LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

CITY COUNCIL

AGENDA
MONDAY, MARCH 11, 2024

REGULAR MEETING – 7:00 PM

MEETING PARTICIPATION INFORMATION CAN BE FOUND AT THE END OF THE AGENDA

IN PERSON INFORMATION:
CIVIC CENTER MEETING HALL
CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS
1016 S. LIVERMORE AVENUE

ZOOM IS CURRENTLY SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

CITY OF LIVERMORE YOUTUBE CHANNEL:
https://www.youtube.com/c/CityofLivermoreCalifornia

TV29:
Comcast TV Channel 29
tv29live.org

John P Marchand, Mayor
Robert W Carling, Vice Mayor
Ben Barrientos, Council Member
Evan Branning, Council Member
Brittni Kiick, Council Member

1. CLOSED SESSION - NONE.

2. CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL

Council Member Ben Barrientos
Council Member Evan Branning
Council Member Brittni Kiick
Vice Mayor Robert W. Carling
Mayor John Marchand

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

3. PROCLAMATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

3.1 Commission for the Arts annual update presented by Chair Cathleen deOrnelas.

Recommendation:
Staff recommends the City Council receive the Commission for the Arts annual update.

Staff Report

3.2 Proclamation declaring March 2024 American Red Cross Month, presented to Kane Wong and Zel Helstrom, volunteers from the American Red Cross Alameda County Disaster Program.

Recommendation:
Staff recommends City Council proclaim March 2024 American Red Cross Month.

Staff Report
Attachments:
1. Proclamation

4. OPEN FORUM

- In conformance with the Brown Act, no City Council action can occur on items presented during Open Forum.
- To provide public comment in person, please submit a speaker card. When your name is called, walk to the lectern to address City Council.
- Comments are limited to a maximum of 3 minutes per person, per item. The Mayor may reduce the amount of time based on the number of persons wishing to speak.
- Comments are limited to one comment per person per item regardless of format or time submitted (this includes email and e-comment submissions prior to the meeting as well as live comments during the meeting).
- Open Forum will conclude after 30 minutes; however, if there are additional speakers, Open Forum will reconvene before the meeting adjourns.

5. CONSENT CALENDAR

Consent Calendar items are considered routine and are acted upon by the City Council with a

single action. Members of the audience wishing to provide public input must submit a speaker card found at the entrance of the Council Chambers. A speaker is limited to a single comment with a maximum of three minutes for the entire Consent Calendar. If Consent Calendar items are pulled for discussion by the City Council, a speaker will be allowed one comment on the items pulled for discussion and a separate comment for the remaining Consent Calendar. The one comment limit applies regardless of format or time submitted (this includes email and e-comment submissions prior to the meeting as well as live comments during the meeting).

5.1 Reapproval of draft minutes - February 12, 2024 Regular Meeting.

Recommendation:
Staff recommends the City Council reapprove the draft minutes.

Staff Report
Attachments:
1. DRAFT 2024-02-12

5.2 Approval of draft minutes - February 26, 2024 Regular Meeting.

Recommendation:
Staff recommends the City Council approve the draft minutes.

Staff Report
Attachments:
1. DRAFT 2024-02-26

5.3 Adoption of an ordinance amending Livermore Municipal Code (LMC) Chapter 5.50 Tobacco Retailer Licensing.

Recommendation:
Staff recommends City Council **adopt an ordinance** amending LMC Chapter 5.50 Tobacco Retailer Licensing, to update retailer definitions and add compliance monitoring capabilities.

Staff Report
Attachments:
1. Redline Changes to Municipal Code
2. Ordinance

5.4 Resolution authorizing execution of the third amendment to the agreement between the City of Livermore and Alameda County accepting grant funding from the County of Alameda, Probation Department for mental health services provided by Horizons Family Counseling, for the term of January 1, 2024 through June 30, 2024, with a total amount not-to-exceed $381,300.

Recommendation:
Staff recommends the City Council adopt a resolution authorizing the City Manager to execute the third amendment to the agreement between the City of Livermore and Alameda County accepting grant funding from the County of Alameda, Probation Department for mental health services provided by Horizons Family Counseling, for the term of January 1, 2024 through

June 30, 2024, with a total amount not-to-exceed $381,300.

Staff Report
Attachments:
1. Resolution
2. Exhibit A - Third Amendment

5.5 Resolution authorizing the acceptance for permanent maintenance, release of the security bonds, and execution of a Notice of Completion for the 2020 Multi Use Trail Repair Project 2018-20.

Recommendation:
Staff recommends the City Council adopt a resolution authorizing the acceptance for permanent maintenance and release of the security bonds for the 2020 Multi Use Trail Repair Project 2018-20 and authorizing the City Manager to sign the Notice of Completion.

Staff Report
Attachments:
1. Location Map
2. Resolution
3. Exhibit A - Notice of Completion

5.6 Resolution declaring parcels within the City which contain weeds, refuse, rubbish, and/or dirt a public nuisance requiring abatement, directing staff to proceed with the annual Fire Hazard Abatement Program, and set a public hearing date of April 15, 2024, to receive protests and direct staff to proceed with field abatement work.

Recommendation:
Staff recommends that the City Council adopt a resolution declaring parcels within the City which contain weeds, refuse, rubbish, and/or dirt a public nuisance requiring abatement, direct staff to proceed with the annual Fire Hazard Abatement Program, and set a public hearing date of April 15, 2024, to receive protests and direct staff to proceed with field abatement work.

Staff Report
Attachments:
1. Resolution
2. Exhibit A - List of Parcels & Property Owners

5.7 Resolution of continued local emergency in response to impacts from a series of severe storm events last year.

Recommendation:
Staff recommends the City Council adopt a resolution of continued local emergency in response to impacts from a series of severe storm events last year.

Staff Report
Attachments:

1. Resolution

5.8 Resolution authorizing the adoption of the January 2024 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update.

Recommendation:
Staff recommends the City Council adopt a resolution:

1. Adopting Volume 1 and Livermore's portion of Volume 2 of the January 2024 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan;
2. Directing staff to integrate the Plan's hazard mitigation Action Plan projects into existing City plans and programs, to the extent feasible;
3. Directing staff to incorporate the Plan into the updated General Plan Safety Element, in conformance with CA AB 2140; and
4. Affirming Livermore's commitment to the Planning Partnership, as described in the Plan, and help to promote and support the mitigation successes of all Planning Partners.

Staff Report
Attachments:
1. Hazard Mitigation Action Plan
2. Cal OES Approval/ Transmittal Letter
3. FEMA Approval Letter
4. Resolution
5. Exhibit A - Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan - Volume I
6. Exhibit B - Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan - Volume II

5.9 Resolution adopting a Sponsorship Policy establishing criteria and process for acceptance of sponsorships.

Recommendation:
Staff recommends City Council adopt a resolution adopting a Sponsorship Policy establishing criteria and process for acceptance of sponsorships.

Staff Report
Attachments:
1. Resolution
2. Exhibit A - Sponsorship Policy

6. PUBLIC HEARINGS

Comments are limited to one comment per person per item regardless of format or time submitted (this includes email and e-comment submissions prior to the meeting as well as live comments during the meeting).

6.1 Hearing to consider a resolution approving the first substantial amendment to the City of Livermore’s U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Fiscal Year 2023-24 Action Plan, authorizing the City Manager to negotiate and execute any related documents, and approving a supplemental appropriation in the amount of $76,000 of Community Development Block Grant funds.

Recommendation:
Staff recommends the City Council adopt a resolution:

1. Approving the first substantial amendment to the City's FY 2023-24 Annual Action Plan;
2. Authorizing the City Manager, or her designee, to negotiate and execute any documentation, agreements, and amended agreements with the U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development and Tri-Valley Haven for Women that are necessary and appropriate to carry out the purpose and intent of this resolution and effectuate the First Substantial Amendment to the City's FY 2023-24 Annual Action Plan;
3. Approving a supplemental appropriation in the amount of $76,000 from the Community Development Block Grant Fund (Fund 613); and
4. Authorizing City Manager, or her designee, to take whatever actions are necessary and appropriate to carry out the purpose and intent of this resolution, including approving minor changes to the First Substantial Amendment to the City's FY 2023-24 Annual Action Plan.

Staff Report
Attachments:
1. Annual Action Plan for the FY 2023-24 CDBG
2. Resolution
3. Exhibit A - First Substantial Amendment

7. MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION - NONE.

Comments are limited to one comment per person per item regardless of format or time submitted (this includes email and e-comment submissions prior to the meeting as well as live comments during the meeting).

8. COUNCIL COMMITTEE REPORTS AND MATTERS INITIATED BY CITY MANAGER, CITY ATTORNEY, AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

9. ADJOURNMENT

To a Special City Council meeting on Monday, March 18, 2024 at 5:00 pm and a Regular City Council meeting on Monday, March 25, 2024 at 7:00 pm, Civic Center Meeting Hall, City Council Chambers, 1016 S. Livermore Avenue.

10. SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

10.1 Supplemental materials received prior to the meeting.

Staff Report
Attachments:
1. Supplemental Materials

11. HOW TO PARTICIPATE IN YOUR CITY COUNCIL MEETING

You can participate in the meeting in a number of ways:

Open Forum is an opportunity for the public to speak regarding items not listed on the

agenda. Speakers are limited to a maximum of 3 minutes per person. To address the City Council in person, you must submit a speaker card to the City Clerk prior to the start of that item. Please note that the City Council is prohibited by State law from taking action on any items that are not listed on the agenda. However, if your item requires action, the City Council may place it on a future agenda or direct staff to work with you and/or report to the City Council on the issue.

Public Hearings - The topic of the hearing is typically summarized by staff, followed by a presentation by the applicant, and questions from the City Council. The Mayor will then open the hearing to the public and offer an opportunity for public comments. Speakers are limited to a maximum of 3 minutes per person. To address the City Council in person, you must submit a speaker card to the City Clerk prior to the start of the presentation of the item.

Other Agenda Items are also open for public input including Consent Calendar or Matters for Consideration items. These comments are also subject to the 3-minute limit.

Special Meetings, Workshops - The public will have the opportunity to address the City Council regarding the item that is the subject of the special meeting or workshop. Public comments are limited to a maximum of 3 minutes per person.

Platforms to Participate in Meetings:

Submission of Comments Prior to the Meeting:

Email Comments may be submitted by the public to the City Clerk's Office (cityclerk@LivermoreCA.gov). Items received no later than 12:00 pm on the day of the meeting will be provided to the City Council and available on the City website prior to the meeting. These items will NOT be read into the record.

eComments may be submitted by the public using the eComment link here. Comments may be up to 1000 characters in length and will be accepted up until 4:00 pm the day of the meeting. These items will NOT be read into the record and are viewable by the City Council and the public upon submittal.

Submission of Comments During the Meeting:

Speakers are limited to a maximum of 3 minutes per person. To submit a comment you must complete a speaker card for each item. Speaker cards are available in the Civic Center Meeting Hall lobby. Indicate on the card the item number you wish to comment on and submit the card directly to the City Clerk prior to the start of the item. Please note that the City Council is prohibited by State law from taking action on any items that are not listed on the agenda. However, if your item requires action, the City Council may place it on a future agenda or direct staff to work with you and/or report to the City Council on the issue.

The City will be using YouTube and TV29 as two tools to provide the public access to view City Council meetings. No public comment will be accepted via YouTube.

TV29: tv29live.org Comcast Cable 29

YouTube: http://youtube.com/c/CityofLivermoreCalifornia

If you would like to deliver written materials to the City Council as part of your public comment, please provide 10 copies to the City Clerk with your speaker card.

The **City Council Agenda and Agenda Reports** are prepared by City staff and are available for public review on Tuesday evening, six days prior to the City Council meeting in the Civic Center Library, 1188 South Livermore Avenue, Livermore, and at the City Clerk's Office, 1052 South Livermore Avenue, Livermore. The Agenda is also available on the City's website, http://LivermoreCA.gov/agenda.

Under Government Code §54957.5, any **supplemental material** distributed to the members of the City Council after the posting of this agenda will be available for public review in the City Clerk's Office, 1052 South Livermore Avenue, Livermore, and included in the agenda packet available on the City's web site at http://LivermoreCA.gov/agenda.

PURSUANT TO TITLE II OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (CODIFIED AT 42 UNITED STATES CODE SECTION 12101 AND 28 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS PART 35), AND SECTION 504 OF THE REHABILITATION ACT OF 1973, THE CITY OF LIVERMORE DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, NATIONAL ORIGIN, ANCESTRY, SEX, DISABILITY, AGE OR SEXUAL ORIENTATION IN THE PROVISION OF ANY SERVICES, PROGRAMS, OR ACTIVITIES. TO ARRANGE AN ACCOMMODATION IN ORDER TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS PUBLIC MEETING, PLEASE CONTACT THE ADA COORDINATOR AT ADACOORDINATOR@LIVERMORECA.GOV OR CALL (925) 960-4170 (VOICE) OR (925) 960- 4104 (TDD) AT LEAST THREE (3) BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE OF THE MEETING.

LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT **ITEM NO. 3.1**

DATE: March 11, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Brandon Cardwell, Innovation and Economic Development Director

SUBJECT: Commission for the Arts annual update presented by Chair Cathleen deOrnelas.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Staff recommends the City Council receive the Commission for the Arts annual update.

SUMMARY

DISCUSSION

ATTACHMENTS

Prepared by: Xochitl Ballesteros
Senior Clerk

Approved by:

Marianna Marysheva
City Manager

Fiscal Review by:

Tina Olson
Administrative Services Director

LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT **ITEM NO. 3.2**

DATE: March 11, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Marianna Marysheva, City Manager

SUBJECT: Proclamation declaring March 2024 American Red Cross Month, presented to Kane Wong and Zel Helstrom, volunteers from the American Red Cross Alameda County Disaster Program.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Staff recommends City Council proclaim March 2024 American Red Cross Month.

SUMMARY

DISCUSSION

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proclamation

Prepared by: Stephanie Egidio
Assistant to the City Manager

Approved by:

Marianna Marysheva
City Manager

Fiscal Review by:

Tina Olson
Administrative Services Director

Proclamation

of the

City of Livermore

Proclaiming

AMERICAN RED CROSS MONTH

March 2024

WHEREAS, *founded in May 1881 by Clara Barton, the American Red Cross is a volunteer organization chartered and authorized by Congress to provide compassionate assistance to those afflicted by personal, local or national disasters; and*

WHEREAS, *by training individuals in lifesaving skills such as CPR, first aid, fire prevention and water safety, people from throughout the United States have depended upon the American Red Cross for the information and skills they need to be safe at home, work, school, and play; and*

WHEREAS, *with over 1,600 volunteers in Alameda County, the American Red Cross in 2023 assisted or responded to 226 disaster operations, received 29,497 blood donations from 1,161 blood drives held throughout Alameda County, provided 788 local individuals and families with fire prevention, training and supplies and have assisted 368 members of the Armed Forces; and*

WHEREAS, *the American Red Cross also trained 12,177 citizens in first aid, CPR and AED, trained 3,116 people in aquatics and water safety; and, through the Home Fires Campaign, installed 807 smoke alarms making 232 homes safer;*

NOW, THEREFORE, *the City Council of the City of Livermore proclaims March 2023 as American Red Cross Month and encourages Livermore residents to support American Red Cross efforts.*

Mayor John Marchand

Vice Mayor Robert W. Carling

CORPORATE SEAL OF THE CITY OF LIVERMORE, CA.

Council Member Ben Barrientos

Council Member Evan Branning

Council Member Brittni Kiick

LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT **ITEM NO. 5.1**

DATE: March 11, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Marianna Marysheva, City Manager

SUBJECT: Reapproval of draft minutes - February 12, 2024 Regular Meeting.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Staff recommends the City Council reapprove the draft minutes.

SUMMARY

DISCUSSION

ATTACHMENTS

1. DRAFT 2024-02-12

Prepared by: Debbie Elam
Acting City Clerk

Approved by:

Marianna Marysheva
City Manager

Fiscal Review by:

Tina Olson
Administrative Services Director

LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

CITY COUNCIL
FEBRUARY 12, 2024

CLOSED SESSION

CALL TO ORDER – The Closed Session of the City Council was called to order by Vice Mayor Robert W. Carling at 6:30 pm, held in person at 1016 S. Livermore Avenue and YouTube.

ROLL CALL – Present: Vice Mayor Robert W. Carling and Council Members, Ben Barrientos, Evan Branning, and Brittni Kiick.

Absent: Mayor John Marchand

OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE CITY COUNCIL REGARDING CLOSED SESSION ITEMS.

Vice Mayor Carling opened the public comment period.

There were no speakers and the hearing was closed.

City Attorney Jason Alcala made the following announcement: Pursuant to Government Code section 54956.9(e)(2), I would like to disclose that the session tonight relates to a claim LIVE-2023-2024-0138-01 by Hiderliter, de Llamas and Associates Inc. received on February 6, 2024, and a letter from their attorney dated January 18, 2024.

1. ADJOURN TO CLOSED SESSION

1.1 Anticipated Litigation – To meet with the City Attorney pursuant to Government Code section 54956.9(e) because there is significant exposure to litigation against the City based on existing facts and circumstances. (One Case)
§ 54956.9(e)(2) – Facts and circumstances including, but not limited to, an accident, disaster, incident, or transactional occurrence that might result in litigation against the agency and that are known to a potential plaintiff or plaintiffs.

REGULAR MEETING

2. CALL TO ORDER – The meeting of the City Council was called to order by Vice Mayor Robert W. Carling at 7:00 pm, held in person at 1016 S. Livermore Avenue and YouTube.

ROLL CALL – Present: Vice Mayor Robert W. Carling and Council Members Ben Barrientos, Evan Branning, and Brittni Kiick.

Absent: Mayor John Marchand

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN IN CLOSED SESSION

City Attorney Jason Alcala said there was no reportable action.

3. PROCLAMATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

3.1 Airport Commission annual update, presented by Chair Darin Bishop.

Benny Stuth, Acting Airport Manager presented the annual update.

4. OPEN FORUM

Vice Mayor Carling opened the public comment period.

Greg Scott, provided a comment.

Donna Cabanne, provided a comment.

Shirley Lewandowski, provided a comment.

Felicia Ziomek, provided a comment.

Jackson Peterson, provided a comment.

Jean King, provided a comment.

Connie Kopps, provided a comment.

Karl Wente, provided a comment.

There were no more speakers, and the public comment period was closed.

5. CONSENT CALENDAR

Vice Mayor Carling opened the public comment period.

Connie Kopps, provided a comment.

Karl Wente, provided a comment.

There were no more speakers, and the public comment period was closed.

ON THE MOTION OF COUNCIL MEMBER KIICK, SECONDED BY COUNCIL MEMBER BRANNING AND CARRIED ON A 4-0 VOTE, THE CITY COUNCIL APPROVED THE CONSENT CALENDAR.

5.1 Approval of draft minutes

5.2 Adoption of Ordinance 2154 levying special taxes within Community Facilities District 2023-2 (Arroyo Vista Maintenance and Services) located on the east and west side of the Arroyo Seco Channel along Las Positas Road.

5.3 Resolution 2024-016 authorizing the acceptance for permanent maintenance, release of security bonds, and execution of a Notice of Completion for the 2023 Storm Damage Repair (Non-Arroyo Mocho Sites) Debris Removal Project S202300A, and Permanent Repair Project S202300P.

5.4 Resolution 2024-017 approving Final Tract Map 8379 Arroyo Vista - Phase 1, and authorizing execution of a Subdivision Improvement Agreement for the Arroyo Vista Project located on the west side of the Arroyo Seco Channel along Las Positas Road.

5.5 Resolution 2024-018 authorizing establishment of Administrative Guidelines for the deferral of Downtown Parking In-Lieu Fees.

6. PUBLIC HEARINGS – NONE

7. MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION - NONE

8. COUNCIL COMMITTEE REPORTS AND MATTERS INITIATED BY CITY MANAGER, CITY ATTORNEY, STAFF AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS PROVIDED A SUMMARY OF RECENTLY ATTENDED EVENTS AND MEETINGS IN ADDITION TO THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THE SUPPLEMENTAL PACKET. COUNCIL MEMBERS WHO DID NOT PROVIDE A SUMMARY IN THE SUPPLEMENTAL PACKET ARE INCLUDED BELOW.

Livermore Amador Valley Transit Authority (LAVTA) Council Member Kiick noted her attendance at the board meeting on February 5, 2024.

League of California Cities (LOCC) Academy for Mayors and Council Members, Council Member Barrientos noted his attendance January 24-26, 2024.

Assembly Member Rebecca Bauer-Kahan, Council Member Barrientos noted his attendance at a meeting with Assembly Member Bauer-Kahan's field representative.

Springtown Homeowners Association, Council Member Barrientos noted his attendance at the meeting.

Stopwaste.org Vice Mayor Carling encouraged people to view the website regarding grant funding.

9. ADJOURNMENT – at 7:42 pm to a Regular City Council Meeting on Monday, February 26, 2024, at 7:00 pm, Civic Center Meeting Hall, City Council Chambers, 1016 S. Livermore Avenue.

APPROVED: _____
ROBERT W. CARLING, VICE MAYOR

ATTEST: _____
DEBORAH L. ELAM, ACTING CITY CLERK

LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT **ITEM NO. 5.2**

DATE: March 11, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Marianna Marysheva, City Manager

SUBJECT: Approval of draft minutes - February 26, 2024 Regular Meeting.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Staff recommends the City Council approve the draft minutes.

SUMMARY

DISCUSSION

ATTACHMENTS

1. DRAFT 2024-02-26

Prepared by: Debbie Elam
Acting City Clerk

Approved by:

Marianna Marysheva
City Manager

Fiscal Review by:

Tina Olson
Administrative Services Director

LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

CITY COUNCIL
February 26, 2024

REGULAR MEETING

2. CALL TO ORDER – The meeting of the City Council was called to order by Mayor John Marchand at 7:00 pm, held in person at 1016 S. Livermore Avenue and YouTube.

ROLL CALL – Present: Mayor John Marchand, Vice Mayor Robert W. Carling, and Council Members, Ben Barrientos and Evan Branning.

Absent: Council Member Kiick

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

3. PROCLAMATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

3.1 2023 Climate Action Plan Progress Report, presented by Tricia Pontau, Sustainability Program Manager.

Tricia Pontau, Sustainability Program Manager presented the 2023 Climate Action Plan Progress Report.

3.2 2024 Eastern Alameda County Human Services Needs Assessment and Final Report, presented by Josh Thurman, Human Services Program Manager and Bex Reno of JSI Research and Training Institute.

