community Outreach – July 2024

Survey - Social Media Postings




1:14
5G
Posts
About
Photos
Videos
More
City of Monterey Park, Calif.
Jul 16 ·
🌟 Community Alert! 🌟
The City of Monterey Park is updating its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, and we need YOUR input! 🏡✨
We're asking residents and community members to participate in a short survey to help us gauge our community's level of readiness. Your feedback is crucial for making Monterey Park a safer place for everyone! 💪
🔗 Link to Survey: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/57YPLXP
Thank you in advance for your time and assistance with this important project! 🙏
For any questions about the Local Hazard Mitigation program, please contact the Monterey Park Fire Department at 626-307-1262 or visit www.montereypark.ca.gov/lhmp.
#montereyparkfd #mpfd #montereyparkpd #mppd Monterey Park Recreation & Community Services Department Monterey Park Bruggemeyer Library
#MontereyPark #mpklhmp
Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), and community involvement and input is incredibly crucial for shaping the direction of the City's emergency preparedness efforts. The updated LHMP will enable the City to reassess and mitigate risks posed by natural disasters, refine current strategies, and formulate new ones aimed at safeguarding lives and property against future natural and man-made disasters.
To learn more or have questions about the hazard mitigation planning, please contact the Monterey Park Fire Department Administration Office at (626) 307-1262.
蒙特利公園市
CITY OF MONTEREY PARK
Home
Video
Friends
Marketplace
Notifications
Menu


4:23
5G
CITYOFMONTEREYPARK
Posts
cityofmontereypark
CITY OF MONTEREY PARK
LOCAL HAZARD
MITIGATION PLAN
The City of Monterey Park is updating its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), and community involvement and input is incredibly crucial for shaping the direction of the City's emergency preparedness efforts. The updated LHMP will enable the City to reassess and mitigate risks posed by natural disasters, refine current strategies, and formulate new ones aimed at safeguarding lives and property against future natural and man-made disasters.
To learn more or have questions about the hazard mitigation planning, please contact the Monterey Park Fire Department Administration Office at (626) 307-1262.
Please scan the QR code on the right to complete the survey or visit the URL listed below to participate in the survey.
https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/57YPLXP
12
1
cityofmontereypark 🌟 Community Alert! 🌟
The City of Monterey Park is updating its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, and we need YOUR input! 🏡✨
We're asking residents and community members to participate in a short survey to help us gauge our community's level of readiness. Your feedback is crucial for making Monterey Park a safer place for everyone! 💪
🔗 Link to Survey: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/57YPLXP or see link in bio.

Website Announcing Plan Draft, Survey, Video – July 2024

Home › Government › Departments › Fire Department › Disaster Preparedness › Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan 2023

The City of Monterey Park 2023 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) is currently being developed. Please participate in the following survey regarding the City of Monterey Park and the new Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. This plan is the framework that will guide the City in making decisions and developing policies to reduce or eliminate risks to life and property. As a resident / community member, your experience and thoughts will help set priorities for the community.

Please click here for the survey.

For a general overview about a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and the process behind adopting a new plan, please click here for the related PowerPoint.

Hazard mitigation planning reduces loss of life and property by minimizing the impact of disasters

The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (PDF) was prepared in response to the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, which requires state and local governments to prepare mitigation plans to document their mitigation planning process, and identify hazards, potential losses, mitigation needs, goals, and strategies.

This type of planning supplements the City's comprehensive land use planning and emergency management planning programs and produces the following benefits:

- Reduction of loss of life and property, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster costs.
- Prioritizes hazard mitigation at the local level with increased emphasis on planning and public involvement, assessing risks, implementing loss reduction measures, and ensuring critical facilities/services survive a disaster.
- Promotes education and economic incentives to form community-based partnerships and leverage non-federal resources to commit to and implement long-term hazard mitigation activities.

Once the new plan is adopted by the City Council and approved by FEMA, the City be eligible for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and other mitigation-related funding.

Download the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (PDF).

Reach this page quickly by bookmarking www.montereypark.ca.gov/LHMP.

Video/PPT: Hazard Mitigation Overview

Note: Can be used as a video (includes voiceover) or as a PowerPoint (script included).



On behalf of the City of Monterey Park, it's my pleasure to welcome you to the overview of the planning process used to prepare the City's 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan.

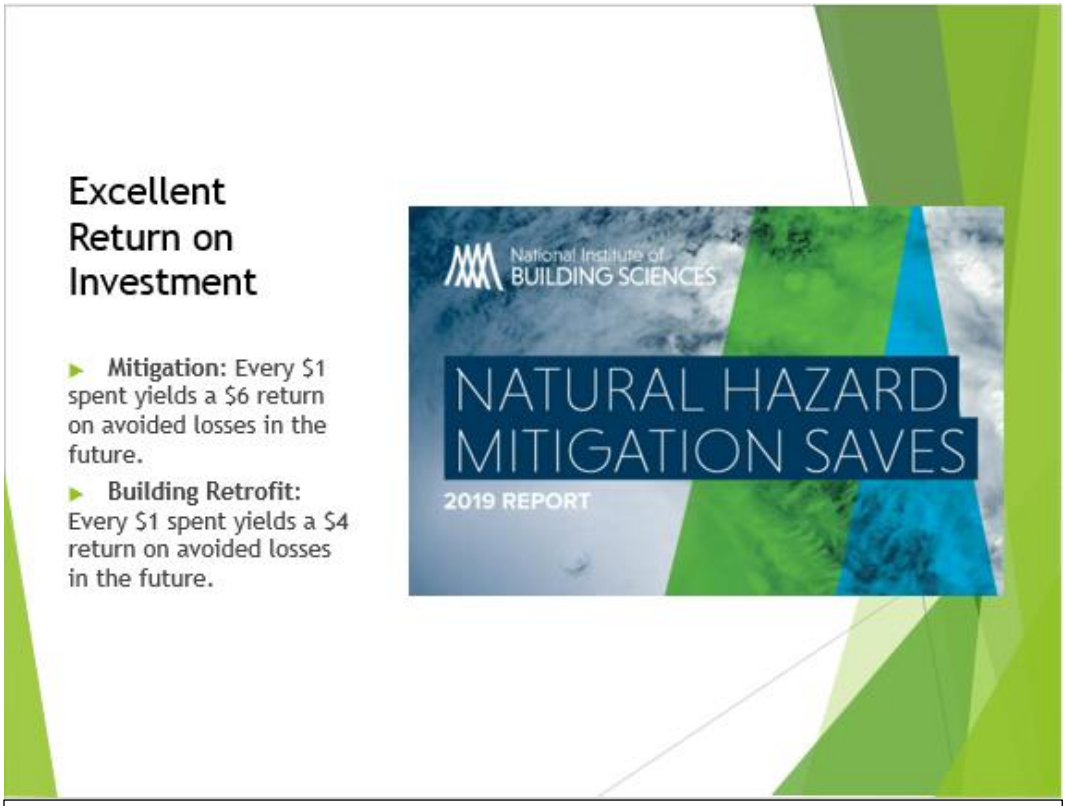
As a bit of background, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 was passed by Congress "to reduce the loss of life and property, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster assistance costs resulting from natural disasters".

Disasters can cause loss of life; damage to buildings and infrastructure; and have devastating consequences on a community's economic, social, and environmental well-being.



Hazard mitigation reduces disaster damage and is defined by FEMA as "sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards".

Examples of mitigation actions include outreach programs that increase risk awareness, projects to protect critical facilities, and the removal of structures from flood hazard areas.



In 2019, the National Institute of Building Sciences issued an update to its landmark report "Natural Hazard Mitigation Saves". The study analyzed the benefit cost ratio of a range of mitigation activities including mitigation planning and building retrofits.

The findings revealed a dramatic return on investment.

- For mitigation activities, every dollar spent yielded a six dollar return on avoided losses in the future.
- For building retrofits, every dollar spent yielded a four dollar return on avoided losses in the future.



According to the National Institute of Building Sciences report, the benefits of mitigation include reductions in:

- Deaths, injuries, and post-traumatic stress disorder.
- Property repair costs for damaged buildings and contents.
- Additional living expenses including sheltering costs for displaced households.
- Direct business interruption: loss of revenue and other business-interruption costs to businesses whose property is damaged.
- Indirect business interruption: loss of economic activity in the broader community.
- Urban search and rescue costs.



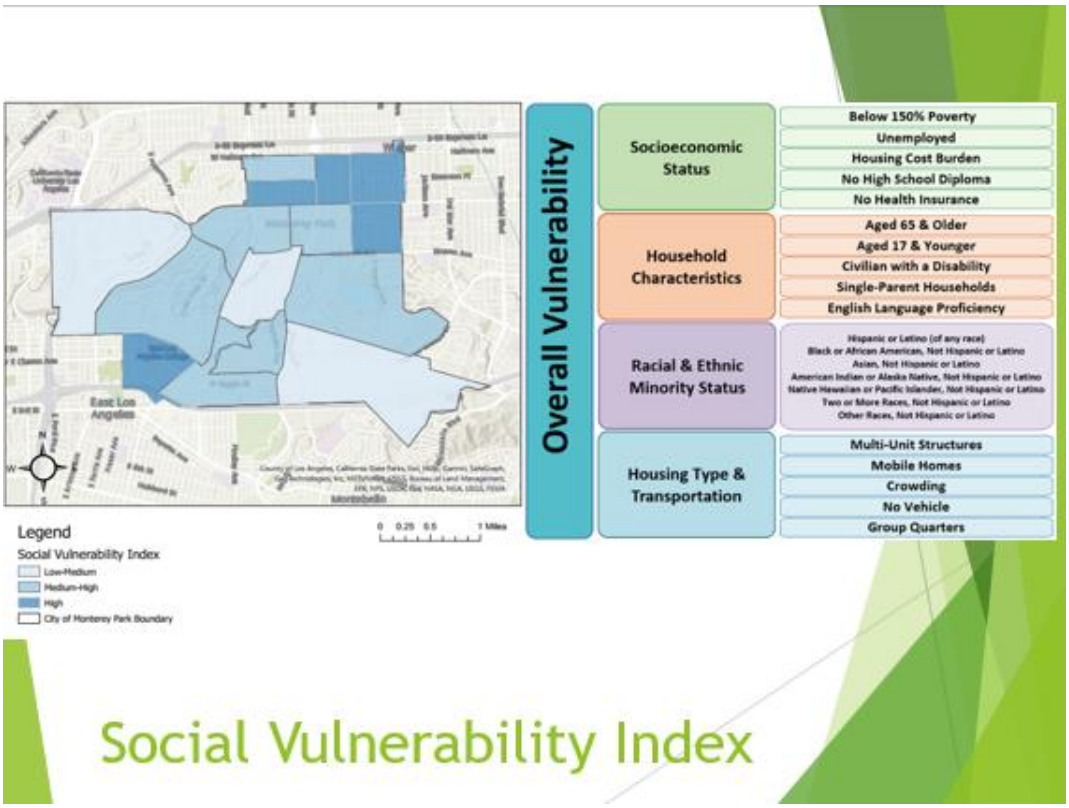
In 2023, FEMA issued new standards regarding preparation of hazard mitigation plans. In addition to the previous regulations from 2011, jurisdictions are now required to discuss climate change and the impacts on natural hazards. Also, now there are standards requiring focused outreach to underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations.

Mitigation plans are key to breaking the cycle of disaster damage and reconstruction. Mitigation planning begins with state, tribal and local governments identifying natural disaster risks and vulnerabilities that are common in their area.

After identifying risks, they develop long-term strategies for protecting people and property from similar events.

Local governments are eligible to prepare a mitigation plan and receive mitigation funds through federal and state grants as well as funds following a major disaster.

The purpose of today's overview is to introduce the planning process used by the City of Monterey Park to prepare the Hazard Mitigation Plan.



Social Vulnerability Index

Many studies have shown that segments of the population are more vulnerable to the impacts of disaster than the rest of the community.

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention developed a Social Vulnerability Index which measures a community's overall vulnerability. There are a total of 16 categories under the headings of socioeconomic status, household characteristics, racial and ethnic minority status, and housing type and transportation.

The CDC's Social Vulnerability Index was designed to help emergency managers identify and map communities that will most likely need support before, during, and after a disaster.

The SVI map for the City of Monterey Park shows 5 census tracts with "high" vulnerability and 7 census tracts with "medium-high" vulnerability.



FEMA's 2023 Local Mitigation Planning Handbook identifies a planning process with four steps:

Step #1 is to organize the planning process and resources which includes creation of a Planning Team to assist with research and writing as well as the development of a Community Outreach Strategy.

Step #2 is to assess risks and capabilities including a Risk and Vulnerability Assessment as well as a review of the City's capability to respond and recover from a major disaster.

Step #3 is to develop a Mitigation Strategy which includes a comprehensive list of mitigation actions and projects.

Step #4 is to Adopt and Implement the Plan which includes a formal review by Cal OES and FEMA and adoption by the City Council.

This is the 4-step planning process followed by the City's Planning Team.



The **Community Outreach Strategy** consists of two phases:

The first phase is "**Announcing the Planning Process**" which includes:

- Posting of the Hazard Mitigation Survey
- Presentations at Public Forums including the City Council, Commissions, and City Volunteer Groups
- Public Notices on the City's Website, Facebook, X, and Instagram concerning the Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Development and posting of today's Hazard Mitigation Overview Video and
- Development of the Initial Draft Plan by the Planning Team

The second phase is "**Gathering Input on the Draft Plan**" which includes inviting the public and stakeholders to provide input to the Plan.

FEMA-mandated stakeholders include:

- Local and Regional Regulatory Agencies
- Neighboring Jurisdictions
- Businesses, Academia, and Community Lifelines
- Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations – with a focus on underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations



Community Lifelines are the vital services in a community. When stabilized, they enable all other aspects of society to function.

The seven services include:

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



Identifying hazards with the potential for causing significant impacts involved review of a range of hazard-focused studies and plans.

The Hazard Identification Process included a review of:

FEMA's list of 18 hazards that are recommended for consideration, the California State Hazard Mitigation Plan, the County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, and the City of Monterey Park's General Plan Safety Element.

Following that extensive review, the Planning Team chose earthquake, landslide, urban flood, dam failure, wildfire, windstorm, and utility related events as the hazards to further investigate.



The City's "capabilities" were mentioned in the previous slide.

One of the FEMA requirements is to identify existing capabilities to increase resilience.

Also, the mitigation plan is required to identify ways to expand existing capabilities.

The capability categories include Planning and Regulatory, Administrative and Technical, Financial, and Education and Outreach.



The Mitigation Strategy section of the plan includes the plan goals as well as methods for coordinating with the City's General Plan Elements and the Capital Improvement Plan.

Most importantly, the Mitigation Strategy includes a comprehensive range of actions and projects capturing ongoing activities along with ideas for the future. Although the lifespan of the plan is only 5-years, there's no harm in identifying projects that will take 10- or even 20-years to complete.

Each action item identifies a lead department, timeline, plan goals met, projected funding source, and benefits, costs, and priority.

Here is an example of a mitigation action item from the City's 2024 Mitigation Strategy: "*Conduct seismic strength evaluations of City-owned critical facilities and infrastructure*".



Following drafting of the plan by the Planning Team and gathering input from the public and other stakeholders, the document will be submitted to Cal OES for a formal review.

Utilizing FEMA's Plan Review Tool and updated regulations, the Cal OES staff will review the City's plan for conformance. Once Cal OES is satisfied that all the requirements have been met, the document will be forwarded to FEMA. Altogether, the formal review typically lasts 4-6 months. Once FEMA is satisfied, a letter will be sent authorizing the City to take the document to the City Council for adoption. When proof of adoption is received, FEMA will issue a Letter of Approval.

This concludes the Hazard Mitigation Overview. Please watch for the posting of the First Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan. We look forward to hearing your questions, thoughts, and suggestions.

On behalf of the City of Monterey Park, thank you for taking time to learn about the importance of increasing resilience through mitigation planning.

PBS Article 2022

A **PUBLIC MEDIA** INITIATIVE FROM THE WNET GROUP

PERIL & PROMISE

Tip of the Iceberg

How Climate Change Impacts Each Type of Natural Disaster

SEPTEMBER 7, 2022



By Megan Crimmins

The term natural disaster is defined as "a sudden and terrible event in nature that usually results in serious damage and many deaths." According to the World Economic Forum, the most common natural disasters include floods, storms, earthquakes, extreme temperatures, landslides, droughts, wildfires, and volcanic activity. How does climate change impact each of these extreme events?

FLOODS

Floods are the most frequent natural disaster and have impacted every U.S. state and nearly every country. The connection between floods and climate change comes down to a few ways that climate change is impacting water. First, higher temperatures lead to increased levels of evaporation, creating denser clouds that hold more water. This eventually leads to heavier precipitation that can cause flooding. Second, more frequent and intense storms such as hurricanes can lead to floods. Finally, higher sea levels due to melting glaciers can also prompt coastal flooding.

Floods can also be exacerbated by how humans manage waterways and spur urbanization.

STORMS

Storms are impacted by climate change in the same way that some floods are, via the effect that higher temperatures have on evaporation and subsequent precipitation. With clouds holding increased amounts of water vapor, more powerful storms develop.

EARTHQUAKES

The connection between earthquakes and climate change is slightly less straightforward, and certainly less influential. Most earthquakes occur when tectonic plates within the Earth's crust change or move. Many things can lead to this, but where climate change comes into play is once again related to water. Earthquakes can be triggered or prevented by variability in stress on a fault

between tectonic plates. Stress on these faults is impacted by surface water from rain or snow. When there is heavier rainfall, this precipitation and any subsequent flooding increases stress and decreases seismicity. When the season dries up and there's less water, the weight on the Earth's crust decreases and this can lead to microseismicity.

As of now, the majority of the connection between earthquakes and climate change is with microseismicity, or tiny earthquakes, which have magnitudes of less than zero and are so small that humans can't feel them. While additional connections can be made, such as impacts from pumping groundwater during droughts, connections between larger earthquakes and climate change have largely not been proven, though the rapid movement of glaciers has also been shown to cause glacial earthquakes.

EXTREME TEMPERATURES

Climate change can lead to both extreme high temperatures and extreme low temperatures. The connection with extreme high temperatures is more intuitive — greenhouse gases are being trapped in the atmosphere and this leads to warming. However, the connection to extreme low temperatures can be harder for some people to make. Lower temperatures in some regions are a result of the polar vortex being warmer, causing it to weaken and dip down further than it normally would, bringing with it colder temperatures. This is further exacerbated by impacts to the jet stream that change the pattern of where and when hot and cold temperatures typically occur. These two combined have led to hotter summers and harsher winters in some areas.

LANDSLIDES

Landslides are connected to rainfall as well. Due to climate change's impact on evaporation and precipitation, more frequent and intense rainfall events can lead to more landslides.

DROUGHTS

On the other side of the water spectrum are droughts, though they result from the

same process. Droughts are a natural part of the climate cycle, but climate change is making them more frequent, severe, and prolonged. While higher levels of evaporation lead to eventual severe rainfall, in some regions, this shift means drier conditions due to the loss of the evaporated water, which can lead to drought and dried out soils and vegetation. With climate change, places that are traditionally dry are becoming drier through the higher levels of evaporation and places that are traditionally wet are becoming wetter through the higher levels of rainfall that result.

WILDFIRES

Wildfires are a consequence of the drier conditions caused by climate change in some areas. The wildfire season is much longer than in previous years and the number of wildfires per season has tripled. Severe heat and drought provide fuel for fires through drier soils and vegetation that is more flammable. Additionally, due to warmer temperatures, snowpacks are melting earlier, meaning that forests are drier for longer periods of time and increasingly at risk of fires.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY

Similar to earthquakes, volcanic activity has a less direct relationship with climate change. Volcanoes do contribute to changes in Earth's atmosphere through spewing CO2, aerosols, ash, and metals into the atmosphere, but they have a net cooling effect. This is due to the impact that aerosols have on cooling versus warming.

On the flip side, there is some evidence to suggest that climate change could increase eruptions in a similar way that they impact seismic activity, through lessening the pressure on the Earth's surface. In this case, this decreased pressure causes more hot magma to come in contact with aquifers, which triggers eruptions. Additionally, melting glaciers are exposing more volcanoes.

Floodplain Related Documents

APPENDIX E: NFIP REGULATIONS The attached excerpt was provided by the City of Monterey Park as justification for their processing of permits relating to floodplain management. It is drawn from Appendix E: NFIP Regulations and contains the text of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) for the National Flood Insurance Program: 44 CFR Parts 59, 60, 65, and 70. *The pertinent areas are on pages E-16 and E-17 and are highlighted.*

§ 60.3 Flood plain management criteria for flood-prone areas.

The Administrator will provide the data upon which flood plain management regulations shall be based. If the Administrator has not provided sufficient data to furnish a basis for these regulations in a particular community, the community shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize data available from other Federal, State or other sources pending receipt of data from the Administrator. However, when special flood hazard area designations and water surface elevations have been furnished by the Administrator, they shall apply. The symbols defining such special flood hazard designations are set forth in Sec. 64.3 of this subchapter. In all cases the minimum requirements governing the adequacy of the flood plain management regulations for flood-prone areas adopted by a particular community depend on the amount of technical data formally provided to the community by the Administrator. Minimum standards for communities are as follows:

(a) When the Administrator has not defined the special flood hazard areas within a community, has not provided water surface elevation data, and has not provided sufficient data to identify the floodway or coastal high hazard area, but the community has indicated the presence of such hazards by submitting an application to participate in the Program, the community shall:

(1) Require permits for all proposed construction or other development in the community, including the placement of manufactured homes, so that it may determine whether such construction or other development is proposed within flood-prone areas;

City Council Staff Report

DATE: May 7, 2025

AGENDA ITEM NO: Consent Calendar - 3F

TO: The Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Scott Haberle, Interim Fire Chief

SUBJECT: Adopt a Resolution terminating the local emergency declared in City Council Resolution No. 2024-R98 concerning the replacement of the Department's SCBAs.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

1. Adopting a resolution terminating the local emergency governing the emergency replacement of the Fire Department's self-contained breathing apparatuses; and
2. Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

On December 18, 2024, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 2024-R98 authorizing the City Manager to take necessary measures for the emergency replacement of self-contained breathing apparatus ("SCBA") for the Fire Department ("Department"). The Department has replaced all SCBAs, and the Interim Fire Chief ("Chief") recommends the City Council adopt a resolution terminating the local emergency.

BACKGROUND:

SCBAs serve as critical personal protective equipment for fire suppression as it ensures personnel are protected from hazardous substances when responding to calls. Pursuant to Resolution No. 2024-R98, the City Manager exercised emergency powers to replace the Department's obsolete SCBAs which reached the end of their functional life and were no longer supported by the manufacturer for repairs and replacement parts.

The City took immediate action required by that emergency to procure the replacement SCBAs from Baurer Compressors on December 19, 2024 at a cost of approximately $633,812.92, and received the first shipment of SCBAs the second week of January 2025, which contained approximately 30% of the needed SCBAs and parts.

The second, and final shipment of SCBAs arrived the third week of March 2025. The Chief inventoried all the items and ordered personnel training on the new equipment. The new SCBAs are anticipated to be deployed the first week May.

FISCAL IMPACT:
The project was funded by the General Fund for $633,812.92.

Respectfully submitted by:

Scott Haberle
Interim Fire Chief

Prepared by:

Rebecca Bojorquez
Principal Management Analyst

Reviewed by:

Martha Garcia
Finance Director

Approved by:

Inez Alvarez
City Manager

Reviewed by:

Justin A. Tamayo
Assistant City Attorney

ATTACHMENT:
1. Resolution

ATTACHMENT 1
Resolution

RESOLUTION NO.

A RESOLUTION TERMINATING THE LOCAL EMERGENCY CONCERNING REPLACEMENT OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT'S SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS

BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Monterey Park as follows:

SECTION 1: The City Council finds as follows:

A. On December 11, 2024, the City Manager proclaimed a local emergency concerning the Fire Department's ("Department") self-contained breathing apparatuses ("SCBA"), which no longer supported replacement parts and repairs as of December 16, 2024 (the "Project").

B. On December 18, 2024, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 2024-R98 authorizing the City Manager to take necessary measures for the emergency replacement of the Department's SCBA.

C. Pursuant to Resolution No. 2024-R98 ("Emergency Resolution") the City Manager duly exercised its emergency powers to procure the replacement SCBAs from Baurer Compressors on December 19, 2024, at a cost of approximately $633,812.92.

D. The City Council received regular reports regarding the Project and is fully informed regarding all actions undertaken by the City Manager to protect public health and safety.

E. All of the Department's SCBAs have been replaced such that the circumstances necessitating the declaration of an emergency no longer exist.

SECTION 2: *Termination of Local Emergency.* The local emergency declared in City Council Resolution No. 2024-R98 concerning the replacement of the Department's SCBAs is terminated.

SECTION 3: *Electronic Signatures*. This Resolution may be executed with electronic signatures in accordance with Government Code §16.5. Such electronic signatures will be treated in all respects as having the same effect as an original signature.

SECTION 4: *Reliance on Record.* Every one of the findings and determinations in this Resolution are based on the competent and substantial evidence, both oral and written, contained in the entire record relating to the project. The findings and determinations constitute the independent findings and determinations of the City Council in all respects and are fully and completely supported by substantial evidence in the record as a whole.

SECTION 5: *Limitations.* The City Council's analysis and evaluation of the project is based on the best information currently available. It is inevitable that in evaluating a project that absolute and perfect knowledge of all possible aspects of the project will not exist. One of the major limitations on analysis of the project is the City Council's lack of knowledge of future events. In all instances, best efforts have been made to form accurate assumptions. Somewhat related to this are the limitations on the City's ability to solve what are in effect regional, state, and national problems and issues. The City must work within the political framework within which it exists and with the limitations inherent in that framework.

SECTION 6: *Summaries of Information*. All summaries of information in the findings, which precede this section, are based on the substantial evidence in the record. The absence of any particular fact from any such summary is not an indication that a particular finding is not based in part on that fact.

SECTION 7: *Severability*. If any part of this Resolution or its application is deemed invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the City Council intends that such invalidity will not affect the effectiveness of the remaining provisions or applications and, to this end, the provisions of this Resolution are severable.

SECTION 8: *Recordation*. The Mayor, or presiding officer, is authorized to sign this Resolution signifying its adoption by the City Council of the City of Monterey Park and the City Clerk, or her duly appointed deputy, may attest thereto.

SECTION 9: *Effective Date.* This Resolution will become effective immediately upon adoption and will remain effective unless repealed or superseded.

SECTION 10: The City Clerk is directed to certify to the adoption of this Resolution and enter it into the book of original Resolutions.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 7th day of May, 2025.

_____
Vinh T. Ngo, Mayor

Attest:

_____
Maychelle Yee, City Clerk

Approved as to Form:
Karl H. Berger, City Attorney

By: _____
Justin A. Tamayo, Assistant City Attorney

City Council Staff Report

DATE: May 7, 2025

AGENDA ITEM NO: Consent Calendar - 3G

TO: The Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Scott Haberle, Interim Fire Chief

SUBJECT: Urban Areas Search Initiative – Award of Contract to Michael T. Little, of CounterRisk, Inc., for the Regional Training Group ("RTG") Intelligence Chief Position

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

1. Authorizing the City Manager to execute a one-year agreement, with the potential to extend for an additional two years, with Michael T. Little of CounterRisk, Inc. in a form approved by the City Attorney, to provide and coordinate effective intelligence-sharing between Los Angeles area fire service agencies and intelligence, counterterrorism, and homeland security stakeholders for an amount not to exceed $690,000; and
2. Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City of Los Angeles is a Subgrantee of the Urban Areas Search Initiative ("UASI") program that is provided by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Pursuant to the subrecipient agreement, the City of Los Angeles is authorized to enter into a subrecipient agreement with the City of Monterey Park ("City"). A portion of the grant funds awarded to the City will include subsidies for a full-time Regional Training Group ("RTG") Intelligence Chief position, for the Los Angeles Area Fire Chiefs Association ("LAAFCA").