Josh Thurman, Human Services Program Manager, Bex Reno and Anupam Sharma of JSI Research and Training Institute presented the 2024 Eastern Alameda County Human Services Needs Assessment and Final Report.

4. OPEN FORUM

Mayor Marchand opened the public comment period.

Bill Turnquist, provided a comment.

Greg Scott, provided a comment.

David McGuigan, provided a comment.

Melanie Hendrickson, provided a comment.

Felicia Ziomek, provided a comment.

Donna Cabanne, provided a comment.

Jan Higdon, provided a comment.

Doug Mann, provide a comment.

Dane Lowry, provided a comment.

Constance Kopps, provided a comment.

Kelle Gouveia, provided a comment.

Brett Adams, provided a comment.

Karl Wente, provided a comment.

There were no more speakers, and the public comment period was closed.

5. CONSENT CALENDAR

Mayor Marchand opened the public comment period.

Item 5.4 Dan Slavec provided a comment.

Item 5.4 Constance Kopps provided a comment.

Item 5.1 Karl Wente provided a comment.

There were no more speakers, and the public comment period was closed.

ON THE MOTION OF VICE MAYOR CARLING, SECONDED BY COUNCIL MEMBER BRANNING AND CARRIED ON A 4-0 VOTE, THE CITY COUNCIL APPROVED THE CONSENT CALENDAR.

5.1 Approval of draft minutes

5.2 Resolution 2024-019 authorizing a first amendment to the agreement with LSA Associates, Inc. to provide environmental documentation services, increasing the scope of services and the compensation not-to-exceed amount from $54,050 to $166,565, and extending the term of the agreement to May 31, 2025.

5.3 Resolution 2024-020 authorizing execution of an agreement with David L. Gates & Associates, Inc., in an amount not-to-exceed $280,528 and a term ending May 1, 2026, to provide landscape design services and construction support

services for the Flagpole Plaza and Downtown Streetscape Improvements Project No. 2022-25.

5.4 Resolution 2024-021 authorizing execution of an agreement with RRM Design Group, in an amount not-to-exceed $535,110 with a term ending December 31, 2026, to provide design and construction support services for Springtown Open Space Phase 1 Improvements Project 2023-19.

5.5 Resolution 2024-022 authorizing execution of agreements with Interwest Consulting Group Inc. and CSG Consultants, Inc. to provide on-call plan check and development review services, each with not-to-exceed amounts of $400,000 and approximately four-year terms.

5.6 Resolution 2024-023 authorizing the Altamont Settlement Agreement Education Advisory Board's $631,220 Expenditure Plan for FY 2024-25.

5.7 Resolution 2024-024 amending the City of Livermore Salary Plan adding the classifications titled Supervising Purchasing Specialist and Community Service Specialist II.

5.8 Resolution 2024-025 authorizing execution of the first amendment to the Memorandum of Understanding with the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health for SB 1383 edible food recovery inspection services.

5.9 Resolution 2024-026 authorizing approval of the Governments of Livermore Financing Authority (GOLFA) Termination Agreement.

6. PUBLIC HEARINGS

6.1 Hearing to introduce an ordinance amending Livermore Municipal Code (LMC) Chapter 5.50 Tobacco Retailer Licensing.

Recommendation: Staff recommended the City Council **introduce an ordinance** and waive the first reading amending LMC Chapter 5.50 Tobacco Retailer Licensing, to update retailer definitions and add compliance monitoring capabilities.

Police Captain John Reynolds, presented the staff report.

Mayor Marchand opened the public hearing.

Greg Scott, provided a comment.

Karl Wente, provided a comment.

There were no more speakers, and the hearing was closed.

ON THE MOTION OF VICE MAYOR CARLING SECONDED BY COUNCIL MEMBER BARRIENTOS AND CARRIED ON A 4-0 VOTE, THE CITY COUNCIL

INTRODUCED THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCE:

Ordinance introduced amending LMC Chapter 5.50 Tobacco Retailer Licensing, to update retailer definitions and add compliance monitoring capabilities.

6.2 Hearing to consider adopting a resolution establishing a fee to cover staff costs when reviewing Preliminary Applications in accordance with the provisions of California Senate Bill No. 330, "The Housing Crisis Act of 2019."

Recommendation: Staff recommended the City Council adopt a resolution establishing a Preliminary Application fee for eligible housing development projects, in accordance with the provisions of California Senate Bill No. 330, "The Housing Crisis Act of 2019", in the amount of $580.

Assistant Planner Kaitlyn Harrison presented the staff report.

Mayor Marchand opened the public hearing.

Greg Scott, provided a comment.

There were no more speakers, and the hearing was closed.

ON THE MOTION OF COUNCIL MEMBER BRANNING, SECONDED BY VICE MAYOR CARLING AND CARRIED ON A 4-0 VOTE, THE CITY COUNCIL ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION:

Resolution 2024-027 establishing a fee to cover staff costs when reviewing Preliminary Applications in accordance with the provisions of California Senate Bill No. 330, "The Housing Crisis Act of 2019."

7. MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION – NONE

8. COUNCIL COMMITTEE REPORTS AND MATTERS INITIATED BY CITY MANAGER, CITY ATTORNEY, STAFF AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS PROVIDED A SUMMARY OF RECENTLY ATTENDED EVENTS AND MEETINGS IN ADDITION TO THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THE SUPPLEMENTAL PACKET. COUNCIL MEMBERS WHO DID NOT PROVIDE A SUMMARY IN THE SUPPLEMENTAL PACKET ARE INCLUDED BELOW.

None.

9. ADJOURNMENT – at 8:55 pm to a Regular City Council Meeting on Monday, March 11, 2024, at 7:00 pm, Civic Center Meeting Hall, City Council Chambers, 1016 S. Livermore Avenue.

APPROVED: _____
JOHN P. MARCHAND, MAYOR

ATTEST: _____
DEBORAH L. ELAM, ACTING CITY CLERK

LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT **ITEM NO. 5.3**

DATE: March 11, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Jeramy Young, Police Chief

SUBJECT: Adoption of an ordinance amending Livermore Municipal Code (LMC) Chapter 5.50 Tobacco Retailer Licensing.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Staff recommends City Council **adopt an ordinance** amending LMC Chapter 5.50 Tobacco Retailer Licensing, to update retailer definitions and add compliance monitoring capabilities.

SUMMARY

DISCUSSION

ATTACHMENTS

1. Redline Changes to Municipal Code
2. Ordinance

Prepared by: Joseph Draghi
Police Lieutenant

Approved by:

Marianna Marysheva
City Manager

Fiscal Review by:

Tina Olson
Administrative Services Director

Chapter 5.50
TOBACCO RETAIL LICENSING

Sections:

5.50.010 Purpose.
5.50.020 Definitions.
5.50.030 License required.
5.50.040 Ineligible to receive a license.
5.50.050 Locations.
5.50.060 Application and renewal procedure – Fees.
5.50.070 Issuance or denial.
5.50.080 Licenses are not transferable.
5.50.090 Licensee obligations.
5.50.100 Sale of flavored tobacco, electronic smoking devices, and fluid prohibited.
5.50.110 Compliance monitoring and inspection by City of Livermore officials.
5.50.120 Violation.
5.50.130 Penalties.
5.50.140 Suspension or revocation of license.
5.50.150 Summary suspension and revocation of license.
5.50.160 Other laws.

5.50.010 Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to encourage responsible tobacco retailing and to discourage violations of tobacco-related laws, especially those that prohibit or discourage the sale or distribution of tobacco products to minors. It is not the purpose of this chapter to expand or reduce the degree to which the activities regulated by federal or state law are criminally proscribed or to alter the penalties provided for violations of federal or state tobacco-related laws.

5.50.020 Definitions.

The following words and phrases, whenever used in this chapter, shall have the meanings defined in this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

A. “Arm’s length transaction” means a sale in good faith and for valuable consideration that reflects the fair market value in the open market between two informed and willing parties, neither of which is under any compulsion to participate in the transaction. A sale between relatives, related companies or partners, or a sale for the primary purpose of avoiding the effect of the violations of this chapter, is presumed not to be an “arm’s length transaction.”

B. “Characterizing flavor” means a taste or aroma, other than the taste or aroma of tobacco, imparted either prior to or during consumption of a tobacco product or any byproduct produced by a tobacco product, including, but not limited to, tastes or aromas relating to menthol, mint, wintergreen, fruit, chocolate, vanilla, honey, candy, cocoa, dessert, alcoholic beverage, herb, or spice.

C. “Department” means the Livermore police department and any other department, division, or person designated by the City to enforce or administer the provisions of this chapter.

D. “Electronic smoking device” means any device or delivery system that can be used to deliver nicotine in aerosolized or vaporized form to a person, as well as any component, part, or accessory for the device that is used during its operation. “Electronic smoking device” includes electronic cigarettes as defined in Section 30121 of the California Revenue and Taxation Code, and any other device manufactured, distributed, marketed, or sold as an electronic cigar, an electronic cigarillo, an electronic pipe, an electronic hookah, or any other product name or descriptor, that can be used to deliver nicotine in aerosolized or vaporized form to a person. “Electronic smoking device” does not include any product that has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for sale as a tobacco cessation product or for other therapeutic purposes where that product is marketed and sold solely for such approved use.

E. “Electronic smoking device fluid” means any liquid or substance that can be used by an electronic smoking device.

F. “Flavored tobacco product” means any tobacco product that imparts a characterizing flavor.

G. “License” means a tobacco retailer license issued by the City pursuant to this chapter.

H. “Licensee” means any proprietor that was issued a license by the City for tobacco retailing pursuant to this chapter.

I. “New FDA approved tobacco product” means a new tobacco product as defined in 21 U.S.C. Section 387j(a)(1) of the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act of 2009 when that product requires premarket review by the United States Food and Drug Administration and that product has obtained a premarket review order under 21 U.S.C. Section 387j(c)(1)(A)(i), as those statutes may be amended from time to time.

J. “Proprietor” means a person with an ownership or managerial interest in a tobacco retailing business. An ownership interest shall be deemed to exist when a person has a 10 percent or greater interest in stock, assets, or income of a business other than the sole interest of security for debt. A managerial interest shall be deemed to exist when a person has, or can have, sole or shared control over the day-to-day operations of a business.

K. “Tobacco paraphernalia” means any item designed or marketed for the consumption, use, or preparation of a tobacco product.

L. “Tobacco product” means any product containing, made from, or derived from tobacco or nicotine that is intended for human consumption, whether smoked, heated, chewed, absorbed, dissolved, inhaled, snorted, sniffed, or ingested by any other means, including, but not limited to, cigarettes, cigars, little cigars, chewing tobacco, pipe tobacco, snuff; any electronic smoking device; any electronic smoking device fluid; and any component, part, or accessory of a tobacco product, whether or not sold separately. “Tobacco product” does not include any product that has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for sale as a tobacco cessation product or for other therapeutic purposes where that product is marketed and sold solely for such approved use. Examples of the products approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for the cessation of smoking include skin patches, lozenges, gum, and prescription medications. Also, “tobacco product” does not include any drugs, devices, or combination products authorized for sale by the United States Food and Drug Administration, as those terms are defined in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, provided the drug, device, or combination product is not otherwise prohibited by this chapter as a flavored tobacco product.

M. “Tobacco retailer” means any person who sells, offers for sale, exchanges, or offers to exchange, whether in person, online, or by some other method, any tobacco, tobacco product, or tobacco paraphernalia for consideration, without regard to the quantity sold, offered for sale, exchanged, or offered to exchange.

N. “Tobacco retailing” means the conduct of selling, offering for sale, exchanging, or offering to exchange, whether in person, online, or by some other method, any tobacco, tobacco product, or tobacco paraphernalia for any form of consideration, without regard to the quantity sold, offered for sale, exchanged, or offered to exchange.

O. “Youth-populated area” means a parcel in the City that is occupied by a private or public kindergarten, elementary, middle, junior high, or high school; library open to the public; playground open to the public; youth center, defined as a facility where children, ages six to 17, inclusive, come together for programs and activities; recreation facility open to the public, defined as an area, place, structure, or other facility that is used either permanently or temporarily for community recreation, even though it may be used for other purposes, which includes, but is not limited to, a gymnasium, playing court, playing field, and swimming pool; or licensed commercial child care or preschool facility.

5.50.030 License required.

A. No person shall be a tobacco retailer, or conduct tobacco retailing, in the City without a valid license. A person is a tobacco retailer, or is conducting tobacco retailing, in the City if any part of the sale occurs in the City, regardless of the location of the purchaser of the tobacco products.

B. No person shall conduct tobacco retailing at a location in the City without a valid license for that specific location.

C. The term of each license is one year, unless the license is revoked.

D. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to grant any person obtaining a license any status or right other than to conduct tobacco retailing at the location in the City identified on the face of the license, subject to compliance with all other applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to render inapplicable, supersede, or apply in lieu of any other provision of applicable law, including, without limitation, any condition or limitation on indoor smoking made applicable to business establishments by California Labor Code Section 6404.5.

5.50.040 Ineligible to receive a license.

In addition to any other penalty authorized by law, if a court of competent jurisdiction determines, or the department finds and determines after hearing pursuant to LMC 5.50.110(C), that any person has engaged in tobacco retailing without a valid license, either directly or through the person's agents or employees, or that a licensee violated this chapter, then that person or licensee shall be ineligible to apply for, or to be issued, a license as follows:

A. After a first violation of this chapter at a location within any five-year period, no license may be issued to the person, licensee, or for the location (unless ownership of the business at the location has been transferred in an arm's length transaction), until 30 days have passed from the date of the violation.

B. After a second violation of this chapter at a location within any five-year period, no license may be issued to the person, licensee, or for the location (unless ownership of the business at the location has been transferred in an arm's length transaction), until 90 days have passed from the date of the violation.

C. After of a third or subsequent violation of this chapter at a location within any five-year period, no license may be issued to the person, licensee, or the location (unless ownership of the business at the location has been transferred in an arm's length transaction), until five years have passed from the date of the violation.

5.50.050 Locations.

A. Licenses shall only be issued for tobacco retailing at fixed locations.

B. Licenses shall not be issued for itinerant tobacco retailing, tobacco retailing from vehicles or carts, or for tobacco retailing that involves the delivery of tobacco products or tobacco paraphernalia from a fixed location in the City to a customer at a different location in the City.

C. Except as provided in subsection D of this section, no license shall be issued, and no existing license may be renewed, for tobacco retailing within 1,000 feet of a youth-populated area. The distance between a youth-populated area and a tobacco retailing location shall be measured by a straight line from the nearest point of the property line for the parcel where the youth-populated area is located to the nearest point of the property line for the parcel where the tobacco retailing location is located or proposed to be located.

D. The prohibition in subsection C of this section does not apply to following legal nonconforming tobacco retailing:

1. Any proprietor that on the date the ordinance codified in this chapter is adopted is lawfully conducting tobacco retailing at a location that would be prohibited by this chapter from receiving a license due to its proximity to a youth-populated area, and which proprietor and location are otherwise eligible to receive a license, will be considered legal nonconforming general retail land use subject to the provisions in Livermore Development Code Chapter 9.16, Nonconforming Provisions, for the purposes of the license application, issuance, and renewal provisions in this chapter, but the proprietor must obtain a license and otherwise comply with the requirements of this chapter for tobacco retailing; and

2. Any licensee with a license for a location that would be prohibited from receiving a license due to its proximity to a youth-populated area that was created after the license was issued, and which licensee and location are otherwise eligible to receive a license, will be considered legal nonconforming retail land use subject to provisions in Chapter 9.16 LDC, Nonconforming Provisions, for the purposes of the license application, issuance, and renewal provisions of this chapter.

5.50.060 Application and renewal procedure – Fees.

A. All applications for a license, and to renew a license, shall be submitted to the department in the name of each proprietor proposing to conduct tobacco retailing and shall be signed by each proprietor or an authorized agent thereof. A separate application must be submitted for each location where tobacco retailing will occur. Each application shall be submitted on a form supplied by the department and must contain the following information:

1. The name, address, email address, and telephone number of each proprietor for the tobacco retailing business;

2. The business name, address, and telephone number for the fixed location for the tobacco retailing business;

3. The name, address, email address, and telephone number for the primary person authorized by each proprietor to receive all communications and notices required by, authorized by, or convenient to the enforcement of this chapter;

4. Proof that each proprietor has been issued a valid state license for the sale of tobacco products;

5. Whether or not a proprietor applying for the license was previously issued a license pursuant to this chapter that is, or was at any time, suspended or revoked, and if so, the dates of the suspension period or the date of revocation;

6. Whether or not any proprietor has been cited a violation of this chapter, and if so, the dates of the citation;

7. Whether or not any proprietor has been cited for a violation of any local, state, or federal tobacco-related law, and if so, the name of the agency that issued the citation and the date the citation was issued; and

8. Such other information as the department deems necessary for the administration or enforcement of this chapter as specified on the application form required by this section.

B. The fee for issuance or renewal of a license shall be established by resolution of the City Council and shall be in addition to the City's business operation tax and any other license or permit fee imposed by this code upon the applicant.

1. The license fee shall be paid to the City at the time the license application is submitted.

2. The fee shall be calculated so as to recover the cost of administration and enforcement of this chapter, including, for example, issuing a license, administering the license program, retailer education, retailer inspection and compliance checks, documentation of violations, and prosecution of violators, but shall not exceed the cost of the regulatory program authorized by this chapter.

3. License fees are nonrefundable except as may be required by law.

C. A licensee may renew a license as follows:

1. A proprietor may renew an unexpired license that has not been revoked. To renew the license, the proprietor need only submit the applicable license fee to the City no more than 60 days and no less than 30 days before the expiration of the license to be renewed.

2. A proprietor may renew an expired license that has been expired for less than six months by submitting:

a. A license fee and application renewal form that provides all the information required to apply for a license; and

b. A declaration under the penalty of perjury that the proprietor did not conduct tobacco retailing after the licensed expired, and that the proprietor will not conduct tobacco retailing until a new license is issued.

3. A proprietor may not renew a license that has been expired more than six months prior to the renewal, or revoked, and instead must submit a new application.

D. All information specified in an application pursuant to this section shall be subject to disclosure under the California Public Records Act.

5.50.070 Issuance or denial.

A. Upon the receipt of a complete license application and the license fee required by this chapter, the department shall review the application and issue a license unless substantial evidence demonstrates that one or more of the following bases for denial exist:

1. The information presented in the application is inaccurate or false;

2. The application seeks a license for a tobacco retailing activity that is not authorized by this chapter, or is prohibited by this chapter or other law;

3. The application seeks a license for more than one location;

4. The application seeks a license for a proprietor that requires, but has not received, a valid state license for the sale of tobacco products;

5. The application seeks a license for a location that requires, but has not received, a valid state license for the sale of tobacco products;

6. The application seeks a license for a location that is within 1,000 feet of a youth-populated area and the location does not qualify for a legal nonconforming use exception set forth in this chapter;

7. The application seeks a license for a proprietor that this chapter provides is ineligible to receive a license; or

8. The application seeks a license for a location where a license was revoked less than five years prior to the application.

B. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to vest in any person obtaining and maintaining a license any status or right to act as a tobacco retailer in contravention of any provision of law.

5.50.080 License are not transferable.

A license is nontransferable. If a licensee changes business location, that licensee must obtain a new license prior to conducting tobacco retailing at the new location. If a business licensed to conduct tobacco retailing is transferred to a new proprietor, the new proprietor must obtain a license before conducting tobacco retailing at that location.

5.50.090 Licensee obligations.

A. It is the responsibility of each proprietor to be informed regarding all laws applicable to tobacco retailing, including those laws affecting the issuance of a license. No proprietor may rely on the issuance of a license as a determination by the City that the proprietor has complied with all laws applicable to tobacco retailing.

B. Each license shall be prominently displayed in an area that is visible to the public at the licensed location.

C. Each licensee shall inform the department in writing of any change in the information submitted in an application for an issued license within 10 calendar days of a change.

D. No licensee shall sell a tobacco product or tobacco paraphernalia to another person who is under the age of 27 years without first examining the person's identification to confirm that the person is at least the minimum age for sale of tobacco products as established by state law.

E. Licensee, and the agents and employees of the licensee, shall not violate any federal or state tobacco-related laws regarding the sale of tobacco or tobacco products to underage persons.

5.50.100 Sale of flavored tobacco, electronic smoking devices, and fluid prohibited.

A. The sale, offer for sale, exchange, or offer to exchange of any flavored tobacco product is prohibited.

1. There is a rebuttable presumption that a tobacco product is a flavored tobacco product if the product manufacturer, tobacco retailer, or any of their respective agents or employees has made a public statement or claim that the tobacco product has or produces a characterizing flavor, including, but not limited to, text, color, or images on the product's labeling or packaging that are used to expressly or impliedly communicate that a tobacco product has a characterizing flavor.

2. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that anyone in possession of four or more flavored tobacco products as part of a commercial enterprise, including, but not limited to, individual flavored tobacco products, packages of flavored tobacco products, or any combination thereof, possesses such flavored tobacco products with intent to sell, offer for sale, exchange, or offer to exchange.

B. The sale, offer for sale, exchange, or offer to exchange of any electronic smoking device is prohibited, except where the electronic smoking device is a new FDA approved tobacco product.

C. The sale, offer for sale, exchange, or offer to exchange of any electronic smoking device fluid is prohibited, except where the electronic smoking device fluid is an FDA approved tobacco product that is not otherwise prohibited by this chapter as a flavored tobacco product.

5.50.110 Compliance monitoring and inspection by City of Livermore officials.

A. Compliance with this chapter shall be monitored by the department. In addition, any peace officer may enforce the penal provisions of this chapter. The City may designate additional persons to monitor compliance with this chapter.

B. Inspections. ~~The department shall inspect each tobacco retailer at least one time during every 12-month period.~~

1. The investigating and enforcing officials of the City of Livermore, or their designees, shall have the right to enter the premises of any licensed tobacco retail establishment

during regular business hours to make reasonable inspections and to observe and enforce compliance with the applicable regulations, laws, and provisions of this chapter.

2. Inspections by the department shall not be limited to the areas available to the public and may consist of all areas of the business establishment. The department shall conduct inspections at a time and in a manner that will minimize business interruption.

3. Any person who knowingly or willfully refuses to permit the department or their designees to conduct an inspection or examination of the business will be in violation of this section and will face a civil fine of not less than $250 and not exceeding $1,000 per violation or revocation of their tobacco retail license.