In accordance with MPMC Chapter 3.20, the Interim Fire Chief ("Chief") completed a bidding process to identify a viable candidate for the RTG Intelligence Chief. The open position was posted on the City's website and job search websites. Two candidates submitted proposals and interviews were conducted to select the most qualified applicant. The panel selected Michael T. Little of CounterRisk, Inc.

Mr. Little has nearly 17 years of experience with the Los Angeles Fire Department, serving in various chief officer positions; including Assistant Chief – Homeland Security Division. Additionally, he has a Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice and a Master's in Homeland Security. Most recently, Mr. Little has served as the RTG Intelligence Chief for LAAFCA. Mr. Little's work experience, coupled with his education, make him a prime candidate for the position.

The Chief recommends City Council authorize the City to execute an agreement, in a form approved by the City Attorney, with Michael T. Little of CounterRisk, Inc. for an amount not to exceed $690,000. The grant funded position will span over three grant award years, commencing in the current grant year, UASI 2023, and culminating with the grant year UASI 2025. The initial contract with be for a total of $230,00, with the option to renew for two subsequent grant award years, each for $230,000. The contract is contingent on an award of funds from the City of Los Angeles.

BACKGROUND:

The Monterey Park Fire Department ("Department") must keep pace with public safety needs in the City and region. Pursuant to the subrecipient agreement, "this financial assistance is being provided to the Subrecipient in order to address the unique equipment, training, organization, exercise and planning needs of the Subrecipient, and to assist the Subrecipient in building effective prevention and protection capabilities to prevent, response to, and recover from threats or acts of terrorism." The Department has been awarded UASI grants in the past and seeks City Council approval on a one-year contract in an amount of $230,000, with the option to extend services (for two additional years) for a total contract award of $690,000 to Michael T. Little of CounterRisk, Inc.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The City will receive a total of $230,000 over three grant award years: UASI 2023, UASI 2024, UASI 2025, from the City of Los Angeles via the Urban Areas Search Initiative Program. The grant funds are reserved for the RTG Intelligence Chief position. Grant awards will be budgeted in the relevant fiscal years.

Respectfully submitted by:

Scott Haberle
Interim Fire Chief

Prepared by:

Rebecca Bojorquez
Principal Management Analyst

Reviewed by:

Martha Garcia
Finance Director

Approved by:

Inez Alvarez
City Manager

Reviewed by:

Justin A. Tamayo
Assistant City Attorney

City Council Staff Report

DATE: May 7, 2025

AGENDA ITEM NO: Consent Calendar - 3H

TO: The Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Shawn Igoe, Director of Public Works

SUBJECT: Emerson Avenue Sewer Improvements-Parallel Relief Line Project – Award of Contract

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

1. Authorizing the City Manager to execute a public works contract, in a form approved by the City Attorney, with GRBCON, Inc., in the amount of $647,141 for the Emerson Parallel Sewer Line Project;
2. Authorizing the Director of Public Works to approve change orders and contingency up to $64,714 (10%) of the contract amount, for a total project cost of $711,855; and
3. Taking such additional, related action that may be desirable.

CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act):

The City reviewed the environmental impacts of the proposed Ordinance pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code §§ 21000, et seq. "CEQA") and the regulations promulgated thereunder (14 Cal. Code of Regs. §§ 15000, et seq., the "CEQA Guidelines"). CEQA Guideline § Section 15303 (Class 3: New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures) and Section 15304 (Class 4: Minor Alterations to Land) of the California Code of Regulations. These sections cover the installation, repair, or removal of pipelines less than one mile long in a public right-of-way. The proposed work will occur entirely within the City street and is less than a mile. Accordingly, no further environmental review is required.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Capital Improvement Project ("CIP") No. 99011 – Emerson Avenue Sewer Improvements-Parallel Relief Line Project includes the installation of a new 8" parallel relief sewer line to accommodate the additional sewer flow in the existing 8" sewer line. The project limits are from Alhambra Avenue to Orange Avenue, then from Elizabeth Avenue to New Avenue. Staff obtained a bid from GRBCON, Inc for the construction of the project for $647,141. It is recommended that City Council waive the bidding requirements pursuant to Resolution No. 2025-R3 declaring a local emergency, and authorize the City Manager to execute a Public Works contract with GRBCON, Inc. in the amount of $647,141 for the Emerson Avenue Sewer Improvements-Parallel Relief Line Project and authorize the Director to approve change orders not to exceed $64,714 over the total contract amount.

BACKGROUND

The City's sewer master plan has identified hydraulic capacity deficiency within Emerson Avenue. In 1991, the City completed the construction of a relief line between Orange Avenue and Elizabeth Avenue. The proposed project ("Project") connects to the existing relief line between Orange Avenue and Elizabeth Avenue. The Project would construct an 8" sewer relief line between Alhambra Avenue and Orange Avenue, and an 8" relief line between Elizabeth Avenue and New Avenue. The Project provides enough capacity to intercept all existing sewer lines entering the main line on Emerson Avenue from the north. The Project will keep existing laterals to the existing sewer line on Emerson Avenue while the new line will not have local lateral connections on Emerson Avenue. This will result in an improvement to the hydraulic capacity in the existing sewer main on Emerson Avenue. The Project includes additional manholes intersecting with the sewer lines flowing south from the connecting streets.

Staff requested a proposal from GRBCON, Inc. for the proposed improvements. The bid submitted by GRBCON, Inc. aligns with current bid prices used in the past couple of years for this type of work and is under the Engineer's estimate. GRBCON, Inc.'s contractor's license was verified with the California State Contractor's License Board to be current, active and in good standing. Registration with the California Department of Industrial Relations ("DIR") was verified. The Director is familiar with GRBCON, Inc. work as it provided services for the City on other projects in the past few years with acceptable work performance.

It is recommended that the City Council waive bidding requirements pursuant to Resolution No. 2025-R3 awards the project to GRBCON, Inc. for a total of $647,141 with a contingency not to exceed $64,714.

2024-25 STRATEGIC PLAN GOAL:

This Project meets the City's goal to maintain, build and modernize infrastructure and facilities to support the current and future needs of our City and community as it aims to improve conditions of the sewer system and eliminate hydraulic capacity deficiencies.

FISCAL IMPACT

The Project is budgeted in the 2024-2025 fiscal year Capital Improvement Program under CIP No. 99011 funded by Fund 411 – Sewer. The total estimated project cost for this project is $721,855 including the contract amount, contingency, and construction management and inspection.

CIP 95038 – Bruggemeyer Library HVAC Improvements	
Emerson Avenue Sewer Improvements-Parallel Relief Line Project (Construction)	$647,141
Contingency (10%)	$64,714
Project/Construction Management/Inspection	$10,000
Total Estimated Project Cost	$721,855

Respectfully submitted & prepared by:

Shawn Igoe
Director of Public Works

Reviewed by:

Martha Garcia
Director of Finance

Approved by:

Inez Alvarez
City Manager

Reviewed by:

Justin A. Tamayo
Assistant City Attorney

ATTACHMENT:

1. GRBCON, Inc. Bid Proposal

ATTACHMENT 1
GRBCON, Inc. Bid Proposal

BID SCHEDULE

CITY OF MONTEREY PARK - SEWER MAIN IMPROVEMENTS
ALONG EMERSON AVENUE
PROJECT NO. 2024- 013

ITEM NO.	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	EST. QTY.	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL AMOUNT
1	Mobilization, Demobilization, and Permits	LS	1	$17,275	$ 17,275
2	Traffic Control	LS	1	$8,470	$ 8,470
3	Construction Surveying	LS	1	$7,751	$ 7,751
4	Potholes	LS	1	$ 9,051	$ 9,051
5	Sewer Bypass Pumping	LS	1	$2,908	$ 2,908
6	Trenching & Excavation Safety Measures	LS	1	$ 23,128	$ 23,128
7	Trenching & Excavation (2.5'Wx10'Dx1,536'L)	CY	1,423	$ 71	$ 101,033
8	Furnish and Install 8-inch SDR 35 Sewer Pipe Via Open Trench on Emerson Avenue	LF	1,536	$217	$ 333,312
9	Furnish and Install Sewer Manhole	EA	4	$ 9,300	$37,200
10	Connect Existing Sewer Main to Proposed Manhole	EA	4	$1684	$ 6,736
11	Connect Proposed Sewer Main to Existing Manhole	EA	2	$1684	$ 3,368
12	Construct 4" of Asphalt Concrete Pavement (2.5'W) with 6" AB	SF	3,840	$ 21.95	$ 84,288
13	Reconnect existing sewer lateral to Existing or New 8" Sewer Main	EA	3	$ 3,475	$ 10,425
14	CCTV Sewer Inspection After	LS	1	$2,196	$ 2,196
TOTAL BASE BID PRICE (ITEMS 1 THROUGH 14):				$ 647,141.00	

TOTAL BASE BID PRICE (ITEMS 1 THROUGH 14) WORDS:

SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVEN THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ONE DOLLARS AND NO CENTS

GRBCON
INCORPORATED
Lic. No. 1012408

City Council Staff Report

DATE: May 7, 2025

AGENDA ITEM NO: Consent Calendar - 3I

TO: The Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Shawn Igoe, Director of Public Works

SUBJECT: Adopting a Resolution to add projects to the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Capital Improvement Program

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

1. Adopting a Resolution to add projects to the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Capital Improvement Program; and
2. Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Resolution was presented at the April 16, 2025 City Council meeting. The original staff report (from April 16, 2025) is attached for reference. Regrettably, the Resolution attached to the April 16th staff report inadvertently omitted the Capital Improvement Plan Exhibit. It is recommended that City Council approve the proposed Resolution to add projects to the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Capital Improvement Program.

Respectfully submitted by:

Shawn Igoe
Director of Public Works

Approved by:

Inez Alvarez
City Manager

Reviewed by:

Justin A. Tamayo
Assistant City Attorney

ATTACHMENT:

1. April 16, 2025 Staff Report
2. Resolution

ATTACHMENT 1
April 16, 2025 Staff Report

City Council Staff Report

DATE: April 16, 2025

AGENDA ITEM NO: Consent Calendar - 3K

TO: The Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Shawn Igoe, Director of Public Works

Subject: Receive and file a summary of The Windstorm and Firestorm Local Emergency

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

1. Receiving and Filing this staff report summarizing the status of windstorm and firestorm local emergency;
2. Adopting a Resolution to add projects to the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Capital Improvement Program; and
3. Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act):

The City reviewed the environmental impacts of the extension under the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code §§ 21000, et seq. "CEQA") and the regulations promulgated thereunder (14 Cal. Code of Regs. §§ 15000, et seq., the "CEQA Guidelines"). CEQA Guidelines §§ 15060(c)(2), 15061(b)(3), and 15378 exempt activities that will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment, activities where there is possibility that it may have a significant effect on the environment, and activities that do not constitute a "project" as defined, respectively. This activity reflects administrative changes and policy making. Accordingly, this activity is exempt from further review.

BACKGROUND:

On January 21, 2025, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 2025-R3 declaring a local emergency due to windstorm and firestorm events beginning on January 7, 2025, as reflected in the Governor's Executive Order dated January 12, 2025. At its January 21, 2025, meeting, the City Council authorized the City Manager to take necessary measures to protect public health, safety, and general welfare including urgency abatement and direct negotiation of contracts pursuant to Public Contract Code §§ 20168 and 22050 for the completion of capital improvement plan ("CIP") projects. The conditions resulting for the need to declare a local emergency continue to exist. This includes , without limitation, the following:

- Recovery efforts to address the widespread structure destruction and damage from the windstorm and firestorm events are ongoing. This will continue to result

in increased prices for construction products and contractor services. Additionally, recently implemented tariffs on construction material further increase prices for services and products. Expediting the City's ability to secure contracts for capital improvement projects is in the public interest. Many of the approved public works projects are intended to improve vital infrastructure such as roads, water, stormwater, and wastewater facilities.

- The Governor's Executive Order dated January 12, 2025, directs state agencies to streamline building approvals. This order is still in effect. It is in the public interest for the City to jumpstart that process to assist developers seeking to build within the City's jurisdiction.

Fire prevention is always critical. The current emergency, however, starkly emphasized the immediate need to exercise the City's police powers to protect public health and safety. This, among other things, includes undergrounding power lines to the greatest extent practicable. The City Attorney's Office is working with SCE to move undergrounding forward as expeditiously as possible.

-

- The City expended public resources (personnel, equipment, gas, etc.) while assisting neighboring jurisdictions during this emergency. It is in the public interest for the City to seek reimbursement from federal and state agencies for these costs.

Since the adoption of Resolution 2025-R3 the City awarded the following public works contracts:

CIP No.	Project	City Council Approval	Contractor	Contract Amount
96054	2024-25 Concrete Improvement Project	2/19/2025	CT&T Concrete Paving, Inc.	$230,957
96049	2024-25 Street Overlay at Various Locations	2/19/2025	Onyx Paing Company, Inc.	$4,146,240
95042	Underground Storage Tank Removal & Replacement	2/19/2025	Tank Specialties, Inc. dba Tank Specialists of California	$98,200
96052	Garvey Capacity Improvements Project	4/16/2025	Mark Thomas	$1,348,896
	Sidewalk Assessment & Repairs	4/16/2025	Nichols Consulting Engineers, CHTD. dba NCE Southern California Precision	$53,900 $150,000

			Concrete, Inc. dba Precision Concrete Cutting	
95038	Bruggemeyer Library Generator	4/16/2025	Pacific Power Engineering Technology, Inc	$281,300

While the CIP is prepared and adopted during the annual budget process, new or updated projects may arise during the year that may need to formally be added to the CIP. At this time, it is recommended that two additional projects be added to the CIP. This includes the Garvey Ranch Park Gazebos and the Sidewalk Assessment and Repairs projects.

The scope of work for the Garvey Ranch Park Gazebo includes the design and installation of three gazebo shade structures. The previous structures became damaged and were consequently removed. This area is highly frequented by park visitors and the project will result in shade coverage for this area. The total budget for this project is $50,000.

The scope of work for the Sidewalk Assessment project includes a citywide assessment of all sidewalk conditions to identify maintenance needs. Following the assessment, the City would work with the contractor, Precision Concrete Cutting, to address repairs and maintenance. The total budget for this project is $203,900.

2024-25 STRATEGIC PLAN GOAL:

Resolution No. 2025-R3 meets the City's goal to maintain, build and modernize infrastructure and facilities to support the current and future needs of our city and community.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The costs for awarded contracts are budgeted within the City's FY 2024-25 CIP. The costs for the proposed Sidewalk Assessment and Repairs project is $203,900. The costs for the proposed Garvey Ranch Park Gazebo replacement project is $50,000.

Respectfully submitted by:

Shawn Igoe
Director of Public Works

Reviewed by:

Martha Garcia
Director of Finance

Approved by:

Inez Alvarez
City Manager

Reviewed by:

Justin A. Tamayo
Assistant City Attorney

ATTACHMENT:
1. Resolution

ATTACHMENT 2
Resolution

RESOLUTION NO.

A RESOLUTION AMENDING RESOLUTION NO. 2024-R48 TO ADD THE GARVEY RANCH PARK GAZEBOS AND SIDEWALK ASSESSMENT AND REPAIRS PROJECTS TO THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN ("CIP") AND FINDING SUCH AMENDMENT CONFORMS WITH THE GENERAL PLAN.

BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the city of Monterey Park as follows:

SECTION 1: The City Council finds and declares as follows:

A. This Resolution amends Resolution 2024-R48 by adding both the Garvey Ranch Park Gazebos and Sidewalk Assessment and Repairs projects to the FY 2024-25 Capital Improvements Program ("CIP") (the "Project").

B. The Projects were not previously included within the CIP, as approved by Resolution No. 2022-R48 on June 18, 2024.

C. Pursuant to Monterey Park Municipal Code ("MPMC") § 2.56.020(B), the City Council is the Monterey Park Planning Agency for purposes of this Resolution.

D. Annual review of the CIP will occur on a future date, and any revisions proposed at the annual CIP review will be duly noticed pursuant to applicable law.

E. The City reviewed this Resolution's environmental impacts under the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code §§ 21000, et seq., "CEQA"), the regulations promulgated thereunder (14 Cal. Code of Regulations §§15000, et set., the "CEQA" Guidelines"), and the City's Environmental Guidelines.

F. This Resolution is adopted based upon the entirety of the administrative record including, without limitation, the staff report submitted by the Director of Public Works ("Director").

SECTION 2: *Findings.* Pursuant to Government Code § 65401, the City Council finds that the CIP, as amended by adding Projects, is consistent with the Monterey Park General Plan. Among other things the CIP meets the following goals in the General Plan:

- Goal 2.0 of the Circulation Element: Provide a local street system that accommodates current and future traffic volumes;

- Goal 5.0 of the Circulation Element: Create and maintain a connected system of bicycle routes and pedestrian facilities that meets the need of City residents;

- Goal 6.0 of the Circulation Element: Ensure that all development projects

provide well-designed parking facilities that are safe, convenient, and attractive;

SECTION 3: *Action*. The City Council adopts this Resolution amending Resolution 2024-R48 by adding the Garvey Ranch Park Gazebos and Sidewalk Assessment and Repairs projects to the FY 2024-25 CIP as set forth in the attached Exhibit "A" which is incorporated by reference. To the extent that Resolution 2024-R48 conflicts with this Resolution, it is superseded.

SECTION 4: *Design Immunity; City Engineer*. The City Council wishes to obtain the immunities set forth in Government Code § 830.6 regarding the plans and construction of the Projects. Accordingly, in addition to the other projects in the CIP, the City Council authorizes the City Engineer to exercise discretionary approval for plans or designs for the Projects in advance of the construction or improvement as set forth in Resolution No. 2024-R48.

SECTION 5: *Environmental Assessment*. The City reviewed the environmental impacts of the extension under the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code §§ 21000, et seq. "CEQA") and the regulations promulgated thereunder (14 Cal. Code of Regs. §§ 15000, et seq., the "CEQA Guidelines"). CEQA Guidelines §§ 15060(c)(2), 15061(b)(3), and 15378 exempt activities that will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment, activities where there is possibility that it may have a significant effect on the environment, and activities that do not constitute a "project" as defined, respectively. This activity reflects administrative changes and policy making. Accordingly, this activity is exempt from further review.

SECTION 6: *Notice of Exemption*. The Director of Public Works, or designee, is directed to file a Notice of Exemption in accordance with CEQA §§ 15062, and any other applicable law.

SECTION 7: *Limitations.* The City Council's analysis and evaluation of the project is based on the best information currently available. It is inevitable that in evaluating a project that absolute and perfect knowledge of all possible aspects of the project will not exist. One of the major limitations on analysis of the project is the City Council's lack of knowledge of future events. In all instances, best efforts were made to form accurate assumptions. Somewhat related to this are the limitations on the City's ability to solve what are in effect regional, state, and national problems and issues. The City must work within the political framework within which it exists and with the limitations inherent in that framework.

SECTION 8: *Summaries of Information.* All summaries of information in the findings, which precede this section, are based on the substantial evidence in the record. The absence of any particular fact from any such summary is not an indication that a particular finding is not based in part on that fact.

SECTION 9: *Construction*. This Resolution must be broadly construed to achieve the purposes stated in this Resolution. It is the City Council's intent that the provisions of this

Resolution be interpreted or implemented by the City and others in a manner that facilitates the purposes set forth in this Resolution.

SECTION 10: *Severability*. If any part of this Resolution or its Application is deemed invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the City Council intends that such invalidity will not affect the effectiveness of the remaining provisions or applications and, to this end, the provisions of this Resolution are severable.

SECTION 11: *Electronic Signatures*. This Resolution may be executed with electronic signatures in accordance with Government Code §16.5. Such electronic signatures will be treated in all respects as having the same effect as an original signature.

SECTION 12: *Recordation*. The Mayor, or presiding officer, is authorized to sign this Resolution signifying its adoption by the City Council of the City of Monterey Park and the City Clerk, or her duly appointed deputy, may attest thereto.

SECTION 13: *Effective Date.* This Resolution will become effective immediately upon adoption and will remain effective unless repealed or superseded.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 7th day of May, 2025.

_____
Vinh Ngo, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Maychelle Yee, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Karl H. Berger, City Attorney

By: _____
Justin A. Tamayo, Assistant City Attorney

96023	239	GARFIELD AVENUE CAPACITY IMPROVEMENT	$688,587.25
96024	239	ATLANTIC AVENUE CAPACITY IMPROVEMENT	$1,899,607.50
96025	239	RAMONA ROAD CAPACITY IMPROVEMENT	$1,749,268.50
96026	239	ADAPTIVE TRAFFIC/TRAFFIC RESPONSIVE CONTROL SYSTEM	$8,775,531.59
96047	239	MONTEREY PASS ROAD IMPROVEMENTS	$20,840,000.00
96052	239	GARVEY AVENUE CAPACITY IMPROVEMENT	$18,202,000.00
96027	601	PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT STUDY	$107,392.88
96031	601	STREET REHABILITATION -VARIOUS LOCATIONS	$33,795.00
96031	101	STREET REHABILITATION-VARIOUS LOCATIONS	$145,602.80
96034	239	SCHOOL AND CROSSWALK SAFETY ENHANCEMENT PROJECT - ATP CYCLE 4	$329,973.65
96035	239	CESAR CHAVEZ AVE. PAVING PROJECT	$53,670.00
96038	240	MAT CYCLE 1- POTRERO GRANDE REGIONAL PROJECT	$7,448,925.00
96005	241	TRAFFIC SIGNAL UPGRADES	$134,049.00
96046	101	MONTEREY PASS STREET REHABILITATION	$100,000.00
96046	241	MONTEREY PASS STREET REHABILITATION	$150,000.00
96046	246	MONTEREY PASS STREET REHABILITATION	$1,056,878.00
96041	242	SLURRY SEAL	$500,000.00
96042	237	STREET REHABILITATION - VARIOUS STREETS	$85,768.85
96043	241	SIDEWALK REPAIRS - CITYWIDE	$72,926.50
96043	236	SIDEWALK REPAIRS - CITYWIDE	$0.00
96044	218	SAFE STREETS FPR ALL (SS4A)	$984,000.00
96044	239	SAFE STREETS FPR ALL (SS4A)	$245,000.00
96045	241	BUS STOP IMPROVEMENTS	$600,000.00
NEW	242	ALLEYS REHABILITATION	$0.00
NEW	242	PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT STUDY	$0.00
96048	362	ADA IMPROVEMENTS	$250,000.00
96049	101	PAVEMENT IMPROVEMENTS (LOCATIONS TO BE DETERMINED)	$1,000,000.00
96049	237	PAVEMENT IMPROVEMENTS (LOCATIONS TO BE DETERMINED)	$1,461,806.00
96049	601	PAVEMENT IMPROVEMENTS (LOCATIONS TO BE DETERMINED)	$295,524.89
96049	240	PAVEMENT IMPROVEMENTS (LOCATIONS TO BE DETERMINED)	$650,000.00
NEW	101	SIDEWALK ASSESSMENT & REPAIRS	203900
		Street Sub-total	$71,537,418.11
96040	248	STORM DRAIN MASTER PLAN/TMDL STUDY	$300,000.00
96050	248	CATCH BASIN CPS UNITS	$100,000.00
96051	248	STORMWATER INFILTRATION TRENCHES/DEMONSTRATION GARDEN	$350,000.00
NEW		STORM DRAIN LINING ON BRADSHAWE RESERVOIR TO GRANDRIDGE	$0.00
		Drainage Sub-total	$750,000.00
		Street Construction Capital Projects Subtotal	**$72,287,418.11**
		Community Capital Improvement Projects	
81401	502	IT EMERGENCY / MASTER PLAN	$50,000.00
87001	101	COMPREHENSIVE GENERAL PLAN	$0.00
91401	502	NETWORK EQUIPMENT (ERP)	$367,498.89
91402	502	NETWORK EQUIPMENT (ERP) PSA	$154,535.61
96018	101	DOWNTOWN PARKING LOT IMPROVEMENTS	$567,153.00
95013	231	BARNES GYM RESTROOMS UPGRADES	$223,411.90
95014	101	LANGLEY RESTROOMS UPGRADES	$220,000.00
95014	231	LANGLEY RESTROOMS UPGRADES	$196,763.25
95014	362	LANGLEY RESTROOMS UPGRADES	$626,098.00
95025	363	DUAL MODEM MDC'S	$0.00

EFD03	501	PUBLIC SAFETY	$60,000.00
EPW02	501	PUBLIC WORKS VEHICLE	$150,000.00
E0001	501	PUBLIC WORKS VEHICLE	$360,000.00
ECS02	238	RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES VEHICLES	$245,000.00
###	401	PUBLIC WORKS VEHICLE (WATER)	$70,000.00
95031	362	PARK RESTROOM IMPROVEMENTS - BARNES PARK	$445,000.00
NEW	362	PARK RESTROOM IMPROVEMENTS	$0.00
EFD01	101	AMBULANCE	-$75,416.37
95032	101	ELDER GYM ROOF REPAIR	$430,298.00
95033	101	CITY HALL SKYLIGHTS ATRIUM REPLACEMENT	$0.00
95034	101	CITY HALL ROOF REPAIR	$0.00
95035	101	GARVEY RANCH PARK MUSEUM ROOF REPAIRS	$1,324,416.00
95036	101	LANGLEY CENTER ROOF	$2,500.00
95037	101	BARNES GYM ROOF	$0.00
EPD01	101	POLICE VEHICLE	$245,395.94
95038	101	Library Grant - new project	$349,901.00
95038	360	LIBRARY GRANT - NEW PROJECT	$700,187.00
NEW	101	FIRE STATION #63 REMODEL/RELOCATION DESIGN (YR1) & CONSTRUCTION (YR2	$79,742.00
95044	101	BARNES PARK GYM FLOORING	$260,000.00
NEW	101	CONCRETE BARRIER WALL AT EOC	$0.00
NEW	101	COUNCIL CHAMBERS SEATING REMOVAL & REPLACEMENT	$0.00
NEW	101	PARK RESTROOM INTERIOR FIXTURE REMOVAL & REPLACEMENT	$0.00
95042	101	UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK REMOVAL & REPLACEMENT	$118,000.00
NEW	101	AIR CONDITIONING UNIT REPLACEMENT - PHASE 2	$0.00
NEW	101	CITYWIDE VEHICLES	$750,000.00
95045	101	GARVEY RANCH MUSEUM/OBSERVATORY PAINT & EXTERIOR GATE REHAB	$26,000.00
95046	101	LA LOMA PARK ADA RESTROOM & UTILITIES	$350,000.00
95047	101	BARNES POOL DEMO	$500,000.00
95048	101	FIRE STATION #61	$10,000.00
95048	381	FIRE STATION #61	$0.00
95049	101	FIRE STATION #63	$3,000,000.00
95049	381	FIRE STATION #63	$0.00
95050	101	CITY HALL PARKING LOT	$750,000.00
NEW	101	GARVEY RANCH GAZEBOS	$50,000.00
		Community Capital Improvement Projects Subtotal	**$12,606,484.22**
. ALL FUNDS			
	101	GENERAL FUND	$13,830,703.07
	218	SS4A	$984,000.00
	231	PUBLIC/PARKS/LIBRARY DIF	$420,175.15
	236	TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT ACT 3	$0.00
	237	SB1	$1,547,574.85
	238	PROP A	$245,000.00
	239	MEASURE R	$52,783,638.49
	240	Measure M	$8,098,925.00
	241	PROP C	$956,975.50
	242	GAS TAX	$500,000.00
	246	HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROV PROGRAM	$1,056,878.00
	248	MEASURE W	$750,000.00
	281	ATP CYCLE 4	$0.00
	360	CDBG	$700,187.00
	362	CDBG	$1,321,098.00
	363	ARPA	$0.00
	379	MTA MONTEREY PASS BIKE GRANT	$0.00
	387	PER CAPITA 68 GRANT	$0.00
	401	WATER	$2,372,449.40
	402	WATER TREATMENT	$0.00
	403	WATER TREATMENT	$0.00

	408	WATER REVENUE BONDS	$17,653,071.00
	409	WATER - DIF	$600,000.00
	411	SEWER	$6,630,000.00
	419	SEWER - DIF	$23,275.00
	501	SHOP	$570,000.00
	502	TECHNOLOGY	$572,034.50
	601	STREET BONDS	$436,712.77
	621	SALES TAX BONDS	$0.00
	GRANT	GRANTS	$0.00
		TOTAL ALL FUNDS	**$112,052,697.73**

City Council Staff Report

DATE: May 7, 2025

AGENDA ITEM NO: Consent Calendar - 3J

TO: The Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Shawn Igoe, Director of Public Works

SUBJECT: Monterey Pass Complete Street Concept Approval

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

1. Approving the proposed concept for the Monterey Pass Complete Street Project; and
2. Taking such additional, related action that may be desirable.

CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act):

The City reviewed the environmental impacts of the proposed Ordinance pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code §§ 21000, et seq. "CEQA") and the regulations promulgated thereunder (14 Cal. Code of Regs. §§ 15000, et seq., the "CEQA Guidelines"). CEQA Guidelines §§ 15060(c)(2), 15061(b)(3), and 15378 exempt activities that will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment, activities where there is possibility that it may have a significant effect on the environment, and activities that do not constitute a "project" as defined, respectively. This activity contemplates approval of conceptual plans only. Subsequent improvements will be evaluated separately under CEQA. Accordingly, this activity is exempt from further review.

BOARD/COMMISSION REVIEW:

On April 17, 2025, staff presented the proposed concept for the Monterey Pass Complete Street Project to the Traffic Commission. The Commission did not have any concern with the proposed concept.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City was awarded funding through the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority ("LACMTA") Project ID# MR2.5.3.01 and FTIP #LA9919133 for the design and construction of the Monterey Pass Complete Street project, Capital Improvement Project ("CIP") No. 96047. On January 15, 2025, the City awarded Kimley-Horn the contract for the preparation of the plans, specifications and engineer's ("PS&E") estimate for Monterey Pass Road Complete Street Project. Kimley-Horn held Community outreach meetings to receive input from the community and performed traffic operations analysis. The result of these activities is a proposed concept for Monterey Pass Road to meet the grant goals. It is recommended that the City Council approve the proposed concept which will allow Kimley-Horn to begin the preparation of the PS&E.

BACKGROUND

The City was awarded funding through the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority ("LACMTA") Project ID# MR2.5.3.01 and FTIP #LA9919133 for the design and construction of the Monterey Pass Complete Street project, Capital Improvement Project ("CIP") No. 96047. The City awarded Kimley-Horn the contract for the preparation of the PS&E for Monterey Pass Road Complete Street Project. The Monterey Pass Road Complete Street Project is a 1.6-mile corridor, extending from Floral Drive to Garvey Avenue to Fremont Avenue.



Complete Streets projects aim to balance the needs of all modes of transportation and users along the corridor. The grant funding is dedicated to the following potential improvements including EV infrastructures, optimizing traffic flow, accessibility and pedestrian improvements, transportation technology and bicycle facilities. The project goals are to:

- Develop accessible and safe pedestrian facilities which establish a sense of place through landscaping and beautification strategies,
- Facilitate multimodal connectivity and encourage mode shift through bicycle facilities,
- Optimize traffic operations and truck travel along the corridor,
- Integrate sustainable improvements such as EV charging infrastructure along the corridor, and

- Create an integrated corridor which addresses all user needs of Monterey Pass Road.

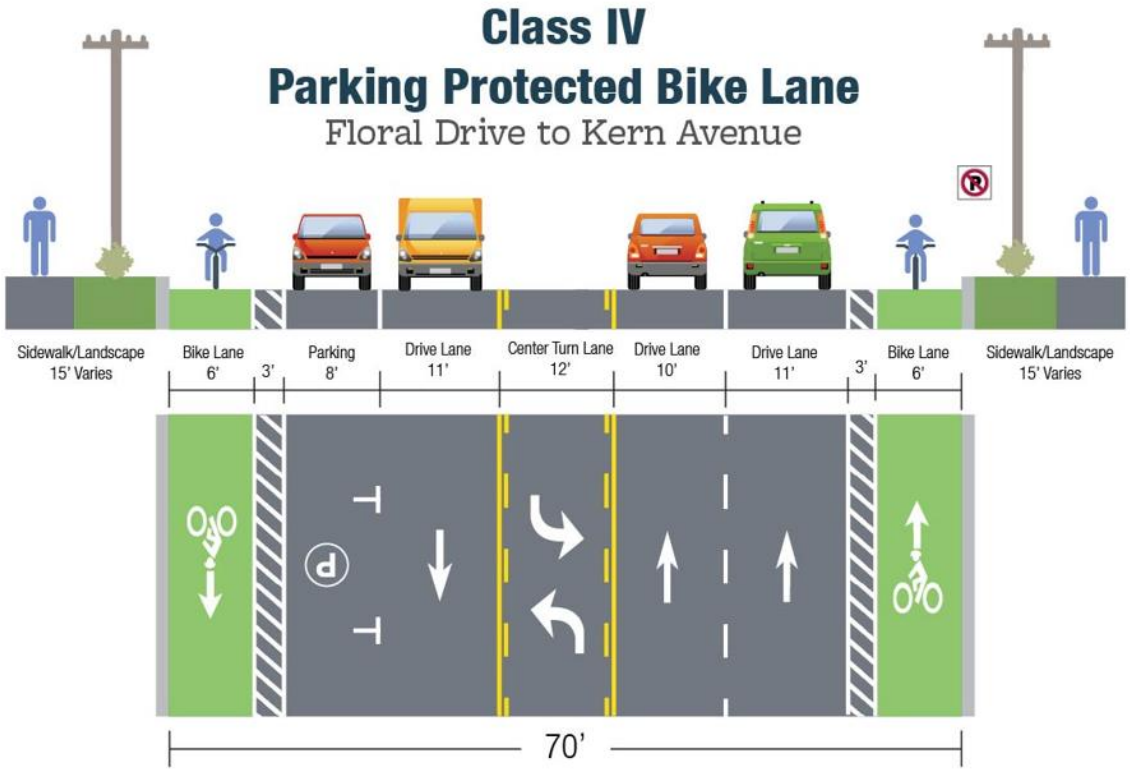
Kimley-Horn held two in-person community outreach meetings, one virtual meeting to the community at large and an additional virtual meeting focused on the business community. A project web page was developed on the City's website, including a web page to receive additional input from the community.

As a result of the community outreach efforts, it was determined that the community prioritizes the following for Monterey Pass Road:

- Bicycle and pedestrian facilities
- Traffic flow and optimization
- Goods movement and commercial vehicles

The Project Team is recommending a conceptual design for the Monterey Pass Road Complete Streets Project. The concept is based on the results of a study which looked at traffic operations and collision data for Monterey Pass Road, as well as extensive community feedback.

The recommended concept for Monterey Pass Road is to repurpose existing lanes within the curb-to-curb width to include a parking-protected Class IV bike lane, one travel lane in each direction, except for a small segment north of Floral Drive where two lanes are proposed in the northbound direction, a center turn lane, and parking where feasible on either side of the corridor.


Class IV
Parking Protected Bike Lane
Floral Drive to Kern Avenue
Sidewalk/Landscape 15' Varies
Bike Lane 6'
3'
Parking 8'
Drive Lane 11'
Center Turn Lane 12'
Drive Lane 10'
Drive Lane 11'
3'
Bike Lane 6'
Sidewalk/Landscape 15' Varies
70'


Class IV
Parking Protected Bike Lane
Kern Avenue to Fremont Avenue
SCE Undergrounding from Vagabond Dr to Fremont Ave
SCE Undergrounding from Vagabond Dr to Fremont Ave
Sidewalk/Landscape 15' Varies
Bike Lane 6'
3'
Parking 9'
Drive Lane 11'
Center Turn Lane 12'
Drive Lane 11'
Parking 9'
3'
Bike Lane 6'
Sidewalk/Landscape 15' Varies
70'

The traffic operations study determined that it is feasible to repurpose one travel lane in each direction to accommodate a bike lane and can be complemented by operational enhancements to support these improvements. These include signalizing the intersection of Brightwood Street and Monterey Pass Road, creating striping improvements at intersecting side streets, extending the northbound left turn pocket at the intersection of Fremont Avenue and Monterey Pass Road, and implementing signal synchronization along the corridor.

Landscaping and sidewalk improvements will create accessibility and beautification opportunities on the corridor and complement the other complete streets elements of the project.

It is recommended that the City Council provide input on the proposed concept and if in agreement with the recommendation, approve the concept to initiate the development of PS&E.

2024-25 STRATEGIC PLAN GOAL:
This Project meets the City's goal to maintain, build and modernize infrastructure and facilities to support the current and future needs of our City and community as it aims to improve conditions of the City's active transportation network.

FISCAL IMPACT
No fiscal impact will result from the proposed action.

Respectfully submitted & prepared by:

Shawn Igoe
Director of Public Works

Approved by:

Inez Alvarez
City Manager

Reviewed by:

Justin A. Tamayo
Assistant City Attorney

ATTACHMENT:
None

RESOLUTION NO.

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MONTEREY PARK, CALIFORNIA, DECLARING AND RECOGNIZING THE MONTH OF MAY 2025 AS MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS MONTH

BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Monterey Park as follows:

SECTION 1: The City Council finds as follows:

A. Mental health is a state of mental well-being that enables individuals to cope with the stresses of life, realize their abilities, learn well and work well, and contribute to their community. Mental health is an essential part of one's well-being, impacting individuals, families, and communities across the nation.

B. Initiated by Mental Health America in 1949, May has been recognized as Mental Health Awareness Month and provides an opportunity to raise awareness and educate the public about mental health and reduce the stigma surrounding mental illness.

C. One in five American adults experiences a mental health condition each year and everyone faces challenges in life that can impact their mental health. Mental health remains shrouded in stigma despite its prevalence, preventing many from seeking help, and early intervention and access to quality care are crucial for managing mental health conditions and improving our overall quality of life.

D. Designated by its founding organization (Mental Health America), the 2025 theme of Mental Health Awareness Month, is "Turn Awareness into Action." Although society is getting more comfortable with discussing mental health, it is important to know where to start seeking help when pressures from work, school, relationships, and societal factors (e.g., politics, climate change, and the economy) begin to impact our daily lives.

E. The Monterey Park City Council encourages all residents to: educate themselves and others about mental health conditions, treatment options, and available resources; seek help if they are struggling with their mental health and encourage others to do the same; challenge stigma by speaking respectfully and inclusively about mental health; and create safe and supportive environments for open conversations about mental health.

F. Learning, acting on, and advocating for everyone's mental health will help foster a community where everyone feels empowered to prioritize their mental well-being and seek help when needed. The Monterey Park City Council hereby proclaims the month of May 2025 as Mental Health Awareness Month to increase public understanding of the importance of mental illness and to promote early identification and treatment.

SECTION 2: *Electronic Signatures*. This Resolution may be executed with electronic signatures in accordance with Government Code §16.5. Such electronic signatures will be treated in all respects as having the same effect as an original signature.

SECTION 3: *Recordation*. The Mayor, or presiding officer, is authorized to sign this Resolution, signifying its adoption by the City Council of the City of Monterey Park, and the City Clerk, or her duly appointed deputy, may attest thereto.

SECTION 4: *Effective Date.* This Resolution will become effective immediately upon adoption and will remain effective unless repealed or superseded.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 7th day of May 2025.

_____
Vinh T. Ngo, Mayor

Attest:

_____
Maychelle Yee, City Clerk

RESOLUTION NO.

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MONTEREY PARK, CALIFORNIA, DECLARING AND RECOGNIZING THE MONTH OF MAY 2025 AS MISSING AND MURDERED INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AWARENESS MONTH

BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Monterey Park as follows:

SECTION 1: The City Council finds as follows:

A. May is Missing and Murdered Indigenous People (MMIP) Awareness Month, a time dedicated to raising awareness of the alarming number of Indigenous women, girls, Two-Spirit individuals, and people who have gone missing or have been murdered in the United States.

B. MMIP Awareness Month seeks to spotlight the often overlooked and marginalized experiences of Indigenous people and their communities, highlighting the urgent need for justice, support, and action to address this ongoing crisis.

C. The epidemic of MMIP encompasses a broad scope of crimes, including domestic violence which contributes to many homicides among American Indian/Alaska Native females. In some tribal communities, American Indian/Alaska Native women face murder rates that are more than 10 times the national average.

D. For decades, Indigenous communities have struggled with high rates of abduction, assault, and murder of tribal members. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has also reported that homicides are one of the leading causes of death among American Indians/Alaska Natives.

E. MMIP is a concerning issue, and in 2020, the U.S. government passed and signed two Acts to help mitigate the crisis. Savanna's Act increased U.S. governmental agency coordination to reduce violent crimes within tribal lands and against American Indians/Alaska Natives, and the Not Invisible Act directed the U.S. Department of Justice to review, revise, and develop law enforcement and justice protocols to address MMIP.

F. According to the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs, community advocates have described the crisis as a legacy of generations of government policies of forced removal, land seizures, and violence inflicted on Native peoples. More than 1.5 million American Indian and Alaska Native women have experienced violence in their lifetime.

G. MMIP Awareness Day is also observed every May 5th, honoring the birthday of Hanna Harris, a 21-year-old citizen of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe who went missing and was horrifically murdered in July 2013. Hanna is just one of many

MMIPs who go missing and murdered every day, and MMIP Awareness Day commemorates the lives of MMIPs whose cases are documented and undocumented in public records and the media while drawing attention to the MMIP crisis.

H. There are still thousands of unsolved cases of MMIP who continue to cry out for healing and justice today. Many Native families have experienced the pain of having a relative disappear, and it is essential to keep the memory of MMIP at the forefront of our discussions as we continue to recognize and raise awareness of this ongoing crisis.

I. During MMIP Awareness Month, the City Council of Monterey Park honors the individuals missing and the lives lost. The City Council of Monterey Park expresses their deepest condolences to the families of MMIP and stands firm in their commitment to addressing this crisis.

J. The City Council of Monterey Park is committed to advocating for an end to violence and the inequities that catalyze the MMIP crisis. Tribal communities deserve safety and justice and City Council of Monterey Park stands in solidarity with Indigenous activists and advocates who continue to build a safer and more secure community.

K. The City Council of Monterey Park encourages community members to raise awareness of the issue of MMIP by educating themselves on the ongoing crisis and taking affirmative action through appropriate programs and activities. It hereby declares May 2025 as MMIP Awareness Month.

SECTION 2: *Electronic Signatures*. This Resolution may be executed with electronic signatures in accordance with Government Code §16.5. Such electronic signatures will be treated in all respects as having the same effect as an original signature.

SECTION 3: *Recordation*. The Mayor, or presiding officer, is authorized to sign this Resolution signifying its adoption by the City Council of the City of Monterey Park and the City Clerk, or her duly appointed deputy, may attest thereto.

SECTION 4: *Effective Date.* This Resolution will become effective immediately upon adoption and will remain effective unless repealed or superseded.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 7th day of May 2025.

_____
Vinh T. Ngo, Mayor

Attest:

_____
Maychelle Yee, City Clerk

RESOLUTION NO.

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF MONTEREY PARK DECLARING MAY 6 AS NATIONAL DAY OF THE TEACHER AND MAY 5 THOUGH MAY 9 AS TEACHER APPRECIATION WEEK

BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Monterey Park as follows:

SECTION 1: The City Council finds as follows:

A. The quality and success of instructional programs are directly attributable to the dedication, professionalism, and extraordinary performance of the teachers and professionals who have committed their many skills, varied talents, and focused energies to providing superior learning opportunities for all students.

B. Classroom teachers, counselors, program specialists and other certificated staff possess unique and highly specialized skills that are essential in meeting the varied needs of the young people in our community.

C. The teachers in students' lives, have a tremendous influence on their hopes, aspirations, and future success, making each student capable of taking up the challenges of life; and who not only guide students academically, but also instill moral and ethical values.

D. Teachers fill many roles, as listeners, role models, motivators and mentors, and work to open students' minds to ideas, knowledge and dreams and to keep American democracy alive by laying the foundation for good citizenship; and by making a difference in young people's lives, they shape America's future.

E. The City of Monterey Park is home to Alhambra, Garvey, Los Angeles, and Montebello school districts and numerous private schools which educate our students and help shape their lives.

F. The City Council of Monterey Park commends and extends sincere gratitude to all Teachers for the outstanding, meaningful and innumerable contributions they make in the lives of the students in our schools and declares May 6, 2025 as National Day of the Teacher in Monterey Park and May 5 through 9 as Teacher Appreciation Week.

SECTION 2: *Severability*. If any part of this Resolution or its application is deemed invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the City Council intends that such invalidity will not affect the effectiveness of the remaining provision or application and, to this end, the provisions of this Resolution are severable.

SECTION 3: *Electronic Signatures*. This Resolution may be executed with electronic signatures in accordance with Government Code §16.5. Such electronic signatures will be treated in all respects as having the same effect as an original signature.

SECTION 4: *Recordation*. The Mayor, or presiding officer, is authorized to sign this Resolution signifying its adoption by the City Council of the City of Monterey Park and the City Clerk, or her duly appointed deputy, may attest thereto.

SECTION 5: *Effective Date.* This Resolution will become effective immediately upon adoption and will remain effective unless repealed or superseded.

(Mayor signature and attestation must be on the same page.)

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 7th day of May 2025.

_____
Vinh T. Ngo, Mayor

Attest:

_____
Maychelle Yee, City Clerk

Approved as to Form:

_____
Karl H. Berger, City Attorney

RESOLUTION NO.

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MONTEREY PARK, CALIFORNIA, DECLARING AND RECOGNIZING THE MONTH OF MAY 2025 AS ASIAN AMERICAN, NATIVE HAWAIIAN, AND PACIFIC ISLANDER HERITAGE MONTH

BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Monterey Park as follows:

SECTION 1: The City Council finds as follows:

A. Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders (AANHPI) strengthen our economy as entrepreneurs, business owners, and employees who initiate and expand opportunities for their families, communities, and country. Their languages, art, cuisine, and other cultural elements have enriched the American experience. Many have fearlessly responded to the call of duty to defend our freedom as Armed Forces members.

B. Approximately 21 million residents of the United States identify themselves as Asian, and approximately one million residents identify themselves as Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders, totaling about 6.6% of the entire United States population.

C. In 1977, Congress introduced a House resolution to proclaim the first ten days of May as Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week, a celebration of Asians and Pacific Islanders in the United States. In October 1978, President Jimmy Carter signed into law a joint resolution that the President should proclaim a week, which included the seventh and tenth of the month, during the first ten days in May of 1979 as Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week.

D. During the following decade, U.S. Presidents passed annual proclamations for Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week until 1990, when Congress voted to expand the celebratory week to a month-long celebration. In May 1992, the month of May was permanently designated as Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month. On April 30, 2021, President Joseph R. Biden officially signed Proclamation 10189, now recognizing the month of May as AANHPI Heritage Month.

E. AANHPI Heritage Month is celebrated in May to commemorate two key milestones: the arrival of the nation's first Japanese immigrants (May 7, 1843) and Chinese workers' pivotal role in building the transcontinental railroad (completed May 10, 1869).

F. The Federal Asian Pacific American Council (FAPAC) has announced that the 2025 theme for AANHPI Heritage Month is "A Legacy of Leadership & Resilience". This theme honors the hard work of AANHPI leaders who

established a foundation for future generations to thrive and adapt to change and adversity.

G. Innovation, resilience, and a pioneering spirit are cornerstones of American leadership, and numerous AANHPI leaders have made lasting contributions to our nation's economic prosperity, technological advancements, and social/political change through their ingenuity and creativity while navigating significant cultural and systemic barriers.

H. Understanding history is essential for celebrating AANHPI Heritage Month. The AANHPI community has endured and overcome hardship and heartache. In the earliest years, tens of thousands of Gold Rush pioneers, coal miners, transcontinental railroad builders, and farm and orchard laborers were subject to unjust working conditions, prejudice, and discrimination, yet they excelled.

I. Even in the darkness of the Exclusion Act and Japanese Internment, Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders have persevered, providing for their families and creating opportunities for their children. We acknowledge these Americans' contributions to government, industry and commerce, agriculture, science, literature, and the arts.

J. California has one of the most prominent AANHPI populations. We acknowledge the historical and cultural contributions of AANHPI community to the development of California and or nation.

K. The diversity of these groups includes Asian Indian, Bengali, Burmese, Cambodian, Chinese, Filipino, Guamanian, Hawaiian, Hmong, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Lao, Malayan, Okinawan, Pakistani, Samoan, Thai, Vietnamese, and others.

L. The City of Monterey Park is well-known for its vibrant AANHPI community. More than 65.0% of its community members identify themselves as AANHPI which continues to contribute to the City's melting pot of cultures, diversity, and sense of belonging.

M. The City of Monterey Park is also renowned for its cultural, educational, and festive programs celebrating the AANHPI community such, as the Cherry Blossom Festival and Lunar New Year Festival. Both festivals attract thousands of visitors from all over the world annually to celebrate the rich tapestry of AANHPI culture through food, music, and cultural performances.

N. The people of the United States join together each May to pay tribute to the contributions of generations of AANHPI that enriched the history of the nation, and the Monterey Park City Council hereby proclaims May 2025 as AANHPI Heritage Month.

SECTION 2: *Electronic Signatures.* This Resolution may be executed with electronic signatures in accordance with Government Code §16.5. Such electronic signatures will be treated in all respects as having the same effect as an original signature.

SECTION 3: *Recordation*. The Mayor, or presiding officer, is authorized to sign this Resolution signifying its adoption by the City Council of the City of Monterey Park, and the City Clerk, or her duly appointed deputy, may attest thereto.

SECTION 4: *Effective Date.* This Resolution will become effective immediately upon adoption and will remain effective unless repealed or superseded.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 7th day of May 2025.

_____
Vinh T. Ngo, Mayor

Attest:

_____
Maychelle Yee, City Clerk

RESOLUTION NO.

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MONTEREY PARK, CALIFORNIA, DECLARING MAY 18, 2025, AS NATIONAL ASIAN AMERICAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER DAY AGAINST BULLYING AND HATE

BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Monterey Park as follows:

SECTION 1: The City Council finds as follows:

A. The month of May is Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander (AANHPI) Heritage Month, also known as Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) Heritage Month.

B. May 18, 2025, would have been Vincent Chin's 70th birthday. Chin was brutally murdered by two men at the age of 27 in a 1982 hate crime. His murder fueled a national Asian American activist movement that continues to this day.

C. *Act To Change*, a nonprofit organization working to end bullying for AAPI youth, has rallied the nation to recognize May 18 as the annual AAPI Day Against Bullying and Hate.

D. There has been a rise in bullying, discrimination, and hate crimes against the AAPI community since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Nearly 11,500 cases of anti-AAPI violence and hate have been reported and AAPI youth face unprecedented amounts of bullying online and offline.

E. In the AAPI community, this problem is often compounded by cultural, religious, and linguistic barriers that can keep youth from seeking and receiving help. In addition, certain AAPI groups (e.g., South Asian, Muslim, Sikh, Micronesian, LGBTQ+, immigrant, and limited English proficient youth) are more likely to be the targets of bullying.

F. The City of Monterey Park joins *Act To Change* in sharing one vision: a world where all youth, including AAPI youth, have the opportunity to grow up feeling proud and supported in the development of their identities and sharing of their stories.

G. The City of Monterey Park is committed to this important issue and encourages the public to foster dialogue, share resources, and learn more about what they can do to end bullying.

H. The City Council of Monterey Park honors AANHPI Heritage Month and Vincent Chin and hereby declares May 18, 2025, as National AAPI Day Against Bullying and Hate.

SECTION 2: *Electronic Signatures.* This Resolution may be executed with electronic signatures in accordance with Government Code §16.5. Such electronic signatures will be treated in all respects as having the same effect as an original signature.

SECTION 3: *Recordation*. The Mayor, or presiding officer, is authorized to sign this Resolution signifying its adoption by the City Council of the City of Monterey Park, and the City Clerk, or her duly appointed deputy, may attest thereto.

SECTION 4: *Effective Date.* This Resolution will become effective immediately upon adoption and will remain effective unless repealed or superseded.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 7th day of May 2025.

_____
Vinh Ngo, Mayor

Attest:

_____
Maychelle Yee, City Clerk

City Council Staff Report

DATE: May 7, 2025

AGENDA ITEM NO: Consent Calendar - 3P

TO: The Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Scott Haberle, Interim Fire Chief

SUBJECT: Adopting a resolution declaring May 17, 2025 as Fire Service Day

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

1. Adopting a resolution declaring May 17, 2025 as Fire Service Day; and
2. Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Throughout the month of May, many cities throughout Los Angeles County celebrate Fire Service Day. This day allows residents and community members the opportunity to visit their local fire station, view the equipment and engines, meet their local firefighters and learn about all aspects of the fire department. In Monterey Park, Fire Service Day is scheduled for Saturday, May 17, 2025, from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. at Fire Station 61. The event will feature a live rescue demonstration, fire safety and emergency services information and photo opportunities. This proposed resolution expresses the City Council's appreciation and recognition of Fire Service Day.

Respectfully submitted by:

Scott Haberle
Interim Fire Chief

Prepared by:

Rebecca Bojorquez
Principal Management Analyst

Approved by:

Inez Alvarez
City Manager

ATTACHMENT:

1. Draft Resolution

ATTACHMENT 1
Fire Service Day Resolution

RESOLUTION NO.

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MONTEREY PARK RECOGNIZING MAY 17, 2025, AS FIRE SERVICE DAY

BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Monterey Park as follows:

SECTION 1: The City Council finds as follows:

A. Many cities throughout Los Angeles County celebrate Fire Service Day in May, to allow the residents and community members they serve, an opportunity to see their local fire station.

B. The Monterey Park Fire Department ("Fire Department") has been serving the community with fire protection, hazardous materials response, disaster preparedness, and emergency medical services for over 100 years.

C. The Fire Department strives each day to save lives and protect property as well as promote disaster preparedness and teach fire safety to children and adults alike. These dedicated, passionate, and driven individuals take pride in keeping the community safe.

D. The Fire Department takes pride in serving this community, and welcomes all to Station 61 in celebration of Fire Service Day on May 17, 2025, for an open house event and opportunity for community members to meet their local Firefighters

SECTION 2: *Action.* The City Council declares May 17, 2025, as Fire Service Day**.**

SECTION 3: *Electronic Signatures*. This Resolution may be executed with electronic signatures in accordance with Government Code §16.5. Such electronic signatures will be treated in all respects as having the same effect as an original signature.

SECTION 4: *Reliance on Record.* Every one of the findings and determinations in this Resolution are based on the competent and substantial evidence, both oral and written, contained in the entire record relating to the project. The findings and determinations constitute the independent findings and determinations of the City Council in all respects and are fully and completely supported by substantial evidence in the record as a whole.

SECTION 5: *Limitations.* The City Council's analysis and evaluation of the project is based on the best information currently available. It is inevitable that in evaluating a project that absolute and perfect knowledge of all possible aspects of the project will not exist. One of the major limitations on analysis of the project is the City Council's lack of knowledge of future events. In all instances, best efforts have been made to form accurate assumptions. Somewhat related to this are the limitations on the City's ability to solve what are in effect regional, state, and national problems and issues. The City must work

within the political framework within which it exists and with the limitations inherent in that framework.

SECTION 6: *Summaries of Information*. All summaries of information in the findings, which precede this section, are based on the substantial evidence in the record. The absence of any particular fact from any such summary is not an indication that a particular finding is not based in part on that fact.

SECTION 7: *Severability*. If any part of this Resolution or its application is deemed invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the City Council intends that such invalidity will not affect the effectiveness of the remaining provisions or applications and, to this end, the provisions of this Resolution are severable.

SECTION 8: *Execution*. The Mayor, or presiding officer, is authorized to sign this Resolution signifying its adoption by the City Council of the City of Monterey Park and the City Clerk, or her duly appointed deputy, may attest thereto.

SECTION 9: *Effective Date.* This Resolution will become effective immediately upon adoption and will remain effective unless repealed or superseded.