C. The department may conduct a hearing to determine whether a licensee, or an agent or employee of the licensee, has violated any of the requirements, conditions, or prohibitions of this chapter or has pleaded guilty, no contest or its equivalent, or admitted to a violation of this chapter or any federal or state tobacco-related laws. The department shall provide notice of the date, time, and location of the hearing to the primary person authorized by each proprietor to receive all communications and notices required by, authorized by, or convenient to the enforcement of this chapter. The hearing may not be conducted less than 14 days after the notice for the hearing is issued. The hearing need not be conducted according to the technical rules relating to evidence and witnesses, but shall comply with the provisions in Government Code Sections 11512(a), (b), and (c). Oral evidence shall be taken only upon oath or affirmation, and irrelevant and unduly repetitious evidence shall be excluded. The department and the licensee have the right to: call and examine witnesses on any matter relevant to the issues of the hearing; introduce documentary and physical evidence; cross-examine opposing witnesses on any matter relevant to the issues of the hearing; to impeach any witness regardless of which party called the witness to testify; to rebut evidence; to take notice of any fact that may be judicially noticed, whether that notice is taken before or after the hearing; and to represent himself or herself, or to be represented by anyone of his or her choice who is lawfully permitted to do so. The department shall mail written findings and its determination after hearing to the primary person authorized by each proprietor to receive all communications and notices required by, authorized by, or convenient to the enforcement of this chapter.

D. Nothing in this chapter creates a right of action in any licensee or other person against the City or its agents or its employees.

5.50.120 Violation.

A. It is a violation of this chapter to do any of the following:

1. Conduct tobacco retailing without a license;

2. Conduct tobacco retailing at a location that is not licensed;

3. Conduct tobacco retailing at a location that is not fixed;

4. Conduct tobacco retailing that involves the delivery of tobacco products or tobacco paraphernalia from a fixed location in the City to a customer at a different location in the City;

5. Fail to fulfill the licensee obligations set forth in LMC 5.50.090;

6. Sell, offer for sale, exchange, or offer to exchange any electronic smoking device prohibited by LMC 5.50.100(B) in the City;

7. Sell, offer for sale, exchange, or offer to exchange any electronic smoking device fluid in the City;

8. Sell, offer for sale, exchange, or offer to exchange any flavored tobacco in the City; and to

9. Violate any local, state, or federal law applicable to tobacco products, tobacco paraphernalia, or tobacco retailing.

B. Causing, permitting, aiding, abetting, or concealing a violation of any provision of this chapter shall also constitute a violation of this chapter.

C. Each sale in violation of this chapter shall be regarded as a new and separate offense. Each day any violation of this chapter continues shall be regarded as a new and separate offense. The remedies provided in this chapter shall be cumulative and exclusive.

D. Violations of this chapter are hereby declared to be public nuisances.

E. This chapter is not intended and nothing in this chapter shall be interpreted to penalize the purchase, use, possession, or attempted purchase, use, or possession of tobacco products,

tobacco paraphernalia, electronic smoking devices, or electronic smoking device fluid by persons under 21 years of age; provided, however, persons under 21 years of age remain subject to generally applicable laws regulating such conduct without respect to the person's age.

5.50.130 Penalties.

A. The remedies provided by this chapter are cumulative and in addition to any other remedies available at law or in equity.

B. Whenever evidence of a violation of this chapter is obtained in any part through the participation of a person under the age of 21 years old, such person shall not be required to appear or give testimony in any civil or administrative process brought to enforce this chapter and the alleged violation shall be adjudicated based upon the sufficiency and persuasiveness of the evidence presented.

C. Violations of this chapter are subject to a civil action brought by the District Attorney or the City Attorney, punishable by a civil fine not less than $250.00 and not exceeding $1,000 per violation.

D. Violations of this chapter may, in the discretion of the prosecuting District Attorney or City Attorney, be prosecuted as infractions or misdemeanors when the interests of justice so require.

E. In addition to other remedies provided by this chapter or by other law, any violation of this chapter may be remedied by a civil action brought by the City Attorney, including, for example, administrative or judicial nuisance abatement proceedings, civil code enforcement proceedings, and suits for injunctive relief.

F. Any business operating without a valid tobacco retail license issued pursuant to this chapter shall be subject to the full extent of the law including criminal prosecution and seizure of tobacco products for preservation as evidence of violation of this chapter.

5.50.140 Suspension or revocation of license.

A. A license issued contrary to this chapter, contrary to any other law, or on the basis of false or misleading information supplied by a proprietor shall be revoked.

B. In addition to any other remedy authorized by law, a license shall be suspended or revoked if any court of competent jurisdiction determines, or the department finds and determines after hearing pursuant to LMC 5.50.110(C), that the licensee, or any agent or employee of the licensee, violated any of the requirements, conditions, or prohibitions of this chapter or has pleaded guilty, no contest or its equivalent, or admitted to a violation of this chapter or any federal or state tobacco-related laws.

1. Upon a finding by the department of a first violation of this chapter at a location within any five-year period, the license shall be suspended for 30 days.

2. Upon a finding by the department of a second violation of this chapter at a location within any five-year period, the license shall be suspended for one year.

3. Upon a finding by the department of three or more violations of this chapter at a location within any five-year period, the license shall be revoked.

C. When a license is suspended, the licensee and all employees and agents must immediately cease all tobacco retailing and remove all tobacco products from public view from the licensed location, during the term of the suspension.

D. When a license is revoked, the licensee and all employees and agents must immediately cease all tobacco retailing and remove all tobacco products from public view from the licensed location, and no tobacco retailing may occur at that location unless and until a new license is issued pursuant to this chapter.

E. Violations at a location shall continue to be counted against a location and license ineligibility periods shall continue to apply to a location unless:

1. The tobacco retailing business at the location has been transferred to new proprietor(s) in an arm’s length transaction; and

2. The new proprietor(s) obtain a license to conduct tobacco retailing at that location.

F. A decision of the department to suspend a license is appealable to the City Manager and any appeal must be filed in writing with the city clerk within 10 days of mailing of the department’s decision. If such an appeal is timely made, it shall stay enforcement of the appealed action. The decision on the appeal by the City Manager shall be the final decision of the City.

G. A decision of the department to revoke is a final decision of the City, and there is no appeal to the City Manager.

5.50.150 Summary suspension and revocation of license.

As a possible alternative to the hearing for the suspension of a license following a first or second alleged violation of this chapter within any five-year period, the licensee alleged to have violated this chapter may request the department exercise its prosecutorial discretion to allow the licensee to agree to the penalties provided in this section in lieu of the penalties that would otherwise apply under this chapter and to forego a hearing on the allegations. Notice of any agreement shall be provided to the department and no hearing shall be held. Agreements shall not be confidential and shall contain the following terms as well as any other noncriminal provisions established by the City in the interests of justice:

A. After a first alleged violation of this chapter at a location:

1. Cease all tobacco retailing and remove all tobacco products from public view from the licensed location for one day;

2. Payment of an administrative penalty of $1,000; and

3. Admission that the violation occurred and an acknowledgment that the violation will be considered in determining the fine or penalty for any future violation.

B. After a second alleged violation of this chapter at a location within any five-year period:

1. Cease all tobacco retailing and remove all tobacco products from public view from the licensed location for 10 days;

2. Payment of an administrative penalty of at least $5,000; and

3. Admission that the violation occurred and an acknowledgment that the violation will be considered in determining the fine or penalty for any future violations.

5.50.160 Other laws.

This chapter does not intend and shall not be interpreted to regulate any conduct where the regulation of such conduct has been preempted by the United States or the state of California.

IN THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LIVERMORE, CALIFORNIA

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 5.50 *TOBACCO RETAIL LICENSING* OF THE LIVERMORE MUNICIPAL CODE TO UPDATE RETAILER DEFINITIONS, ADD INSPECTION CAPABILITIES, AND SEIZURE OF EVIDENCE CAPABILITIES

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LIVERMORE DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. ***Purpose.*** This ordinance makes several changes to the Livermore Municipal Code chapter 5.50 *Tobacco Retail Licensing* to update the definition of a tobacco retailer and add inspection and seizure capabilities.

Section 2. ***Instruction for Publication.*** The amendments made by this ordinance are made as follows for transparency. Deletions are reflected in this ordinance using a strikethrough, and new language is underlined. However, language with a strikethrough, and the underlines, will not be codified. The codification will only reflect the final language.

Section 3. ***Amendment – Municipal Code.*** The Livermore Municipal Code is hereby amended as follows:

A. Subsection M in Section 5.50.020 *Definitions* is hereby amended so it reads as follows:

"Tobacco retailer" means any person who sells, offers for sale, exchanges, or offers to exchange, whether in person, online, or by some other method, any tobacco, tobacco product, or tobacco paraphernalia for consideration, without regard to the quantity sold, offered for sale, exchanged, or offered to exchange.

B. Subsection N in Section 5.50.020 *Definitions* is hereby amended so it reads as follows:

"Tobacco retailing" means the conduct of selling, offering for sale, exchanging, or offering to exchange, whether in person, online, or by some other method, any tobacco, tobacco product, or tobacco paraphernalia for any form of consideration, without regard to the quantity sold, offered for sale, exchanged, or offered to exchange.

C. Subsection A in section 5.50.030 *License Required* is hereby amended so it reads as follows:

(A) No person shall be a tobacco retailer, or conduct tobacco retailing, in the City without a valid license. A person is a tobacco retailer, or is conducting

tobacco retailing, in the City if any part of the sale occurs in the City, regardless of the location of the purchaser of the tobacco products.

D. Section 5.50.110 *Compliance monitoring* is hereby retitled to *Compliance monitoring and inspection by City of Livermore officials*.

E. Subsection B in section 5.50.110 *Compliance monitoring and inspection by City of Livermore officials* is hereby amended to read as follows:

5.50.110 (B) Inspections. ~~The department shall inspect each tobacco retailer at least one time during every 12 month period.~~

1. The investigating and enforcing officials of the City of Livermore, or their designees, shall have the right to enter the premises of any licensed tobacco retail establishment during regular business hours to make reasonable inspections and to observe and enforce compliance with the applicable regulations, laws, and provisions of this chapter.

2. Inspections by the department shall not be limited to the areas available to the public and may consist of all areas of the business establishment. The department shall conduct inspections at a time and in a manner that will minimize business interruption.

3. Any person who knowingly or willfully refuses to permit the department or their designees to conduct an inspection or examination of the business will be in violation of this section and will face a civil fine of not less than $250 and not exceeding $1,000 per violation or revocation of their tobacco retail license.

F. Subsection F is hereby added in section 5.50.130 *Penalties* to read as follows:

(F) Any business operating without a valid tobacco retail license issued pursuant to this chapter shall be subject to the full extent of the law including criminal prosecution and seizure of tobacco products for preservation as evidence of violation of this chapter.

Section 4. *Environmental.* The passage of this ordinance is not a project according to the definition in the California Environmental Quality Act and, therefore, is not subject to the provisions requiring environmental review.

Section 5. *Severability*. If any part of this ordinance is declared invalid by a court, such invalidity shall not affect any of the remaining parts.

Section 6. *Publication.* This ordinance shall be published once in a newspaper of general circulation of the city of Livermore within fifteen days after its adoption.

Section 7. *Effective date.* This ordinance shall take effect 30 days after its adoption.

The foregoing ordinance was introduced at the meeting of the City Council of the City of Livermore held on February 26, 2024, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSTAIN: COUNCIL MEMBERS:

The ordinance was adopted at the regular meeting of the City Council held on March 11, 2024, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSTAIN: COUNCIL MEMBERS:

_____
MAYOR, CITY OF LIVERMORE

ATTEST:

_____
Deborah L. Elam
Acting City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

/s/ Katherine Mirassou
Katherine Mirassou
Deputy City Attorney

LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT **ITEM NO. 5.4**

DATE: March 11, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Jeramy Young, Police Chief

SUBJECT: Resolution authorizing execution of the third amendment to the agreement between the City of Livermore and Alameda County accepting grant funding from the County of Alameda, Probation Department for mental health services provided by Horizons Family Counseling, for the term of January 1, 2024 through June 30, 2024, with a total amount not-to-exceed $381,300.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Staff recommends the City Council adopt a resolution authorizing the City Manager to execute the third amendment to the agreement between the City of Livermore and Alameda County accepting grant funding from the County of Alameda, Probation Department for mental health services provided by Horizons Family Counseling, for the term of January 1, 2024 through June 30, 2024, with a total amount not-to-exceed $381,300.

SUMMARY

The City of Livermore receives annual funding of $620,000 from the County of Alameda, Probation Department to partially fund Horizons Family Counseling services. Due to an RFP protest at the County level, there have been two extensions/amendments to the First Amendment Services Agreement. As there is still no resolution, a Third Amendment (#23-0639) was created to fund an additional six-month term (January 1, 2024-June 30, 2024) for $381,300.

It is anticipated on July 1, 2024, Horizons Family Counseling will be awarded a fresh 3-year contract (July 1, 2024-June 30, 2027) to receive annual grant funds of no more than $751,000 annually.

DISCUSSION

Since 1973, Horizons Family Counseling has been dedicated to addressing the mental health needs and strengthening relationship skills of youth and families in the Tri-Valley. Specifically, Horizons Family Counseling provides effective, high quality, and strength-based counseling programs and services.

For reference, in 2018, Horizons Family Counseling was awarded annual grant funding of $620,000 from

the County of Alameda Probation Department and entered into a 3-year contract for the term July 25, 2018 - June 30,2021 (Standard Service Agreement #18-363). At the conclusion of the term, the agreement was extended for an additional two-year term (July 1, 2021- June 30, 2023) to receive annual grant funding of $620,000 (First Amendment to Standard Services Agreement #23-0308).

At the conclusion of the extended agreement (#23-0308) in June 2023, Horizons Family Counseling again applied for and was awarded annual grant funding of $751,000 from the County of Alameda Probation Department. Horizons Family Counseling was preparing to enter a 3-year term contract (July 1, 2024 - June 30, 2027), when the County of Alameda Probation Department received a protest bid from another agency. This action caused the County of Alameda Probation Department to suspend the execution of the new contract. To maintain the funding of Horizons Family Counseling until the protest resolution, the County of Alameda Probation Department opted to extend the term of the First Amendment to Standard Services Agreement (#23-0308) for six months (July 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023) funding at no more than $310,000- thus creating the Second Amendment (#23-0289).

However, at the conclusion of the Second Amendment (#23-0289) on December 31, 2023, the County of Alameda had still not resolved the RFP protest bid issue. Therefore, the County of Alameda Probation Department opted to again extend the Second Amendment (#23-0289) for another six months (January 1, 2024 - June 30, 2024) with funding no more than $381,300. Thus, the creation of the Third Amendment (#23-0639).

While these extension and amendments have temporarily sufficed for receiving grant funding, it is anticipated that in July 2024, Horizons Family Counseling will be seeking a fresh 3-year contract (July 1, 2024 - June 30, 2027) to receive annual grant funds of no more than $751,000 annually for three years.

The purpose of these grants funds is to provide mental health related services specifically focused on therapeutic counseling, crisis intervention, diversion, and case management aimed at preventing formal entry into the juvenile justice system or recidivism.

FISCAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE IMPACTS

The grant shall not exceed $381,300 which funds a portion of Horizons Family Counseling personnel costs and supplies. This funding also decreases the General Fund contribution to the division.

COMMUNITY PILLAR

1: A Safe Community That Thrives

GOAL

4: Partner with the community to enhance collaborative problem solving and to improve the quality of life in Livermore

ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution
2. Exhibit A - Third Amendment

Prepared by: Asceneth Paez-Arroyo
Youth and Family Services Manager - Clinical

Approved by:



Marianna Marysheva
City Manager

Fiscal Review by:



Tina Olson
Administrative Services Director

IN THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LIVERMORE, CALIFORNIA

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING EXECUTION OF A THIRD AMENDMENT TO THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF LIVERMORE AND THE COUNTY OF ALAMEDA FOR THE TERM OF JANUARY 1, 2024 TO JUNE 30, 2024 IN THE AMOUNT OF $381,300

The City of Livermore has been awarded $381,300, for the period of January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024, in grant funds from the County of Alameda to further its commitment to addressing the mental health needs of youth and families in the Tri-Valley by providing effective counseling programs and services. Previous to this award, the City of Livermore was awarded a six-month grant for a total of $310,000 in grant funds from the County of Alameda for this purpose.

This amendment is an extension of the Second Amendment of the current contract with the County of Alameda that expired on December 31, 2023. Due to a vendor requesting a protest to the RFP Bid, it has delayed the process of receiving the new master contract with the County of Alameda that was scheduled to be executed on July 1, 2024. Therefore, the Second Amendment and Third Amendment to the Agreement were awarded.

Our relationship with the County of Alameda has been very successful over the years. Meeting our goals of serving 342 youth and families per year over the past two years has influenced this six-month extension from January 1, 2024 through June 30, 2024, with the total contract not to exceed $381,300.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Livermore, that it hereby authorizes the City Manager to execute the Third Amendment to the Standard Services Agreement, attached hereto as Exhibit A, between the City of Livermore and the County of Alameda for the extended term of January 1, 2024 through June 30, 2024, in the amount of $381,300.

On motion of Council Member _____, seconded by Council Member _____, the foregoing resolution was passed and adopted on March 11, 2024, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSTAIN: COUNCIL MEMBERS:

ATTEST:

_____
Deborah L. Elam
Acting City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

/s/ Katherine Mirassou
Katherine Mirassou
Deputy City Attorney

Exhibit A – Third Amendment

THIRD AMENDMENT TO STANDARD SERVICES AGREEMENT

This Third Amendment to Agreement ("Third Amendment") is made by the County of Alameda ("County") and City of Livermore, ("Contractor") with respect to that certain agreement entered by them on June 25, 2018 and that certain First (June 29, 2021) and Second (August 25, 2023) Amendments to Contract (collectively referred to herein as the "Contract"), pursuant to which Contractor provides delinquency prevention network services to County.

County and Contractor, for valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, agree as follows:

1. Except as otherwise stated in this Third Amendment, the terms and provisions of this Amendment will be effective as of the date this Third Amendment is executed by the County ("Effective Date").

2. The term of the Agreement is currently scheduled to expire on December 31, 2023. As of the Effective Date, the term of the Agreement is extended through June 30, 2024.

3. In consideration for Contractor's additional services, the County shall pay Contractor in an additional amount not to exceed Three Hundred Eighty-One Thousand Three Hundred dollars ($381,300). As a result of these additional services the not to exceed amount has increased from Three Million Four Hundred Ten Thousand dollars ($3,410,000) to Three Million Seven Hundred Ninety-One Thousand Three Hundred dollars ($3,791,300) over the term of the Agreement and any amendments.

4. Paragraph 20 of the Standard Services Agreement has been amended by changing the shall not exceed amount in the last sentence to -$3,791,300.

5. Exhibit B - Payment Terms is amended by the attached Exhibit B-3, Payment Terms, which is attached to this Amendment.

6. Attached hereto is Exhibit D-3, a current Debarment and Suspension Certificate executed by Contractor.

7. Attached hereto is Exhibit F-3, THE IRAN CONTRACTING ACT (ICA) OF 2010 For Procurements of $1,000,000 statement executed by Contractor.

8. Except as expressly modified by this Third Amendment, all of the terms and conditions of the Contract are and remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Amendment.

COUNTY OF ALAMEDA	CITY OF LIVERMORE
By: _____ Signature	By: _____ Signature
Name: : Detra Dillon (Printed)	Name: Marianna Marysheva (Printed)
Title: Procurement Administrator	Title: City Manager
Date: _____	Date: _____

By signing above, signatory warrants and represents that he/she executed this Agreement in his/her authorized capacity and that by his/her signature on this Agreement, he/she or the entity upon behalf of which he/she acted, executed this Agreement.

EXHIBIT B-3

PAYMENT TERMS

1. Total payment under the terms of this Agreement will not exceed the total amount of - $3,791,300. This cost includes all taxes and all other charges.

2. Contractor shall use all payments solely in support of the annual program budget, set forth in the table below:

Personnel Title and FTE %	Total Program Budget for Six Months
Youth & Family Svc Mgr-Clinical - Paez-Arroyo (1.0)	$ 76,350
Family Therapist - Vacant	$ 89,850
Family Therapist - Lund	$ 67,400
Family Therapist - Sauter	$ 42,900
Family Therapist - Cole	$ 28,600
Senior Clerk - Temores (.75)	$ 56,600
Department Assistant - Goard (Temp)	$ 800
Benefits	
SUBTOTAL	$ 362,500.00

Program/Operating Cost	Total Program Budget for Six Months
Database Maintenance Costs	$ 5,000
General office supplies	$ 1,000
Programs and workshops	$ 2,000
Community Outreach Events	$ 800
Case Management Supplies	$ 4,000
Training & Education	$ 3,500
Memberships & Subscriptions	$ 2,500
SUBTOTAL	$ 18,800.00

a. Any changes to the hourly rates above must be approved by the County prior to provision and invoicing of services. Regardless of any changes to hourly rates that are approved by the County, Contractor shall not reduce services as set forth in Exhibit A (Specifications) nor exceed any other payment terms outlines in this Exhibit B-3 (Payment Terms).

Indirect/Administrative Cost (Not to exceed 10%)	Total Program Budget for Six Months
	$ -
SUBTOTAL	$ -

	Six Months
GRAND TOTAL	$ 381,300.00

3. Budget Modification
    a. All budget modifications require prior approval from APCD.

    b. The Contractor shall request budget modifications and/or revisions to the budget using a Budget Modification Form to be provided by ACPD.

    c. A budget modification can be requested by category or by line item:

        (1) Budget Category Adjustment involves transferring funds between existing budget sections (e.g., from *Staff/Personnel* to *Program Costs*).

        (2) A Line Item Adjustment involves transferring funds between existing line items within a budget category (e.g., from Supplies to Services) or adding line items to a budget category (e.g., hiring a new position/role, relocation costs, etc.).

    d. Upon the County's request, the Contractor shall immediately provide any supporting documentation to support the requested budget modification(s).

    e. The Contractor will be notified of approval by receipt of the signed copy of the Budget Modification Form; no work associated with the budget modification may commence prior to approval.

    f. Budget Modifications not submitted 30 days prior to the first day of each quarter may not be considered until the next quarter.

    g. Budget Modifications are regularly processed on a quarterly basis in March, June, September, and December.

    h. Budget Modifications not submitted 30 days prior to the first date of each quarter may not be considered until the next quarter.

i. Regardless of any budget modifications that are approved by the County, including hourly rates, the Contractor shall not reduce services as set forth in Exhibit A (Specifications) nor exceed any other payment terms outlined in this Exhibit B-3 (Payment Terms).