SECTION 10: The City Clerk is directed to certify to the adoption of this Resolution and enter it into the book of original Resolutions.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 7th day of May, 2025

_____
Vinh T. Ngo, Mayor

Attest:

_____
Maychelle Yee, City Clerk

Approved as to Form:
Karl H. Berger, City Attorney

By: _____
Justin A. Tamayo, Assistant City Attorney

City Council Staff Report

DATE: May 7, 2025

AGENDA ITEM NO: Consent Calendar - 3Q

TO: The Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Scott Wiese, Chief of Police

SUBJECT: National Police Week Resolution

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

1. Adopting a Resolution Declaring the week of May 11-17, 2025, to be National Police Week in the City of Monterey Park; and
2. Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Monterey Park Police Department is celebrating the week of May 11-17, 2025, as National Police Week. In 1962, President John F. Kennedy proclaimed May 15th National Peace Officers Memorial Day and the calendar week in which May 15th falls as National Police Week. National Police Week pays special recognition to those law enforcement officers who have lost their lives in the line of duty for the safety and protection of others. It is a collaborative effort of many organizations honoring America's law enforcement community. We are enlisting your support in the form of a resolution to honor these men and women in our area for the work that they do every day to protect the residents of Monterey Park.

BACKGROUND:

Historically, the Police Department recognizes and celebrates the hard work of these dedicated professionals. We are confident you will stand behind the commitment and devotion these men and women provide to ensure the safety and security of Monterey Park residents.

Respectfully submitted by:

Scott Wiese
Scott Wiese
Chief of Police

Prepared by:


Gus Jimenez
Captain

Approved by:


Inez Alvarez
City Manager

ATTACHMENT:

1. Resolution

ATTACHMENT 1
National Police Week

RESOLUTION NO.

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MONTEREY PARK DECLARING MAY 11-17, 2025, NATIONAL POLICE WEEK IN MONTEREY PARK

BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Monterey Park as follows:

SECTION 1: The City Council finds as follows:

A. The Monterey Park Police Department is celebrating the week of May 11-17, 2025, as National Police Week. In 1962, President John F. Kennedy proclaimed May 15th National Peace Officers Memorial Day and the calendar week in which May 15th falls as National Police Week. National Police Week pays special recognition to those law enforcement officers who have lost their lives in the line of duty for the safety and protection of others. It is a collaborative effort of many organizations honoring America's law enforcement community.

B. Law enforcement officers swear an oath to uphold the public trust, even though, through the performance of the duties of a law enforcement officer, the officers may become targets of senseless acts of violence.

C. The safety of our community is dependent upon the dedication and commitment of our police officers.

D. Law enforcement officers are charged with pursuing justice for all individuals and performing their jobs faithfully to the constitutional and civil rights of the public they serve.

E. Law enforcement officers have bravely continued to meet the call of duty to ensure the safety of the neighborhoods and communities they serve at the risk of their safety.

F. Historically, the Police Department recognizes and celebrates the hard work of these dedicated professionals. We are confident you will stand behind the commitment and devotion these men and women provide to ensure the safety and security of Monterey Park residents.

SECTION 2: *Electronic Signatures*. This Resolution may be executed with electronic signatures in accordance with Government Code §16.5. Such electronic signatures will be treated in all respects as having the same effect as an original signature.

SECTION 3: *Recordation*. The Mayor, or presiding officer, is authorized to sign this Resolution signifying its adoption by the City Council of the City of Monterey Park, and the City Clerk, or her duly appointed deputy, may attest thereto.

SECTION 4: *Effective Date.* This Resolution will become effective immediately upon adoption and will remain effective unless repealed or superseded.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2025.

_____
Vinh T. Ngo, Mayor
Monterey Park, California

Attest:

_____
Maychelle Yee, City Clerk
Monterey Park, California

City Council Staff Report

DATE: May 7, 2025

AGENDA ITEM NO: Consent Calendar - 3R

TO: The Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Shawn Igoe, Director of Public Works

SUBJECT: Public Works Week Resolution

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

1. Adopting a Resolution declaring the week of May 18 through 24, 2025 as Public Works Week in Monterey Park; and
2. Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City is celebrating the week of May 18-24, 2025, as Public Works Week in Monterey Park. This week marks the 65th annual National Public Works Week sponsored by the American Public Works Association, which recognizes Public Works professionals. The 2025 National Public Works Week theme is “People, Purpose, Presence”, highlighting the way public works professionals contribute to and enhance the quality of life in all the communities they proudly serve.

BACKGROUND:

The City of Monterey Park recognizes and celebrates the hard work, commitment and contribution Public Works professionals provide to the community of Monterey Park. This year, the City is hosting a Public Works Open House on Thursday, May 22, 2025 from 11:00 am to 1:30 pm at the City Yard located on 751 South Alhambra Avenue. The "People, Purpose, Presence " theme focuses on how public works professionals improve our quality of life by providing services such as transportation, water, wastewater, and stormwater treatment, public building and spaces, parks and grounds, emergency management and first response, and right-of way management. They make communities, like Monterey Park, dynamic places to live and work by providing essential services that lead to healthier, happier, more vibrant communities.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

Respectfully submitted by:

Shawn Igoe
Director of Public Works

Approved by:

Inez Alvarez
City Manager

ATTACHMENT:

1. Resolution – Public Works Week

ATTACHMENT 1
Resolution – Public Works Week

RESOLUTION NO.

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MONTEREY PARK DECLARING MAY 18-24, 2025 AS PUBLIC WORKS WEEK IN MONTEREY PARK

BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Monterey Park as follows:

SECTION 1: The City Council finds as follows:

A. Public works professionals focus on infrastructure, facilities, emergency management, and services that are of vital importance to sustainable and resilient communities and the public health, high quality of life, and well-being of the people of Monterey Park and,

B. These infrastructures, facilities, and services could not be provided without the dedicated efforts of public works professionals, who are federally mandated first responders, and the engineers, managers, and employees at all levels of government and the private sector, who are responsible for rebuilding, improving, and protecting our nation's transportation, water supply, water treatment, public buildings, and other structures and facilities essential for our citizens; and,

C. It is in the public interest for the citizens, civic leaders, and children in Monterey Park to gain knowledge and maintain ongoing interest and understanding of the importance of public works first responders and public works programs in their respective communities; and,

D. The City of Monterey Park hereby designates the week May 18-24, 2025, as National Public Works Week recognizing its public works professionals, engineers, managers, and employees and the substantial contributions they make to protecting our national health, safety, and quality of life.

SECTION 2: *Electronic Signatures*. This Resolution may be executed with electronic signatures in accordance with Government Code §16.5. Such electronic signatures will be treated in all respects as having the same effect as an original signature.

SECTION 3: *Recordation*. The Mayor, or presiding officer, is authorized to sign this Resolution signifying its adoption by the City Council of the City of Monterey Park and the City Clerk, or her duly appointed deputy, may attest thereto.

SECTION 4: *Effective Date.* This Resolution will become effective immediately upon adoption and will remain effective unless repealed or superseded.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 7th day of May, 2025.

_____
Vinh T. Ngo, Mayor

Attest:

_____
Maychelle Yee, City Clerk

City Council Staff Report

DATE: May 7, 2025

AGENDA ITEM NO: Public Hearing - 4A

TO: The Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Philip Lanzafame, Interim Director of Community Development

SUBJECT: A public hearing to consider introduction and first reading of an Ordinance amending Title 21 of the Monterey Park Municipal Code ("MPMC") to implement the City's adopted Housing Element (ZCA 25-02), and re-zoning certain properties, including repealing the North-Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, and Garvey-Garfield specific plans, to conform with the City's General Plan Land Use Designation (ZA 25-02)

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

1. Continuing the public hearing to the June 4, 2025, City Council meeting; and
2. Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The proposed Ordinance amends the MPMC to implement the City's adopted Housing Element, and rezone certain properties. It also addresses the North-Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, and Garvey-Garfield specific plans to conform with the City's General Plan Land Use Designations.

The Interim Director of Community Development recommends continuing this item to the June 4, 2025, City Council meeting to allow staff time to fully assess the implications of the recommended actions and to develop a coordinated plan.

Respectfully submitted by:

Philip Lanzafame
Interim Director of
Community Development

Prepared by:

Eliana Muñoz
Senior Planner

Approved by:

Inez Alvarez
City Manager

Justin A. Tamayo
Assistant City Attorney

City Council Staff Report

DATE: May 7, 2025

AGENDA ITEM NO: New Business - 5A

TO: The Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Diana Garcia, Assistant City Manager

SUBJECT: Consideration to provide a Letter of Support on behalf of the City

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

1. If desirable, directing staff to prepare a letter on behalf of the City supporting the request;
2. Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

California State University, Los Angeles is requesting that the City of Monterey Park to consider submitting a letter urging the Governor and legislative leadership to reject the proposed $375 million cut to the California State University (CSU) system and to uphold the state's financial commitments to the CSU in the 2025–26 budget. The email received by Mayor Ngo and City staff is attached for reference along with information about the impact of the proposed budget cuts. A sample letter is also attached for City Council's consideration.

FISCAL IMPACT:

There is no direct fiscal impact associated with this item.

Respectfully submitted by:

Inez Alvarez
City Manager

Prepared by:

Diana Garcia
Assistant City Manager

Reviewed by:

Karl H. Berger
City Attorney

ATTACHMENT:

1. Email Request from California State University, Los Angeles with attachments

ATTACHMENT 1
Email Request from California State University, Los Angeles with attachments

From: Gonzales, Omar I
To: Ngo, Vinh T.; Alvarez, Inez
Subject: Request to Submit CSU Budget Advocacy Letter
Date: Thursday, April 17, 2025 4:56:01 PM
Attachments: image001.png
2025 CSU Budget Advocacy Fact Sheet (March 2025).pdf
2025 CSU Budget Advocacy Infographic Sheet (March 2025).pdf
MontereyPark_CSU Budget Letter_FINAL.docx

[EXTERNAL EMAIL]

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Dear Mayor Ngo and City Manager Alvarez,

On behalf of Cal State LA, I'm reaching out to respectfully request that the City of Monterey Park consider submitting a letter urging the Governor and legislative leadership to reject the proposed $375 million cut to the California State University (CSU) system and to uphold the state's financial commitments to the CSU in the 2025–26 budget.

As a proud anchor institution serving Monterey Park and the greater San Gabriel Valley, Cal State LA plays a vital role in driving upward mobility and workforce development across the region. Senate District 25—which includes the City of Monterey Park—has the highest concentration of Cal State LA alumni in the state, with over 68,800 graduates living in the district. This is a direct reflection of the university's deep commitment to serving local students and families.

The proposed budget cut would reduce Cal State LA's operating budget by $24.6 million, threatening our ability to offer the courses, services, and student support that enable our students to succeed and graduate on time. These reductions would disproportionately impact first-generation students, working adults, and students of color—the very communities Cal State LA is proud to serve.

I've attached a customizable letter template for your consideration, along with two background documents prepared by the CSU Chancellor's Office: a fact sheet and infographic outlining the systemwide impacts of the proposed cut.

We greatly value our partnership with the City of Monterey Park and would be honored to have your support in advocating for full CSU funding. Your voice as a regional leader would make a meaningful difference.

Please don't hesitate to reach out with any questions or if you'd like support finalizing the letter.

Best,
Omar

OMAR GONZALES
Executive Director



External Affairs and University Relations
California State University, Los Angeles
5151 State University Drive
Los Angeles, CA 90032
T 323.343.3030

calstatela.edu | *We Are LA*

CSU The California State University

STOP CSU BUDGET CUT OF $375 MILLION

REQUEST

The CSU is advocating for measures to avoid the $375 million ongoing reduction and preserve the full funding of the CSU in 2025-26. The CSU also disagrees with the proposed deferral of compact into the future.

BACKGROUND

The California State University (CSU) is facing significant financial challenges, due in part to a proposed state budget cut, threatening the quality of education provided to its more than 460,000 students at its 23 campuses, jeopardizing gains in enrollment, graduation rates and delivery of basic services.

The governor's budget proposal poses serious challenges for the CSU. A $375 million ongoing reduction threatens CSU's financial stability that is equivalent to 36,000 students or 5% of its operating fund. To put the cut in perspective, the $375 million cut is akin to the operating budget of Fresno State, a university serving 24,000 students. Further, a planned 5% base funding increase in 2025-26 was deferred to 2027-28 with a promise of one-time back payments.

Already, budget shortfalls total $138 million in 2023-24 and $218 million in 2024-25 across the system. The state forecasts state budget deficits in future years heightening the risk that proposed future payments to the CSU will not occur. The proposed cut would force further reductions in academic programs and student services undermining equity initiatives, graduation rates, and CSU's critical role in California's workforce and economy.

CSU HAS ALREADY MADE SIGNIFICANT CUTS

Despite receiving three consecutive years of state compact funding, CSU's costs associated with rising health care benefits, workforce compensation, and a variety of inflationary expenses have resulted in costs consistently exceeding revenue, exacerbating financial challenges. Below are examples of key actions already taken by the CSU and its universities during 2023-24 and 2024-25.

- **Course Sections:** 1,430 sections were eliminated by 7 universities, representing a 7% course reduction and 35,000 student seats at those universities.
- **Job Reductions:** 1,208 positions were cut across 17 universities.
- **Student Support Employees:** 13 universities reduced their financial aid, mental health, and academic counseling employees by 7.3%.
- **Degree Programs:** Due to low enrollment, 73 programs were suspended, and 63 were discontinued by trustees in 2024.
- **Management Personnel:** 98 employees in good standing were not retained due to fiscal constraints.

IMPACTS OF CUTS AND DEFERRAL

The proposed budget cut, compounded by a deferral, would have profound impacts on the CSU system. Larger class sizes would result from reduced funding, diminishing individual attention and student engagement. Course offerings would be significantly limited, creating barriers for students attempting to complete their degrees on time. Critical support services, essential to student well-being and academic success, would face cuts, leaving many without necessary resources. Additionally, layoffs, non-retention, and hiring freezes, already underway, would escalate, jeopardizing the quality of education and the stability of campus operations.

CSU The California State University

#STOPCSUCUTS

STOP CSU BUDGET CUT OF $375 MILLION

The governor's budget proposal presents significant challenges for the CSU and over 460,000 students, jeopardizing its financial stability and undermining its vital role in California's workforce and economy.

THE BUDGET SQUEEZE

THE SCALE OF THE PROPOSED BUDGET CUT IS **EQUIVALENT** TO:

2,400 FULL-TIME FACULTY OR **9%** OF ALL FACULTY

OR

3,300 (17%) STAFF POSITIONS

OR

19,800 COURSES AFFECTING **455,000** SEATS

OR

THE ENTIRE BUDGET OF A UNIVERSITY SERVING **24,000** STUDENTS

OR

5% REDUCTION TO ALL 23 CAMPUS BUDGETS

PROGRESS HALTED

THE $375 MILLION CUT WILL SLOW OR HALT CSU'S PROGRESS AND IMPACT:

GRADUATION RATE
CSU's four-year graduation rate has doubled (18% to 36%) since 2015.

ENROLLMENT GROWTH
First-Year enrollment has seen historic highs (65k to 68k) in the last two years.

TIME TO DEGREE
CSU's Graduation Initiative 2025 has reduced students' time to degree, saving them money.

ECONOMIC IMPACT
CSU returns nearly $7 for every $1 invested by CA.

WORKFORCE IMPACT
CSU helps create 209,400 jobs annually.

SOCIAL MOBILITY
All 23 CSUs were ranked in the 4-Year California Mobility Index for institutions of higher education.

WHO WE SERVE

DIVERSITY OF STUDENTS*
More than half of CSU students are from traditionally underrepresented backgrounds.

FIRST-GEN STUDENTS*
More than one quarter of undergraduates are the first in their families to attend college.

PELL GRANT STUDENTS*
Nearly half of undergraduates receive the Pell Grant.

*2024 numbers

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City Council Staff Report

DATE: May 7, 2025

AGENDA ITEM NO: New Business - 5B

TO: The Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Shawn Igoe, Director of Public Works

SUBJECT: Approve the Notice of Public Hearing for Refuse Rate Adjustments and Set a Public Hearing Date on July 16, 2025

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

1. Receiving and filing the Solid Waste Franchise Fee Study;
2. Approving the proposed refuse rates for customer consideration;
3. Directing the City Manager, or designee, to implement the Proposition 218 protest ballot process (pursuant to Resolution No. 11647) for proposed rate setting;
4. Setting a Public Hearing to consider rate increases; and
5. Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

In 2017, the City Council adopted Ordinance No. 11951, establishing solid waste rates and charges. Since then, there have been changes to the cost of services and facilities necessary to deliver solid waste services to residents and commercial properties in the City. These changes have been influenced by new state regulations for the collection and disposal of solid waste, recycling, and organic waste, and new franchises for solid waste collection services in the City, resulting in increases to operational and administrative costs.

In January 2024, the City entered into an agreement with R3 Consultants to complete a solid waste franchise fee study (“Study”) to identify costs for the management and administration of solid waste services. The last study for refuse rates was completed in 2014. Staff worked with R3 to develop a rate analysis inclusive of refuse rates and charges that can effectively fund the City’s refuse enterprise.

Pursuant to Article XIII D, Section 6 of the California Constitution (added by voters via Proposition 218), before imposing new or increasing existing property-related rates for solid waste, the City must provide notice by mail of a public hearing for considering such rates. The notice must be provided at least 45 days before the date of the public hearing on the proposed fees. In 2014, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 11647 establishing procedures for increasing maximum rates for property-related fees in

accordance with the requirements of Proposition 218. These procedures require the City Council to approve the Proposition 218 Notice, which contains the proposed monthly rates for residential and commercial refuse services; and the date in which the rates would become effective if approved.

It is recommended that City Council approve the proposed Proposition 218 Notice, which provides a notice date of July 16, 2025, for a public hearing and effective date of September 1, 2025, for implementation of proposed rates. If the attached notice is approved, it will be mailed to property owners and tenants who are directly responsible for paying refuse bills. Property owners (and tenants) have the ability to "protest" the proposed Rates until the close of the public hearing. If a majority of the parcels file written protests with the City before the close of the public hearing, Proposition 218 states that the City cannot implement the proposed fee. If a majority of the parcels do not protest the proposed increase, the Council may implement the proposed rate increase. Only one ballot per parcel is counted during the protest proceedings. Thus, while there may be multiple owners or tenants for one parcel of property, only one vote will be counted from that parcel.

BACKGROUND:

At the March 26, 2024, City Council meeting, City Council awarded a new, exclusive residential solid waste franchise agreement to Ware disposal and non-exclusive commercial solid waste franchise agreements to Ware Disposal and Athens Services for the collection, processing, and disposal of solid waste. The new franchise agreements went into effect September 1, 2024, and included updated customer rates for solid waste services. Customers are charged a monthly rate based on service level which varies by container size, number of containers and collection frequency. Under the new franchise agreements, the standard service level for single-family customers is weekly collection of one (1) black cart for solid waste, one (1) blue cart for recycling and one (1) green cart for organics recycling.

Refuse rate charges, including franchise fees paid to the City by the contractors were not updated at the start of the franchise agreements. Franchise fees are charged to cover the costs incurred by the City in managing, administering, and enforcing the services provided in the franchise agreements, as well as the charge for the use of the public right-of-way for set-out and collection of solid waste containers. The following charges currently apply to commercial refuse rates: CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)\ (5%), Commercial Service Collection Fee (5%), Waste Management Surcharge (4%) and City Fee (15.8%) for a combined total of 29.8%. Because these fees have not been updated for several decades, the City worked with R3 consultants to complete a Study to identify costs that may be recovered through the Franchise fees to sustain the City's refuse enterprise.

The proposed franchise fee has three components: City costs for the management and administration of the agreements; charges for the use of the public right-of-way; and costs

associated with pavement impacts. The following table provides a breakdown of costs for each category:

Category	Residential Franchise Annual costs	Commercial Franchise Annual costs
City's Costs	$187,259	$187,259
Property Use Charges	$704,777	$43,124
Pavement Impacts	$187,500	$272,500
Maximum fees	$1,079,536	$502,883

All calculated amounts were reviewed by the City for reasonableness and consistency with applicable franchise fee charges. Based on the results of the Study, it is recommended that the City consider a maximum $1,079,536 Franchise Fee for the residential agreement and a maximum $502,883 in franchise fees for the commercial agreements. R3 estimates that a $1,079,536 annual Franchise Fee for the Residential Agreement would be approximately 14.13% of gross revenues to the Residential Contractor. Similarly, a $502,883 annual Franchise Fee covering both Commercial and Residential Agreements would be approximately 14.40% of gross revenues to the Commercial Contractors. Based on these findings, the current residential rates would need to be adjusted by 14.13%. A list of proposed residential rates are provided in the following table. The proposed rates include the average annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all urban consumers in the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim Region (3.30%):

RESIDENTIAL (Cart Service)		
Service Type	Current Rate	Proposed Rate Effective September 1, 2025
96 black / 96 green & blue	$ 29.99	$ 35.36
96 black / 64 green & blue	$ 28.00	$ 33.01
64 black / 96 green & blue	$ 27.87	$ 32.86
64 black / 64 green & blue	$ 27.00	$ 31.83
Extra 96 black	$ 10.00	$ 11.79
Extra 96 green	$ 9.00	$ 10.61
Extra 96 blue	$ 7.50	$ 8.84
Extra 64 black	$ 8.00	$ 9.43
Extra 64 green	$ 7.50	$ 8.84
Extra 64 blue	$ 5.50	$ 6.48
Extra 32 black	$ 6.00	$ 7.07
Extra 32 green	$ 5.00	$ 5.89
Extra 32 blue	$ 3.50	$ 4.13
Roll-out	$ 25.00	$ 29.47
Extra Exchange	$ 35.00	$ 41.26

MULTIFAMILY RESIDENTIAL (Bin Service)		
Service Type	**Current Rate**	**Proposed Rate Effective September 1, 2025**
1 cy / 1x week	$ 99.00	$ 116.72
1 cy / 2x week	$ 180.00	$ 212.21
1 cy / 3x week	$ 255.00	$ 300.64
1 cy / 4x week	$ 320.00	$ 377.27
1 cy / 5x week	$ 385.00	$ 453.90
1 cy / 6x week	$ 450.00	$ 530.53
1 cy Special Services	$ 125.00	$ 147.37
2 cy / 1x week	$ 111.00	$ 130.86
2 cy / 2x week	$ 188.00	$ 221.65
2 cy / 3x week	$ 290.00	$ 341.90
2 cy / 4x week	$ 360.00	$ 424.43
2 cy / 5x week	$ 430.00	$ 506.95
2 cy / 6x week	$ 500.00	$ 589.48
2 cy Special Services	$ 125.00	$ 147.37
3 cy / 1x week	$ 125.00	$ 147.37
3 cy / 2x week	$ 250.00	$ 294.74
3 cy / 3x week	$ 360.00	$ 424.43
3 cy / 4x week	$ 450.00	$ 530.53
3 cy / 5x week	$ 540.00	$ 636.64
3 cy / 6x week	$ 630.00	$ 742.75
3 cy Special Services	$ 125.00	$ 147.37

Maximum commercial rates are charged by each individual hauler based on service level. Commercial rate charges will be set at 14.4% as identified in the Study. A list of proposed maximum commercial rates to be charged by each hauler is attached as Attachment 2. Should City Council not want to consider implementing the maximum franchise fee, staff would revise the proposed rates based on City Council's direction and would adjust the franchise fee rates accordingly.

2024-25 STRATEGIC PLAN GOAL:

The proposed rate study and Prop 218 process supports the City's goal to maintain fiscal stability of our city's financial resources. Updating refuse rates and charges will allow the City to recover costs for the delivery of solid waste service.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The mailing costs for distributing the proposed Proposition 218 Notice is approximately $8,500. If the maximum franchise fee is adopted, the proposed refuse rate increase will result in approximately $1,079,536 in annual refuse rate and charges revenue from residential agreement and $502,883 for the commercial agreement.

Respectfully submitted by:

Shawn Igoe
Director of Public Works

Prepared by:

Xochitl Tipan
Public Works Manager

Approved by:

Inez Alvarez
City Manager

Reviewed by:

Solange Z. Fortenbach
Deputy City Attorney

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Franchise Fee Study
2. Proposed Residential and Commercial Rates
3. Prop 218 Notice

ATTACHMENT 1
Franchise Fee Study

R3 CONSULTING GROUP, INC.
RESOURCES · RESPECT · RESPONSIBILITY

September 25, 2024

Xochitl Tipan
Administrative Manager
City of Monterey Park
submitted via email: xtipan@MontereyPark.ca.gov

SUBJECT: Solid Waste Franchise Fee Study – R3 Final Report

Dear Ms. Tipan,

R3 Consulting Group, Inc. (R3) is pleased to submit the attached Final Report of solid waste franchise fee study (Study) to the City of Monterey Park (City). This report presents our analytical methodology, results and findings, and recommendations regarding the solid waste Franchise Fees to be paid by the City's solid waste collection service providers (Ware Disposal, Inc. and Athens Services, taken together "Contractors") per the new September 1, 2024, agreements (Agreements) between the City and the Contractors. The Agreements include an Exclusive Residential Discarded Materials Agreement (Residential Agreement) between the City and Ware Disposal, Inc. (Residential Contractor) and the Non-Exclusive Commercial Discarded Materials Agreements (Commercial Agreements) between the City and Ware Disposal, Inc. and Athens Services (Commercial Contractors).

The purpose of this Study was to comprehensively analyze and calculate the following:

- **City's Costs:** The annual costs to the City for performing its management, administration, regulatory compliance and enforcement, solid waste collection and clean-up, and other obligations associated with the Contractors' Agreements.
- **Property Use Charges:** The annual use charge to the Contractors for their special and lasting access to use government property in the public right-of-way for placement of solid waste containers and collection of the solid waste contents.
- **Pavement Impacts:** The annualized costs for pavement repair, maintenance, and rehabilitation resulting from the unique impacts to City street pavement caused by the Contractors' solid waste collection vehicles during the course of providing sanitation service. These values were not calculated by this Study and were provided by the City as the work product of other consultants.

Total annual Franchise Fees applicable to the Residential Agreement and Commercial Agreements were calculated such that they were not more than necessary to cover the City's costs in managing and administering the Agreements, plus the value of the Contractors' use of the public right-of-way, plus the Pavement Impacts calculated by the City's other consultants.

Sincerely,

Garth Schultz | *Principal*
R3 Consulting Group, Inc.
510.292.0853 | gschultz@r3cgi.com

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The City's September 1, 2024 Agreements with the Contractors are for the collection, processing, and disposal of solid waste from Contractors' solid waste service subscribers in the City. The Agreements provides the Contractors with the rights to provide critical aspects of the City's solid waste services, including solid waste collection and the other services and programs included in the Agreements. The Agreements specify that the Contractors will charge solid waste service subscribers, with the Contractors billing and collecting revenues from subscribers and the City authorizing the maximum rates that the Contractors may charge pursuant to the rate adjustment methodology included in the Agreements.

Per the Agreements, the Contractors are to pay the City Franchise Fees to cover the costs incurred by the City in managing, administering, enforcing, and supplementing the services provided in the Agreements, as well as the charge for the use of the public right-of-way for the special and lasting access to use it for set-out and collection of solid waste containers, and Pavement Impacts.

Purpose

The purpose of this Study is to identify the amounts that may be reasonably recovered through the Franchise Fees paid by the Contractors to the City as exempt from consideration as taxes. In terms of the applicable legal framework, this analysis seeks to quantify whether amounts that may be reasonably recovered through the Franchise Fees paid by the Contractors to the City fall within an exemption to the definition of a tax per Article XIII C, Section 1(e) of the California Constitution ("Proposition 26").