4. Invoicing and Payment
   a. Invoices shall be submitted, along with monthly reports by the 10th of each month (or the next business day when the 10th is on a weekend or holiday).

   b. Invoices will be reviewed for accuracy and approval by the Alameda County Probation Department. Invoices shall be submitted via email to: probfiscalinvoice@acgov.org

   c. Within thirty (30) days upon receipt and approval of invoice, County will use its reasonable efforts to make payments to Contractor.

   d. Upon the County's request, the Contractor shall immediately provide any supporting documentation requested by the County to verify invoices and budget costs (categories, line items, etc.).

5. Total payment under the terms of this Agreement will not exceed the total amount of $$3,791,300. This cost shall be all-inclusive.

   a. The Contractor will bill the County no more than $63,550.00 per month without the approval of ACPD Division Director in order to ensure that services are available to the target population throughout the contract period.

6. No Supplanting of Funds:

   a. The Contractor agrees that funds awarded under this contract will not be used to supplant expenditures from other contracts or programs.

EXHIBIT D-3

COUNTY OF ALAMEDA
DEBARMENT AND SUSPENSION CERTIFICATION

(Applicable to all agreements funded in part or whole with federal funds and contracts over $25,000).

The Contractor, under penalty of perjury, certifies that, except as noted below, contractor, its principals, and any named or unnamed subcontractor:

- **Is not currently under suspension, debarment, voluntary exclusion, or determination of ineligibility by any federal agency;**
- **Has not been suspended, debarred, voluntarily excluded or determined ineligible by any federal agency within the past three years;**
- **Does not have a proposed debarment pending; and**
- **Has not been indicted, convicted, or had a civil judgment rendered against it by a court of competent jurisdiction in any matter involving fraud or official misconduct within the past three years.**

If there are any exceptions to this certification, insert the exceptions in the following space. For any exception noted above, indicate below to whom it applies, initiating agency, and dates of action.

☐ **Check if continued on the attached page.**

Notes: Providing false information may result in criminal prosecution or administrative sanctions. The above certification is part of the Amendment to the Standard Services Agreement. Signing the Amendment to Standard Services Agreement on the signature portion thereof shall also constitute the signature of this Certification.

CONTRACTOR: City of Livermore_____

PRINCIPAL: Marianna Marysheva_____ TITLE: City Manager_____

SIGNATURE: _____DATE: _____

EXHIBIT F-3

COUNTY OF ALAMEDA
THE IRAN CONTRACTING ACT (ICA) OF 2010

The California Legislature adopted the Iran Contracting Act (ICA) to respond to policies of Iran in a uniform fashion (PCC § 2201(q)). The ICA prohibits persons engaged in investment activities in Iran from bidding on, submitting proposals for, or entering into or renewing contracts with public entities for goods and services of one million dollars ($1,000,000) or more (PCC § 2203(a)). A person who "engages in investment activities in Iran" is defined in either of two ways:

1. The person provides goods or services of twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) or more in the energy sector of Iran, including a person that provides oil or liquefied natural gas tankers, or products used to construct or maintain pipelines used to transport oil or liquefied natural gas, for the energy sector of Iran; or

2. The person is a financial institution (as that term is defined in 50 U.S.C. § 1701) that extends twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) or more in credit to another person, for 45 days or more, if that person will use the credit to provide goods or services in the energy sector in Iran and is identified on a list created by the California Department of General Services (DGS) pursuant to PCC § 2201(b) as a person engaging in the investment activities described in paragraph 1 above.

By signing below, I hereby certify that as of the time of bidding or proposing for a new contract or renewal of an existing contract, neither I nor the company I own or work for are identified on the DGS list of ineligible persons and neither I nor the company I own or work for are engaged in investment activities in Iran in violation of the Iran Contracting Act of 2010.

If either I or the company I own or work for are ineligible to bid or submit a proposal or to renew a contract, but I believe I or it qualifies for an exception listed in PCC § 2202(c), I have described in detail the nature of the exception: _____

_____

_____

CONTRACTOR: City of Livermore _____

PRINCIPAL: Marianna Marysheva _____ TITLE: City Manager _____

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT **ITEM NO. 5.5**

DATE: March 11, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Paul Spence, Assistant City Manager

SUBJECT: Resolution authorizing the acceptance for permanent maintenance, release of the security bonds, and execution of a Notice of Completion for the 2020 Multi Use Trail Repair Project 2018-20.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Staff recommends the City Council adopt a resolution authorizing the acceptance for permanent maintenance and release of the security bonds for the 2020 Multi Use Trail Repair Project 2018-20 and authorizing the City Manager to sign the Notice of Completion.

SUMMARY

On July 24, 2023, the City Council awarded the contract for construction of the 2020 Multi Use Trail Repair Project 2018-20 to Gradetech Inc. The contract was substantially completed on December 21, 2023, and can be accepted for permanent maintenance. The process to release the contractor's bonds can begin.

DISCUSSION

The 2020 Multi Use Trail Repair Project, 2018-20 involved repairing and rehabilitating 0.80 centerline miles of three damaged trail sections and making minor alterations to improve safety. The project also constructed a new trail segment at Robertson Park to bypass a portion of trail that was damaged by the 2022-23 winter storms. The project was completed in accordance with the contract documents in a manner acceptable to the City Engineer and can now be accepted for permanent maintenance.

At time of award, the contractor provided a faithful performance bond guaranteeing completion of the project, and that bond must now be released. Six months after the date of the resolution accepting the project, the labor and materials bond guaranteeing the improvements should be reduced to an amount equal to any claims filed and of which notice has been given. The balance of the bond will be released upon the settlement of all claims and obligations for which the security was given. All claims for this project have been settled. The security for the guarantee and warranty of work shall remain in effect for one year from the date of the resolution.

FISCAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE IMPACTS

The original construction contract amount was $365,670, plus a $50,000 contingency for change orders for a total construction contract budget of $415,670. The final construction contract amount was $380,587, which is the 4 percent above the original contract based on final bid item quantities and 1 change order. The change order involved adding additional striping and reflective channelizers. The project was funded with MTC - TDA Grant Funds.

This project involves the repair of trails therefore does not increase operations and maintenance costs.

COMMUNITY PILLAR

1: A Safe Community That Thrives

GOAL

10: Work to maintain a safe and efficient local transportation network and address safety concerns.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Location Map
2. Resolution
3. Exhibit A - Notice of Completion

Prepared by: Mike Stamm
Construction Inspection Manager

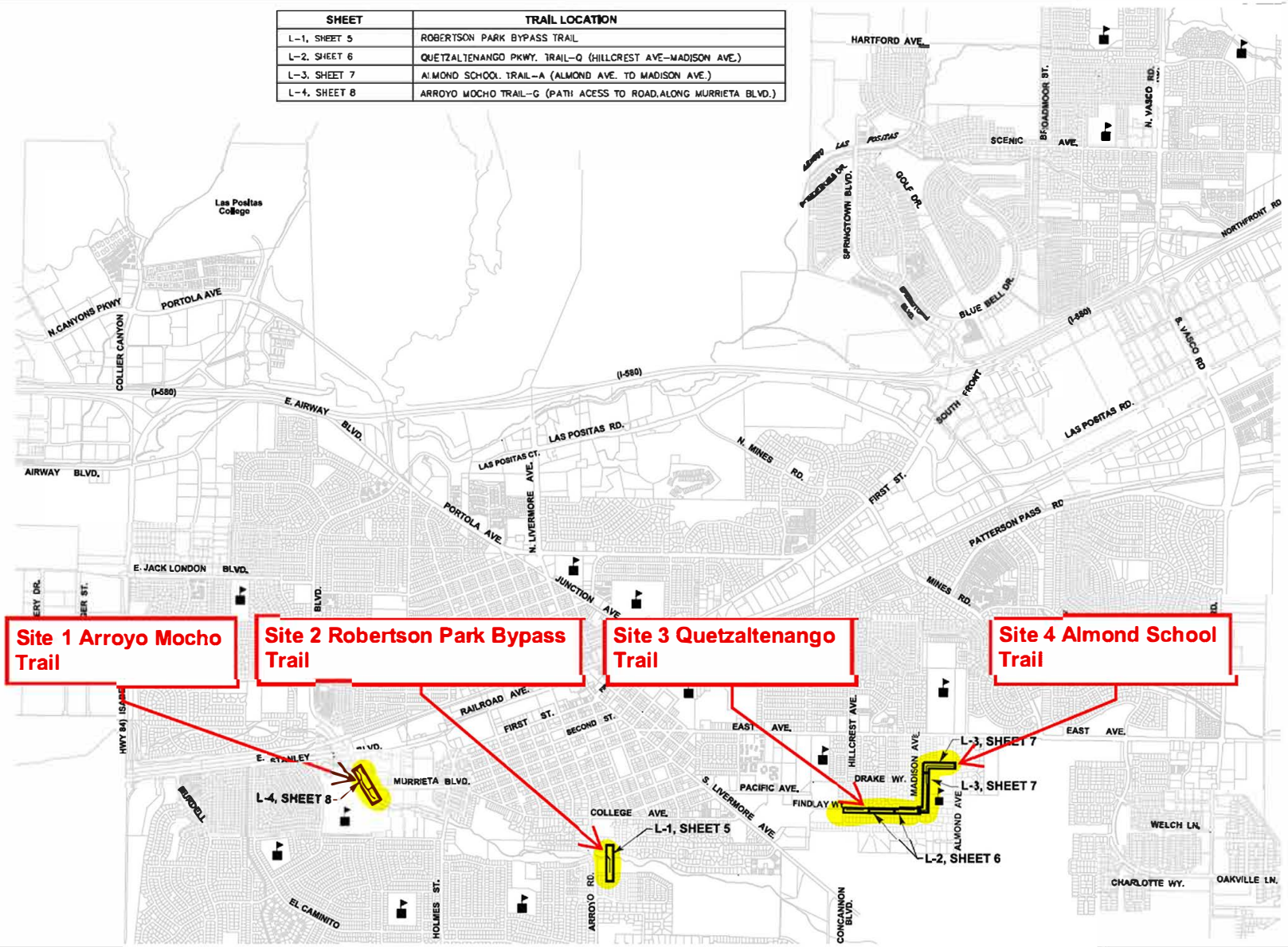
Approved by:

Marianna Marysheva
City Manager

Fiscal Review by:

Tina Olson
Administrative Services Director

SHEET	TRAIL LOCATION
L-1, SHEET 5	ROBERTSON PARK BYPASS TRAIL
L-2, SHEET 6	QUETZALTENANGO PKWY. TRAIL-Q (HILLCREST AVE-MADISON AVE.)
L-3, SHEET 7	ALMOND SCHOOL TRAIL-A (ALMOND AVE. TO MADISON AVE.)
L-4, SHEET 8	ARROYO MOCHO TRAIL-G (PATH ACESS TO ROAD ALONG MURRIETA BLVD.)



Inch 1 0

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG 1-800-227-2600 USA

No. 64814 Exp. 09-31-24 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

APPROVED BY Saurabh Nigham 5/15/22 DATE				
DESIGNED BY: HI/SN				
DRAWN BY: HI	1			
CHECKED BY: SN/MR	NO.	DATE	BY	REVISIONS

CITY OF LIVERMORE CALIFORNIA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT - ENGINEERING DIVISION

City Project No. 2018-20

MULTI-USE TRAIL REPAIRS - 2020

KEY MAP

K-1

Sheet 2

Of 11

Scale: NONE

IN THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LIVERMORE, CALIFORNIA

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING ACCEPTANCE FOR PERMANENT MAINTENANCE, RELEASE OF SECURITY BONDS, AND EXECUTION OF A NOTICE OF COMPLETION FOR THE 2020 MULTI USE TRAIL REPAIR PROJECT

(2020 MULTI USE TRAIL REPAIR PROJECT 2018-20)

The City Engineer of the City of Livermore ("City") has filed with the City Clerk a report in writing that all work on the 2020 Muti Use Trail Repair Project 2018-20 ("Project"), has been completed to City standards. The Project is ready for acceptance by the City of Livermore for routine maintenance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Livermore that:

1. The faithful performance bond guaranteeing the Project is hereby released;

2. The labor and materials bond guaranteeing the Project shall, six months after the date of this resolution, be reduced to an amount equal to the amount of all claims filed and of which notice has been given. The balance of the bond shall be released upon the settlement of all such claims and obligations for which the security was given;

3. The security for the guarantee and warranty of work shall remain in effect for one year from the date of this resolution. The contractor is required to reconstruct any deficiencies that occur and to repair or replace defective materials during the maintenance period;

4. The City hereby accepts the improvements; and

5. The City Manager is authorized to sign the Notice of Completion, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated by this reference.

On motion of Council Member _____, seconded by Council Member _____, the foregoing resolution was passed and adopted on March 11, 2024, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSTAIN: COUNCIL MEMBERS:

ATTEST:

_____
Deborah L. Elam
Acting City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

/s/ Tara Mazzanti
Tara Mazzanti
Assistant City Attorney

Exhibit A – Notice of Completion

EXHIBIT A

NOTICE OF COMPLETION

City's Project No. 2018-20 Date: March 12, 2024

Project: 2020 Multi Use Trail Repair Project

Contractor: Gradetech Inc,

Contract For Construction of: 2020 Multi Use Trail Repair Project

Project or Specified Part Shall Include: All that work as set forth in the Bid Schedule(s) of the Bid Forms, as awarded by the City of Livermore pursuant to the Contract Documents for Public Works Project No. 2018-20.

Document located at: 1052 S. Livermore Ave., Livermore, CA 94550 Contract Date: July 24, 2023

The work performed under this contract was inspected by authorized representatives of the City, Contractor, and Engineer, and determined to be substantially complete on 12/21/2023. The project reached Final Completion on 2/12/24 which is within the number of working days required per Section 5.2 of the contract. The City elects to accept the Project and will record the Notice of Completion.

ENGINEERING DIVISION
Engineer

By _____
Mike Stamm, Const Insp Manager

The Contractor hereby accepts the above Notice of Completion

Gradetech Inc.
Contractor

By _____
Sam Rivinius, President

The City accepts the project or specified area of the project to have reached final completion and will assume full possession of the Project or specified area of the Project at 8:00 am, on March 12, 2024. The responsibility for heat, utilities, security, and insurance under the Contract Documents will be assumed by the City after that date. Nature of interest of owner: Fee.

I certify (declare) under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Owner:
City of Livermore
1052 S. Livermore Ave.
Livermore, CA 94550

FOR THE CITY OF LIVERMORE

By _____
Marianna Marysheva, City Manager Date

LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT **ITEM NO. 5.6**

DATE: March 11, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Joe Testa, Fire Chief

SUBJECT: Resolution declaring parcels within the City which contain weeds, refuse, rubbish, and/or dirt a public nuisance requiring abatement, directing staff to proceed with the annual Fire Hazard Abatement Program, and set a public hearing date of April 15, 2024, to receive protests and direct staff to proceed with field abatement work.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Staff recommends that the City Council adopt a resolution declaring parcels within the City which contain weeds, refuse, rubbish, and/or dirt a public nuisance requiring abatement, direct staff to proceed with the annual Fire Hazard Abatement Program, and set a public hearing date of April 15, 2024, to receive protests and direct staff to proceed with field abatement work.

SUMMARY

The Fire Department will be the lead agency for following the Government Code Section 39560 et seq. for fire hazard abatement. Staff will start notification to property owners upon adoption of the resolution. This will afford property owners the maximum amount of time to abate the hazards created by weed growth. Abatement not completed by property owners prior to May 31, 2024, will be targeted for enforcement by the city contractor.

DISCUSSION

The fire hazard abatement program is a critical fire prevention program. The properties listed in the attachment have the potential to pose a fire hazard by having an overgrowth of weeds, dead and dying combustible vegetation, which create a fire hazard and a public nuisance. The Fire Department will provide written notice by mail to property owners requesting abatement. Should the property owner not complete the abatement, the city contractor will perform all necessary weed abatement. Staff will provide a schedule to all property owners including abatement timelines, type(s) of work needed based on parcel type, size, and location. A brief overview of the process is as follows:

1. The Fire Department receives and reviews a list of vacant properties annually.
2. If the Resolution for this agenda item is approved, the Fire Department will provide written notice

to property owners declaring non-complying parcels a nuisance.

3. At a future City Council meeting, the Council will have the opportunity to hear any objections by property owners and direct staff to abate fire hazards caused by overgrown weeds and dead and/or dying vegetation from the parcels.
4. For properties where abatement has not been completed by the deadline, the Fire Department will send notice to property owners declaring noncompliance with weed abatement standards.
5. The Fire Department will direct the City contractor to conduct the work.
6. Fire Department staff will then audit all fieldwork and process paperwork for City abated parcels including billing, processing of payments and processing non-payer information for addition to property tax rolls.
7. If required, at a third City Council meeting, a hearing will be held to receive private parcel owners' protests of costs associated with fire hazard abatement and to direct the City Clerk to file special assessments on parcels with the Alameda County Tax Collector.

The Fire Department will be proactive in fire prevention and public safety regarding fire hazard abatement. This program affords the City a method to keep potential fire loss and injury to a minimum as a result of natural cover fires.

FISCAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE IMPACTS

The fire hazard abatement costs are fully recoverable. Property owners are invoiced for all work performed as well as an administrative charge. Last year the total cost of work was $7,524 which included the administrative costs incurred by the City in accordance with Section 39572 of the government code. The Finance Department files abatement costs with the Alameda County Tax Collector on any unpaid invoices for abatement work as a special assessment to the tax roll.

COMMUNITY PILLAR

1: A Safe Community that Thrives

GOAL

5: Ensure effective fire suppression, prevention, emergency medical and disaster services to meet the evolving needs of our communities and other changing conditions.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution
2. Exhibit A - List of Parcels & Property Owners

Prepared by: Shin Oh
Administrative Assistant

Approved by:



Marianna Marysheva
City Manager

Fiscal Review by:



Tina Olson
Administrative Services Director

IN THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LIVERMORE, CALIFORNIA

A RESOLUTION DECLARING THAT CONDITIONS OF GROWING WEEDS, ACCUMULATED REFUSE, RUBBISH OR DIRT THAT EXIST, AND THAT ARE SEASONAL AND RECURRENT, ON PRIVATE PROPERTY AND/OR ADJACENT STREETS, PARKWAYS AND/OR SIDEWALKS AS DESCRIBED HEREIN, ARE DECLARED TO BE A PUBLIC NUISANCE

The Livermore City Council has authority, pursuant to California Government Code sections 39561 and 39562.1, to declare that there exist conditions, or that seasonal and recurrent conditions exist, of growing weeds, accumulated refuse, rubbish or dirt, on private property and/or adjacent streets, parkways and/or sidewalks in the City of Livermore.

The Livermore City Council also has the authority to find that such conditions constitute a public nuisance and should be abated.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Livermore that:

1. There exist conditions, and seasonal and recurrent conditions exist, of growing weeds, accumulated refuse, rubbish or dirt, on private property and/or on the streets, parkways and/or sidewalks adjacent to each parcel of real property described in Exhibit A, attached hereto, and that such conditions are declared a public nuisance and shall be abated;

2. The Fire Chief is designated as the public official empowered to perform duties imposed by Government Code Section 39560, et seq.;

3. The City Clerk, or her designee, when mailing written notice of the proposed abatement to all property owners listed in Exhibit A, attached hereto, at least five days prior to the time for hearing objections by the Livermore City Council, shall also take to ensure the notice is also sent to the current owners of those properties; and

4. A public hearing shall be held on April 15, 2024, at 7:00 p.m., at which time property owners having objections to the proposed removal of weeds, rubbish, refuse and dirt, will be heard and given due consideration.