There are four primary exceptions to the Proposition 26 definition of tax that are relevant:

- **Exception 1:** "A charge imposed for a specific benefit conferred or privilege granted directly to the payor that is not provided to those not charged, and which does not exceed the reasonable costs to the local government of conferring the benefit or granting the privilege."
- **Exception 2:** "A charge imposed for a specific government service or product provided directly to the payor that is not provided to those not charged, and which does not exceed the reasonable costs to the local government of providing the service or product."
- **Exception 3:** "A charge imposed for the reasonable regulatory costs to a local government for issuing licenses and permits, performing investigations, inspections, and audits, enforcing agricultural marketing orders, and the administrative enforcement and adjudication thereof."
- **Exception 4:** "A charge imposed for entrance to or use of local government property, or the purchase, rental, or lease of local government property."

Franchise Fees are fees with three components. The first component includes the City's proportionate costs (**City's Costs**) per Exceptions 1, 2 and 3. The second component includes the proportionate charges for the Contractors' use of the public right-of-way (**Property Use Charges**) per Exception 4. The third component includes the City's proportionate costs associated with pavement impacts (**Pavement Impacts**) per Exception 1.

Methodology and Findings

To complete this Study, R3 reviewed and analyzed information provided by the City pertaining to the City's Costs and Property Use Charges; we also relied on analytical results from other City consultants pertaining to Pavement Impacts (as was the City's direction). Using that information, we then calculated – as a subset of the total amounts in these categories – the proportionate amounts necessary to cover the City's costs, including staffing and other costs and use of government property in the public right-of-way during the course of providing sanitation service. All calculated amounts in this Study are in current Fiscal Year (FY) 2023-24 dollars. Minor difference in dollar figures shown in the report are due to rounding.

City's Costs

The annual costs for management and administration of the Agreements. Staffing costs are calculated based on estimated time allocations (based on historical experience and the assessment of current City employees). The calculation results are **$374,518** in City's Costs. Split evenly between the Agreements, the amounts are $187,259 for the Residential Agreement and $187,259 for the Commercial Agreements.

Property Use Charges

The annual charge to the Contractors for use of government property in the public right-of-way is calculated as a function of estimates for the number of solid waste accounts setting out solid waste collection containers in the right-of-way, the set-out area used, the amount of time it is used, and the market value for the per square foot use of the public right-of-way.

- The calculation result for the use of the public right-of-way is a proportionate annual total Property Use Charge of **$747,901**, with $704,777 being applicable to the Residential Agreement and $43,124 being applicable to the Commercial Agreements.

Pavement Impacts

The annualized costs for pavement repair, maintenance, and rehabilitation is calculated based on the proportionate impact to pavement from solid waste collection vehicles compared to other sources of impacts. Calculations of Pavement Impacts were performed by other consultants to the City and were not calculated via this Study. These are separate from Property Use Charges, in that Pavement Impacts are derived from damage caused to pavement by Contractors' vehicles, while Property Use Charges are derived from the use of the public right-of-way for the set-out and collection of solid waste containers.

- The calculations provided by other consultants to the City yield results for the annual proportionate Pavement Impacts caused by Contractors' solid waste collection vehicles during the course of providing sanitation service in the amounts of $187,500 for the Residential Agreement and $272,500 for the Commercial Agreements, for a total of **$460,000** across all three Agreements.

Conclusions

Franchise Fee

The sum of the annual City's Costs and Property Use Charges calculated in this Study are $892,036 for the Residential Agreement ($187,259 for City's Costs plus $704,777 in Property Use Charges) and $230,383 for the Commercial Agreements ($187,259 for City's Costs, plus $43,124 in Property Use Charges).

Adding the annual Pavement Impacts calculated by other City consultants yields **$1,079,536 for the Residential Agreement** ($187,259 for City's Costs, plus $704,777 in Property Use Charges, plus $187,500 in Pavement Impacts) and **$502,883 for the Commercial Agreements** ($187,259 for City's Costs, plus $43,124 in Property Use Charges, plus $272,500 in Pavement Impacts).

- The City may consider a maximum $1,079,536 Franchise Fee for the Residential Agreement and a maximum $502,883 in Franchise Fees for the Commercial Agreements. Based on the results of this Study, these amounts are not more than necessary to cover the City's costs incurred in managing and administering the Agreements, plus the value of the Contractors' use of the public right-of-way, plus annual proportionate Pavement Impacts.
- The City may consider Franchise Fees that are less than the amounts calculated by this Study, which would result in Franchise Fees being below the calculated amounts necessary to cover the City's Costs, Property Use Charges, and Pavement Impacts. Given that the calculations in this Study are estimates based on ranges (and are therefore limited as described in the section below) and given unknown but possible changes in the legal framework affecting what may constitute allowable costs for Franchise Fee revenue recovery

in the future, adoption of Franchise Fees below the amounts calculated via this Study would be a conservative approach that would further bolster reasonableness.

- R3 estimates that a $1,079,536 annual Franchise Fee for the Residential Agreement would be approximately 14.13% of gross revenues to the Residential Contractor (assuming that the Franchise fee would be funded by residential rate revenues).
- R3 estimates that a $502,883 annual Franchise Fee covering both Commercial Agreements would be approximately 14.40% of gross revenues to the Commercial Contractors (assuming that the Franchise fee would be funded by commercial rate revenues).

Reasonableness of Estimates and Assumptions

In performing calculations, it was necessary to estimate certain values for which reasonable ranges exist. Where assumptions were necessary for completing calculations, our objective was to apply assumptions on the lower end of the reasonable range based on our professional experiences working on similar matters for other agencies. Had we used other higher assumptions, the results of this Study would have been higher calculated Franchise Fee amounts. Therefore, we conclude that the calculated fee amounts are not higher than necessary to cover the City's reasonable costs plus the reasonable value of the Contractors' use of the public right-of-way.

Limitations

This Study relies on information provided by the City which we have reviewed and analyzed for reasonableness and accuracy but did not independently audit or verify. This includes the calculations of Pavement Impacts, which were conducted by other consultants to the City outside of this Study.

As stated above, it was necessary to estimate certain values for which reasonable ranges are known to exist. Though changes to estimates and other underlying assumptions may materially change the calculations, we have elected to apply estimates on the low end of reasonable ranges, thus minimizing the potential that changes in calculations would result in different ultimate findings. We have reviewed estimates and assumptions with City staff and have mutual concurrence on applicability and reasonableness of all such values in this Study.

Finally, the methodology employed by this Study calculates the reasonable values for the Franchise Fee within the context of current laws, regulations, and court rulings. Changes in the legal framework may require revisions to the methodology and findings contained in this Study.

2. METHODOLOGY & CALCULATIONS

City's Costs

Methodology

R3 reviewed and analyzed information provided by the City pertaining to the General Fund costs incurred for management, administration, regulatory compliance and enforcement, solid waste collection and clean-up, and other obligations associated with the Contractors' Agreements.

These costs include and may not be limited to:

- Staffing costs, including salaries and benefits.
- Contracted services.
- Capital and equipment depreciation.
- Capital and equipment operations and maintenance.
- Supplies and materials.

Using the total annual salary, benefits, and other cost information provided by City staff (Finance Director and Public Works Director) for FY 2023-24, we estimated the proportion of costs associated with management and administration of the Agreements. We then calculated the proportionate totals and categorized them by the functions listed in the sections below.

Variables, Estimates and Assumptions

Staffing Costs

Variables associated with salaries and benefits include the allocation of time that positions are dedicated to management and administration of the Agreements (including time supervising others with primary responsibility for these duties), the amount by which funding of salaries and benefits will be paid by the General Fund. The estimated time allocation by position category provided by the City and used in this Study is shown in **Table 1**, below and on the following page. Finance positions that are include are indirectly associated with the management and administration of the Agreements, including processing of fee payments, payroll and accounts payable functions, and general overhead (which is not otherwise included in this Study). Other positions are either directly or indirectly responsible for the City's solid waste services and management and administration of the Agreements.

Table 1: Allocations of Staffing Time by Position

Positions	Time Allocation
Finance Director and Finance Manager	5.5%
Financial Analyst	25.0%
Sr. Account Clerk (3)	33.3%
Sr. Accountant	3.6%

Positions	Time Allocation
Info Tech Systems Manager	1.1%
Administrative Secretary	22.9%
Administrative Manager	30.0%
Director of Public Works	9.0%
Public Works Maintenance Manager	25.0%
Management Analyst	25.0%
Public Works Maintenance Supervisor responsible for Illegal Dumping Clean-up Response, Clean-up, Mitigation, and Prevention.	25.0%
Public Works Maintenance Worker responsible for Public Solid Waste Receptable Collection.	50.0%

R3 verified with City staff that the salaries and benefits included in this Study will be paid by the General Fund – any non-General Fund portions of positions included in Table 1 have been excluded from the calculations.

Analysis

Direct Management and Administration

This category includes City staffing and consulting costs for direct management and administration of the Agreements. Staffing costs include allocated costs for the City's Finance Director, Financial Analyst, Sr. Account Clerk, Administrative Manager, Director of Public Works, and Public Works Maintenance Manager, for a total annual calculated cost in this category of **$228,975.**

Indirect Management and Administration

This category includes City staffing costs for indirect management and administration, including supervision of those responsible for direct management and administration of the Agreements and associated responsibilities. Allocated costs for the Sr. Account Clerks, Sr. Accountant, Info Tech Systems Manager, Administrative Secretary, and Management Analyst are calculated for total annual costs in this category of **$145,543.**

Annual Total of City's Costs

Table 3, below, shows the total of the City's Costs for management and administration of the Agreements as calculated in this Study, by category.

Table 3: City's Annual Costs by Category and in Total

Category	Staffing Costs
Direct Management and Administration	$228,975
Indirect Management and Administration	$145,543
Total Annual City's Costs	**$374,518**

Property Use Charges

Methodology

R3 reviewed and analyzed information provided by the City pertaining to Property Use Charges for Contractors' use of the public right-of-way for collection of solid waste collection containers. They then calculated the annual Property Use Charges based on:

- The setout area used for collection of solid waste containers (in square feet).
- The amount of time that the area is used.
- The market value for use of the public right-of-way (in dollars per square foot).
- The number of solid waste subscribers setting out collection containers in the public right-of-way.

Using these values, we calculated the market value for the Contractors' use of government property in the City.

Variables, Estimates, and Assumptions

Setout Area

Standard residential solid waste collection setouts include three solid waste collection containers, usually carts with wheels and lids, with one each for garbage, recycling, and organics waste streams. The setout area needed for placement of these containers is inclusive of the width of each container (typically two feet) as well as minimum required space between the containers and other objects such as cars (minimum of one feet). The set-out area also takes up available parking space and is, thus, assumed to extend six feet out from the curb. Taken altogether, the area for residential setouts is calculated as three containers that are each two feet wide, plus one foot between each container and other objects, for a total area ten feet wide times six feet in depth. The result is 60 square feet of setout area per serviced single-family residential property.

The amount of area used for commercial setouts (in this Study, use of the term commercial also always includes multi-family) can vary widely, as there is no standard commercial subscription size profile – each commercial solid waste subscriber can select from a range of container sizes, with most of them being larger than the containers used in residential areas. Given this complexity, this Study assumes that the average commercial setout area is twice that of the residential setout area, for 120 square feet. This estimate is likely lower than the average setout area needed in commercial areas and is, therefore, conservative.

Setout Time Usage

Standard residential solid waste collection setouts include three solid waste collection containers, usually carts with wheels and lids, with one each for garbage, recycling, and organics waste streams. The setout area needed for placement of these containers is inclusive of the width of each container (typically two feet) as well as minimum required space between the containers and other objects such as cars (minimum of one feet). The set-out area also takes up available parking space and is, thus, assumed to extend six feet out from the curb. Taken altogether, the area for residential setouts is calculated as three containers that are each two feet wide, plus one foot between each container and other objects, for a total area ten feet wide times six feet in depth. The result is 60 square feet of setout area per serviced single-family residential property.

The amount of area used for commercial setouts (in this Study, use of the term commercial also always includes multi-family) can vary widely, as there is no standard commercial subscription size profile – each commercial solid waste subscriber can select from a range of container sizes, with most of them being larger than the containers used in residential areas. Given this complexity, this Study assumes that the average commercial setout area is twice that of the residential setout area, for 120 square feet. Commercial solid waste containers, especially the metal bin-type containers, range in size from one cubic yard to four cubic yards (which are approximately two to eight times the volume of the largest residential containers) and are thus typically much larger in footprint area than residential containers. Additionally, commercial subscribers can and often do use a greater number of containers than residential customers. For these reasons we conclude that our assumption of 120 square feet for commercial setouts (twice the residential setout) is likely lower than the average setout area needed in commercial areas and is, therefore, conservative. If detailed information about the number and type of commercial containers were available, it is likely that information would support setout areas larger than the 120 square feet assumed in this Study.

Market Value for Use of Public Right-of-Way

To establish the market value for use of the public right-of-way, R3 conducted an online survey of recent purchases of bare land in the City and locally in Los Angeles County. R3 sampled twenty-seven recent sales of bare land, which were sold for a median of $26.12 per square foot. To that value, R3 added the per square foot value of the City's street pavement, which is calculated as a function of the total replacement value of the City's streets ($229,765,000) divided by the area of the streets in square feet (24,834,707) both of which are contained in the City's pavement management plan.

The resultant value of the street improvements is $9.25 per square foot, which, when added to the $26.12 market value of bare land, yields $35.37 per square foot. This value is then divided by a rental realization rate of 3.40, which was established via online survey of 30 parking space rentals in and around the City for a total annual per square foot use charge for the public right-of-way of $10.23. R3 believes this value to be conservative – other methodologies that could have been applied would have resulted in a higher estimated market value for the use of the public right-of-way. For example, had this Study used "parklet rental fee" charges established in other California communities, with an approximate average annual per square foot value of $15.00 per square foot, the results from this Study would be higher than estimated herein.

Number of Subscriptions Setting Out Containers

The City reports that there are 11,912 residential and 3,278 commercial solid waste service subscribers in the City. However, not all subscribers set out their containers in the public right-of-way for collection all the time. To account for non-setouts (either because subscribers don't have waste materials to set out or because they receive on-premises service) we assume that only 90% of residential solid waste subscribers set out containers on a regular basis, for a resulting total of 10,721 average residential setouts. It is also understood that most commercial subscribers do not set out containers in the public right-of-way, and therefore we conservatively assume that only 5% of commercial subscribers set out

containers on a regular basis, for a resulting total of 164 average commercial setouts. It should be noted that the 90% set-out estimate for residential customers may be low, and the 5% set-out rate for commercial customers is almost certainly low – were one to take field observations for these values, we believe that the actual rates of set-out would be higher than used for the purposes of this Study.

Analysis and Total Annual Property Use Charges

Calculating the total annual Property Use Charges using the variables, estimates, and assumptions from the prior section is a function of multiplication, as shown in **Table 4**, on the following page.

Table 4: Calculation of Total Annual Property Use Charges

Variable Category	Residential	Commercial	Grand Total Annual Property Use Charge
Setout Area	60 SF	120 SF	
Setout Time Usage	10.71%	21.42%	
Annual Use Charge	$10.23 per SF	$10.23 per SF	
Number of Setouts	10,721	164	
Total Annual Property Use Charges	**$704,777**	**$43,124**	**$747,901**

3. FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

Franchise Fee

- R3 calculated estimates of the City's Costs and Property Use Charges based on actual and estimated cost information provided by the City, and with reasonable and conservative assumptions for estimated values.
- The sum of annual City's Costs and Property Use Charges calculated in this Study is $1,122,419.
    - For the Residential Agreement, the amounts are $187,259 in City's Costs and $704,777 in Property Use Charges, for a total annual amount calculated by this Study of $892,036.
    - For the Commercial Agreements, the amounts are $187,259 in City's Costs and $43,124 in Property Use Charges, for a total annual amount calculated by this Study of $230,383.
- The City separately commissioned other consultants to calculate Pavement Impacts, which were $460,000 annually, $187,500 for the Residential Agreement and $272,500 for the Commercial Agreements. Adding these to the amounts above yields,
    - $1,079,536 in maximum annual Franchise Fees for the Residential Agreement.
    - $502,883 in maximum annual Franchise Fees for the Commercial Agreements.
- Where assumptions were necessary to complete the analysis in this Study, reasonable attempts were made to apply conservative assumptions given a range of possible inputs.
- The calculated amounts bear a reasonable relationship to the Contractors' burdens on the City resulting from the management and administration of the Agreements, the reasonable value of the Contractors' use of the public right-of-way, and Pavement Impacts. The City's Costs have been reviewed and confirmed by City staff as being representative of the actual time and costs incurred for these activities. Amounts of Property Use Charges are proportionately allocated to the Contractor with due recognition of the realities of the Contractors' operations.
- The Franchise Fees calculated via this Study are maximum amounts, and the City may consider lesser amounts of Franchise Fees, especially given the unsettled legal landscape regarding cost categories that may be recovered via Franchise Fees.
- Adopting Franchise Fees below the maximum would be a conservative approach that would aid in the City findings that the Franchise Fees are not more than necessary to cover the City's costs incurred in managing and administering the Agreements, plus the value of the Contractors' use of the public right-of-way, plus Pavement Impacts.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

Sources and Uses Accounting

Currently, the City's Costs and Property Use Charges are not tied to Franchise Fee revenues in the City's accounting system. The City could implement project code accounting and/or enterprise fund accounting for the Franchise Fee to better track source revenues and their uses. In either case, allocated and/or direct staffing and other costs could be tied to source revenues, while the Property Use Charges could be transferred out for general use.

» R3 recommends the City consider implementing sources and uses accounting practices for Franchise Fee revenues, City's Costs, Property Use Charges, and Pavement Impacts.

Periodic Recalculation

Over time, the City's Costs associated with the Agreements and the value of Property Use Charges for use of the public right-of-way may change in ways that vary from the annual change in the CPI. Additionally, changes in City policies, programs, procedures, organization, geopolitical boundaries, laws, regulations, court rulings, and/or other factors may also trigger a need for recalculating fees.

» R3 recommends the City consider updating this Study periodically (e.g., every five years) or more frequently if needed to recalculate fees in response to other factors.

ATTACHMENT 2
Proposed Residential and Commercial Rates

RESIDENTIAL (Cart Service)		
Service Type	Current Rate	Proposed Rate Effective September 1, 2025*
96 black / 96 green & blue	$ 29.99	$ 35.36
96 black / 64 green & blue	$ 28.00	$ 33.01
64 black / 96 green & blue	$ 27.87	$ 32.86
64 black / 64 green & blue	$ 27.00	$ 31.83
Extra 96 black	$ 10.00	$ 11.79
Extra 96 green	$ 9.00	$ 10.61
Extra 96 blue	$ 7.50	$ 8.84
Extra 64 black	$ 8.00	$ 9.43
Extra 64 green	$ 7.50	$ 8.84
Extra 64 blue	$ 5.50	$ 6.48
Extra 32 black	$ 6.00	$ 7.07
Extra 32 green	$ 5.00	$ 5.89
Extra 32 blue	$ 3.50	$ 4.13
Roll-out	$ 25.00	$ 29.47
Extra Exchange	$ 35.00	$ 41.26

MULTIFAMILY RESIDENTIAL (Bin Service)		
Service Type	Current Rate	Proposed Rate Effective September 1, 2025
1 cy / 1x week	$ 99.00	$ 116.72
1 cy / 2x week	$ 180.00	$ 212.21
1 cy / 3x week	$ 255.00	$ 300.64
1 cy / 4x week	$ 320.00	$ 377.27
1 cy / 5x week	$ 385.00	$ 453.90
1 cy / 6x week	$ 450.00	$ 530.53
1 cy Special Services	$ 125.00	$ 147.37
2 cy / 1x week	$ 111.00	$ 130.86
2 cy / 2x week	$ 188.00	$ 221.65
2 cy / 3x week	$ 290.00	$ 341.90
2 cy / 4x week	$ 360.00	$ 424.43
2 cy / 5x week	$ 430.00	$ 506.95
2 cy / 6x week	$ 500.00	$ 589.48
2 cy Special Services	$ 125.00	$ 147.37
3 cy / 1x week	$ 125.00	$ 147.37
3 cy / 2x week	$ 250.00	$ 294.74
3 cy / 3x week	$ 360.00	$ 424.43
3 cy / 4x week	$ 450.00	$ 530.53
3 cy / 5x week	$ 540.00	$ 636.64
3 cy / 6x week	$ 630.00	$ 742.75
3 cy Special Services	$ 125.00	$ 147.37

*Includes CPI adjustment of 3.30%

WARE DISPOSAL
COMMERCIAL RATES

Service Level	Current Rate	Proposed Rate Effective September 1, 2025*
Customers without Organics - Includes solid waste collection and disposal and recycling services.		
1.5 CY Solid Waste Bin		
1x/week	$ 128.50	$ 151.86
2x/week	$ 233.64	$ 276.10
3x/week	$ 318.01	$ 375.81
4x/week	$ 389.40	$ 460.17
5x/week	$ 460.79	$ 544.54
6x/week	$ 532.18	$ 628.90
7x/week	$ 681.45	$ 805.30
2 CY Solid Waste Bin		
1x/week	$ 141.48	$ 167.20
2x/week	$ 247.92	$ 292.98
3x/week	$ 349.16	$ 412.62
4x/week	$ 427.04	$ 504.66
5x/week	$ 504.92	$ 596.69
6x/week	$ 582.80	$ 688.73
7x/week	$ 732.07	$ 865.13
3 CY Solid Waste Bin		
1x/week	$ 154.46	$ 182.54
2x/week	$ 272.58	$ 322.12
3x/week	$ 399.78	$ 472.45
4x/week	$ 490.64	$ 579.82
5x/week	$ 581.50	$ 687.19
6x/week	$ 672.36	$ 794.57
7x/week	$ 821.63	$ 970.97
4 CY Solid Waste Bin		
1x/week	$ 188.21	$ 222.42
2x/week	$ 341.37	$ 403.42
3x/week	$ 438.72	$ 518.46
4x/week	$ 536.07	$ 633.51
5x/week	$ 633.42	$ 748.55
6x/week	$ 730.77	$ 863.59
7x/week	$ 880.04	$ 1,039.99
Customer-Owned Compactor Bin Service without Organics - Includes the cost for recycling services provided to customers and the cost of disposal of non-recyclable materials.		
2 CY Solid Waste Compactor		
1x/week	$ 233.45	$ 275.87
2x/week	$ 409.06	$ 483.41
3x/week	$ 576.12	$ 680.83
4x/week	$ 704.62	$ 832.69

Service Level	Current Rate	Proposed Rate Effective September 1, 2025*
5x/week	$ 833.12	$ 984.54
6x/week	$ 961.62	$ 1,136.40
7x/week	$ 1,207.92	$ 1,427.46
3 CY Solid Waste Compactor		
1x/week	$ 254.86	$ 301.18
2x/week	$ 449.76	$ 531.50
3x/week	$ 659.64	$ 779.54
4x/week	$ 809.56	$ 956.70
5x/week	$ 959.48	$ 1,133.87
6x/week	$ 1,109.40	$ 1,311.04
7x/week	$ 1,355.70	$ 1,602.10
Customers with Organics - Includes solid waste collection and disposal, recycling service, and organics recycling service.		
1.5 CY Solid Waste Bin		
1x/week	$ 173.48	$ 205.01
2x/week	$ 315.41	$ 372.74
3x/week	$ 429.31	$ 507.34
4x/week	$ 525.69	$ 621.24
5x/week	$ 622.07	$ 735.13
6x/week	$ 718.44	$ 849.02
7x/week	$ 919.96	$ 1,087.16
2 CY Solid Waste Bin		
1x/week	$ 191.00	$ 225.72
2x/week	$ 334.69	$ 395.52
3x/week	$ 471.37	$ 557.04
4x/week	$ 576.51	$ 681.29
5x/week	$ 681.64	$ 805.53
6x/week	$ 786.78	$ 929.78
7x/week	$ 988.30	$ 1,167.92
3 CY Solid Waste Bin		
1x/week	$ 208.52	$ 246.42
2x/week	$ 367.98	$ 434.86
3x/week	$ 539.71	$ 637.80
4x/week	$ 662.37	$ 782.76
5x/week	$ 785.03	$ 927.71
6x/week	$ 907.69	$ 1,072.67
7x/week	$ 1,109.21	$ 1,310.81
4 CY Solid Waste Bin		
1x/week	$ 254.08	$ 300.26
2x/week	$ 460.85	$ 544.62
3x/week	$ 592.28	$ 699.93
4x/week	$ 723.70	$ 855.23
5x/week	$ 855.12	$ 1,010.54

Service Level	Current Rate	Proposed Rate Effective September 1, 2025*
6x/week	$ 986.54	$ 1,165.85
7x/week	$ 1,188.06	$ 1,403.99
Customer-Owned Compactor Bin Service with Organics- Includes solid waste collection and disposal, recycling service, and organics recycling service.		
2 CY Solid Waste Compactor		
1x/week	$ 350.17	$ 413.81
2x/week	$ 613.60	$ 725.12
3x/week	$ 864.18	$ 1,021.24
4x/week	$ 1,056.93	$ 1,249.03
5x/week	$ 1,249.68	$ 1,476.81
6x/week	$ 1,442.43	$ 1,704.60
7x/week	$ 1,811.88	$ 2,141.19
3 CY Solid Waste Compactor		
1x/week	$ 382.29	$ 451.78
2x/week	$ 674.64	$ 797.25
3x/week	$ 989.47	$ 1,169.30
4x/week	$ 1,214.34	$ 1,435.05
5x/week	$ 1,439.22	$ 1,700.80
6x/week	$ 1,664.10	$ 1,966.55
7x/week	$ 2,033.54	$ 2,403.14
Mixed Waste Roll-Off Service - Includes container delivery and removal, the cost of any recycling services provided to customer, and disposal of non-recyclable materials.		
20-yd (Up to 3 tons)	$655.49	$ 774.63
30-yd (Up to 4 tons)	$ 785.29	$ 928.02
40-yd (Up to 5 tons)	$ 915.09	$ 1,081.41
Disposal per Ton Over Flat Rate tons	$ 120.07	$ 141.89
Customer-Owned Compactor Roll-Off Service - Includes the cost of any recycling services provided to the customer and disposal of non-recyclable materials.		
20-yd (Up to 4 tons)	$ 720.39	$ 851.32
30-yd (Up to 6 tons)	$ 811.25	$ 958.70
35-yd (Up to 7 tons)	$ 941.05	$ 1,112.09
40-yd (Up to 8 tons)	$ 973.50	$ 1,150.44
Disposal per Ton Over Flat Rate Tons	$ 120.07	$ 141.89
Rocket Launcher per hour (4-hour minimum) (2)	$ 227.15	$ 268.43
Compactor Wash-Out	$ 421.85	$ 498.52
Roll-Off Service for Inert Material - Includes container delivery and removal, the cost of any recycling services provided to the customer, and disposal of non-recyclable materials.		
10-yd	$ 642.51	$ 759.29
Roll-Off Service for C&D Debris Material - Includes container delivery and removal, the cost of any recycling services provided to the customer, and disposal of non-recyclable materials.		
40-yd (All sizes up to 40-yd)	$ 973.50	$ 1,150.44

Service Level	Current Rate	Proposed Rate Effective September 1, 2025*
Roll-Off Service for Special City Waste - Includes container delivery and removal, the cost of any recycling services provided to the customer, and disposal of non-recyclable materials.		
10-yd Carbon Waste	$ 1,298.00	$ 1,533.91
10-yd Asbestos Pipe Disposal	$ 1,298.00	$ 1,533.91
Temporary Bin Service		
3-yd Temp Bin Service	$ 162.25	$ 191.74
Extra Services		
Push-out Service per Bin per Month	$45.43	$ 53.69
Lock Lids per Container per Month	$ 25.96	$ 30.68
Lock Lid Installation (one time per installation)	$ 45.43	$ 53.69
Extra Cart Service (per cart per occurrence)	$ 45.43	$ 53.69
1.5-yd Bin Extra Service	$ 84.37	$ 99.70
2-yd Bin Extra Service	$ 97.35	$ 115.04
3-yd Bin Extra Service	$ 110.33	$ 130.38
4-yd Bin Extra Service	$ 123.31	$ 145.72
Overflowing Bin (per bin per occurrence)	$ 116.82	$ 138.05
Overweight Bin (per bin per occurrence)	$ 116.82	$ 138.05
Dead Run or Go Back (Bin)	$ 97.35	$ 115.04
Bin Exchange or Wash Out	$ 129.80	$ 153.39
Bulky Item Collection: Rate per Item	$ 45.43	$ 53.69
Customer Bin Fabrication (per Cubic Yard)	$ 389.40	$ 460.17
Replacement of Burned Bin (per Bin)	$ 811.25	$ 958.70
Roll-off Dead Run or Go Back	$ 162.25	$ 191.74
Roll-off Container Relocation	$ 129.80	$ 153.39
Declined Payment	$ 58.41	$ 69.03
Stop Service	$ 58.41	$ 69.03
Service Reinstatement	$ 58.41	$ 69.03