On motion of Council Member _____, seconded by Council Member _____, the foregoing resolution was passed and adopted on March 11, 2024, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSTAIN: COUNCIL MEMBERS:

ATTEST:

_____
Deborah L. Elam
Acting City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

/s/ Molly O'Toole
Molly O'Toole
Deputy City Attorney

Exhibit A – List of Parcels & Property Owners

Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
2024 List of Parcels

	Parcel Number	Situs Address	Owner(s)
1	097 -0148-075-00	1745 STERLING CT	Julin Long and Yuchi Tsao
2	098 -0256-027-00	JUNCTION AVE	MALLONI JAMES TR
3	098 -0275-016-04	3163 GARDELLA PLAZA	W P CO 843-1-23-3
4	098 -0281-009-00	NORTH K ST	DESOUSA GIZELA P & GISELLE M TRS
5	098 -0281-010-00	NORTH K ST	DESOUSA GIZELA P & GISELLE M TRS
6	098 -0350-054-00	MARYLIN AVE	KREMER KENNETH A TR
7	098A-0414-028-06	600 MAPLE ST/SCHOOL ST	LIVERMORE VALLEY JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
8	098A-0610-004-00	EAST AVE	BIG RED BUDDY LP & ERLICH STEVEN J & LINDA R TRS
9	099 -0015-003-14	2251 LAS POSITAS RD	LINDEN SUMMIT INVESTMENT CO Castle
10	099 -0015-006-02	1273 N LIVERMORE AVE	TRIVALLEY MONTESSORI SCHOOL
11	099 -0015-010-03	2784 LAS POSITAS RD	WALMART STORES INC
12	099 -0015-028-03	LAS POSITAS RD	RUBY BEAR LP
13	099 -0023-008-00	LASSEN RD	LD FUND III LIVERMORE LAND LLC
14	099 -0040-008-05	5281 SOUTHFRONT RD	300 VERNAL DR LLC
15	099 -0040-010-26	5179 PRESTON AVE	P G & E CO 135-1-78A-1
16	099 -0040-016-00	N MINES RD	W P CO 843-1-23-8
17	099 -0040-018-00	N MINES RD	S P CO 872-1-98H-POR 11
18	099 -0040-019-10	N MINES RD	W P CO 843-1-23C-POR 7
19	099 -0051-003-02	GARDELLA PLAZA	SHR VENTURES LLC
20	099 -0056-007-02	1ST ST	W P CO 843-1-23C-POR 7
21	099 -0075-002-14	2542 PORTOLA AVE	SCHERBARTH JASON & SHAWNA ETAL
22	099 -0075-002-15	HAREWOOD DR	SCHERBARTH JASON & SHAWNA ETAL
23	099 -0075-003-04	PORTOLA AVE	SCHERBARTH JASON A & SHAWNA L TRS & SCHERBART ETAL
24	099 -0075-003-06	PORTOLA AVE	SCHERBARTH JASON A & SHAWNA L TRS & SCHERBART ETAL
25	099 -0075-007-04	EDINBURGH DR	EDINBURGH FORTUNES LLC
26	099 -0100-005-00	1240 N LIVERMORE AVE	ART MONUMENT CO INC
27	099 -0100-018-30	1202 PORTOLA	KENT E G & BEVERLY C TRS
28	099 -0100-030-02	1700 PASEO LAGUNA SECO	AUTUMN SPRINGS RE INVESTORS LP
29	099 -0100-030-08	PASEO LAGUNA SECO	FALLON ENTERPRISES INC
30	099 -0100-031-00	PORTOLA AVE (PASEO LAGUNA SECO)	ALAMEDA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL
31	099 -0100-032-00	PORTOLA AVE	MCRAE JOHN S
32	099 -0100-037-01	2169 LAS POSITAS CT	BACA DENNIS E Tr
33	099 -0126-007-00	CALLE DEL SUENO	DAVIDON HOMES
34	099 -0400-001-03	1919 LOMITAS AVE	PATTON ROBERT A & LOUISE K TRS
35	099 -0680-002-00	ARROYO RD & HANSEN RD	SHEN JIEYONG TR
36	099 -0680-004-00	ARROYO RD & HANSEN RD	SHEN JIEYONG Tr
37	099 -0680-008-00	ROCKINGHAM CT	SCARLET BEAR
38	099 -0801-005-00	2301 CONCANNON BLVD	LAUNCH PAD VENTURES LLC
39	099 -0801-011-00	CONCANNON BLVD	MAKARAND S & NITU M SHINDE
40	099 -0802-001-00	CONCANNON BLVD	MAKARAND S & NITU M SHINDE
41	099 -1150-004-06	4743 EAST AVE	ASBURY METHODIST CHURCH
42	099 -1311-003-00	2463 SHEFFIELD DR	WILSON WILLIAM G & JOHN MIRIAM E TRS
43	099 -1316-011-00	137 RICKENBACKER	Rickenbacker Circle Associates Llc

44	099 -1316-033-00	212 RICKENBACKER CIR	ROBERT P & HEATHER STRONG
45	099 -1317-050-00	SPRING VALLEY CMN	SPRING VALLEY ASSOCIATION IIi
46	099 -1321-013-00	2863 CHABLIS WAY	SPAETH MARY L TR
47	099 -1325-012-00	4715 BENNETT DR	ARROYO/LIVERMORE BUSINESS PARK LP
48	099 -1325-022-02	4536 LAS POSITAS RD	TH ARROYO VISTA LLC
49	099 -1325-023-00	ARROYO VISTA	TH ARROYO VISTA LLC
50	099 -1325-027-02	LAS POSITAS RD	TH ARROYO VISTA LLC
51	099 -1325-029-02	LAS POSITAS RD	TH ARROYO VISTA LLC
52	099 -1325-030-04	LAS POSITAS RD	TH ARROYO VISTA LLC
53	099 -1325-085-00	BENNETT DR	ARROYO/LIVERMORE BUSINESS PARK LP
54	099 -1325-089-00	BENNETT DR	TH ARROYO VISTA LLC
55	099 -1326-037-00	LA RIBERA ST	PETERSON PROPERTIES LLC
56	099 -1328-154-00	SPRINGTOWN BLVD	SPRING VALLEY ASSOCIATION III
57	099 -1331-012-00	200 E AIRWAY BLVD	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT
58	099 -1332-065-00	966 WAVERLY CMN	VALHALLA HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION
59	099 -1336-097-05	LOCH LOMAND WAY	PORTOLA GLEN TOWNHOMES OWNERS
60	099 -1336-109-00	HIGHLAND ST	EDINBURGH FORTUNES LLC
61	099 -1349-023-00	CONTRACTORS PL	TA DAH LLC
62	099 -1362-004-00	HANSEN RD	MALAKOFF NATHAN
63	099 -1368-001-00	3401 HANSEN RD	CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE COMPANY
64	099 -1368-002-00	HANSEN RD	MALAKOFF NATHAN G & JENNIFER M TRS
65	099 -1370-003-00	1670 PORTOLA AVE	MANCINI KAROL & RANDY
66	099A-1500-048-00	2171 RESEARCH DR	DPR REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS LLC
67	099A-1500-074-01	2176 RESEARCH DR	LREH CALIFORNIA LLC
68	099A-2926-003-00	S VASCO RD	Jiang Licheng
69	099A-2939-002-00	2453 COWAN WAY	FRYDENDAL SUE TR
70	099B-5050-001-12	908 N VASCO RD	UNG CISSY S
71	099B-5050-006-05	5905 NORTHFRONT RD	WOOD FAMILY DEVELOPMENT LLC
72	099B-5100-005-00	1080 CENTRAL AVE	1080 CENTRAL LLC
73	099B-5304-003-02	1893 N VASCO RD	UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST CHURCH LIVERMORE
74	099B-5351-018-11	VASCO RD	ALAMEDA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL
75	099B-5401-009-00	LAUGHLIN RD	LAUGHLIN KATHRYN M TR
76	099B-5401-010-00	LAUGHLIN RD	GARCIA TIMOTEO R & ELIZABETH N
77	099B-5401-011-00	788 LAUGHLIN RD	LAUGHLIN KATHRYN M TR
78	099B-5401-012-00	6978 NORTHFRONT RD	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT
79	099B-5401-013-01	6884 NORTHFRONT RD	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT
80	099B-5401-013-03	NORTHFRONT RD	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT
81	099B-5401-016-01	NORTHFRONT RD	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT
82	099B-5401-017-00	6784 NORTHFRONT RD	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT
83	099B-5401-018-01	NORTHFRONT RD	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT
84	099B-5401-019-00	6690 NORTHFRONT RD	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT
85	099B-5425-003-00	HERMAN AVE	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT
86	099B-5425-004-00	801 HERMAN AVE	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT
87	099B-5425-005-00	NORTHFRONT RD	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT
88	099B-5425-006-00	6634 NORTHFRONT RD	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT
89	099B-5425-007-00	NORTHFRONT RD	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT
90	099B-5450-002-00	LAUGHLIN RD	EAST BAY REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT Land Aquis.
91	099B-5450-003-00	1467 LAUGHLIN RD	EAST BAY REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT Land Aquis.
92	099B-5700-002-07	151 GREENVILLE	JDB PROPERTIES LLC
93	099B-5700-003-01	N GREENVILLE RD	S P CO 872-1-99L-42
94	099B-5752-010-00	LONGFELLOW CT	D J SMITH FAMILY PARTNERSHIP

95	099B-5753-003-00	HAWTHORNE AVE	7770 HAWTHORNE LLC
96	099B-5753-007-00	7589 NATIONAL DR	EVANS DAN L & KATHLEEN M TRS & EVANS WAYNE
97	099B-5753-038-00	751-799 ENTERPRISE CT	EVANS DAN L & KATHLEEN M TRS
98	099B-5753-039-00	750-758 ENTERPRISE CT	Enterprise Court LLC
99	099B-5753-040-00	704-748 ENTERPRISE CT	ENTERPRISE COURT LLC
100	099B-5753-045-00	NATIONAL DR	EBI DEVELOPMENT GROUP LLC
101	099B-5753-063-00	7925 NATIONAL DR	TOPCON POSITIONING SYSTEMS INC
102	099B-5753-064-00	7979 NATIONAL DR	TOPCON POSITIONING SYSTEMS INC
103	099B-5753-065-00	7933 NATIONAL DR	TOPCON POSITiONING SYSTEMS INC
104	099B-5875-029-00	SOUTHFRONT RD	P G & E CO 135-1-43A-1
105	099B-5900-002-09	5945 SOUTHFRONT RD	SINGH JADWINDER & DHALIWAL ALKESH K TRS ETAL
106	099B-8103-013-03	LAS POSITAS RD	KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITALS
107	099B-8103-014-02	LAS POSITAS RD	KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITALS
108	099B-8103-024-00	LEISURE ST	GERGES HANY E & LIDIA
109	099B-8103-025-00	LEISURE ST	SANCHEZ CANDELARIO & VELVET S TRS ETAL
110	099B-8103-035-00	VAUGHN AVE	TAMAR REALTY LAS POSITAS LOGISTICS CENTER CA
111	099B-8104-007-00	COMMERCE WAY	WROAN DAVID S & JENNIFER B TRS
112	099B-8104-008-00	COMMERCE WAY	WROAN DAVID S & JENNIFER B TRS
113	099B-8104-009-00	COMMERCE WAY	WROAN DAVID S & JENNIFER B TRS
114	099B-8104-010-00	COMMERCE WAY	WROAN DAVID S & JENNIFER B TRS
115	099B-8104-011-00	COMMERCE WAY	WROAN DAVID S & JENNIFER B TRS
116	099B-8110-046-00	SOUTHFRONT RD	Livermore Medical LLC
117	099B-8110-062-00	LAWRENCE DR	FORMFACTOR INC
118	099B-8110-064-00	LAWRENCE DR	FORMFACTOR INC
119	099B-8110-078-00	200 N GREENVILLE RD	DIAMOND LODGING INC
120	099B-8110-079-00	N GREENVILLE RD	CABRE TECH SOLUTIONS INC
121	099B-8110-081-00	200 S FRONT RD	PPV PROPERTIES LLC ETAL
122	099B-8117-024-03	LAUGHLIN RD	HOM WING Y & LAI C TRS
123	099B-8120-053-00	DRY CREEK CT	BLUFFS IN LIVERMORE OWNERS ASSOCIATION
124	099B-8120-054-00	LAKE CT	BLUFFS IN LIVERMORE OWNERS ASSOCIATION
125	099B-8126-006-00	631 PINNACLE	GNOVEL JOHN P & SOOSUR SUSAN S
126	902 -0008-001-00	3658 LAS COLINAS RD	ADVENTUS
127	902 -0008-002-02	US HWY 50 E	FERRARI FAM LTD PTP & SCHMIDIG FRANK JR ETAL
128	903 -0010-002-04	COLLIER CANYON RD	CHABOT LAS POSITAS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
129	903 -0010-028-00	PORTOLA AVE	SHEA CENTER LIVERMORE LLC
130	903 -0010-029-00	PORTOLA AVE	SHEA CENTER LIVERMORE LLC
131	903 -0010-030-00	PORTOLA AVE	SHEA CENTER LIVERMORE LLC
132	903 -0010-046-00	PORTOLA AVE	ISABEL PORTOLA OWNER LLC
133	903 -0010-047-00	PORTOLA AVE	ISABEL PORTOLA OWNER LLC
134	903 -0010-048-00	PORTOLA AVE	ISABEL PORTOLA OWNER LLC
135	903 -0010-052-00	PORTOLA AVE	ISABEL PORTOLA OWNER LLC
136	903 -0010-053-00	PORTOLA AVE	ISABEL PORTOLA OWNER LLC
137	903 -0010-054-00	PORTOLA AVE	ISABEL PORTOLA OWNER LLC
138	904 -0004-064-00	NISSEN DR	LIVERMORE AIRWAY BUSINESS PARK
139	904 -0005-003-30	200 E AIRWAY BLVD	COUNTY ALAMEDA FLOOD CONTROL & WATER CONSERVATION
140	904 -0005-003-33	200 E AIRWAY BLVD	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT
141	904 -0005-004-07	US HWY 50 E	GANDOLFO CATHERINE ETAL
142	904 -0012-009-00	625 W JACK LONDON BLVD (DISCOVERY DR)	ARKAY LAND LLC
143	904 -0012-010-00	450 DISCOVERY DR	ARKAY PROPERTIES LLC

144	904 -0012-011-00	DISCOVERY DR	ARKAY PROPERTIES LLC
145	904 -0012-012-00	DISCOVERY DR	CH DISCOVERY DRIVE LLC
146	904 -0012-013-00	DISCOVERY DR	CH DISCOVERY DRIVE LLC
147	905 -0009-013-03	COLLIER CANYON	MONUMENT PROPERTIES LIVERMORE LLC
148	905 -0010-004-03	TRIAD DR (OLD GLORY DR)	SDLT INVESTMENTS VII LLC
149	905 -0010-006-00	TRIAD DR (OLD GLORY DR)	CIVIC NORTH CANYONS PARKWAY LLC
150	905 -0014-015-00	N CANYONS PKWY	LIVERMORE VALLEY JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
151	905 -0015-008-00	2768 COLLIER CANYON RD	CHU YUETMING & MIRIAM L TRS
152	905 -0015-018-00	CONSTITUTION DR	KMTJ INVESTMENTS LP
153	905 -0015-019-00	CONSTITUTION DR	KMTJ INVESTMENTS LP
154	905 -0015-026-00	2620 COLLIER CANYON RD	CORNERSTONE FELLOWSHIP OF LIVERMORE
155	905 -0015-027-00	2620 COLLIER CANYON RD	CORNERSTONE FELLOWSHIP OF LIVERMORE
156	905 -0015-028-00	2620 COLLIER CANYON RD	CORNERSTONE FELLOWSHIP OF LIVERMORE
157	905 -0015-029-00	2620 COLLIER CANYON RD	CORNERSTONE FELLOWSHIP OF LIVERMORE
158	099 -0725-212-00	2301 BESS AVE	ATWAL DEEPAKPAL & HARPARTAP
159	099 -1356-006-00	303 E VINEYARD AVE	SINGH SURINDER K TR
160	098 -0250-005-00	OAK ST	W P CO 843-1-22-8
161	099 -0015-063-00	2301 LAS POSITAS RD	VIAZON HOLDING LLC, LIVERMORE LAS POSITAS
162	099 -0015-064-00	LAS POSITAS RD	VIAZON HOLDING LLC, LIVERMORE LAS POSITAS
163	099 -0015-022-02	LAS POSITAS	MATTO ALLEN J & CAROL A TRS
164	099 -0015-022-03	LAS POSITAS	COOK DEVIN C & AUDRA M
165	099 -0015-023-04	1309 HILLIKER	ADAMS SHELLY TR
166	099 -0015-024-00	1301 HILLIKER	FUKUSHIMA HIROSHI & DIANNE TRS
167	099 -0015-026-06	1365 HILLIKER	FEDERICO JOHN & GINNY D
168	099 -0015-028-02	LAS POSITAS	RUBY BEAR LP
169	099 -0015-030-00	1300 HILLIKER	GREENE WILLIAM J & LIEN L
170	099 -0015-031-00	1250 HILLIKER	RUSSELL JERRY L JR & ARENDELL LEILANI W TRS
171	099 -0015-039-00	1300 HILLIKER	ZACHARIAH FAMILY HIGH BASIS L P
172	099 -0015-040-00	1302 HILLIKER	MUMFORD STEVEN & SUSAN
173	099 -0682-006-00	ARROYO	LEE SHIUH K & WEI SHUYIN J TRS
174	099 -1325-043-00	5002 PRESTON	BAY AREA LLC
175	902 -0008-011-06	US HWY 50 E	ANDERSON CALVIN B Tr
176	903 -0010-049-00	PORTOLA	ISABEL PORTOLA OWNER LLC
177	099 -0679-048-00	CHURCHILL DOWNS LN	SHEN JIEYONG TR
178	099B-8129-005-00	Northfront Rd	PENINSULA REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT LLC
179	099B-5450-010-03	LAUGHLIN RD	WESTERN TITLE GUARANTY CO CONTRA COSTA CO
180	099 -1326-042-00	305 S VASCO RD	D BRUZZONE LLC
181	099 -0400-007-28	LOMITAS AVE	ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OAKLAND
182	099B-5075-006-10	VASCO RD	COUNTY ALAMEDA FLOOD CONTROL & WATER CONSERVATION
183	098 -0264-024-02	JUNCTION AVE	WP CO 843-1-23-1
184	098 -0260-022-04	N I ST	W P CO 843-1-22-14
185	098 -0290-007-02	N N ST	W P CO 843-1-22-POR-6
186	098 -0290-008-02	N P ST	WP CO 843-1-22-POR-6
187	098 -0290-009-02	VINEYARD AVE	W P CO 843-1-22-POR-6
188	099B-5752-024-00	6877 Brisa St	BOARD OF TRUSTEE OF Lsj UNIVERSITY TR
189	099 -0040-075-00	5605 SOUTHFRONT RD	MCGRATH RENTCORP
190	099 -0040-076-00	5605 SOUTHFRONT RD LI	MCGRATH RENTCORP
191	099 -0040-078-00	5605 SOUTHFRONT RD	MCGRATH RENTCORP
192	099 -0040-079-00	5605 SOUTHFRONT RD	MCGRATH RENTCORP
193	099 -0256-001-00	E STANLEY	REES ANNIE

194	099 -0257-001-00	400 WALL ST	LIVERMORE VALLEY JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
195	099 -1356-005-00	355 E Vineyard Ave	ABBOUD FAYEZ E & RIMA F TRS
196	099 -1343-033-00	353 Kalthoff Cmn	La Phong & Sai Etal
197	099 -1343-024-00	51 Vallecitos Rd	MUSCO FELIX P & JOSEPHINE
198	099 -1343-035-02	342 Kalthoff Cmn	DANGTRAN JOSEPH V & PHUONGUYEN N TRS
199	099 -1343-019-00	763 Kalthoff Cmn	LIN ALAN Z & XING SUSAN S TRS
200	099 -1343-030-00	320 Kalthoff Cmn	Livermore Crest LLC
201	099 -1361-006-00	567 E Vineyard Ave	HLW LLC
202	099 -1356-007-00	221 E Vineyard Ave	XU YINGMIN & CHEN JIE
203	904 -0004-004-02	US HWY 50 W	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT
204	904 -0004-004-03	US HWY 50 W	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT
205	097 -0022-001-00	1783 2nd St	MITOMA PROPERTIES LLC
206	099A-2902-010-00	5054 ERICA WAY	BENNETT LEON R
207	099A-2902-013-00	372 ERICA CT	REPPAS JULIE V & STEVEN D
208	099A-2902-014-00	360 ERICA CT	HOWARD NICHOLAS L & JUNKO
209	098 -0227-003-00	Walnut St	Curtis Foote
210	099 -1311-035-07	2395 Lennox Ln	CORNERSTONE REALTY FINANCE & INVESTMENTS
211	099 -1366-004-00	Cellars Drive	LAGISS TERESA A & SAUER CHRYSANNE TRS
212	099 -1367-004-00	Lagiss Drive	LAGISS TERESA A & SAUER CHRYSANNE TRS
213	099 -1367-005-00	Lagiss Drive	LAGISS TERESA A & SAUER CHRYSANNE TRS
214	099 -0751-012-08	2111 Pleasant View Ln	BURY DOUGLAS W & SHARI G TRS
215	903 -0014-004-00	PORTOLA AVE	SHEA HOMES INC
216	903 -0014-005-00	PORTOLA AVE	SHEA HOMES INC
217	903 -0014-006-00	PORTOLA AVE	SHEA HOMES INC
218	903 -0014-007-00	PORTOLA AVE	SHEA HOMES INC
219	903 -0014-008-00	PORTOLA AVE	SHEA HOMES INC
220	098 -0356-139-00	10 N Murrieta Blvd	Lexington Associates
221	098 -0213-003-05	Elm St	JOHAL AMRIK & GHAG MAKHAN
222	098 -0213-003-03	732 N K ST (ELM ST)	AMRIK S JOHAL
223	097 -0143-056-00	1202 Concannon Blvd.	RJ GRAYSON LLC
224	904 -0004-072-00	ARMSTRONG ST	LIVERMORE AIRWAY BUSINESS PARK
225	904 -0004-073-00	ARMSTRONG ST	LIVERMORE AIRWAY BUSINESS PARK
226	903 -0010-056-00	PORTOLA AVE	SHEA CENTER LIVERMORE LLC
227	903 -0010-057-00	PORTOLA AVE	SHEA CENTER LIVERMORE LLC
228	903 -0010-058-00	PORTOLA AVE	SHEA CENTER LIVERMORE LLC
229	903 -0010-061-00	PORTOLA AVE	SHEA CENTER LIVERMORE LLC
230	904 -0012-018-03	875 Atlantis Ct	LIVERMORE AMADOR VALLEY TRANSIT AUTHORITY
231	099 -1343-011-00	e vALLECITOS rD	LIVERMORE AREA RECREATION & PARKS DISTRICT
232	099B-5300-010-00	Vasco Rd	ALBRIGHT SHARON L & ELK KAREN J TRS & ELK KAR
233	099A-2936-007-00	2600 S Vasco Rd	SCOTT RICHARD H TR
234	098 -0346-021-00	909 N L St	DERONG INVESTMENT 1 LLC
235	098 -0346-022-00	909 N L St	DERONG INVESTMENT 1 LLC
236	099 -1365-008-00	Holmes St	ROBERT D & DEBORAH D BOSSI
237	098 -0298-005-00	659 Andrews St	SABIN DON
238	099 -1343-012-00	E VALLECITOS RD	KKB BRO LLC
239	099 -0185-003-00	E STANLEY BLVD	W P CO
240	099 -0175-019-02	E STANLEY BLVD	W P CO
241	099 -0175-019-01	E STANLEY BLVD	W P CO
242	099 -0175-014-02	E STANLEY BLVD	W P CO
243	098 -0251-009-00	OAK ST	W P CO
244	099 -0051-020-05	1ST ST	W P CO

245	099 -0051-020-06	1ST ST	W P CO
246	099 -0040-022-00	N MINES RD	W P CO
247	099 -0040-017-04	N MINES RD	W P CO 843-1-23A-15
248	099 -0040-017-01	N MINES RD	W P CO
249	099A-1400-013-01	EAST AVE	W P CO
250	099A-1475-008-08	EAST AVE	W P CO
251	099A-1475-008-02	GREENVILLE RD	W P CO
252	903 -0010-037-04	Portola Ave	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT
253	903 -0010-036-03	Portola Ave	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT
254	099 -1343-034-04	301 Kalthoff Cmn	VIPANI MANISH & DAKSHA M TRS
255	099B-8129-009-00	Northfront Rd	PENINSULA REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT LLC

LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT **ITEM NO. 5.7**

DATE: March 11, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Paul Spence, Assistant City Manager

SUBJECT: Resolution of continued local emergency in response to impacts from a series of severe storm events last year.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Staff recommends the City Council adopt a resolution of continued local emergency in response to impacts from a series of severe storm events last year.

SUMMARY

On January 10, 2023, the City Council adopted a resolution ratifying the Proclamation of the Director of Emergency Services Concerning the Existence of a Local Emergency (Resolution No. 2023-001) in response to impacts from a series of severe storm events.

On February 27, April 24, June 12, July 24, September 11, October 23, and December 11, 2023, and January 22, 2024 the City Council adopted resolutions of continued local emergency. California Government Code section 8630 directs the City Council to review the need for continuing the local emergency at least once every 60 days.

DISCUSSION

On January 4, 2023, the Executive Department of the State of California issued Executive Order N-2-23 proclaiming a State of Emergency for the Atmospheric River that started on December 27, 2022. On January 10, 2023, the City Council ratified a proclamation by the Emergency Services Director of the existence of a local emergency due to conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property that arose within the City of Livermore caused by a series of severe rainstorms and high wind commencing in December 2022 and continuing through January 2023.

Proclamation 23-01 was ratified, as required, by the City Council within seven days (Resolution No. 2023-001). Once ratified, California Government Code section 8630 directs the City Council to review the need for continuing the local emergency at least once every 60 days. On February 27, 2023, the City Council adopted a resolution of continued local emergency (Resolution No. 2023-06).

On March 1, 2023, the Executive Department of the State of California issued a proclamation of State of Emergency due to a severe winter storm event beginning in February 2023 bringing damaging winds and historic precipitation that caused federal and state highways and road closures, and continued to threaten critical infrastructures, power outages, etc.

On March 24, 2023, the Alameda County Director of Emergency Services proclaimed a state of emergency due to conditions of continuing peril that have been presented by winter storms that resumed on February 23, 2023, continuing through March 2023, causing extensive damage and local expenses throughout the County.

On February 27, April 24, June 12, July 24, and September 11, and October 23, and December 11, 2023, and January 22, 2024 the City Council adopted resolutions of continued local emergency (Resolution Nos. 2023-026, and 2023-072, and 2023-111, and 2023-150, and 2023-159, and 2023-187, and 2023-223, and 2024-012 respectively).

Staff recommends that the City Council continue the emergency proclamation to reflect the fact that emergency repairs have not been fully implemented and on-going work is required to recover from the damage. Continuing the emergency proclamation allows staff to seek reimbursement of the eligible costs of this work from federal and state agencies through the public assistance program.

Work includes removing sediment and debris from creeks and trails, repairing creek banks that have been washed away, repairing damaged trails, and pedestrian bridge abutments. Staff estimates about 30 damaged sites totaling approximately $9,000,000.

FISCAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE IMPACTS

The continuance of a Local Emergency allows the City to access federal, state and county resources, including potential financial reimbursements.

COMMUNITY PILLAR

1: A Safe Community That Thrives

GOAL

1: Oversee the City's emergency preparedness, management, and response efforts

ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution

Prepared by: Herbert Cole
Management Analyst

Approved by:



Marianna Marysheva
City Manager

Fiscal Review by:



Tina Olson
Administrative Services Director

IN THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LIVERMORE, CALIFORNIA

A RESOLUTION OF CONTINUED LOCAL EMERGENCY

(Severe Storm Events – December 2022 through March 2023)

On January 10, 2023, the City Council adopted a resolution, *Ratifying the Proclamation of the Director of Emergency Services Concerning the Existence of a Local Emergency* (Resolution No. 2023-001). The emergency services proclamation concerns conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property which have arisen within the City of Livermore caused by a series of severe rainstorms and high winds commencing in December 2022, and continuing through January 2023. On February 27, 2023, the City Council adopted a resolution of continued local emergency (Resolution No. 2023-026).

On March 1, 2023, California Governor, Gavin Newsom, proclaimed a state of emergency due to the severe winter storms that struck in late February as the result of an atmospheric river system forecast to continue through mid-March. The Governor issued his proclamation in response to a series of atmospheric river systems that impacted the State since late December 2022, that forced closures and damaged highways and roads, and caused other impacts that local agencies did not have time to mitigate, and that the continuing storms were expected to exacerbate those conditions. The Governor adopted a subsequent proclamation on March 28, 2023, to apply his March 1st proclamation to Alameda County. The Governor's proclamation directed the California Office of Emergency Services to provide assistance to local governments for the protection of public health and the environment, allowed for the mobilization of the California National Guard, allowed for state-owned properties to be made available for staging debris, and modified the hours-of-service limits in the California Vehicle Code and California Code of Regulations for fuel transportation and relief efforts.

Given the declaration of emergency by the State of California and Alameda County, as well as the existing damage and impacts from the prior storms, and in anticipation of additional storms and wind, the need for continued debris removal, emergency response protective measures, and permanent repairs, continue to present conditions that are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of the City of Livermore.

On March 24, 2023, the Alameda County Director of Emergency Services proclaimed a state of emergency due to conditions of continuing peril that have been presented by winter storms that resumed on February 23, 2023, continuing through March 2023, causing extensive damage and local expenses throughout the Alameda County Operational Area.

Although efforts have been made to remedy the emergency conditions, City staff report that the emergency conditions identified by the proclamation still exist. City staff recommends continuing the declaration of emergency since it is required to be active in

order to remain eligible to apply for and receive funding for costs to respond to and repair damages caused by the storm events.

Once a proclamation of local emergency is adopted, California Government Code section 8630 directs the City Council to review the need for continuing the local emergency at least once every 60 days.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Livermore that it has reviewed the January 4, 2023 proclamation of local emergency that the City Council ratified on January 10, 2023 (Resolution No. 2023-001) and continued on February 27, 2023 (Resolution No. 2023-026) and on April 24, 2023 (Resolution No. 2023-072), and on June 12, 2023 (Resolution No. 2023-111), and on July 24, 2023 (Resolution No. 2023-150), and on September 11, 2023 (Resolution No. 2023-159), and on October 23, 2023 (Resolution 2023-187), and on December 11, 2023 (Resolution No. 2023-223), and on January 22, 2024 (Resolution 2024-012) as well as the subsequent proclamations of emergency in March 2023 by both the State of California and the County of Alameda due to the continuing systems of storms affecting the State and local areas, and hereby finds that conditions warrant continued maintenance of that proclamation of local emergency.

On motion of Council Member _____, seconded by Council Member _____, the foregoing resolution was passed and adopted on March 11, 2024, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSTAIN: COUNCIL MEMBERS:

ATTEST:

_____
Deborah L. Elam
Acting City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

/s/ Jason R. Alcala
Jason R. Alcala
City Attorney

LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT **ITEM NO. 5.8**

DATE: March 11, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Paul Spence, Assistant City Manager

SUBJECT: Resolution authorizing the adoption of the January 2024 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Staff recommends the City Council adopt a resolution:

1. Adopting Volume 1 and Livermore's portion of Volume 2 of the January 2024 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan;
2. Directing staff to integrate the Plan's hazard mitigation Action Plan projects into existing City plans and programs, to the extent feasible;
3. Directing staff to incorporate the Plan into the updated General Plan Safety Element, in conformance with CA AB 2140; and
4. Affirming Livermore's commitment to the Planning Partnership, as described in the Plan, and help to promote and support the mitigation successes of all Planning Partners.

SUMMARY

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has established a four phase Emergency Management Cycle that identifies how public organizations can prepare for and respond to natural hazards. Mitigation is one of the four phases and focuses on preemptive strategies to reduce disaster impacts. Federal standards encourage local jurisdictions to plan for disasters by adopting Local Hazard Mitigation Plans and tie federal emergency management grants to such Plans. Livermore and other Tri-Valley Cities and the Dublin San Ramon Services District formed a coalition (Planning Partners) to update the Tri-Valley's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (Plan).

The 2018 Plan remains largely intact, with major changes to the hazard risk ranking and mitigation Action Plan. The new Plan proposes more concrete projects to mitigate future disasters and ensures Livermore remains eligible for FEMA grants. Livermore and the Planning Partners conducted robust public outreach in conformance with federal standards and received state and federal conditional approval of the Plan, pending local adoption. If the City Council adopts the Plan, FEMA will issue a

formal Plan approval. Projects within the Plan would require future capital expenditures but would be eligible for federal reimbursement. Adoption of the Plan is not a Project under CEQA and adoption of the Plan satisfies Strategic Plan goals related to the City's emergency preparedness efforts.

DISCUSSION

BACKGROUND

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has established a four phase Emergency Management Cycle that identifies how public organizations can prepare for and respond to natural hazards. Generally, this cycle consists of four parts: 1) Mitigation; 2) Preparedness; 3) Response; and 4) Recovery. At the local level, this cycle is often managed by emergency managers and other public safety personnel, and often consists of plans and training, like the Emergency Response Plan and Emergency Operations Center mock activations. In all cases, the focus remains on life safety, infrastructure, and the environment.

The Mitigation phase of the Emergency Management Cycle focuses on a long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses, and to break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction and repetitive damage, thereby improving community resilience. Specifically, this process entails identifying potential natural hazards of concern, like earthquake or flood, and implementing risk-reduction investments before a disaster occurs to preemptively reduce the impact on the community. Most often for public agencies, such investments take the form of capital projects like seismic retrofits or storm drain upsizing. For this reason, Mitigation is often the first step in the Emergency Management Cycle and crucial for any local emergency management program.

In order to facilitate local hazard mitigation planning, the US Congress passed the 1988 Stafford Act and the 2000 Disaster Mitigation Act (United States Code Title 42, Chapter 68) to require local jurisdictions to adopt Local Hazard Mitigation Plans as a pre-requisite for receiving certain pre- or post-disaster FEMA funding. In response to these acts, to update the existing outdated Hazard Mitigation Plan, and to form a more integrated plan for the Tri Valley area, the Cities of Livermore, Pleasanton, and Dublin, and the Dublin San Ramon Services District (Planning Partners) adopted the 2018 Tri Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. FEMA requires Local Hazard Mitigation Plans to be updated every five years to maintain grant eligibility. This project serves as the required, regular five-year update.

ANALYSIS

Plan Updates

The core components of the 2018 Plan remain intact, including: jurisdictional profile, trend analysis, capability assessment, integration review, risk assessment, status of previous plan actions, proposed action plan, and critical facilities and hazards maps. The proposed plan also remains multijurisdictional, with all Planning Partners still participating. The primary updates occur with revised hazard risk rankings and a new five-year Action Plan. The full plan is included in Exhibits A and B to the Resolution, while the excerpted Action Plan can be found in Attachment 1.

Given the earth's constantly changing geologic and hydrologic systems, which are particularly impacted by Climate Change, FEMA requires a reassessment of all hazard rankings every five years. In order to determine which natural hazards may most significantly impact Livermore, the Planning Partners'

emergency management consultant Tetra Tech (Consultant) used the FEMA Hazus tool, taking into account historical hazard events, geology, topography, hydrology, etc. to identify which hazards are: 1) the most likely to occur; and 2) which hazards would cause the most significant damage. Then each hazard is ranked from high to low risk. Certain hazards with limited impacts on Livermore were excluded (e.g. Avalanche, Tsunami, etc.). The updated plan contains the same hazards of concern, but the rankings have changed based on new analysis. Specifically, wildfire has moved down in risk from Medium to Low, and Flood has moved up in ranking, but remains low risk. This is likely due to the 2017, 2022, and 2023 severe winter storms and a lack of recent localized and direct wildfire impacts on Livermore. The updated risk ranking is shown below.

Rank	Hazard	Risk Category
1	Earthquake	High
2	Severe Weather	Medium
3	Flood	Low
4	Landslide	Low
5	Drought	Low
6	Wildfire	Low
7	Dam Failure	Low

Further, the updated plan contains a significantly revised Action Plan. The previous Plan identified 34 mitigation measures, many of which were related to general ongoing activities and coordination or were determined to be infeasible. The updated plan instead includes 19 discrete measures, most of which are specific projects that can be directly integrated into Livermore's Capital Improvement Program or other work plans.

The new measures were developed by a multidisciplinary technical advisory group of Livermore staff from numerous city Departments, including Public Works, Fire, Community Development, and the City Manager's Office. The measures represent priority projects from each respective department. Attachment 1 contains the full list of items, but examples include: City Asset Seismic Evaluation, Maintenance Service Center and Airport Flood Protection, Advance Flood Warning System, Arroyo Desilting, GIS Hazard Mapping, and a Development Code Update. Each of the new Action Plan projects would reduce Livermore's risk profile for hazards of concern, and are ultimately preemptive risk-reduction investments that will reduce disaster losses and improve Livermore's resilience.

Grant Eligibility

In addition to identifying preemptive measures the City can take to lessen the impact of disasters, a Hazard Mitigation Plan provides local jurisdictions with access to FEMA grant funds. FEMA offers a range of unique emergency management grants, but adopting the Plan will maintain Livermore's eligibility for the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM) and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). These programs allow cities to be reimbursed for pre- and post-disaster mitigation costs. Often, post-disaster mitigation efforts help the City more quickly recover from disaster. The City currently uses FEMA grant programs to reimburse capital expenditures and has programmed approximately $8.2 million of FEMA grants into the 2023-2028 CIP. As of this report's publication, the City has no active FEMA grant applications, however, staff expects future FEMA grant applications within the Plan's lifecycle.

Public Outreach

In conformance with FEMA requirements, staff and the Consultant conducted substantial public outreach during the Plan's update process. A Steering Committee was formed to prepare the Plan and oversee public outreach. The Steering Committee met five times and included representatives from the Planning Partners as well as other interested parties, like the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Alameda County Fire, and local Community Emergency Response Teams. Outreach activities included staff attending Downtown Farmers Market and Quest Science Center events, preparing social media posts, creating an interactive online story map tool, and publishing regular updates on the City website and through the Weekly Update.

Staff also focused on vulnerable populations in Livermore by sending the draft plan to service providers like Abode and Tri Valley Haven and posting the plan in the Multi-Service Center. Staff fulfilled the federal noticing requirement by opening a two-week public comment period and previously provided a draft Plan to the City Council. Throughout the outreach process, staff and the Consultant received no substantial comments on Livermore's portion of the Plan, with some residents verbally expressing gratitude the City is forward thinking and preparing for disasters.

Federal and State Approval and Next Steps

In order to be eligible for federal grants, FEMA requires state and federal review of all Local Hazard Mitigation Plans. Each Plan must meet all federal criteria around hazard ranking methodology, public outreach, Action Plan proposals, etc. The Planning Partners submitted the Plan to the CA Office of Emergency Management (Cal OES) and FEMA for their review and received state and federal conditional approvals at the end of 2023 (Attachments 2 and 3), contingent on local adoption. If the Plan is adopted by all local Planning Partners, staff and the consultant will forward each Resolution of adoption to FEMA, the Plan will be fully approved, and the Planning Partners will be eligible for FEMA grants. Any changes requested by the Livermore City Council would require recirculation and review by Cal OES and FEMA.

Following adoption of the Plan, CA Assembly Bill 2140 requires the General Plan Safety Element to be amended to incorporate the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan by reference. Given that the City is currently undertaking a comprehensive General Plan amendment, if the Plan is adopted, staff will work with the General Plan update team to incorporate the Plan and its findings into the Safety Element. Further, staff will coordinate internally to ensure the Plan's Action Plan projects are incorporated into the City's Capital Improvement Program and other City plans and programs, as feasible. In this way, the Plan will result in tangible projects to mitigate future disasters, and all local plans and programs will be internally consistent and promote local resiliency in the face of an ever-changing climate.

As required by FEMA, the Planning Partners will continue to monitor Plan progress, will conduct a regular check in two years from local adoption, and conduct the next comprehensive update in five years, or 2029.

FISCAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE IMPACTS

The Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan includes Action Plan mitigation projects that will require staff resources to integrate into existing City programs and to complete. A majority of the Action Plan mitigation projects will require integration into the Capital Improvement Program, as feasible, and would

require capital funds to complete. As of this report's publication, the costs of each mitigation project are unknown. However, the projects have been identified as priorities from each respective City Department, and project costs would be evaluated as separate projects if they are integrated into future CIP budgets.

Although Action Plan mitigation projects would require future capital expenditures, the Plan ensures that Livermore is eligible for FEMA funds and other grant monies to help offset costs associated with the Action Plan projects and future disaster relief.

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

Adoption of a local Hazard Mitigation Plan does not constitute a project for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) per section 21065 of the California Environmental Quality Act and CEQA Guidelines. Therefore, no environmental review under CEQA is required.

COMMUNITY PILLAR

Pillar 1: A Safe Community that Thrives.

GOAL

Goal 1: Oversee the City's emergency preparedness, management, and response efforts.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Hazard Mitigation Action Plan
2. Cal OES Approval/ Transmittal Letter
3. FEMA Approval Letter
4. Resolution
5. Exhibit A - Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan - Volume I
6. Exhibit B - Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan - Volume II

Prepared by: Jake Potter
Senior Planner

Approved by:

Marianna Marysheva
City Manager

Fiscal Review by:

Tina Olson
Administrative Services Director

2.9 HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 2-14 lists the actions that make up the hazard mitigation action plan for this jurisdiction. Table 2-15 identifies the priority for each action. Table 2-16 summarizes the mitigation actions by hazard of concern and mitigation type.

Table 2-14. Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action LIV-1—Seismic Hazard Public Outreach: Create a comprehensive outreach program to inform the public of seismic hazards and provide resources to improve community resilience during earthquakes. Outreach to include the following components: 1) Contact owners of residential properties constructed prior to 1980, inform that home may not be tied to the foundation, and provide resources to increase safety; 2) Contact residents to inform about safety hazards of unanchored furniture during earthquake; 3) Contact owners of soft story buildings, provide resources to increase safety. *Hazards Mitigated:* Earthquake						
Existing	4, 7, 9, 10	Community Development	Public Information Officer	Low	General Fund	Short-term
Action LIV-2—City Asset Seismic Evaluation: Evaluate the city's critical facilities (such as city hall, fire/police, airport, etc.), utilities (such as storm, sewer, water, etc.), bridges/overcrossings, and above-ground storage tanks (such as water and fuel tanks) for system vulnerabilities and resilience in an earthquake. Identify strategies to increase resilience, redundancies, and to bring facilities to current seismic standards. Identify project partners, stakeholders and potential grants for the evaluation and strategies. *Hazards Mitigated:* Earthquake						
Existing	1, 4, 6, 8, 10	Engineering	Asset Management	High	FEMA Grants (HMGP, BRIC), General Fund	Long-term
Action LIV-3—Maintenance Service Center Flood Protection: Study the Maintenance Service Center and its proximity to the Arroyo Mocho Channel to determine its resilience during flooding events. Identify and undertake feasible projects to mitigate flooding damages and identify funding strategies. *Hazards Mitigated:* Flood, Severe Weather						
Existing	1, 4, 6, 10, 12	Engineering	Maintenance	Medium	FEMA FMA, General Fund	Long-term

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action LIV-4—Airport Flood Protection: Evaluate recommendations in the Schaaf & Wheeler 2016 Airport Flood Protection Analysis and Alternatives Summary Report and update the study. Identify and undertake feasible projects to mitigate flooding damages and identify funding strategies.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Existing	4, 6, 10	Engineering	Airport	Medium	FEMA FMA, General Fund	Long-term
Action LIV-5—Debris Basin Study: Conduct a study with Zone 7 and other agencies to identify feasible locations for implementation of upstream watershed debris basin or other drainage system redundancies (e.g., overflow pipes) to reduce flood impacts. Redundancy locations could include Collier Canyon Creek, Arroyo Las Positas, and other major water courses. Identify project partners, stakeholders and potential grants for the study.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Existing	1, 7, 8, 10, 12	Engineering		Medium	FEMA FMA, General Fund	Long-term
Action LIV-6—Advance Flood Warning System: Create a citywide advance flood warning system that informs city staff and the public of future impacts from flood, severe weather, or dam failure. System may include digital and/or physical infrastructure.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Existing	1, 3, 7, 9	Engineering	Emergency Management	Medium	FEMA Grants (HMGP, FMA), General Fund	Short-term
Action LIV-7—Active Water Level Management: Identify City-owned storm drain manholes, stream culverts, and other stormwater infrastructure as appropriate locations for active water level management. At each location, install "smart cover" style sensors, level gauges, remote level sensors, or other monitoring equipment to help determine flow levels, schedule maintenance activities, and respond to floods in progress.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Both	1, 8, 10	Water Resources	Engineering	Medium	General Fund	Short-term
Action LIV-8—Arroyo Desilting: Conduct desilting operations along the Arroyo Las Positas east and west of Airway Boulevard to ensure proper hydraulic flow and to prevent future flooding impacts.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Existing	10, 12	Water Resources	Engineering	Low	General Fund	Short-term
Action LIV-9—Ag Land Runoff Study: Evaluate impacts of surface drainage from vineyard and agricultural areas to residential tracts, including areas such as Tuscany Circle and Charlotte Way/ Stockton Loop. Identify and undertake feasible projects to mitigate flooding damages and identify funding strategies.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood						
Existing	1, 6, 10, 12	Water Resources	Engineering	Low	FEMA FMA, General Fund	Short-term
Action LIV-10—Creek Embankment Study: In partnership with other agencies, conduct citywide creek embankment studies to determine seismic and flood vulnerabilities and identify mitigation measures such as slope stabilization. Identify project partners, stakeholders and potential grants for the study.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather, Earthquake						
Existing	1, 6, 7, 10, 12	Engineering		High	FEMA FMA, General Fund	Long-term
Action LIV-11—Development Code Update: Update the Livermore Development Code and/or Zoning Map to: 1) require that new development consider and reduce impacts of natural hazards; 2) provide incentives for seismic upgrades; and 3) streamline reconstruction after declared disasters. Updates could include overlay districts, new entitlement process, etc.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather, Flood, Landslide, Drought, Wildfire, Dam Failure						
New	2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11	Planning		Low	Staff Time	Short-term

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action LIV-12—GIS Hazard Mapping: Incorporate all hazard maps into the City's Geographic Information System, including Wildland-Urban Interface areas. Ensure maps are dynamic and searchable, and that staff and public have access [carried over from previous plan]. *Hazards Mitigated:* Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Wildfire, Dam Failure						
Both	1, 3, 7, 9	Planning	Information Technology	Low	General Fund, Staff Time	Short-term
Action LIV-13—Overhead Utility Landscaping: Amend existing landscape and other related ordinances to encourage appropriate planting near overhead power, cable, and phone lines [carried over from previous plan]. *Hazards Mitigated:* Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	2, 8, 10, 12	Planning		Low	Staff Time	Short-term
Action LIV-14—Annual Weed Abatement Program: Continue Annual Weed Abatement program [carried over from previous plan]. *Hazards Mitigated:* Wildfire, Flood, Severe Weather						
Both	10, 12	Maintenance		Low	General Fund, Staff Time	Ongoing
Action LIV-15—Capital Improvement Plan Review: Incorporate grant eligible capital improvement projects into the Hazard Mitigation Plan biannually to coincide with Capital Improvement Plan/ budget review [carried over from previous plan]. *Hazards Mitigated:* Earthquake, Severe Weather, Flood, Landslide, Drought, Wildfire, Dam Failure						
Both	8, 10	Planning	Engineering	Low	Staff Time	Ongoing
Action LIV-16—Continue to maintain good standing and compliance under the NFIP through implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, meet the NFIP requirements: • Enforce the flood damage prevention ordinance. • Participate in floodplain identification and mapping updates. • Provide public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts. [carried over from previous plan]. *Hazards Mitigated:* Flood						
Both	1, 4, 6, 9	Community Development		Low	General Fund, Staff Time	Ongoing
Action LIV-17—Where appropriate, support retrofitting or relocation of structures in high hazard areas, prioritizing structures that have experienced repetitive losses. [carried over from previous plan]. *Hazards Mitigated:* Earthquake, Severe Weather, Flood, Landslide, Wildfire, Dam Failure						
Both	1, 2, 4, 6, 8	Engineering		High	FEMA Grants (HMGP, BRIC, FMA)	Ongoing
Action LIV-18—Substantial Damage Response/Management Plan • Explore feasibility of developing the plan • Develop plan if deemed feasible *Hazards Mitigated:* Severe Weather, Flood						
Both	1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10	Planning		Low	General Fund, Staff Time, California Adaptation Grant Program	Ongoing
Action LIV-19—Explore the feasibility of identifying socially vulnerable populations at the census block level. If deemed feasible, develop the dataset for future planning efforts. *Hazards Mitigated:* Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 9, 10, 12	Planning		Low	General Fund, Staff Time	Ongoing

a. Short-term = Completion within 5 years; Long-term = Completion within 10 years; Ongoing= Continuing new or existing program with no completion date

Acronyms used here are defined at the beginning of this volume.