*Includes CPI adjustment of 3.30%

ATHENS SERVICES COMMERCIAL RATES		
Service Level	**Current Rate**	**Proposed Rate Effective September 1, 2025***
Customers without Organics - Includes solid waste collection and disposal and recycling services.		
1.5 CY Solid Waste Bin		
1x/week	$ 173.47	$ 205.00
2x/week	$ 289.30	$ 341.89
3x/week	$ 405.14	$ 478.77
4x/week	$ 513.25	$ 606.53
5x/week	$ 667.69	$ 789.05
6x/week	$ 930.25	$ 1,099.33
7x/week	$ 1,007.47	$ 1,190.58
2 CY Solid Waste Bin		
1x/week	$ 181.19	$ 214.13
2x/week	$ 304.75	$ 360.14
3x/week	$ 428.31	$ 506.15
4x/week	$ 559.58	$ 661.29
5x/week	$ 706.31	$ 834.68
6x/week	$ 829.86	$ 980.69
7x/week	$ 1,084.70	$ 1,281.84
3 CY Solid Waste Bin		
1x/week	$ 188.92	$ 223.25
2x/week	$ 322.36	$ 380.94
3x/week	$ 455.78	$ 538.62
4x/week	$ 589.21	$ 696.30
5x/week	$ 722.64	$ 853.98
6x/week	$ 856.09	$ 1,011.68
7x/week	$ 1,130.60	$ 1,336.08
4 CY Solid Waste Bin		
1x/week	$ 205.37	$ 242.70
2x/week	$ 355.24	$ 419.81
3x/week	$ 505.13	$ 596.94
4x/week	$ 655.00	$ 774.05
5x/week	$ 804.88	$ 951.17
6x/week	$ 954.77	$ 1,128.30
7x/week	$ 1,253.96	$ 1,481.87
Customer-Owned Compactor Bin Service without Organics - Includes the cost for recycling services provided to customers and the cost of disposal of non-recyclable materials.		
2 CY Solid Waste Compactor		

Service Level	Current Rate	Proposed Rate Effective September 1, 2025*
1x/week	$ 335.64	$ 396.64
2x/week	$ 459.19	$ 542.65
3x/week	$ 582.75	$ 688.67
4x/week	$ 714.03	$ 843.80
5x/week	$ 860.75	$ 1,017.19
6x/week	$ 984.31	$ 1,163.21
7x/week	$ 1,239.14	$ 1,464.36
3 CY Solid Waste Compactor		
1x/week	$ 420.58	$ 497.02
2x/week	$ 554.02	$ 654.72
3x/week	$ 687.45	$ 812.39
4x/week	$ 820.88	$ 970.08
5x/week	$ 954.31	$ 1,127.75
6x/week	$ 1,087.75	$ 1,285.46
7x/week	$ 1,362.26	$ 1,609.86
Customers with Organics - Includes solid waste collection and disposal, recycling service, and organics recycling service.		
1.5 CY Solid Waste Bin		
1x/week	$ 238.95	$ 282.38
2x/week	$ 354.79	$ 419.27
3x/week	$ 470.62	$ 556.16
4x/week	$ 578.73	$ 683.92
5x/week	$ 733.18	$ 866.43
6x/week	$ 995.73	$ 1,176.71
7x/week	$ 1,072.95	$ 1,267.97
2 CY Solid Waste Bin		
1x/week	$ 246.68	$ 291.51
2x/week	$ 370.23	$ 437.52
3x/week	$ 493.79	$ 583.53
4x/week	$ 625.07	$ 738.67
5x/week	$ 771.79	$ 912.06
6x/week	$ 895.34	$ 1,058.07
7x/week	$ 1,150.18	$ 1,359.22
3 CY Solid Waste Bin		
1x/week	$ 254.40	$ 300.63
2x/week	$ 387.84	$ 458.33
3x/week	$ 521.26	$ 616.00
4x/week	$ 654.70	$ 773.69
5x/week	$ 788.12	$ 931.36

Service Level	Current Rate	Proposed Rate Effective September 1, 2025*
6x/week	$ 921.57	$ 1,089.07
7x/week	$ 1,196.08	$ 1,413.47
4 CY Solid Waste Bin		
1x/week	$ 270.86	$ 320.09
2x/week	$ 420.73	$ 497.19
3x/week	$ 570.61	$ 674.32
4x/week	$ 720.48	$ 851.43
5x/week	$ 870.37	$ 1,028.56
6x/week	$ 1,020.25	$ 1,205.68
7x/week	$ 1,319.44	$ 1,559.26
Customer-Owned Compactor Bin Service with Organics- Includes solid waste collection and disposal, recycling service, and organics recycling service.		
2 CY Solid Waste Compactor		
1x/week	$ 401.12	$ 474.02
2x/week	$ 524.68	$ 620.04
3x/week	$ 648.23	$ 766.05
4x/week	$ 779.51	$ 921.19
5x/week	$ 926.23	$ 1,094.58
6x/week	$ 1,049.79	$ 1,240.59
7x/week	$ 1,304.62	$ 1,541.74
3 CY Solid Waste Compactor		
1x/week	$ 486.06	$ 574.41
2x/week	$ 619.50	$ 732.10
3x/week	$ 752.93	$ 889.78
4x/week	$ 886.36	$ 1,047.46
5x/week	$ 1,019.79	$ 1,205.14
6x/week	$ 1,153.24	$ 1,362.84
7x/week	$ 1,427.75	$ 1,687.24
Mixed Waste Roll-Off Service - Includes container delivery and removal, the cost of any recycling services provided to customer, and disposal of non-recyclable materials.		
20-yd (Up to 3 tons)	$689.36	$ 814.65
30-yd (Up to 4 tons)	$810.82	$ 958.19
40-yd (Up to 5 tons)	$932.27	$ 1,101.71
Disposal per Ton Over Flat Rate tons	$121.45	$ 143.52
Customer-Owned Compactor Roll-Off Service - Includes the cost of any recycling services provided to the customer and disposal of non-recyclable materials.		
20-yd (Up to 4 tons)	$810.82	$ 958.19
30-yd (Up to 6 tons)	$923.00	$ 1,090.76
35-yd (Up to 7 tons)	$1,011.11	$ 1,194.88

Service Level	Current Rate	Proposed Rate Effective September 1, 2025*
40-yd (Up to 8 tons)	$1,099.25	$ 1,299.04
Disposal per Ton Over Flat Rate Tons	$121.45	$ 143.52
Rocket Launcher per hour (4-hour minimun	$600.00	$ 709.05
Compactor Wash-Out	$354.81	$ 419.30
Roll-Off Service for Inert Material - Includes container delivery and removal, the cost of any recycling services provided to the customer, and disposal of non-recyclable materials.		
10-yd	$614.07	$ 725.68
Roll-Off Service for C&D Debris Material - Includes container delivery and removal, the cost of any recycling services provided to the customer, and disposal of non-recyclable materials.		
40-yd (All sizes up to 40-yd)	$1,082.99	$ 1,279.83
Roll-Off Service for Special City Waste - Includes container delivery and removal, the cost of any recycling services provided to the customer, and disposal of non-recyclable materials.		
10-yd Carbon Waste	$810.82	$ 958.19
10-yd Asbestos Pipe Disposal	$810.82	$ 958.19
Temporary Bin Service		
3-yd Temp Bin Service	$242.79	$ 286.92
Extra Services		
Push-out Service per Bin per Month	$36.53	$ 43.17
Lock Lids per Container per Month	$18.94	$ 22.38
Lock Lid Installation (one time per installati	$39.44	$ 46.61
Extra Cart Service (per cart per occurrence)	$43.89	$ 51.87
1.5-yd Bin Extra Service	$70.98	$ 83.88
2-yd Bin Extra Service	$70.98	$ 83.88
3-yd Bin Extra Service	$70.98	$ 83.88
4-yd Bin Extra Service	$70.98	$ 83.88
Overflowing Bin (per bin per occurrence)	$35.82	$ 42.33
Overweight Bin (per bin per occurrence)	$143.90	$ 170.05
Dead Run or Go Back (Bin)	$70.98	$ 83.88
Bin Exchange or Wash Out	$42.98	$ 50.79
Bulky Item Collection: Rate per Item	$42.98	$ 50.79
Customer Bin Fabrication (per Cubic Yard)	$293.41	$ 346.74
Replacement of Burned Bin (per Bin)	$586.84	$ 693.50
Roll-off Dead Run or Go Back	$70.98	$ 83.88
Roll-off Container Relocation	$86.71	$ 102.47
Declined Payment	$35.82	$ 42.33
Stop Service	$35.82	$ 42.33
Service Reinstatement	$100.29	$ 118.52

*Includes CPI adjustment of 3.30%

ATTACHMENT 3
Prop 218 Notice

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING – PROPOSED REFUSE RATE ADJUSTMENTS

The City of Monterey Park (City) is proposing an adjustment to the refuse rates. The proposal will be presented to the City Council for approval at a Public Hearing on July 16, 2025. If approved, the proposed rates, outlined in the charts included in this notice, would become effective September 1, 2025. Article XIII D, Section 6 of the California Constitution (Proposition 218) requires that the City mail notice of these proposed rate changes to all impacted property owners and water customers at least 45 days prior to a public hearing. Proposition 218 also establishes a protest process for the public to follow if they wish to oppose the proposed rates.

DATE, TIME, AND LOCATION OF THE PUBLIC HEARING

The Public Hearing will be held on July 16, 2025, at 6:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers of Monterey Park City Hall, 320 West Newmark Avenue, Monterey Park, California.

PROTEST PROCEDURE

At the July 16, 2025, public hearing, any person may be heard regarding the proposed rate adjustments. If you wish to oppose the proposed rate adjustments, you are requested to submit a written protest by mail in or hand delivered in advance of the hearing to the following address:

City of Monterey Park, Office of the City Clerk
320 West Newmark Ave, Monterey Park, CA 91754

In addition, written protests may be submitted in person prior to or at the hearing. The City will count all properly filled out written protests received prior to the conclusion of the public hearing. If a majority of affected property owners and water customers submit a written protest, the proposed new rates will not take effect. The City will not count written protest received after the conclusion of the public hearing. Verbal protests unaccompanied by a written protest will not be counted.

Protests should contain the following information: 1) the property's Assessor's Parcel Number, if known, and/or address; 2) your water account number; 3) whether you are the owner or a tenant that is billed directly by the City; 4) a statement that you are protesting the water rate adjustments; and 5) your printed name, date, and original signature.

Only one protest per property will be counted. If you own multiple properties affected by the proposed adjustments, you should submit separate protests for each affected parcel, as the protest threshold is based upon a majority of the total number of parcels. Once opened, protests are disclosable public records.

OFFICIAL BALLOT ENCLOSED

Protest Form: Property owners or an authorized representative may complete this form and deliver it to the City of Monterey Park, Office of the City Clerk, 320 West Newmark Ave, Monterey Park, CA 91754. This ballot must be received before the close of the City Council public hearing set for Wednesday, July 16, 2025.

Assessor's Parcel Number (☐☐☐☐-☐☐☐-☐☐☐) Parcel Address:

☐ I Protest the proposed refuse rate increases I am ☐ Owner ☐ Tenant

Print Name: _____ Sign Name:_____

BASIS FOR PROPOSED REFUSE RATE ADJUSTMENTS

The City is committed to providing the highest quality services at the lowest possible rates to our customers. The City proposes to establish new refuse rates and charges for the collection of trash, recycling, and organics, for a five-year period, effective September 1, 2025.

Senate Bill (SB) 1383, adopted by the state of California, requires jurisdictions to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants through a 75% reduction of organic waste disposal by 2025. Jurisdictions are required to implement a three-cart collection system (landfill, recycling, and organics) or deliver waste to a "high-diversion" waste processing facility. At the March 26, 2024, City council awarded a new exclusive residential solid waste franchise agreement to Ware disposal and non-exclusive commercial solid waste franchise agreement to Ware Disposal and Athens Services that meets SB 1383 requirements including implementation of a three-container collection system. The residential monthly refuse charge includes: weekly curbside collection of trash, recycling, and organics; bulky Item collection program (unlimited calls per year); electronic waste collection (up to 4 calls per year); Christmas tree collection program; and Quarterly Clean Up events and Compost giveaway events.

Proposed rates also include costs incurred by the City in managing, administering, and enforcing the services provided in the franchise agreements. The City's agreements with Ware Disposal and Athens Services include annual adjustments based on average annual percentage change in the published CPI, for all urban consumers in the Los Angeles-Long-Beach-Anaheim region. The proposed rates would be adjusted accordingly, based on the applicable CPI adjustment, for the five-year period. For questions regarding this notice, please contact the City of Monterey, Public Works Department at (626) 307-1320.

PROPOSED REFUSE RATES

RESIDENTIAL (Cart Service)

Service Type	Current Rate	Proposed Rate Effective Sep. 1, 2025
96 black/96 green & blue	$29.99	$35.36
96 black/64 green & blue	$28.00	$33.01
64 black/96 green & blue	$27.87	$32.86
64 black/64 green & blue	$27.00	$31.83
Extra 96 black	$10.00	$11.79
Extra 96 green	$9.00	$10.61
Extra 96 blue	$7.50	$8.84
Extra 64 black	$8.00	$9.43
Extra 64 green	$7.50	$8.84
Extra 64 blue	$5.50	$6.48
Extra 32 black	$6.00	$7.07
Extra 32 green	$5.00	$5.89
Extra 32 blue	$3.50	$4.13
Roll-out	$25.00	$29.47
Extra Exchange	$35.00	$41.26

MULTIFAMILY RESIDENTIAL (Bin Service)

Service Type	Current Rate	Proposed Rate Effective Sep. 1, 2025
1 cy / 1x week	$99.00	$116.72
1 cy / 2x week	$180.00	$212.21
1 cy / 3x week	$255.00	$300.64
1 cy / 4x week	$320.00	$377.27
1 cy / 5x week	$385.00	$453.90
1 cy / 6x week	$450.00	$530.53
1 cy Special Services	$125.00	$147.37
2 cy / 1x week	$111.00	$130.86
2 cy / 2x week	$188.00	$221.65
2 cy / 3x week	$290.00	$341.90
2 cy / 4x week	$360.00	$424.43
2 cy / 5x week	$430.00	$506.95
2 cy / 6x week	$500.00	$589.48
2 cy Special Services	$125.00	$147.37
3 cy / 1x week	$125.00	$147.37
3 cy / 2x week	$250.00	$294.74
3 cy / 3x week	$360.00	$424.43
3 cy / 4x week	$450.00	$530.53
3 cy / 5x week	$540.00	$636.64
3 cy / 6x week	$630.00	$742.75
3 cy Special Services	$125.00	$147.37

City Council Staff Report

DATE: May 7, 2025

AGENDA ITEM NO: New Business - 5C

TO: The Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Shawn Igoe, Public Works Director
Scott Haberle, Interim Fire Chief

SUBJECT: Consideration and possible action to adopt a resolution authorizing the City Manager to enter into a Master Equipment/Lease Agreement with Banc of America Public Capital Corp. for financing up to $3 million, in a form approved by the City Attorney, for various equipment; and authorizing the City Manager, or designee to enter into contracts, in a form approved by the City Attorney, for the purchase of equipment

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council consider:

1. Adopting a Resolution authorizing the City Manager to enter into a Master Equipment/Lease Agreement with Banc of America Public Capital Corp. for financing up to $3 million, in a form approved by the City Attorney, for various equipment;
2. Authorizing the City Manager, or designee, to execute an agreement, in a form approved by the City Attorney, with KME Fire Apparatus for the purchase of a fire engine;
3. Authorizing the City Manager, or designee, to execute an agreement, in a form approved by the City Attorney, for the purchase and installation of replacement HVAC units;
4. Authoring the City Manager or designee, to execute an agreement, in a form approved by the City Attorney, for a Ford F-650 dump truck; and
5. Taking such additional, related, action that may be desirable.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The replacement of one 2006 Fire Engine is necessary to ensure efficient emergency service delivery and operational readiness to the community. The replacement of one 2005 dump truck is necessary as it has reached its useful life and has become difficult to maintain. And lastly, the replacement of HVAC systems at City Hall, Delta Treatment plant, and Garvey Ranch Museum is necessary as the existing units are frequently breaking down, incurring significant maintenance costs.

The cost for the replacement of the equipment above requires a significant amount of upfront cash outlay. To assist in alleviating the cost initially, the Public Works Director ("Director") and Interim Fire Chief ("Chief") are recommending the use of a Master Equipment/Lease Agreement to limit the use of the City's reserve funds, allowing the

payment for equipment to be spread across several years, with a tax-exempt fixed interest rate. Pursuant to the Monterey Park Municipal Code 3.20, the Director and Chief are requesting the use of consortium pricing for the purchase of the replacement fire engine and waiving all bidding requirements for the purchase of a dump truck and additional HVAC units pursuant to Resolution No. 2025-R3.

BACKGROUND:

Fire Engine Purchase

The City owns a 19-year-old reserve engine that is currently operational ready, but has become increasingly difficult to maintain, as it has had significant use over the years, and replacement parts are becoming harder to find. Due to the frequency of the engine's maintenance, and the increasing cost of said maintenance, the Department is requesting the purchase of a new engine. The manufacturer of the City's apparatus, KME Fire Apparatus ("KME") is located in Nesquehoning, PA., and has provided numerous fire apparatus to fire departments throughout Southern California over the last 20 years. The

Pursuant to MPMC section 2.30.050(4), the City is using consortium pricing from the Orange County Fire Authority to ensure the lowest possible base price for a fire engine. After the inclusion of all the necessary equipment to ensure the engine is turnkey ready at delivery, the estimated cost for the replacement engine is approximately $1,179,156. KME provides an extended warranty of 10 years or 200,000 miles. Per KME, completion of the fire engine is estimated to be 27 months after the receipt of a signed purchase order.

Dump Truck Purchase

The Public Works Department is requesting the purchase of a Ford F-650 dump truck to replace its current 2005 Chevrolet C7500 dump truck, Unit No. 937. Unit 937 is over 20 years old and has reached the end of its useful service life. Additionally, the unit has had significant ongoing issues with its air brake system and obtaining parts for maintenance is challenging as some of the parts are no longer manufactured. The requested unit is used to transport asphalt from the yard, to load material for sunken roadways or sidewalks and also used for standby operations. The truck is an essential piece of equipment for day-to-day operations. It is recommended that the City Council waive bidding requirements pursuant to Resolution No. 2025-R3 and directly negotiate with a vendor for the purchase of the proposed dump truck. The estimated cost for the requested replacement truck is approximately $120,000.

HVAC Purchase

The Public Works Department is responsible for building maintenance across all City facilities including the maintenance of HVAC systems. Due to the age of existing HVAC systems, many units are beyond their useful service life, resulting in frequent breakdowns and higher maintenance costs. Through recent Capital Improvement Projects, the City has completed recent HVAC replacements at several facilities, including the Barnes Park Service Club, El Encanto, Barnes Gym, Langley Senior Center, and Bruggemeyer Library. Funding is requested to complete additional HVAC replacements at City Hall,

Delta Treatment plant, and Garvey Ranch Museum. Replacing units will improve energy efficiency, reduce long-term maintenance costs, and ensure a comfortable environment for staff and visitors. It is recommended that the City Council waive bidding requirements pursuant to Resolution No. 2025-R3 and directly negotiate with a contractor for the purchase and installation of the proposed HVAC replacements. The estimated cost for the requested HVAC units, including installation, is approximately $1,000,000.

Financing

Cash purchase is capital intensive and requires a large amount of upfront cash outlay. Lease-purchase allows the payment to be spread over a period but with added interest costs. Specifically, lease-purchase has become a viable option for local governments in acquiring larger capital assets that are not expected to recur and have a long useful life. One of the compelling reasons to finance this purchase is because those who will benefit from the City's services should contribute to its costs as the services are consumed over time.

Lease-purchase program is especially advantageous at the current time as it limits the use of the City's financial reserves. The requested principal to be financed has a not to exceed amount of $3 million, with a nine-year term and a tax-exempt fixed interest rate. The financing proceeds will be deposited into an escrow account and disbursements made therefrom to pay for the equipment. Staff is recommending the City Council approve the use of the current Master Equipment Lease/Purchase Agreement with Banc of America Public Capital Corp., to purchase the above equipment, with a fixed rate of 3.97% with a nine-year term. The chart below details the estimated total cost breakdown (a 20% contingency is included in the loan):

Fire Apparatus	$1,179,156.00
Sales Tax	$123,811.38
HVAC	$1,000,000.00
Discounted Dump Truck	$103,939.66
Taxes/Fees	$11,050.34
Contingency (20%)	$443,591.48
TOTAL FINANCED AMOUNT	**$2,861,548.86**

2024-25 STRATEGIC PLAN GOAL:

The proposed fire engine meets the City's goal to maintain public safety with a flexible and enhanced service model by ensuring the Fire Department has the necessary equipment to respond to emergency calls. The proposed dump truck and replacement HVAC units meet the City's goal to maintain, build and modernize infrastructure and facilities to support the current and future needs of our city and community. Not only has this equipment reached the end of its useful service life but replacements are expected to be more efficient and reduce maintenance costs in the long-term.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The annual amount of the debt service payment from the proposed lease-purchase financing is $190,619.69 bi-annually, for nine years, starting from November 16, 2025 through May 16, 2034. Each year the fixed bi-annual debt service payments will be committed through budget appropriation.

Respectfully submitted by:

Shawn Igoe
Public Works Director

Respectfully submitted by:

Scott Haberle
Interim Fire Chief

Prepared by:

Xochitl Tipan
Public Works Manager

Prepared by:

Rebecca Bojorquez
Principal Management Analyst

Reviewed by:

Martha Garcia
Finance Director

Approved by:

Inez Alvarez
City Manager

Reviewed by:

Justin A. Tamayo
Assistant City Attorney

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Resolution
2. KME Fire Apparatus Proposal
3. Orange County Fire Authority Bid Specifications

ATTACHMENT 1
Resolution

RESOLUTION NO.

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO ENTER INTO A MASTER EQUIPMENT/LEASE AGREEMENT WITH BANC OF AMERICA PUBLIC CAPITAL CORP., IN A FORM APPROVED BY THE CITY ATTORNEY, FOR FINANCING OF VARIOUS EQUIPMENT

BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Monterey Park as follows:

SECTION 1: The City Council finds as follows:

A. The City has a need for the acquisition and financing of certain property consisting of one Fire Engine, one dump truck and 36 Heating Ventilation and Air-Conditioning ("HVAC") units (collectively, the "Equipment").

B. The City desires to participate in a lease-purchase program with Banc of America Public Capital Corp (or one of its affiliates) for acquisition of the Equipment as it limits the use of the City's financial reserves.

C. The City complied with Monterey Park Municipal Code ("MPMC") Chapter 3.20 governing the purchase of supplies.

D. This Resolution is adopted based upon the entirety of the administrative record including, without limitation, the staff report submitted by the Interim Fire Chief ("Chief") and Public Works Director ("Director").

SECTION 2: *Action.* The City Council adopts this resolution authorizing the City Manager, or designee, to enter into a Master Equipment/Lease Agreement with Banc of America Public Capital Corp. for financing not to exceed $3 million, in a form approved by the City Attorney, for various equipment.

SECTION 3: *Other Actions Authorized.* The City Manager, and designees, are authorized to take all action necessary or reasonably required to carry out, give effect to this Resolution.

SECTION 4: *Construction.* This Resolution must be broadly construed in order to achieve the purposes stated in this Resolution. It is the City Council's intent that the provisions of this Resolution be interpreted or implemented by the City and others in a manner that facilitates the purposes set forth in this Resolution.

SECTION 5*: Reliance on Record.* Every one of the findings and determinations in this Resolution are based on the competent and substantial evidence, both oral and written, contained in the entire record relating to the project. The findings and determinations constitute the independent findings and determinations of the City Council in all respects and are fully and completely supported by substantial evidence in the record as a whole.

SECTION 6: *Limitations.* The City Council's analysis and evaluation of the project is based on the best information currently available. It is inevitable that in evaluating a project that absolute and perfect knowledge of all possible aspects of the project will not exist. One of the major limitations on analysis of the project is the City Council's lack of knowledge of future events. In all instances, best efforts have been made to form accurate assumptions. Somewhat related to this are the limitations on the City's ability to solve what are in effect regional, state, and national problems and issues. The City must work within the political framework within which it exists and with the limitations inherent in that framework.

SECTION 7: *Summaries of Information*. All summaries of information in the findings, which precede this section, are based on the substantial evidence in the record. The absence of any particular fact from any such summary is not an indication that a particular finding is not based in part on that fact.

SECTION 8: *Severability*. If any part of this Resolution or its application is deemed invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the City Council intends that such invalidity will not affect the effectiveness of the remaining provisions or applications and, to this end, the provisions of this Resolution are severable.

SECTION 9: *Electronic Signatures*. This Resolution may be executed with electronic signatures in accordance with Government Code §16.5. Such electronic signatures will be treated in all respects as having the same effect as an original signature.

SECTION 10: *Recordation*. The Mayor, or presiding officer, is authorized to sign this Resolution signifying its adoption by the City Council of the City of Monterey Park and the City Clerk, or her duly appointed deputy, may attest thereto.

SECTION 11: *Effective Date.* This Resolution will become effective immediately upon adoption and will remain effective unless repealed or superseded.

SECTION 12: The City Clerk is directed to certify to the adoption of this Resolution and enter it into the book of original Resolutions.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 7th day of May, 2025.

_____
Vinh T. Ngo, Mayor

Attest:

_____
Maychelle Yee, City Clerk

Approved as to Form:
Karl H. Berger, City Attorney

By: _____
Justin A. Tamayo, Assistant City Attorney

ATTACHMENT 2
KME Fire Apparatus Proposal

1762 S. Sycamore Ave., Rialto, CA 92376 • 14562 Manzanita Drive, Fontana, CA 92335
Rialto Office No.: (909) 879-7354 • Fontana Office No.: 800-328-1033 • Website: FASService.Org

April 3, 2025

Monterey Park Fire Department

Fire Chief Haberle,

On behalf of Fire Apparatus Solutions and KME Fire Apparatus, I am pleased to offer you this proposal for one (1) KME Severe Service pumper per the attached specifications. The price and terms and conditions are as follows:

Base Price: $1,302,342.00
Prepayment Discount: -$123,186.00
Subtotal: $1,179,156.00
Sales Tax @10.50%: $123,811.38
Total: $1,302,967.38

Delivery: 27 Months from receipt of order
Prepayment: if prepayment option is chosen, KME will collect the full contract amount up front then refund the City the prepayment discount at delivery. The discount is based on the 27 month delivery projection. The discount will be adjusted up or down based on the actual build term.

Note: Radio installation is included in this quote.

Please feel free to call or email me if you have any questions on this proposal.

Respectfully,

Brandon Gomez
Apparatus Sales

ATTACHMENT 3
Orange County Fire Authority Bid Specifications

ORANGE COUNTY FIRE AUTHORITY
MASTER AGREEMENT
TYPE I ENGINES

THIS AGREEMENT FOR TYPE I ENGINES ("Agreement") is made and entered into this 25th day of June, 2024 ("Effective Date"), by and between the Orange County Fire Authority, a California Joint Powers Authority ("OCFA"), and Kalmikov Enterprises, Inc. dba Fire Apparatus Solutions ("Contractor"). OCFA and Contractor are sometimes hereinafter individually referred to as "Party" and collectively as the "Parties".

RECITALS

WHEREAS, OCFA requires Type I Engines as requested in RFP JA2673, hereinafter referred to as “Project”; and

WHEREAS, Contractor has submitted to OCFA a proposal dated April 30, 2024, incorporated herein by this reference (“Proposal”); and

WHEREAS, OCFA and Contractor desire to enter into this Agreement in order to receive and provide, respectively, Type I Engines on the same terms, conditions, and pricing as further set forth in Section 1.1 of this Agreement;

AGREEMENT

NOW THEREFORE, OCFA and Contractor mutually agree as follows:

SECTION ONE

1.1 Scope of Agreement. In compliance with all terms and conditions of this Agreement, OCFA shall procure Type I Engines from Contractor as more fully detailed in Exhibit “A", attached hereto, which includes by reference and by addendum: (1) OCFA’s RFP JA2673, dated March 29, 2024 (“Solicitation”), (2) Contractor’s Proposal, as modified by Contractor’s Best and Final Offer dated June 10, 2024, and (3) any amendments, addendums, change orders, or modifications mutually agreed upon by the Parties hereto (“Services”, “Goods” or “Work”). In the event of any inconsistency between the terms contained in “Exhibit “A”, and/or the terms set forth in the main body of this Agreement, the terms set forth in the main body of this Agreement and then Exhibit “A” shall govern, in that order.

1.2 Term. This Agreement shall commence on the Effective Date, and continue in full force and effect for one (1) year, unless earlier terminated in accordance with Section 3.8 of this Agreement. The Agreement may be renewed on the same terms and conditions for up to four (4) additional one-year terms upon mutual written agreement between OCFA and Contractor.

1.3 Compensation and Payment. For the Goods or Services rendered pursuant to this Agreement, Contractor shall be compensated and reimbursed, in accordance with the pricing set forth in Exhibit “B,” attached hereto.

1.4 Contractor's Representative. The following principal of Contractor is hereby designated as being the principal and representative of Contractor authorized to act in its behalf with respect to the work specified herein and make all decisions in connection therewith: **Brandon Gomez, Sales Representative**. The foregoing principal shall be responsible during the term of this Agreement for directing all activities of Contractor and devoting sufficient time to personally supervise the work hereunder. The foregoing principal may not be changed by Contractor without the express written approval of OCFA.

1.5 Contract Administrator. The Contract Administrator shall be **Kevin Berghaus, Fleet Manager**, unless otherwise designated in writing by OCFA. It shall be Contractor's responsibility to keep the Contract Administrator fully informed of the progress of the provision of the Goods or Services and Contractor shall refer any decisions that must be made by OCFA to the Contract Administrator. Unless otherwise specified herein, any approval of OCFA required hereunder shall mean the approval of the Contract Administrator.

1.6 Notices. Any notice, demand, request, consent, approval, or communication either party desires or is required to give to the other party or any other person shall be in writing and either served personally or sent by pre-paid, first-class mail to the address set forth below. Either party may change its address by notifying the other party of the change of address in writing. Notice shall be deemed communicated forty-eight (48) hours from the time of mailing if mailed as provided in this Section.

Orange County Fire Authority
Attention: Sara Kennedy, Purchasing Manager
1 Fire Authority Road
Irvine, CA 92602

WITH COPY TO:
David E. Kendig, General Counsel
Woodruff, Spradlin & Smart
555 Anton Blvd. Suite 1200
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

To Contractor:

Fire Apparatus Solutions
Attention: William Kalmikov
14562 Manzanita Drive
Fontana, CA 92335

SECTION TWO

2.1 Orders. The Contractor shall receive written or verbal requests for Goods or Services on an as-needed basis for items on this Agreement, subject to the terms, conditions, and pricing listed herein. The Contractor shall be responsible for confirming specifications, quantities, and pricing with the Contract Administrator prior to order entry/delivery.

Orders may be placed at any time during the term of the Agreement even if delivery may not be made until after the expiration of the Agreement. Order dates take precedence over delivery dates. The Contractor must clearly identify the order date on all invoices to OCFA.

2.2 Substitutions. The Contractor is required to meet all specifications and requirements contained herein. No substitutions will be accepted without prior OCFA written approval.

2.3 Delivery. Time of delivery of Goods or Services is of the essence in this Agreement. OCFA reserves the right to refuse any Goods or Services and to cancel all or any part of the Goods or Services not conforming to the Statement of Goods or Services to Be Provided, as set forth in Exhibit "A". Acceptance of any part of the order for Goods shall not bind OCFA to accept future shipments nor deprive it of the right to return Goods already accepted at Contractor's expense. Over-shipments and under-shipments of Goods shall be only as agreed to in writing by OCFA. Delivery shall not be deemed to be complete until all Goods or Services have actually been received and accepted by OCFA.

In the event the delivery location does not have a loading dock, it will be the Contractor's responsibility to make all necessary arrangements to complete delivery.

2.4 Freight (F.O.B. Destination). Contractor assumes full responsibility for all transportation, transportation scheduling, packing, handling, insurance, and other services associated with delivery of all Goods deemed necessary under this Agreement.

2.5 Taxes. OCFA is subject to applicable sales and use tax. Unless otherwise provided herein or by law, prices do not include applicable sales or use tax. Sales tax will be paid directly to the state of California if not collected by the Contractor.

2.6 Acceptance. Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by OCFA: 1) acceptance shall not be deemed complete unless in writing and until all the Goods or Services have actually been received, inspected, and tested to the satisfaction of OCFA, and 2) payment shall be made in arrears after satisfactory acceptance.

2.7 Payment. In any month in which Contractor wishes to receive payment, Contractor shall no later than the first working day of such month, submit to OCFA an invoice for Goods provided and Services rendered prior to the date of the invoice. Invoices should be sent by electronic mail to:

Orange County Fire Authority, Accounts Payable
ap@ocfa.org

OCFA shall pay Contractor for all expenses stated thereon which are approved by OCFA consistent with this Agreement, within thirty (30) days of receipt of Contractor's invoice. Partial payments are authorized for partial shipments with signature approval.

2.8 Usage. No guarantee is given by OCFA to Contractor regarding usage of this Agreement. Usage figures, if provided, are approximate, based upon the last usage. The Contractor agrees to supply the Goods or Services requested, as needed by OCFA, at prices listed in Exhibit "B", attached hereto, regardless of quantity requested.

Contractor acknowledges that this Agreement is subject to and contingent upon funds being appropriated therefore by the OCFA Board of Directors for each fiscal year covered by the Agreement. If such appropriations are not made, or are otherwise limited, OCFA may immediately terminate or modify this Agreement without penalty.

2.9 Disaster/Emergency Incident Requirements. In the event of a disaster or emergency incident, this Agreement may be subject to extraordinary usage. The Contractor shall service

OCFA during such a disaster or emergency incident under the same terms and conditions that apply during non-emergency conditions. The pricing set forth in the Exhibit "B" shall apply to serving OCFA's needs regardless of the circumstances. If Contractor is unable to supply the Goods or Services under the terms of the Contract, then upon request from OCFA, Contractor shall provide proof of such disruption and a copy of the invoice for the Goods or Services from Contractor's supplier(s). Additional profit margin as a result of supplying Goods or Services during a disaster or emergency incident shall not be permitted.

2.10 Provision of Additional Goods or Services. Contractor shall provide Goods or Services in addition to those specified in Exhibit "A" when directed to do so in writing by the Purchasing Manager or designee, hereinafter "the Purchasing Manager", provided that Contractor shall not be required to provide any additional Goods or Services without compensation. Additional compensation in an amount within management authority must be approved in writing by the Purchasing Manager. Any greater increase must be approved in writing by the Executive Committee of the OCFA Board of Directors. In the event any change or changes to the Goods or Services is requested by OCFA, the parties hereto shall execute an addendum to this Agreement, setting forth with particularity all terms of such addendum, including, but not limited to, any additional fees.

2.11 Reports/Meetings. As required by the Contract Administrator, the Contractor shall develop reports and any other relevant documents necessary to complete the requirements set forth in this Agreement. The OCFA's Contract Administrator and Contractor's Representative will meet on reasonable notice to discuss Contractor's performance and progress under this Agreement. If requested, Contractor's Representative and other project personnel shall attend all meetings. The Contractor shall provide such information that is requested by OCFA for the purpose of monitoring progress under this Agreement.

The Contractor shall submit usage reports on an annual basis to and in a format specified by the Contract Administrator 90 days prior to the expiration date of the Agreement term or subsequent renewal term, if requested.

2.12 Records. Contractor shall keep such books and records as shall be necessary to properly provide the Goods or Services required by this Agreement and enable the Contract Administrator to evaluate the performance of such requirements. The Contract Administrator shall have full and free access to such books and records at all reasonable times, including the right to inspect, copy, audit and make records and transcripts from such records.

2.13 Performance. Contractor shall perform all work under this Contract, taking necessary steps and precautions to perform the work to the reasonable satisfaction of OCFA. Contractor shall be responsible for the quality, technical assurance, timely completion and coordination of all documentation and other Goods or Services furnished by Contractor under this Agreement. Contractor shall perform all work diligently, carefully, and in a good and workman-like manner; shall furnish all labor, supervision, machinery, equipment, materials, and supplies necessary therefore and, if permitted to subcontract, shall be fully responsible for all work performed by subcontractors.

Contractor shall adopt and follow reasonable procedures and methods during the term of the Agreement to prevent loss or damage to materials, papers or other components of the work, and

shall be responsible for all such damage until acceptance of the work by OCFA, except such loss or damages as may be caused by OCFA's own negligence.

2.14 Time for Completion. All Goods or Services rendered pursuant to this Agreement shall be performed within the time periods prescribed in Exhibit "A". The extension of any time period specified must be approved in writing by the Contract Administrator.

2.15 Contractor Personnel. If providing services, the Contractor warrants that it and all employees, subconsultants and subcontractors providing any Services pursuant to this Agreement shall have a sufficient skill and experience to perform the Services.

If required in Exhibit "A", all Contractor's employees shall wear uniforms, badges, or other means of identification at all times while on OCFA property. If requested, the Contract Administrator must be notified of the means of identification to be worn by employees prior to beginning work and notified seven days prior to any changes in identification.

2.16 Conflict of Interest – Contractor's Personnel. The Contractor shall exercise reasonable care and diligence to prevent any actions or conditions that could result in a conflict with the best interests of OCFA. This obligation shall apply to the Contractor; Contractor's employees, agents, and relatives; sub-tier Contractors; and third-parties associated with providing Goods or Services hereunder. The Contractor's efforts shall include, but not be limited to establishing precautions to prevent its employees or agents from making, receiving, providing or offering gifts, entertainment, payments, loans or other considerations which could be deemed to appear to influence individuals to act contrary to the best interests of OCFA.

Further, the Contractor warrants that no gratuities in the form of entertainment, gifts or otherwise were offered or given by Contractor or any agent or representative of Contractor to any officer or employee of OCFA with a view toward securing the Agreement or securing favorable treatment with respect to any determinations concerning the performance of the Agreement. For breach or violation of this warranty, OCFA shall have the right to terminate the Agreement, either in whole or in part.

2.17 Conflict of Interest – OCFA Personnel. The OCFA General Order 06 prohibits its employees from engaging in activities involving a conflict of interest. The Contractor shall not, during the period of this Agreement, employ any OCFA employee for any purpose.

2.18 Confidentiality. Information obtained by Contractor in the performance of this Agreement shall be treated as strictly confidential and shall not be used by Contractor for any purpose other than the performance of this Agreement without the written consent of OCFA.

2.19 News/Information Release. The Contractor agrees that it will not issue any news releases in connection with either the award of this Agreement or any subsequent amendment of or effort under this agreement without first obtaining review and written approval of said news releases from OCFA through OCFA's Communications Director.

2.20 Licenses and Permits. Contractor shall obtain at its sole cost and expense such licenses, permits and approvals as may be required by law to provide the Goods or Services required by this Agreement.

2.21 Sub-Contracting. The Contractor shall not contract with any other entity to provide in whole or in part the Goods or Services required hereunder without the express written approval of the Purchasing Manager. If Contractor is authorized to subcontract any part of the work specified herein, Contractor shall be responsible to OCFA for the acts and omissions of its subcontractor(s) and subconsultant(s) in the same manner as it is for persons directly employed. For purposes of this Agreement, all persons engaged in the provision of Goods or Services will be considered employees of Contractor. OCFA will deal directly with and will make all payments to Contractor. Nothing contained in this Agreement shall create any contractual relationships between any subcontractor and OCFA. Contractor shall ensure that all subcontractors maintain insurance in accordance with the requirements set forth herein are complied with prior to commencement of work by each subcontractor.

2.22 Withholding Payment for Non-Authorized Subcontractors. OCFA shall have the right to withhold payment from Contractor for work performed by any subcontractor or subconsultant providing Goods or Services but not authorized in writing by the Purchasing Manager, or regarding which the insurance or other requirements under this Agreement have not been satisfied.

2.23 Force Majeure. Contractor shall not be assessed with liquidated damages or unsatisfactory performance penalties because of any delays due to unforeseeable causes beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of Contractor, including, but not restricted to, acts of God or of a public enemy, acts of the government, fires, earthquakes, floods, epidemic, quarantine restrictions, riots, strikes, freight embargoes, and unusually severe weather if Contractor shall within thirty-six (36) hours of the commencement of such condition notify the Contract Administrator who shall thereupon ascertain the facts and the extent of any necessary delay, and extend the time for providing the Goods or Services for the period of the enforced delay when and if in the Contract Administrator's judgment such delay is justified, and the Contract Administrator's determination shall be final and conclusive upon the parties to this Agreement.

2.24 Assignments. Neither this Agreement nor any interest herein may be assigned, transferred, conveyed, hypothecated, or encumbered voluntarily or by operation of law, whether for the benefit of creditors or otherwise, without the prior written approval of the Purchasing Manager. Transfers restricted hereunder shall include the transfer to any person or group of persons acting in concert of more than twenty five percent (25%) of the present ownership and/or control of Contractor, taking all transfers into account on a cumulative basis. In the event of any such unapproved transfer, including any bankruptcy proceeding, this Agreement shall be void. No approved transfer shall release Contractor or any surety of Contractor from any liability hereunder without the express written consent of the Purchasing Manager.

2.25 Proof of Insurance (If Applicable). The Contractor must furnish OCFA with the documents specified in Exhibit "C" proving the necessary levels of insurance coverage, as required. The certificates of insurance and original endorsements for each insurance policy shall be signed by a person authorized by that insurer to bind coverage on its behalf.

2.26 Warranty. Contractor expressly warrants that the Goods or Services covered by this Agreement are 1) free of liens or encumbrances, 2) merchantable and good for the ordinary purposes for which they are used, and 3) fit for the particular purpose for which they are intended.

2.27 Indemnification. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Contractor shall defend (at Contractor's sole cost and expense with legal counsel reasonably acceptable to OCFA), indemnify and hold the OCFA, its board members, officials, officers, employees, agents and volunteers, free and harmless from any and all claims, demands, orders, causes of action, costs, expenses, liabilities, losses, penalties, judgments, arbitration awards, settlements, damages or injuries of any kind, in law or in equity, including but not limited to property or persons, including wrongful death, (collectively "Claims") in any manner arising out of, pertaining to, related to, or incident to any alleged acts, errors or omissions, or willful misconduct of Contractor, its officers, directors, employees, subconsultants, subcontractors, agents or invitees in connection with performance under this Agreement, or in any manner arising out of, pertaining to, related to, or incident to an alleged breach of this Agreement, including without limitation the payment of all consequential damages, expert witness fees and attorneys' fees and other related costs and expenses.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, and only to the extent that the work performed by Contractor are subject to California Civil Code Section 2782.8, the above indemnity shall be limited, to the extent required by Civil Code Section 2782.8, to claims that arise out of, pertain to, or relate to the negligence, recklessness, or willful misconduct of the Contractor.

Under no circumstances shall the insurance requirements and limits set forth in this Agreement be construed to limit Contractor's indemnification obligation or other liability hereunder. Notwithstanding the foregoing, such obligation to defend, hold harmless and indemnify the OCFA, its board members officials, officers, employees, agents and volunteers, shall not apply to the extent that such Claims are caused by the sole negligence or willful misconduct of that indemnified party.

2.28 Independent Contractor. The legal relationship between the Parties is that of an independent contractor, and nothing herein shall be deemed to make Contractor, or any of its personnel, an OCFA employee. During the performance of this Agreement, Contractor and its officers, employees, and agents shall act in an independent capacity and shall not act as OCFA officers or employees. Contractor shall pay all wages, salaries, and other amounts due its employees in connection with the provision of Goods or Services under this Agreement and shall be responsible for all reports and obligations respecting them, including but not limited to social security income tax withholding, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, and other similar matters. OCFA shall not in any way or for any purpose be deemed to be a partner of Contractor in its business or otherwise a joint venturer or a member of any joint enterprise with Contractor. Contractor shall not incur or have the power to incur any debt, obligation, or liability against OCFA, or bind OCFA in any manner.

If providing Services, Contractor will determine the means, methods and details of performing the Services subject to the requirements of this Agreement. The personnel performing the Services under this Agreement on behalf of Contractor shall at all times be under Contractor's exclusive direction and control. Neither OCFA nor any of its officials, officers, employees, agents or volunteers shall have control over the conduct of Contractor or any of its officers, employees,

or agents, except as set forth in this Agreement. Contractor, its officers, employees or agents, shall not maintain a permanent office or fixed business location at OCFA's offices. OCFA shall have no voice in the selection, discharge, supervision, or control of Contractor's officers, employees, representatives or agents or in fixing their number, compensation, or hours of service.

No OCFA benefits shall be available to Contractor, its officers, employees, or agents, in connection with the provision of Goods or Services under this Agreement. Except for fees paid to Contractor as provided for in this Agreement, OCFA shall not pay salaries, wages, or other compensation to Contractor for the provision of any Goods or Services under this Agreement. OCFA shall not be liable for compensation or indemnification to Contractor, its officers, employees, or agents, for injury or sickness arising out of providing any Goods or Services hereunder. If for any reason any court or governmental agency determines that OCFA has financial obligations, other than pursuant to Section 1.3 herein, of any nature relating to salary, taxes, or benefits of Contractor's officers, employees, representatives, agents, or subconsultants or subcontractors, Contractor shall defend, indemnify, and hold harmless OCFA from and against all such financial obligations.

2.29 Employee Retirement System Eligibility Indemnification. In the event that Contractor or any employee, agent, or subcontractor of Contractor providing any Goods or Services under this Agreement claims or is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be eligible for enrollment in an employee retirement system as an employee of OCFA, Contractor shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless OCFA against: (1) all such claim(s) and determination(s); (2) for the payment of any employee and/or employer contributions for employee retirement system benefits on behalf of Contractor or its employees, agents or subcontractors; and (3) the payment of any penalties and interest on such contributions which would otherwise be the responsibility of OCFA.

Notwithstanding any other agency, state or federal policy, rule, regulation, law or ordinance to the contrary, Contractor and any of its employees, agents, and subcontractors providing any Goods or Services under this Agreement shall not qualify for or become entitled to, and hereby agree to waive any claims to, any compensation, benefit, or any incident of employment by OCFA, including but not limited to eligibility to enroll in an employee retirement system as an employee of OCFA and entitlement to any contribution to be paid by OCFA for employer contribution and/or employee contributions for employee retirement system benefits.

SECTION THREE

3.1 Governing Law and Venue. This Agreement shall be construed and interpreted both as to validity and to performance of the Parties in accordance with the laws of the State of California. Legal actions concerning any dispute, claim or matter arising out of or in relation to this Agreement shall be instituted in the Superior Court of the County of Orange, State of California, or any other appropriate court in such county, and Contractor covenants and agrees to submit to the personal jurisdiction of such court in the event of such action.

3.2 Compliance with Laws. Contractor represents and warrants that all Goods or Services rendered hereunder shall be provided in accordance with all laws, ordinances, resolutions,

statutes, rules, and regulations of OCFA and any federal, state or local governmental agency of competent jurisdiction.

3.3 Severability. In the event that any one or more of the phrases, sentences, clauses, paragraphs, or sections contained in this Agreement shall be declared invalid or unenforceable by valid judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unenforceability shall not affect any of the remaining phrases, sentences, clauses, paragraphs, or sections of this Agreement, which shall be interpreted to carry out the intent of the Parties hereunder.

3.4 Authority. The persons executing this Agreement on behalf of the Parties hereto warrant that they are duly authorized to execute this Agreement on behalf of said Parties and that by so executing this Agreement the Parties hereto are formally bound to the provisions of this Agreement.

3.5 Calendar Days. Any reference to the word "day" or "days" herein shall mean calendar day or calendar days, respectively, unless otherwise expressly provided.

3.6 Amendments. No alteration or variation of the terms of this Agreement shall be valid unless made in writing and signed by the Parties; no oral understanding or agreement not incorporated herein shall be binding on either of the Parties; and no exceptions, alternatives, substitutes or revisions are valid or binding on OCFA unless authorized by the Purchasing Manager in writing.

3.7 Entire Contract. This Agreement contains the entire agreement between the Parties with respect to the matters herein, and there are no restrictions, promises, warranties or undertakings other than those set forth herein or referred to herein.

3.8 Termination. OCFA reserves the right to terminate this Agreement at any time, with or without cause, upon thirty (30) days written notice to Contractor, except where continuation would constitute a danger to health, safety or general welfare, the period of notice shall be such shorter time as may be appropriate.

3.9 Disputes – Contract. The Parties shall deal in good faith and attempt to resolve potential disputes informally. If the dispute concerning a question of fact arising under the terms of this Agreement is not disposed of in a reasonable period of time by Contractor's Representative and OCFA's Contract Administrator, such matter shall be brought to the attention of the Purchasing Manager by way of the following process:

- The Contractor shall submit to the Purchasing Manager a written request for a final decision regarding the disposition of any dispute between the Parties arising under, related to, or involving this Agreement, unless OCFA, on its own initiative, has already rendered such a final decision.
- The Contractor's written request shall be fully supported by factual information, and, if the request involves a cost adjustment to the Contract, include statement by a corporate officer indicating that the request is made in good faith, that the supporting data are accurate and complete, and that the amount requested accurately reflects the Contract adjustment for which Contractor believes OCFA is liable.

- Pending the final resolution of any dispute arising under, related to, or involving this Agreement, Contractor agrees to diligently proceed with the performance of this Agreement, including the delivery of goods and/or provision of services. Contractor's failure to diligently proceed shall be considered a material breach of this Agreement.

3.10 Breach of Contract. The failure of Contractor to comply with any of the provisions, covenants or conditions of this Agreement shall be a material breach of this Agreement. In such event OCFA may, and in addition to any other remedies available at law, in equity, or otherwise specified in this Agreement:

- Afford Contractor written notice of the breach and ten days or such shorter time that may be specified in this Agreement within which to cure the breach;
- Discontinue payment to the contactor for and during the period in which Contractor is in breach; and
- Withhold any payments to the Contractor for the purpose of set-off or partial payment of the amounts owed to OCFA.

3.11 Waiver. No delay or omission in the exercise of any right or remedy of a non-defaulting party on any default shall impair such right or remedy or be construed as a waiver. No consent or approval of OCFA shall be deemed to waiver or render unnecessary OCFA's consent to or approval of any subsequent act of Contractor. Any waiver by either party of any default must be in writing and shall not be a waiver of any other default concerning the same or any other provision of this Agreement.

3.12 Remedies Not Exclusive. Except with respect to rights and remedies expressly declared to be exclusive in this Agreement, the rights and remedies of the Parties are cumulative and the exercise by either Party of one or more of such rights or remedies shall not preclude the exercise by it, at the same or different times, of any other rights or remedies for the same default or any other default by the other Party.

3.13 Legal Action. In addition to any other rights or remedies, either Party may take legal action, in law or in equity, to cure, correct or remedy any default, to recover damages for any default, to compel specific performance of this Agreement, to obtain injunctive relief, a declaratory judgment, or any other remedy consistent with the purposes of this Agreement.

If either party commences an action against the other party arising out of or in connection with this Agreement or its subject matter, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit from the losing party.

3.14 Non-Liability of OCFA Officers and Employees. No officer or employee of OCFA shall be personally liable to the Contractor, or any successor-in-interest, in the event of any default or breach by OCFA or for any amount which may become due to the Contractor or its successor, or for breach of any obligation of the terms of this Agreement

3.15 Non-Discrimination. Contractor covenants that, by and for itself, its heirs, executors, assigns, subcontractors, subconsultants and all persons claiming under or through them, that there shall be no discrimination or segregation in the performance of or in connection with this Agreement regarding any person or group of persons on account of race, disability, medical

condition, color, creed, religion, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, age, national origin, or ancestry. Contractor shall take affirmative action to ensure that applicants and employees are treated without regard to their race, disability, medical condition, color, creed, religion, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, or ancestry.

3.16 Special Terms and Conditions (If Applicable). If required, additional terms and conditions applicable to the provision of Goods or Services pursuant to this Agreement are provided in Exhibit "D", attached hereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have executed and entered into this Agreement as of the date first written above.

"OCFA"

ORANGE COUNTY FIRE AUTHORITY

Date: 6/24/2024 By: Sara Kennedy

Sara Kennedy, CPPB
Purchasing Division Manager

"CONTRACTOR"

FIRE APPARATUS SOLUTIONS

Date: 6/21/24 By:

Name: William Kalmikov
Title: President

EXHIBIT "A"
Statement of Goods or Services to Be Provided

INTRODUCTION

The Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA) is requesting proposals from authorized dealers for the purchase and build of seven (7) new Type I Engines in accordance with vehicle specification number 24-01-07 (revised 3/28/24). OCFA utilizes a Type 1 fire engine as the primary vehicle for transporting operations crews and equipment for fire suppression and water delivery to fire related emergencies. They carry the primary hose for acquiring water from hydrants to the hose lines and nozzles for fire suppression. These vehicles are also the primary delivery vehicle for crews to render aid and assistance for all emergencies that OCFA responds to on a daily basis including, Medical, Wildland, Rescue and various other emergencies and service calls throughout OCFA's jurisdiction. They carry the required Basic and Advanced Life Support EMS equipment along with the radios, crew gear and tools needed for emergency response. It is an essential vehicle for delivering the services OCFA provides.

The intent of these specifications is to obtain equipment suitable for the service demands of the Fire Authority while following the policies of the Orange County Fire Authority Purchasing and Fleet Services Sections.

The objective of the specifications is to outline the requirements and general functional areas believed to be necessary to successfully perform this contract. The specifications are to be used as a general guide and are not intended to be a complete list of all work necessary to complete the project.

The OCFA solicitation document and vehicle specifications document will be the only documents used by the OCFA during the entire build process (start-finish). All proposals, specifications, in-house orders, shop build orders, etc. created by Offerors are not acceptable. No Exception.

All specified items requested by OCFA shall be supplied by the vehicle manufacturer/builder at no additional cost to the OCFA.

The Orange County Fire Authority and/or its representatives shall not be responsible for errors and/or mistakes made by the offeror in the submission of their proposal. The Fire Authority specifically reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

Offerors must meet the following minimum requirements to be considered responsive. Failure to meet these minimum requirements may cause the submitted proposal to be eliminated from further consideration in the evaluation process.

- Proposals will only be accepted from vehicle builders who design, fabricate, and assemble complete apparatus at their own facilities. This requirement will protect the Orange County Fire Authority from divided warranty responsibility between chassis and body manufacturers. This shall include the chassis assembly, fabrication and attachment of the cab shell to the chassis assembly and complete body structure. Private labeling of another manufacturer's cab and or chassis **will not** meet this requirement.
- The successful offeror shall have a delivery and service facility within fifty (50) driving miles of the OCFA Fleet Services repair facility. The facility shall have been engaged in the delivery, repair and maintenance of similar apparatus for a minimum of five (5) years. The facility shall have adequate covered, lighted and floor area for inspection and repair of the apparatus and shall be approved by the OCFA Fleet Services section**.**
- The apparatus must be manufactured in the continental United States.