GAVIN NEWSOM
GOVERNOR

NANCY WARD
DIRECTOR

Cal OES
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

October 31, 2023

Alison Kearns
Risk Analysis Branch Chief
Mitigation Division
Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IX
1111 Broadway Street, Suite 1200
Oakland, California 94607

Subject: Tri-Valley Multi-Jurisdiction Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Dear Ms. Kearns:

The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) is forwarding the Multi-Jurisdiction Local Hazard Mitigation Plan for Tri-Valley for formal review. The documents were transmitted to FEMA electronically.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 845-8531 or Tina Phan, Emergency Services Coordinator, Local Mitigation Planning Division, at (916) 539-1625.

Sincerely,

VICTORIA LAMAR-HAAS, Chief
Local Mitigation Planning Unit

Enclosures

cc: Susan Frost, City of Livermore Planning Division

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
FEMA Region 9
1111 Broadway, Suite 1200
Oakland, CA 94607-4052

FEMA

December 15, 2023

Jake Potter
Associate Planner
City of Livermore
1052 South Livermore Avenue
Livermore, CA 94550

Dear Jake Potter:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has completed its review of the *Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan 2023* and has determined that this plan is eligible for final approval pending its adoption by all participating jurisdictions. Please see the enclosed list of approvable pending adoption jurisdictions.

Formal adoption documentation must be submitted to FEMA Region 9 by at least one participating jurisdiction within one calendar year of the date of this letter, or the entire plan must be updated and resubmitted for review. FEMA will approve the plan upon receipt of the documentation of formal adoption.

Once the plan is approved, each participating jurisdiction must adopt the plan within five calendar years of the date of the approval. The adoption of the plan by each jurisdiction ensures that jurisdiction's continued eligibility for funding under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) programs. All requests for funding, however, will be evaluated individually according to the specific eligibility, and other requirements of the particular program under which applications are submitted.

If you have any questions regarding the planning or review processes, please contact the FEMA Region 9 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team at fema-r9-mitigation-planning@fema.dhs.gov.

Sincerely,

XING LIU
Digitally signed by XING LIU
Date: 2023.12.14 17:31:36 -08'00'

for: Alison Kearns
Planning and Implementation Branch Chief
Mitigation Division
FEMA Region 9

Enclosures (2)
Tri-Valley Plan Review Tool, dated December 15, 2023
Status of Participating Jurisdictions, dated December 15, 2023

cc:
Ron Miller, Acting State Hazard Mitigation Officer, California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Robyn Fennig, Planning Division Chief, California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Victoria LaMar-Haas, Hazard Mitigation Planning Chief, California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

Status of Participating Jurisdictions as of December 15, 2023

Jurisdictions – Adopted and Approved

#	Jurisdiction	Date of Adoption
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

Jurisdictions – Approvable Pending Adoption

#	Jurisdiction
1	City of Dublin
2	City of Livermore
3	City of Pleasanton
4	Dublin San Ramon Services District

IN THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LIVERMORE, CALIFORNIA

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE JANUARY 2024 TRI-VALLEY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Natural hazards often cause loss of life, human suffering, loss of income, property loss and damage, degrade the environment, disrupt the normal functioning of governments and communities, and adversely affect individuals and families with great severity.

Proactive investment in risk-reducing actions and mitigation of known hazards before a disaster occurs can reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life, property, and the environment, reduce disaster losses, break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction and repetitive damage, and improve community resilience.

The federal Stafford Act and Disaster Mitigation Act (United States Code Title 42, Chapter 68) encourage local hazard mitigation efforts and establish requirements for pre- and post-disaster hazard mitigation programs.

California Assembly Bill 2140 requires a local jurisdiction's General Plan Safety Element to be amended to incorporate a newly adopted Local Hazard Mitigation Plan by reference.

A local jurisdiction's Capital Improvement Program is the appropriate location to budget for risk-reducing investments to mitigate natural hazards.

Livermore and the entire Tri-Valley area are located in a region with known exposure to natural hazards.

The City of Livermore and other Tri-Valley cities and special districts have like planning objectives, geographic proximity, and shared economic and cultural interests.

The City of Livermore and other Tri-Valley cities and special districts formed a coalition to pool resources, update the Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, create unified and integrated mitigation measures across the Tri-Valley region, and conduct coordinated public outreach.

The CA Office of Emergency Services and the Federal Emergency Management Agency have reviewed and conditionally approved the Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and determined it conforms to all applicable federal and state standards.

Adoption of the Local Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan is not a Project under section 21065 of the California Environmental Quality Act and CEQA Guidelines.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Livermore that it hereby adopts in its entirety Volume I and the relevant portions of Volume II, including the Introduction, City of Livermore Annex, and Appendices, of the Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan ("Plan").

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Livermore that it hereby directs staff to integrate the Plan's hazard mitigation Action Plan projects into existing City plans and programs, to the extent feasible.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Livermore that it hereby directs staff to incorporate the Plan into the updated General Plan Safety Element, in conformance with CA AB 2140.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Livermore that it hereby affirms the City of Livermore's commitment to the Planning Partnership, as described in the Plan, and helps to promote and support the mitigation successes of all Planning Partners.

Full copies of the adopted Plan can be found in the Livermore Community Development Department and City Manager's Office, 1052 South Livermore Avenue, Livermore, CA.

On motion of Council Member _____, seconded by Council Member _____, the foregoing resolution was passed and adopted on March 11, 2024, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSTAIN: COUNCIL MEMBERS:

ATTEST:

_____
Deborah L. Elam
Acting City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

/s/ Katherine Mirassou
Katherine Mirassou
Deputy City Attorney

Exhibit A – Tri Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, Volume I
Exhibit B – Tri Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, Volume II

EXHIBIT A



LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

THE CITY OF
PLEASANTON

DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA

Dublin San Ramon
Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water



TRI-VALLEY
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Volume 1
Planning Area-Wide Elements



January 2024

TETRA TECH

Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Volume 1—Planning-Area-Wide Elements

January 2024

PREPARED FOR

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CONTENTS

Executive Summary xix

PART 1— PLANNING PROCESS AND COMMUNITY PROFILE

1. Introduction to Hazard Mitigation Planning 1-1
   - 1.1 Why Prepare This Plan? 1-1
   - 1.2 Who Will Benefit From This Plan? 1-2
   - 1.3 Contents of This Plan 1-2
2. Plan Update—What Has Changed 2-1
   - 2.1 Previous Plans 2-1
   - 2.2 Why Update? 2-2
   - 2.3 The Updated Plan—What Is Different? 2-3
3. Plan Update Approach 3-1
   - 3.1 Formation of the Planning Team 3-1
   - 3.2 Defining Stakeholders 3-1
   - 3.3 The Steering Committee 3-1
   - 3.4 Establishment of the Planning Partnership 3-2
   - 3.5 Defining the Planning Area 3-3
   - 3.6 Coordination with Stakeholders and Agencies 3-3
   - 3.7 Review of Existing Programs 3-6
   - 3.8 Public Involvement 3-7
   - 3.9 Plan Development Chronology/Milestones 3-13
4. Community Profile 4-1
   - 4.1 Geographic Overview 4-1
   - 4.2 Historical Overview 4-1
   - 4.3 Physical Setting 4-3
   - 4.4 Development Profile 4-5
   - 4.5 Demographics 4-12
   - 4.6 Economy 4-16
5. Hazards of Concern 5-1
   - 5.1 Major Past Hazard Events 5-1
   - 5.2 Hazards Identified for Assessment in This Plan 5-2
6. Relevant Laws, Ordinances and Programs 6-1
   - 6.1 Relevant Federal and State Agencies, Programs and Regulations 6-1
   - 6.2 Local Plans, Reports and Codes 6-5
   - 6.3 Local Capability Assessment 6-6
   - 6.4 Opportunities for Integration and Expansion 6-8

PART 2— RISK ASSESSMENT

7. Risk Assessment Methodology 7-1
   - 7.1 Risk Assessment Tools 7-1
   - 7.2 Risk Assessment Approach 7-3
   - 7.3 Sources of Data Used in Modeling 7-4
   - 7.4 Limitations 7-6

8. Dam Failure 8-1
8.1 General Background 8-1
8.2 Hazard Profile 8-3
8.3 Exposure 8-7
8.4 Vulnerability 8-10
8.5 Future Trends in Development 8-12
8.6 Scenario 8-14
8.7 Issues 8-14
9. Drought 9-1
9.1 General Background 9-1
9.2 Hazard Profile 9-5
9.3 Exposure 9-15
9.4 Vulnerability 9-15
9.5 Future Trends in Development 9-17
9.6 Scenario 9-17
9.7 Issues 9-17
10. Earthquake 10-1
10.1 General Background 10-1
10.2 Hazard Profile 10-6
10.3 Exposure 10-14
10.4 Vulnerability 10-17
10.5 Future Trends in Development 10-31
10.6 Scenario 10-31
10.7 Issues 10-31
11. Flood 11-1
11.1 General Background 11-1
11.2 Hazard Profile 11-5
11.3 Exposure 11-15
11.4 Vulnerability 11-20
11.5 Future Trends in Development 11-26
11.6 Scenario 11-26
11.7 Issues 11-26
12. Landslide 12-1
12.1 General Background 12-1
12.2 Hazard Profile 12-3
12.3 Exposure 12-7
12.4 Vulnerability 12-12
12.5 Future Trends in Development 12-14
12.6 Scenario 12-14
12.7 Issues 12-14
13. Severe Weather 13-1
13.1 General Background 13-1
13.2 Hazard Profile 13-5
13.3 Exposure and Vulnerability 13-9
13.4 Future Trends in Development 13-12
13.5 Scenario 13-12

13.6 Issues 13-12
14. Wildfire 14-1
14.1 General Background 14-1
14.2 Hazard Profile 14-2
14.3 Exposure 14-6
14.4 Vulnerability 14-10
14.5 Future Trends in Development 14-13
14.6 Scenario 14-14
14.7 Issues 14-14
15. Climate Change 15-1
15.1 General Background 15-1
15.2 Vulnerability Assessment 15-9
15.3 Issues 15-14
16. Public Health Emergency 16-1
16.1 General Background 16-1
16.2 Hazard Profile 16-3
16.3 Exposure and Vulnerability 16-5
16.4 Future Trends in Development 16-5
16.5 Scenario 16-5
16.6 Issues 16-5
17. Human-Caused Hazards 17-1
17.1 General Background 17-1
17.2 Hazard Profile 17-12
17.3 Secondary Hazards 17-20
17.4 Exposure 17-21
17.5 Vulnerability 17-23
17.6 Future Trends in Development 17-24
17.7 Scenario 17-24
17.8 Issues 17-25
18. Risk Ranking 18-1
18.1 Probability of Occurrence 18-1
18.2 Impact 18-2
18.3 Risk Rating and Ranking 18-4

PART 3— MITIGATION STRATEGY

19. Goals and Objectives 19-1
19.1 Mission Statement 19-1
19.2 Goals 19-1
19.3 Objectives 19-2
20. Mitigation Best Practices and Adaptive Capacity 20-1
20.1 Mitigation Best Practices 20-1
20.2 Adaptive Capacity 20-9
21. Plan Adoption and Maintenance 21-1
21.1 Plan Adoption 21-1
21.2 Plan Maintenance Strategy 21-1
References R-1

Appendices

Appendix A. Hazard Mitigation Survey Results
Appendix B. Summary of Federal and State Agencies, Programs and Regulations
Appendix C. Risk Assessment Mapping Methodology
Appendix D. Plan Adoption Resolutions from Planning Partners
Appendix E. Progress Report Template
Appendix F. Steering Committee Meeting Materials

Tables

Table 2-1. Plan Changes Crosswalk 2-3

Table 3-1. Steering Committee Members 3-2
Table 3-2. Municipal and Special District Planning Partners 3-3
Table 3-3. Plan Development Chronology/Milestones 3-14

Table 4-1. Planning Area Building Counts by Occupancy Class 4-6
Table 4-2. Planning Area Replacement Value 4-7
Table 4-3. Annual Population Data 4-12

Table 5-1. Presidential Disaster Declarations 5-1
Table 5-2. Tri-Valley Hazard Comparison with California State Hazards 5-2

Table 6-1. Summary of Relevant Federal Agencies, Programs and Regulations 6-1
Table 6-2. Summary of Relevant State Agencies, Programs and Regulations 6-3
Table 6-3. Integration of Hazard Mitigation Plan With Other Plans and Programs 6-8

Table 7-1. Risk Assessment Data Sources 7-5

Table 8-1. State of California Downstream Hazard Potential Classification 8-2
Table 8-2. Del Valle Dam Characteristics 8-4
Table 8-3. Patterson Dam Characteristics 8-5

Table 9-1. State Drought Management Program 9-5
Table 9-2. Projected Normal Year Water Supply and Demand Comparison 9-7
Table 9-3. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels 9-8

Table 10-1. Mercalli Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration Comparison 10-3
Table 10-2. NEHRP Soil Classification System 10-6
Table 10-3. Recent Earthquakes Magnitude 4.0 or Larger Near Planning Area 10-6
Table 10-4. Earthquake Probabilities for the San Francisco Bay Area, 2014-2043 10-10
Table 10-5. Earthquakes Modeled for Risk Assessment 10-17
Table 10-6. Age of Structures in Planning Area 10-27

Table 11-1. Jurisdictions and Date Joined NFIP 11-5
Table 11-2. Flood Insurance Statistics 11-6
Table 11-3. CRS Community Status in the Planning Area 11-6
Table 11-4. FEMA Disaster Declarations for Flood Events in Alameda County 11-8
Table 11-5. Flood Events in the Tri-Valley Planning Area 11-8
Table 11-6. Probability of Future Occurrences of Flood Events 11-12
Table 11-7. Summary of Peak Discharges within the Planning Area 11-13

Table 12-1. FEMA Landslide Disaster Declarations in Alameda County 12-3
Table 12-2. Landslide Events in the Tri-Valley Planning Area 12-4

Table 13-1. Beaufort Wind Chart 13-4
Table 13-2. Severe Weather Events in the Tri-Valley Planning Area 13-6

Table 14-1. Recent Fires Affecting Planning Area (Burning More Than 10 Acres) 14-3
Table 14-2. Record of Fire in Alameda County 14-5

Table 15-1. Summary of Likely Primary and Secondary Climate Change Impacts on the Planning Area 15-5
Table 15-2. Average Temperature Projections in Tri-Valley Planning Area 15-6

Table 16-1. Naturally Spread Diseases Seen in California 16-2

Table 17-1. Common Mechanisms for Cyber-attacks 17-6
Table 17-2. Hazard Materials Spills in Tri-Valley Planning Area Reported to Cal OES (2012-2016) 17-15
Table 17-3. Total Fatal and Injury Collision Data for Tri-Valley Planning Area 17-16
Table 17-4. Injuries and Fatalities from Hazardous Materials Spills in Tri-Valley Planning Area 17-20
Table 17-5. Criticality Factors 17-22
Table 17-6. Vulnerability Criteria 17-22

Table 20-1. Alternatives to Mitigate the Dam Failure Hazard 20-2
Table 20-2. Alternatives to Mitigate the Drought Hazard 20-3
Table 20-3. Alternatives to Mitigate the Earthquake Hazard 20-4
Table 20-4. Alternatives to Mitigate the Flood Hazard 20-5
Table 20-5. Alternatives to Mitigate the Landslide Hazard 20-6
Table 20-6. Alternatives to Mitigate the Severe Weather Hazard 20-7
Table 20-7. Alternatives to Mitigate the Wildfire Hazard 20-8

Table 21-1. Plan Maintenance Matrix 21-2

Figures

Figure 3-1. Hazard Mitigation Plan Web Site Homepage 3-9
Figure 3-2. Hazard Mitigation Survey 3-10
Figure 3-3. Tri-Valley StoryMap 3-11
Figure 3-4. Social Media Public Outreach 3-12

Figure 4-1. Planning Area 4-2
Figure 4-2. Watersheds and Water Bodies in the Planning Area 4-4
Figure 4-3. Normal Precipitation and Temperatures in Planning Area, 2000-2023 4-5

Figure 4-4. Critical Facilities (1 of 2) 4-9
Figure 4-5. Critical Facilities (2 of 2) 4-10
Figure 4-6. Planning Area Critical Facilities by Jurisdiction and Category 4-11
Figure 4-7. Residential Building Permit Trends, 2005 to 2021 4-11
Figure 4-8. Alameda County vs. Planning Area Population Growth 4-13
Figure 4-9. Planning Area Age Distribution 4-15
Figure 4-10. Planning Area Race Distribution 4-15
Figure 4-11. Industry in the Planning Area by Population Employed 4-17
Figure 4-12. Occupations in the Planning Area 4-18
Figure 4-13. California State and Planning Area Unemployment Rate 4-18

Figure 8-1. Combined Dam Failure Inundation 8-6
Figure 8-2. Population Exposed to Dam Failure and Total Population, by Jurisdiction 8-7
Figure 8-3. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in Dam Failure Inundation Area 8-8
Figure 8-4. Total Value in Dam Failure Inundation Area as % of Total Replacement Value, by Jurisdiction 8-8
Figure 8-5. Number of Structures within the Dam Failure Inundation Zone, by Occupancy Class 8-9
Figure 8-6. Critical Facilities within the Dam Failure Inundation Area, by Jurisdiction 8-10
Figure 8-7. Estimated Persons Displaced or Requiring Short-Term Shelter Due to Dam Failure 8-11
Figure 8-8. Loss Estimates for Dam Failure 8-13
Figure 8-9. Number of Buildings Impacted by Dam Failure 8-13
Figure 8-10. Estimated Structural Debris Generated by Dam Failure 8-13
Figure 8-11. Estimated Damage to Critical Facilities from Dam Failure 8-14

Figure 9-1. Standard National Drought and Precipitation Indices 9-3
Figure 9-2. Zone 7 Water Agency Supply and Use, Fiscal Year 2019-2020 9-6
Figure 9-3. Records of Statewide Drought in California Since 2000 9-10
Figure 9-4. Palmer Drought Severity Index, January 2023 9-13
Figure 9-5. U.S. Drought Monitor Map of Planning Area Drought Conditions, June 2023 9-13
Figure 9-6. Percent of Alameda and Contra Cosa Counties Affected by Each USDM Rating, 2000 – 2023 9-14

Figure 10-1. Peak Acceleration (%g) with 2% Probability of Exceedance in 50 Years 10-5
Figure 10-2. Recent Earthquakes Magnitude 5.0 or Larger Near Planning Area 10-7
Figure 10-3. Significant Known Faults in the Bay Area 10-9
Figure 10-4. NEHRP Soils Soil Classification 10-11
Figure 10-5. Liquefaction Susceptibility 10-12
Figure 10-6. PGA (as %g) with 10-Percent Probability of Exceedance in 50 Years 10-13
Figure 10-7. Population Living on NEHRP D Soils and Total Population, by Jurisdiction 10-14
Figure 10-8. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings on NEHRP D Soils 10-15
Figure 10-9. Total Value on NEHRP D Soils as Percent of Total Replacement Value, by Jurisdiction 10-15
Figure 10-10. Number of Structures on NEHRP D Soils, by Occupancy Class 10-16
Figure 10-11. Critical Facilities on NEHRP D Soils, by Category and Jurisdiction 10-17
Figure 10-12. Calaveras (No) M6.86 Earthquake Scenario 10-18
Figure 10-13. Greenville (No) M6.86 Earthquake Scenario 10-19
Figure 10-14. HayWired M7.05 Earthquake Scenario 10-20
Figure 10-15. Las Positas M6.5 Earthquake Scenario 10-21
Figure 10-16. N. Mount Diablo Thrust South M6.5 Earthquake Scenario 10-22
Figure 10-17. Estimated Number of Displaced Households Due to Earthquake 10-24
Figure 10-18. Estimated Number of Persons Requiring Short-Term Shelter Due to Earthquake 10-24

Figure 10-19. Loss Estimates for Earthquake, Total Planning Area 10-25
Figure 10-20. Loss Estimates for Earthquake, City of Dublin 10-25
Figure 10-21. Loss Estimates for Earthquake, City of Livermore 10-25
Figure 10-22. Loss Estimates for Earthquake, City of Pleasanton 10-26
Figure 10-23. Estimated Earthquake-Caused Debris 10-26
Figure 10-24. Critical Facility Damage Potential, Calaveras Fault Scenario 10-27
Figure 10-25. Critical Facility Damage Potential, Greenville Fault Scenario 10-28
Figure 10-26. Critical Facility Damage Potential, HayWired Fault Scenario 10-28
Figure 10-27. Critical Facility Damage Potential, Las Positas Fault Scenario 10-28
Figure 10-28. Critical Facility Damage Potential, Mt. Diablo Fault Scenario 10-29
Figure 10-29. Critical Facility Functionality, Calaveras Fault Scenario 10-29
Figure 10-30. Critical Facility Functionality, Greenville Fault Scenario 10-29
Figure 10-31. Critical Facility Functionality, HayWired Fault Scenario 10-30
Figure 10-32. Critical Facility Functionality, Las Positas Fault Scenario 10-30
Figure 10-33. Critical Facility Functionality, Mt. Diablo Fault Scenario 10-30