- Awarded contractor must be able to provide proof of applicable licenses and/or permit's to do business within the State of California.

ORDER CONFIRMATION

Upon receipt of approved purchase order, Offeror shall confirm in writing, factory order number, factory assembly date, and estimated delivery schedule and send to:

Orange County Fire Authority
1 Fire Authority Road
Irvine, CA 92602
Attn: Kevin Berghaus, Fleet Manager

ENGINEERING/INSPECTION TRIPS

The manufacturer shall provide engineering/inspection trips as indicated below, to the facility/facilities, where the vehicle(s) will be manufactured.

- Pre-Engineering (pre-construction) conference
- Mid-point Inspection (70 to 80 percent completed)
- Final (pre-delivery) inspection of completed apparatus
  - This inspection will ensure that all specification requirements have been met prior to delivery.
  - If deviations, issues, corrections or paint inadequacies from these specifications are noted during the final inspection, they are to be corrected prior to the vehicle leaving the factory **(no exception).**

The manufacturer shall agree to bear all expenses including: travel, lodging, and meals for a total of up to five (5) OCFA representatives to attend the pre-construction meeting, four (4) at mid-point inspection and four (4) at each of the two final inspection trips, over the course of the vehicle build process. Travel and inspections shall be conducted Monday thru Friday during normal business hours unless otherwise agreed upon by OCFA.

DELIVERY

The vehicle and any equipment described within these specifications shall be completed and delivered to the OCFA, within the timeframe specified in the specifications or as quoted by the contractor, whichever is sooner. The vehicle will be delivered clean, full of fuel, Diesel Exhaust Fluid, DPF, clean and free of evidence of road travel, serviced and ready for immediate service. Delivery shall be FOB destination. The contractor acknowledges and agrees that any delay would seriously affect the public welfare and the operations of the OCFA and that it is extremely difficult to ascertain and determine actual damages for such delay. Therefore, it is agreed that the contractor shall become liable to the OCFA for liquidated damages in the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) for each and every calendar day in excess of the date specified for delivery for each unit not delivered as scheduled.

TRAINING

The manufacturer shall arrange for a factory trained representative to conduct training courses and demonstrate the equipment as follows at the customer's location:

- Three (3) days shall be provided for instruction on the operation, use and maintenance of the new apparatus for operators to coincide with our shift schedule. (one day per shift)
- Two (2) days shall be provided for the fleet services section for instruction on the operation, use and basic maintenance for repair of the chassis, body, and all components. To include trouble

shooting chassis wiring and any multiplexing system. (Two days to accommodate all of fleet services attendance)

- Factory representative shall be well versed and familiar with all aspects of the vehicle operations, capabilities and limitations (No exception).
- Manufacturer shall give permission for photo/video recording of any and all training sessions for future reference by the OCFA.

OTHER CONDITIONS

Delivery of unit(s) to the OCFA shall include a pre-delivery check sheet showing what operations have been performed on the vehicle and be signed by the technician or individual(s) who serviced or repaired the unit.

A supplemental vehicle information sheet (provided by the OCFA at the pre-construction meeting) is also required when the unit is delivered, as well as a USB thumb drive showing ALL the makes and manufacturer model numbers, size, makes, etc., of all components that pertain to the unit. Payment will not be processed without this completed form. An electronic version of the form will be supplied by the OCFA if requested. Manufacturer is to complete sections two, three and four of the supplemental information sheet and return to OCFA.

Prior to final delivery, each vehicle will have an “acceptance inspection” performed by the OCFA at the manufacturer’s local service/repair/sales facility. After the successful completion of the inspection and all noted repairs, corrections and deficiencies are corrected the vehicle(s) can then be delivered to the OCFA Fleet Services facility and ready for immediate operation.

Delivery will not be considered complete and payment will not be processed until the following requirements are met:

- All reference material (described above) delivered to OCFA Fleet Services.
- All loose equipment (listed later in these specifications) delivered to OCFA Fleet Services.
- Training for both operations and fleet services personnel as described is completed by a factory authorized representative

PREPARATION FOR SHIPMENT

The vehicle, its accessories, spare parts, and tools, shall be packed in such a manner as to prevent pilferage and ensure safe delivery to the designated point.

DMV REGISTRATION

The manufacturer shall provide the following:

- Complete California Department of Motor Vehicles registration including all taxes and fees.
- Certificate of origin.
- Verification of Vehicle Identification Number with California weight certification

SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

It is the intent of the Purchaser to assure that parts and service are readily available for the equipment specified. Parts and Service capabilities are a criteria for award of the contract.

Each offeror shall supply, with their proposal, detailed information on the offeror's ability to perform routine and emergency service on the vehicle after delivery. Detailed information shall be provided on service facilities, personnel, service vehicles, and the type and nature of repair work the offeror is able to provide.

Offeror shall state the number of miles from the Purchaser's facility to the nearest fully staffed repair facility operated by the offeror.

The successful offeror shall have a delivery and service facility within fifty (50) driving miles of the OCFA Fleet Services repair facility. The facility shall have been engaged in the delivery, repair and maintenance of vehicle for a minimum of five (5) years. The facility shall have adequate covered, lighted and floor area for inspection and repair of the vehicle and shall be approved by the OCFA Fleet Services section (No exception).

REPLACEMENT PARTS

The offeror shall state and list those parts of the proposed vehicle that are exclusively manufactured and sold, which are not available through regular manufacturing jobbers or retail outlets within the Southern California area. A positive guarantee shall accompany proposals stating that the manufacturer will make available a complete stock of these captive parts.
Manufacturer shall state where parts are carried in stock, and length of time necessary to furnish these parts to the fire equipment repair shop of Orange County Fire Authority. A positive guarantee shall accompany proposal stating that the manufacturer will make available a complete stock of all parts or components on the Pacific Coast for the purpose of making delivery of such parts for a period of fifteen (15) years.

TECHNICAL DATA AND DRAWINGS

Technical data describing the proposed apparatus and all major components shall be submitted. Major components include: body, cab/chassis, engine, transmission, front and rear axles, wheels and tires, brakes, and other specified components.

All offerors shall include the following technical drawings with their proposal:

- Preliminary drawings of proposed OCFA apparatus
- Turning radius report for the proposed OCFA apparatus

All drawings (for both proposed and “as-built” vehicles) shall be provided in full-size (approximately 34” x 22” for readability and clarity) and 8 ½” x 11”.

Manufacturer shall provide total weight certification (GVW and GAW) which includes rated axle capacities.

Manufacturer shall also provide road performance guarantees including: acceleration, top speed, grade-ability, braking, etc.

Vehicle turning radius (right and left) and rated axle capacity data shall be provided.

Materials, type of construction and general drawings showing compartment size, seating arrangements, controls and instrument panel layout shall be provided.

EXHIBIT "B"
Pricing

All pricing shall be firm, and include all insurance, warranty, and transportation costs, unless otherwise specified herein. The Contractor certifies that the pricing offered is no higher than the lowest price Contractor charges other agencies for similar quantities under similar conditions. The Contractor further agrees that any reductions in the price of the Goods or Services described in Exhibit "A" will apply to any undelivered balance. The Contractor shall promptly notify OCFA of such price reductions.

Price escalation will only be granted during the 90 day period prior to each annual anniversary of the contract effective date. The Contractor may submit a written request that OCFA increase the prices for an amount for no more than the most recently available 12-month period for the Producer Price Index (PPI) for Heavy Duty Truck MFG, Series ID PCU336120336120, as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (http://www.bls.gov).

Approval for contract price escalation shall only be granted based on the Producer Price Index (PPI) and/or historic price/cost data supplied by Contractor that clearly and convincingly is verifiable and shows a cost that reflects the same gross profit percent as the base pricing. The Contractor's profit margin shall not be increased during the term of this agreement nor during the term of any renewals or extensions granted. The OCFA shall review the request for adjustment and respond in writing; such response and approval shall not be unreasonably withheld.

At the end of the initial term, pricing may be adjusted for amounts other than inflation based on mutual agreement of the parties after review of appropriate documentation. Renewal prices shall be firm for at least one year, and may be adjusted thereafter as outlined in the previous paragraph. No fuel surcharges will be accepted. No price increases will be accepted without proper request by Contractor and response by the Purchasing Manager.

REQUEST FOR BEST AND FINAL OFFER
RFP JA2673 TYPE I ENGINES

DATE BEST AND FINAL OFFER REQUESTED: June 6, 2024

DUE DATE FOR BEST AND FINAL OFFER: June 12, 2024 at 5:00PM

Kalmikov Enterprises dba Fire Apparatus Solutions
Brandonfasfire@gmail.com

Dear Brandon Gomez,

Your firm, Kalmikov Enterprises dba Fire Apparatus Solutions, submitted a proposal in response to the above referenced Request for Proposal (RFP) issued by the Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA). Fire Apparatus Solutions has been selected as a finalist for further consideration in the RFP evaluation. As part of the negotiation process, the Orange County Fire Authority is exercising the right to request a Best and Final Offer (BAFO) for further evaluation and consideration.

Fire Apparatus Solutions, is invited to submit its BAFO for consideration in the award determination process. Best and Final Offers must be received no later than **5:00 P.M. June 12, 2024**. The BAFO may be submitted by email.

The purpose of the Best and Final Offer is to allow both OCFA and your firm to make any modifications to the required specifications, terms or conditions, of the contract before making the final decision in the award. In addition, the BAFO also provides your firm an opportunity to make final adjustments to the proposed pricing included in your original proposal.

Best and Final Offers must be received by the Orange County Fire Authority - Purchasing Section no later than the deadline specified above. If a response is not received by the deadline, your original offer will serve as the final offer. Please submit your response to this request via e-mail to: jamesaguila@ocfa.org. The Best and Final Offer will further assist in making our final award recommendation.

Thank you again for your continued interest in doing business with Orange County Fire Authority.

Best Regards,

James Aguila
Assistant Purchasing Agent

TO THE ORANGE COUNTY FIRE AUTHORITY:
The Undersigned hereby amends the original proposal as indicated in this Best and Final Offer and shall provide the Type I Engines in compliance with all terms, conditions, specifications, and amendments in the Request for Proposal which is incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein. The representations herein are made under penalty of perjury.

Brandon Gomez	6/10/2024
Signature of Person Authorized to Sign	**Date**
Brandon Gomez	Salesperson
Printed Name	**Title**

BEST AND FINAL OFFER PRICING

The initial proposal pricing that was submitted is provided below with an additional section provided for a BAFO adjustment. As a result of the OCFA Budget Adoption process, OCFA plans to issue two consecutive PO's: 7 Engines to be ordered FY23/24, with a PO anticipated to be issued prior to June 30, 2024. 3 additional engines to be ordered FY24/25, with a PO anticipated to be issued between 7/1 -7/31/24.

				1. Original Proposal Pricing	2. Best and Final Offer Pricing	
Item	**Description**	**UoM**	**Qty**	**Unit Price**	**Unit Price**	**Ext. Total**
1	**TYPE I ENGINE** Per Specification No. 24-01-07 YEAR: 2026 MAKE: KME MODEL: SEVERE SERVICE	Each	~~7~~ **10**	$1,107,291.00	$ 1,107,291.00	11,073,910.00 $
2	**COMM EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION**	Each	~~7~~ **10**	$37,000.00	$ 37,000.00	$ 370,000.00
			Sales Tax (7.75%)	$88,682.55	**Sales Tax (7.75%)**	$ 886,903.03
			Subtotal	$1,232,973.55	**Subtotal**	$ 12,330,813.03
3	Tire Fee per apparatus, non-taxable	Each	~~7~~ **10**	$10.50	10.50 $	Type text here $ 105.00
4	Delivery Cost to OCFA RFOTC, non-taxable	Each	~~7~~ **10**	$0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
5	Documentation Fees	Each	~~7~~ **10**	$0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
6	Pre-Inspection Trip cost **per person**	Each	5	$2,100.00	$ 10,500.00	$ 10,500.00
7	Mid Inspection Trip cost **per person**	Each	4	$2,100.00	$ 8,400.00	$ 8,400.00
8	Final Inspection Trip # 1 cost **per person**	Each	4	$2,500.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00
9	Final Inspection Trip # 2 cost **per person**	Each	4	$2,500.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00
					Total	$12,639,818.03

OPTIONAL ITEMS:

Item	Description	UoM	Qty	Unit Price	Unit Price	Ext. Total
10	5 Year Warranty	Each	10	$21,600.00	$ 21,600.00	$ 21,600.00
11	Pre-payment Discount. Includes Performance Bond	Each	10	- $90,000.00	$ -90,000.00	$ -900,000.00

1. In an effort to gain a level of certainty around delivery lead times, OCFA is interested in pursuing a performance bond (without prepayment). Please provide information and pricing for available performance bond options:

Provide a description of the performance bond options offered:		UOM	QTY	Unit Price
12	KME Performance Bond	Each	1	$4 per thousand
13		Each	1	

Provide any additional information on the types of performance bonds offered:

a performance bond can be provided at a cost of $4.00 per thousand dollars.

Provide the estimated delivery schedule for the 10 Type I Engines:

Type I Engine	Purchase Order Date	Estimated Delivery Date
# 1	6/30/24	10/1/2026
# 2	6/30/24	10/1/2026
# 3	6/30/24	10/1/2026
# 4	6/30/24	11/1/2026
# 5	6/30/24	11/1/2026
# 6	6/30/24	11/1/2026
# 7	6/30/24	12/1/2026
# 8	7/1/24	12/1/2026
# 9	7/1/24	12/1/2026
# 10	7/1/24	12/1/2026

EXHIBIT "C"
Insurance Requirements

C1. Compliance with Insurance Requirements. Firm shall obtain, maintain, and keep in full force and effect during the term of this Agreement, at its sole cost and expense, and in a form and content satisfactory to OCFA, all insurance required under this section. Firm shall not commence any Services under this Agreement unless and until it has provided evidence satisfactory to OCFA that it has secured all insurance required under this section. If Firm's existing insurance policies do not meet the insurance requirements set forth herein, Firm agrees to amend, supplement or endorse the policies to meet all requirements herein.

C2. Types of Insurance Required. Without limiting the indemnity provisions set forth in this Agreement, Firm shall obtain and maintain in full force and effect during the term of this Agreement, including any extension thereof, the following policies of insurance:

C2.1 Professional Liability/Technology Errors and Omissions Insurance ("PLI"). Firm shall obtain and maintain PLI insurance applicable to each licensed profession practiced by Firm. Firm shall maintain PLI insurance with per-claim and aggregate limits no lower than one million dollars ($1,000,000.00) each occurrence and two million dollars ($2,000,000.00) aggregate. Covered professional services shall specifically include all Services to be performed under the Agreement and the policy shall be endorsed to delete any exclusions that may exclude coverage for claims within the minimum PLI Limits for the Services to be performed under this Agreement.

C2.1.1 The PLI policy shall be endorsed to delete any Contractual Liability Exclusion. The PLI shall include contractual liability coverage applicable to this Agreement. The policy must "pay on behalf of" the insured, and include a provision establishing the insurer's duty to defend the insured.

C2.1.2 If the PLI policy of insurance is written on a "claims-made" basis, the policy shall be continued in full force and effect at all times during the term of this Agreement, and for a period of three (3) years from the date of the completion of all Services provided hereunder (the "PLI Coverage Period"). If any PLI policy is replaced, cancelled, non-renewed, discontinued, or otherwise terminated, or if the limits of a PLI policy are reduced or the available coverage depleted below the required minimum coverage amounts for any reason during the PLI Coverage Period, Firm shall immediately obtain replacement PLI coverage meeting the requirements of this Section 6.2.1. Such replacement coverage shall satisfy all requirements herein, and shall include coverage for the prior acts or omissions of Firm during the time period during which any Services were performed. The coverage shall be evidenced by either a new policy evidencing no gap in coverage, or by obtaining separate extended "tail" coverage with the present or new carrier or other insurance arrangements providing for complete coverage, either of which shall be subject to the written approval by the OCFA.

C2.1.3 If the PLI policy is written on an "occurrence" basis, the policy shall be continued in full force and effect during the term of this Agreement, or until completion of the Services provided for in this Agreement, whichever is later. In the event of

termination of the PLI policy during this period, new coverage shall immediately be obtained, and written evidence of the policy shall be immediately provided to OCFA, to ensure PLI coverage during the entire course of performing the Services.

C2.1.4 Firm shall not perform any Services at any time during which required types or amounts of PLI insurance are not in effect, and OCFA shall have no obligation to pay Firm for Services performed while required PLI insurance is not in effect.

C2.2 Commercial General Liability Insurance. Firm shall obtain and maintain, in full force and effect throughout the term of this Agreement, Insurance Services Office (ISO) Form CG 00 01 covering CGL on an "occurrence" basis, including property damage, bodily injury and personal & advertising injury with limits no less than one million dollars ($1,000,000.00) per occurrence and two million dollars ($2,000,000.00) aggregate. If a general aggregate limit applies, the general aggregate limit shall be no less than two million dollars ($2,000,000.00). Coverage for products and completed operations is required with limits no less than two million dollars ($2,000,000.00 aggregate. CGL insurance shall be provided on an occurrence-based coverage form; a "claims made" CGL policy is not acceptable. Firm shall maintain CGL insurance with per-claim, aggregate and products and operations completed limits no lower than the minimum CGL coverage limits set forth above. Defense costs shall be paid in addition to the limits. The policy shall contain no endorsements or provisions limiting coverage for any of the following: (1) contractual liability; (2) cross liability exclusion for claims or suits by one insured against another; or (3) any other exclusion contrary to this Agreement.

C2.3 Automobile Liability Insurance. Firm shall obtain and maintain, in full force and effect throughout the term of this Agreement, a policy of Automobile liability insurance written on a per occurrence basis with limits of at least one million dollars ($1,000,000.00) combined limit for each occurrence covering bodily injury, disease and property damage. Defense costs shall be paid in addition to the policy limits. The policy shall specifically include coverage for owned, non-owned, leased, and hired automobiles, and be endorsed to eliminate any exclusion applicable to any of them.

C2.4 Workers' Compensation Insurance. Firm shall obtain and maintain, in full force and effect throughout the term of this Agreement, a policy of Workers' Compensation Insurance with limits no less than one million dollars ($1,000,000.00), and in compliance with all other statutory requirements applicable in the State of California. Firm hereby waives on its own behalf, and shall obtain an endorsement from its workers' compensation insurer waiving on the insurance company's behalf, all rights of subrogation against the OCFA, its board members, officials, officers, employees, agents and volunteers.

C2.4.1 If subconsultants or subcontractors are used, Firm shall require each of its subconsultants and subcontractors, if any, to waive all rights of subrogation, and to obtain endorsements from the subconsultants'/subcontractors' workers' compensation insurers waiving all rights of subrogation, against the OCFA, its board members, officials, officers, employees, agents and volunteers.

C2.4.2 Firm and each of its subconsultants and subcontractors shall also maintain, in full force and effect throughout the term of this Agreement, Employer's Liability Insurance with limits of at least one million dollars ($1,000,000.00) per injury or illness.

C3. Acceptability of Insurers. Each insurance policy required by this section shall be issued by a licensed company authorized to transact business by the Department of Insurance for the State of California with a current rating of A-:VII or better (if an admitted carrier), or a current rating of A:X or better (if offered by a non-admitted insurer listed on the State of California List of Approved Surplus Line Insurers (LASLI)), by the latest edition of A.M. Best's Key Rating Guide, except that the OCFA will accept workers' compensation insurance from the State Compensation Fund. In the event the OCFA determines that the Services to be performed under this Agreement creates an increased or decreased risk of loss to the OCFA, the Firm agrees that the minimum limits of the insurance policies may be changed accordingly upon receipt of written notice from the OCFA.

C3.1 Firm shall immediately replace any insurer whose A.M. Best rating drops below the levels specified herein with an insurer that meets the minimum requirements herein.

C4. Specific Insurance Provisions and Endorsements. Required insurance policies shall not be in compliance if they include any limiting provision or endorsement that has not been submitted to the OCFA for written approval. Required insurance policies shall contain the following provisions, or Firm shall provide endorsements on forms approved by the OCFA to add the following provisions to the insurance policies:

C4.1 CGL and Auto Liability Endorsements. The policy or policies of insurance required by this Agreement for CGL and Automobile Liability Insurance shall be endorsed as follows:

C4.1.1 Additional Insured: The OCFA, its board members, officials, officers, employees, agents and volunteers, shall be additional insureds; and

Additional Insured Endorsements: Additional insured endorsements shall not (1) be restricted to "ongoing operations", (2) exclude "contractual liability", (3) restrict coverage to "sole" liability of Firm, (4) contain any other exclusions contrary to the Agreement; or (5) contain special limitations on the scope of protection afforded to additional insureds.

C4.1.2 Primary, Non-Contributing. Each CGL and Auto Liability insurance policy shall be endorsed to be primary and any other insurance, deductible, or self-insurance maintained by the OCFA, its board members, officials, officers, employees, agents or volunteers, shall not contribute with the primary insurance.

C4.2 Notice of Cancellation: Each policy of any type shall be endorsed to provide that coverage shall not be suspended, voided, cancelled, or modified, or reduced in coverage or in limits, except after thirty (30) days prior written notice has been provided to the OCFA. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if coverage is to be suspended, voided, or cancelled because of Firm's failure to pay the insurance premium, the notice provided by the insurer to OCFA shall be by not less than ten (10) days prior written notice. (A statement that notice will be

provided "in accordance with the policy terms" or words to that effect is inadequate to meet the requirements of this Section).

C4.2.1 Pre-Payment of Policy Premium. If for any reason an insurer declines to issue an endorsement certifying that it will notify OCFA in accordance with section 6.4.2, Firm shall either obtain insurance from another insurer who will provide the required notice endorsement or shall provide evidence satisfactory to OCFA that the entire policy premium for the full term of that policy has been pre-paid such that the risk of non-payment of premiums during the term of the policy has been eliminated.

C4.3 ACORD Forms Will Not Be Accepted in Lieu of Endorsements. By executing this Agreement, Firm certifies that it has – prior to execution of this Agreement - confirmed that its insurance company will issue each of the endorsements required by this Agreement. Firm also certifies that it understands that "ACORD" Certificate of Liability Insurance forms will not be accepted in lieu of required endorsements.

C5. Deductibles and Self-Insured Retentions. Any deductible or self-insured retention must be approved in writing by the OCFA in advance. The decision whether to approve or withhold approval of a deductible or self-insured retention shall be made by the OCFA in the OCFA's sole and absolute discretion. (Firm may request pre-approval from OCFA of a deductible or self-insured retention prior to submitting Firm's Proposal).

C6. Waiver of Subrogation. All policies of Commercial General Liability and Automobile Liability Insurance shall contain or be endorsed to waive subrogation against the OCFA, its officials, officers, employees, agents and volunteers, or shall specifically allow Firm or others providing insurance evidence in compliance with the requirements set forth in this section to waive their right to recovery prior to a loss. Firm hereby agrees to waive its own right of subrogation against the OCFA, its officials, officers, employees, agents and volunteers.

C6.1 Waivers of Subrogation: Subconsultants and Subcontractors. If OCFA approves the use of subconsultants or subcontractors for the performance of any portion of the Services, then Firm shall obtain from each subconsultant and subcontractor, and make available to OCFA upon request, written express waivers by each subconsultant and subcontractor of the right of subrogation against the OCFA, its officials, officers, employees, agents and volunteers, and policy endorsements of each of its subconsultants' and subcontractors' insurance policies waiving any rights of subrogation against the OCFA, its officials, officers, employees, agents and volunteers insurer. All such waivers and endorsements shall be obtained prior to commencement of any Services by each subconsultant or subcontractor.

C7. Evidence of Coverage. Concurrently with the execution of the Agreement, Firm shall deliver certificates of insurance together with original endorsements affecting each of the insurance policies required to be maintained by Firm by this Section 5. Firm shall promptly furnish, at OCFA's request, copies of actual policies including all declaration pages, endorsements, exclusions and any other policy documents OCFA requires to verify coverage.

C7.1 Required insurance policies shall not be in compliance if they include any limiting provision or endorsement that has not been submitted to the OCFA for written approval.

C7.2 Authorized Signatures. The certificates of insurance and original endorsements for each insurance policy shall be signed by a person authorized by that insurer to bind coverage on its behalf.

C7.3 Renewal/Replacement Policies. At least fifteen (15) days prior to the expiration of any policy required by this Agreement, evidence of insurance showing that such insurance coverage has been renewed or extended shall be filed with the OCFA. If such coverage is cancelled or reduced and not replaced immediately so as to avoid a lapse in the required coverage, Firm shall, within ten (10) days after receipt of written notice of such cancellation or reduction of coverage, file with the OCFA evidence of insurance showing that the required insurance has been reinstated or has been provided through another insurance company or companies meeting all requirements of this Agreement.

C8. Requirements Not Limiting. Requirement of specific coverage or minimum limits contained in this section are not intended as a limitation on coverage, limits, or other requirements, or a waiver of any coverage normally provided by any insurance. Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting in any way the indemnification provision contained in this Agreement, or the extent to which Firm may be held responsible for losses of any type or amount.

C9. Enforcement of Agreement (Non-Estoppel). Firm acknowledges and agrees that actual or alleged failure on the part of the OCFA to inform Firm of any non-compliance with any of the insurance requirements set forth in this Agreement imposes no additional obligation on the OCFA nor does it waive any rights hereunder.

C10. Insurance for Subconsultants. If OCFA approves the use of subconsultants or subcontractors for the performance of any portion of the Services, then Firm shall be responsible for causing each approved subconsultant and subcontractor to procure and maintain insurance in the same types and amounts required for Firm, and in full compliance with the insurance requirements set forth in this Agreement, except as otherwise authorized in writing by the Contract Manager.

C10.1 Delivery of Evidence of Subcontractor Insurance. Upon request of OCFA, Firm shall deliver to OCFA all certificates of insurance and endorsements required from subcontractors and subconsultants. (Note: Firm's duty to obtain all required insurance for subcontractors and subconsultants required under this Agreement applies whether or not OCFA requests delivery of evidence of such coverage.)

C11. Other Insurance Requirements. The following terms and conditions shall apply to the insurance policies required of Firm and its subconsultants and subcontractors, if any, pursuant to this Agreement:

C11.1 Firm shall provide immediate written notice to OCFA if (1) any of the insurance policies required herein are terminated, cancelled, suspended, or non-renewed (2) the limits of any of the insurance coverages required herein are reduced; (3) any required insurance coverage is reduced below the required minimum limits through claims or otherwise, or (4) the deductible or self-insured retention is increased.

C11.2 All insurance coverage and limits required under this Agreement are intended to apply to each insured, including additional insureds, against whom a claim is made or suit is brought to the full extent of the policies. Nothing contained in this Agreement or any other agreement relating to the OCFA or its operations shall limit the application of such insurance coverage.

C11.3 None of the insurance coverages required herein will be in compliance with the requirements of this section if they include any limiting endorsement which substantially impairs the coverages set forth herein (e.g., elimination of contractual liability or reduction of discovery period), unless the endorsement has first been submitted to the OCFA and approved in writing.

C11.4 Certificates of insurance will not be accepted in lieu of required endorsements, and submittal of certificates without required endorsements may delay the Project. It is Firm's obligation to ensure timely compliance with all insurance submittal requirements as provided herein and Firm agrees to reimburse OCFA for any losses resulting from its failure, or its subconsultants' or subcontractors' failure, to timely comply with the requirements of this Agreement.

C11.5 Firm agrees to ensure that subconsultants and subcontractors, if any, and any other parties involved with the Project who are brought onto or involved in the Project by Firm, provide the same minimum insurance coverage required of Firm. Firm agrees to monitor and review all such coverage and assumes all responsibility for ensuring that such coverage is provided in conformity with the requirements of this section. Firm agrees that upon request, all agreements with, and evidence of insurance from, subconsultants and subcontractors and others engaged in performing any Services will be submitted to the OCFA for review.

C11.6 Firm agrees to provide immediate written notice to OCFA of any claim, demand or loss arising out of the Services performed under this Agreement and for any other claim, demand or loss which may reduce the insurance available to an amount less than required by this Agreement.