Figure 11-1. FEMA Flood Hazard Areas 11-11
Figure 11-2. Area in the Flood Zone, by Jurisdiction and Flood Event 11-12
Figure 11-3. Population Exposed to Flood and Total Population, by Jurisdiction 11-15
Figure 11-4. Total Planning Area Population Exposed to Flood 11-15
Figure 11-5. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the 1% Annual Chance Flood Zone 11-16
Figure 11-6. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Zone 11-16
Figure 11-7. Total Value in Flood Areas as Percent of Total Replacement Value, by Jurisdiction 11-17
Figure 11-8. Structures in the 1% Annual Chance Flood Zone, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class 11-17
Figure 11-9. Structures in the 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Zone, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class 11-18
Figure 11-10. Critical Facilities in the 1-Percent Annual Chance Flood Zone, by Category and Jurisdiction .. 11-19
Figure 11-11. Critical Facilities in the 0.2-Percent Annual Chance Flood Zone, by Category and Jurisdiction 11-20
Figure 11-12. Estimated Number of Displaced Persons Due to Flood 11-21
Figure 11-13. Estimated Number of Persons Requiring Short-Term Shelter Due to Flood 11-21
Figure 11-14. Estimated Number of Buildings Impacted by Flood 11-22
Figure 11-15. Loss Estimates for Flood, Total Planning Area 11-23
Figure 11-16. Loss Estimates for Flood, City of Dublin 11-23
Figure 11-17. Loss Estimates for Flood, City of Livermore 11-23
Figure 11-18. Loss Estimates for Flood, City of Pleasanton 11-24
Figure 11-19. Estimated Flood-Caused Debris 11-24
Figure 11-20. Estimated Damage to Critical Facilities from 1% Annual Chance Flood 11-25
Figure 11-21. Estimated Damage to Critical Facilities from 0.2% Annual Chance Flood 11-25

Figure 12-1. Susceptibility to Deep-Seated Landslides 12-5
Figure 12-2. Population Exposed to Landslide Hazard and Total Population, by Jurisdiction 12-7
Figure 12-3. Total Planning Area Population Exposed to Landslide Hazard 12-7
Figure 12-4. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the Moderate Landslide Susceptibility Zone 12-8
Figure 12-5. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the High Landslide Susceptibility Zone 12-8
Figure 12-6. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the Very High Landslide Susceptibility Zone 12-9
Figure 12-7. Total Value in Landslide Susceptibility Zones as % of Total Replacement Value, by City 12-9
Figure 12-8. Structures in the Moderate Landslide Susceptibility Zone, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class 12-10
Figure 12-9. Structures in the High Landslide Susceptibility Zone, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class 12-10

Figure 12-10. Structures in Very High Landslide Susceptibility Zone, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class . 12-11
Figure 12-11. Critical Facilities in the High or Very High Landslide Susceptibility Zone 12-12
Figure 12-12. Loss Estimates for Landslide 12-13

Figure 13-1. National Weather Service Heat Index 13-3
Figure 13-2. Space Weather Phenomena 13-5
Figure 13-3. Annual Number of Heat Advisories in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties Since 2006 13-8
Figure 13-4. Wind Zones in the United States 13-9
Figure 13-5. Loss Estimates for Severe Weather 13-11

Figure 14-1. Wildfire Hazard Severity Zones 14-4
Figure 14-2. Population Exposed to Wildfire Hazard and Total Population, by Jurisdiction 14-6
Figure 14-3. Total Planning Area Population Exposed to Wildfire Hazard 14-6
Figure 14-4. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the Moderate FHSZ 14-7
Figure 14-5. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the High FHSZ 14-7
Figure 14-6. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the Very High FHSZ 14-8
Figure 14-7. Total Value in FHSZs as Percent of Total Replacement Value, by Jurisdiction 14-8
Figure 14-8. Structures in the Moderate FHSZ, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class 14-9
Figure 14-9. Structures in the High FHSZ, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class 14-9
Figure 14-10. Structures in the Very High FHSZ, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class 14-10
Figure 14-11. Critical Facilities in the High or Very High FHSZ 14-11
Figure 14-12. Loss Estimates for Wildfire 14-12

Figure 15-1. Global Carbon Dioxide Concentrations Over Time 15-1
Figure 15-2. Observed and Projected Average Temperatures in Tri-Valley Planning Area 15-6
Figure 15-3. Projected Number of Extreme Heat Days by Year 15-7
Figure 15-4. Projected Changes in Fire Risk, Relative to 2010 Levels 15-8

Figure 17-1. Example Pop-Up Message Indicating Ransomware Infection 17-7
Figure 17-2. Gas Transmission and Hazardous Liquid Pipelines Near the Planning Area 17-18

Figure 18-1. Probability Factors for Hazards of Concern 18-2
Figure 18-2. Impact Factors for Hazards of Concern 18-3
Figure 18-3. Weighted Impact Factors for Hazards of Concern 18-3
Figure 18-4. Total Risk Rating for Hazards of Concern 18-4
Figure 18-5. Hazard Risk Ranking 18-4

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DEFINITIONS/ACRONYMS

ABAG—Association of Bay Area Governments

Acre-Foot—An acre-foot is the amount of water it takes to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot. This measure is used to describe the quantity of storage in a water reservoir. An acre-foot is a unit of volume. One acre foot equals 7,758 barrels; 325,829 gallons; or 43,560 cubic feet. An average household of four will use approximately 1 acre-foot of water per year.

Asset—An asset is any man-made or natural feature that has value, including people; buildings; infrastructure, such as bridges, roads, sewers, and water systems; lifelines, such as electricity and communication resources; and environmental, cultural, or recreational features such as parks, wetlands, and landmarks.

Bank Erosion—Bank erosion refers to the erosion, sloughing or undercutting of a river, stream or drain. It is natural for streams to meander through erosion processes. Generally, bank erosion is a problem where development has limited meandering, where streams have been channelized, or where stream bank structures (bridges, culverts, etc.) are in places where they can cause damage to downstream areas. Stabilizing these areas can help protect watercourses from sedimentation, prevent damage to adjacent lands, control unwanted meander, and improve fish and wildlife habitat.

Base Flood—The flood having a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, also known as the "100-year" or "1% chance" flood. The base flood is a statistical concept used to ensure that all properties subject to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) are protected to the same degree against flooding.

Basin—A basin is the area within which all surface water—whether from rainfall, snowmelt, springs, or other sources—flows to a single water body or watercourse. The boundary of a river basin is defined by natural topography, such as hills, mountains, and ridges. Basins are also referred to as "watersheds" and "drainage basins."

Benefit/Cost Analysis—A benefit/cost analysis is a systematic, quantitative method of comparing projected benefits to projected costs of a project or policy. It is used as a measure of cost effectiveness.

Benefit—A benefit is a net project outcome and is usually defined in monetary terms. Benefits may include direct and indirect effects. For the purposes of benefit-cost analysis of proposed mitigation measures, benefits are limited to specific, measurable, risk reduction factors, including reduction in expected property losses (buildings, contents, and functions) and protection of human life.

Building—A building is defined as a structure that is walled and roofed, principally aboveground, and permanently fixed to a site. The term includes manufactured homes on permanent foundations on which the wheels and axles carry no weight.

Capability Assessment—A capability assessment provides a description and analysis of a community's current capacity to address threats associated with hazards. The assessment includes two components: an inventory of an agency's mission, programs, and policies, and an analysis of its capacity to carry them out. A capability assessment is an integral part of the planning process in which a community's actions to reduce losses are identified, reviewed, and analyzed, and the framework for implementation is identified.

CCR—California Code of Regulations

CDBG-DR—Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery

CEQA—California Environmental Quality Act

CFR—Code of Federal Regulations

Community Lifeline—The services, capabilities, and physical assets that are used day-to-day to support a community's ongoing needs. When stabilized and working properly, community lifelines enable all other aspects of society to function

Community Rating System (CRS)—The CRS is a voluntary program under the NFIP that rewards participating communities (provides incentives) for exceeding the minimum requirements of the NFIP and completing activities that reduce flood hazard risk by providing flood insurance premium discounts.

Critical Facility—Facilities and infrastructure that are critical to the health and welfare of the population. For this plan, critical facilities are all physical assets identified as community lifelines

CRS—Community Rating System

Dam Failure—Dam failure refers to a partial or complete breach in a dam (or levee) that impacts its integrity. Dam failures occur for a number of reasons, such as flash flooding, inadequate spillway size, mechanical failure of valves or other equipment, freezing and thawing cycles, earthquakes, and intentional destruction.

Dam—Any artificial barrier or controlling mechanism that can or does impound 10 acre-feet or more of water.

Debris Flow—Dense mixtures of water-saturated debris that move down-valley; looking and behaving much like flowing concrete. They form when loose masses of unconsolidated material are saturated, become unstable, and move down slope. The source of water varies but includes rainfall, melting snow or ice, and glacial outburst floods.

DFIRM—Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps

Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA); The DMA is Public Law 106-390 and is the latest federal legislation enacted to encourage and promote proactive, pre-disaster planning as a condition of receiving financial assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Act. The DMA emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur. Under the DMA, a pre-disaster hazard mitigation program and new requirements for the national post-disaster hazard mitigation grant program were established.

DMA—Disaster Mitigation Act

Drainage Basin—A basin is the area within which all surface water- whether from rainfall, snowmelt, springs or other sources- flows to a single water body or watercourse. The boundary of a river basin is defined by natural topography, such as hills, mountains and ridges. Drainage basins are also referred to as **watersheds** or **basins**.

Drought—Drought is a period of time without substantial rainfall or snowfall from one year to the next. Drought can also be defined as the cumulative impacts of several dry years or a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, which in turn results in water shortages for some activity, group, or environmental function. A hydrological drought is caused by deficiencies in surface and subsurface water supplies. A socioeconomic drought impacts the health, well-being, and quality of life or starts to have an adverse impact on a region. Drought is a normal, recurrent feature of climate and occurs almost everywhere.

DWR—Department of Water Resources

Earthquake—An earthquake is defined as a sudden slip on a fault, volcanic or magmatic activity, and sudden stress changes in the earth that result in ground shaking and radiated seismic energy. Earthquakes can last from a few seconds to over 5 minutes and have been known to occur as a series of tremors over a period of several days. The actual movement of the ground in an earthquake is seldom the direct cause of injury or death. Casualties may result from falling objects and debris as shocks shake, damage, or demolish buildings and other structures.

EPA—U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ESA—Endangered Species Act

Exposure—Exposure is defined as the number and dollar value of assets considered to be at risk during the occurrence of a specific hazard.

Extent—The range of anticipated intensities of a hazard, usually expressed using a scientific scale.

FEMA—Federal Emergency Management Agency

FERC—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Fire Behavior—Fire behavior refers to the physical characteristics of a fire and is a function of the interaction between the fuel characteristics (such as type of vegetation and structures that could burn), topography, and weather. Variables that affect fire behavior include the rate of spread, intensity, fuel consumption, and fire type (such as underbrush versus crown fire).

Fire Frequency—Fire frequency is the broad measure of the rate of fire occurrence in a particular area. An estimate of the areas most likely to burn is based on past fire history or fire rotation in the area, fuel conditions, weather, ignition sources (such as human or lightning), fire suppression response, and other factors.

FIRM—Flood Insurance Rate Map

FIS—Flood Insurance Study

Flash Flood—A flash flood occurs with little or no warning when water levels rise at an extremely fast rate

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)—FIRMs are the official maps on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has delineated the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).

Flood Insurance Study—A report published by the Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration for a community in conjunction with the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map. The study contains such background data as the base flood discharges and water surface elevations that were used to prepare the FIRM. In most cases, a community FIRM with detailed mapping will have a corresponding flood insurance study.

Floodplain—Any land area susceptible to being inundated by flood waters from any source. A flood insurance rate map identifies most, but not necessarily all, of a community's floodplain as the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).

Floodway—Floodways are areas within a floodplain that are reserved for the purpose of conveying flood discharge without increasing the base flood elevation more than 1 foot. Generally speaking, no development is allowed in floodways, as any structures located there would block the flow of floodwaters.

FRA—Federal Responsibility Area

Freeboard—Freeboard is the margin of safety added to the base flood elevation.

Frequency—For the purposes of this plan, frequency refers to how often a hazard of specific magnitude, duration, and/or extent is expected to occur on average. Statistically, a hazard with a 100-year frequency is expected to occur about once every 100 years on average and has a 1 percent chance of occurring any given year. Frequency reliability varies depending on the type of hazard considered.

Geographic Information System (GIS)—GIS is a computer software application that relates data regarding physical and other features on the earth to a database for mapping and analysis.

GIS—Geographic Information System

Goal—A goal is a general guideline that explains what is to be achieved. Goals are usually broad-based, long-term,

policy-type statements and represent global visions. Goals help define the benefits that a plan is trying to achieve. The success of a hazard mitigation plan is measured by the degree to which its goals have been met (that is, by the actual benefits in terms of actual hazard mitigation).

Hazard—A hazard is a source of potential danger or adverse condition that could harm people and/or cause property damage.

Hazards U.S. Multi-Hazard Loss Estimation Program (Hazus)—Hazus is a GIS-based program used to support the development of risk assessments as required under the DMA. The Hazus software program assesses risk in a quantitative manner to estimate damage and losses associated with natural hazards. Hazus is FEMA's nationally applicable, standardized methodology and software program and contains modules for estimating potential losses from earthquakes, floods, and wind hazards. Hazus has also been used to assess vulnerability (exposure) for other hazards.

Hazus—Hazards, United States

Hydraulics—Hydraulics is the branch of science or engineering that addresses fluids (especially water) in motion in rivers or canals, works and machinery for conducting or raising water, the use of water as a prime mover, and other fluid-related areas.

Hydrology—Hydrology is the analysis of waters of the earth. For example, a flood discharge estimate is developed by conducting a hydrologic study.

Intensity—For the purposes of this plan, intensity refers to the measure of the effects of a hazard.

Inventory—The assets identified in a study region comprise an inventory. Inventories include assets that could be lost when a disaster occurs and community resources are at risk. Assets include people, buildings, transportation, and other valued community resources.

Landslide—Landslides can be described as the sliding movement of masses of loosened rock and soil down a hillside or slope. Fundamentally, slope failures occur when the strength of the soils forming the slope exceeds the pressure, such as weight or saturation, acting upon them.

Lightning—Lightning is an electrical discharge resulting from the buildup of positive and negative charges within a thunderstorm. When the buildup becomes strong enough, lightning appears as a "bolt," usually within or between clouds and the ground. A bolt of lightning instantaneously reaches temperatures approaching 50,000ºF. The rapid heating and cooling of air near lightning causes thunder. Lightning is a major threat during thunderstorms.

Liquefaction—Liquefaction is the complete failure of soils, occurring when soils lose shear strength and flow horizontally. It is most likely to occur in fine grain sands and silts, which behave like viscous fluids when liquefaction occurs. This situation is extremely hazardous to development on the soils that liquefy, and generally results in extreme property damage and threats to life and safety.

Local Government—Any county, municipality, city, town, township, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and any rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.

LRA—Local Responsibility Area

Magnitude—Magnitude is the measure of the strength of an earthquake and is typically measured by the Richter scale. As an estimate of energy, each whole number step in the magnitude scale corresponds to the release of about 31 times more energy than the amount associated with the preceding whole number value.

Mass movement—A collective term for landslides, debris flows, sinkholes and lahars.

Mean Return Period—This term refers to the average period of time in years between occurrences of a particular hazard (equal to the inverse of the annual frequency of occurrence).

Mitigation Action—Mitigation actions are specific actions to achieve goals and objectives that minimize the effects from a disaster and reduce the loss of life and property.

Mitigation—A preventive action that can be taken in advance of an event that will reduce or eliminate the risk to life or property.

NEHRP—National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program

NFIP—National Flood Insurance Program

NIMS—National Incident Management System

NOAA—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NWS—National Weather Service

Objective—For the purposes of this plan, an objective is defined as a short-term aim that, when combined with other objectives, forms a strategy or course of action to meet a goal. Unlike goals, objectives are specific and measurable.

OES—Office of Emergency Services

Peak Ground Acceleration—Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) is a measure of the highest amplitude of ground shaking that accompanies an earthquake, based on a percentage of the force of gravity.

PGA—Peak Ground Acceleration

PHMSA—Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

Preparedness—Preparedness refers to actions that strengthen the capability of government, citizens, and communities to respond to disasters.

Presidential Disaster Declaration—These declarations are typically made for events that cause more damage than state and local governments and resources can handle without federal government assistance. Generally, no specific dollar loss threshold has been established for such declarations. A Presidential Disaster Declaration puts into motion long-term federal recovery programs, some of which are matched by state programs, designed to help disaster victims, businesses, and public entities.

Probability of Occurrence—The probability of occurrence is a statistical measure or estimate of the likelihood that a hazard will occur. This probability is generally based on past hazard events in the area and a forecast of events that could occur in the future. A probability factor based on yearly values of occurrence is used to estimate probability of occurrence.

Repetitive Loss Property—Any NFIP-insured property that, since 1978 and regardless of any changes of ownership during that period, has experienced: Four or more paid flood losses in excess of $1000.00; or two paid flood losses in excess of $1000.00 within any 10-year period since 197;8 or three or more paid losses that equal or exceed the current value of the insured property.

Risk Assessment—Risk assessment is the process of measuring potential loss of life, personal injury, economic injury, and property damage resulting from hazards. This process assesses the vulnerability of people, buildings, and infrastructure to hazards and focuses on (1) hazard identification; (2) impacts of hazards on physical, social, and economic assets; (3) vulnerability identification; and (4) estimates of the cost of damage or costs that could be avoided through mitigation.

Risk Ranking—This ranking serves two purposes, first to describe the probability that a hazard will occur, and second to describe the impact a hazard will have on people, property, and the economy. Risk estimates are based on the methodology used to prepare the risk assessment for this plan.

Risk—Risk is the estimated impact that a hazard would have on people, services, facilities, and structures in a community. Risk measures the likelihood of a hazard occurring and resulting in an adverse condition that causes injury or damage. Risk is often expressed in relative terms such as a high, moderate, or low likelihood of sustaining damage above a particular threshold due to occurrence of a specific type of hazard. Risk also can be expressed in terms of potential monetary losses associated with the intensity of the hazard.

Riverine—Of or produced by a river. Riverine floodplains have readily identifiable channels. Floodway maps can only be prepared for riverine floodplains.

Robert T. Stafford Act—The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 100-107) was signed into law on November 23, 1988. This law amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-288). The Stafford Act is the statutory authority for most federal disaster response activities, especially as they pertain to FEMA and its programs.

SEMS—Standardized Emergency Management System

SFHA—Special Flood Hazard Area

Special Flood Hazard Area—The base floodplain delineated on a Flood Insurance Rate Map. The SFHA is mapped as a Zone A in riverine situations and zone V in coastal situations. The SFHA may or may not encompass all of a community's flood problems

SRA—State Responsibility Area

Stakeholder—Business leaders, civic groups, academia, non-profit organizations, major employers, managers of critical facilities, farmers, developers, special purpose districts, and others whose actions could impact hazard mitigation.

Steep Slope—Different communities and agencies define it differently, depending on what it is being applied to, but generally a steep slope is a slope in which the percent slope equals or exceeds 25%. For this study, steep slope is defined as slopes greater than 33 percent.

Thunderstorm—A thunderstorm is a storm with lightning and thunder produced by cumulonimbus clouds. Thunderstorms usually produce gusty winds, heavy rains, and sometimes hail. Thunderstorms are usually short in duration (seldom more than 2 hours). Heavy rains associated with thunderstorms can lead to flash flooding during the wet or dry seasons.

Tornado—A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending between and in contact with a cloud and the surface of the earth. Tornadoes are often (but not always) visible as funnel clouds. On a local scale, tornadoes are the most intense of all atmospheric circulations, and winds can reach destructive speeds of more than 300 mph. A tornado's vortex is typically a few hundred meters in diameter, and damage paths can be up to 1 mile wide and 50 miles long.

USGS—U.S. Geological Survey

Vulnerability—Vulnerability describes how exposed or susceptible an asset is to damage. Vulnerability depends on an asset's construction, contents, and the economic value of its functions. Like indirect damage, the vulnerability of one element of the community is often related to the vulnerability of another. For example, many businesses depend on uninterrupted electrical power. Flooding of an electric substation would affect not only the substation itself but businesses as well. Often, indirect effects can be much more widespread and damaging than direct effects.

Watershed—A watershed is an area that drains downgradient from areas of higher land to areas of lower land to the lowest point, a common drainage basin.

Wildfire—These terms refer to any uncontrolled fire occurring on undeveloped land that requires fire suppression. The potential for wildfire is influenced by three factors: the presence of fuel, topography, and air

mass. Fuel can include living and dead vegetation on the ground, along the surface as brush and small trees, and in the air such as tree canopies. Topography includes both slope and elevation. Air mass includes temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and direction, cloud cover, precipitation amount, duration, and the stability of the atmosphere at the time of the fire. Wildfires can be ignited by lightning and, most frequently, by human activity including smoking, campfires, equipment use, and arson.

Windstorm—Windstorms are generally short-duration events involving straight-line winds or gusts exceeding 50 mph. These gusts can produce winds of sufficient strength to cause property damage. Windstorms are especially dangerous in areas with significant tree stands, exposed property, poorly constructed buildings, mobile homes (manufactured housing units), major infrastructure, and aboveground utility lines. A windstorm can topple trees and power lines; cause damage to residential, commercial, critical facilities; and leave tons of debris in its wake.

Zoning Ordinance—The zoning ordinance designates allowable land use and intensities for a local jurisdiction. Zoning ordinances consist of two components: a zoning text and a zoning map.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HAZARD MITIGATION OVERVIEW

Hazard mitigation is the use of policies, programs, projects, and other activities to alleviate the death, injury, and property damage that can result from a disaster. The Cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton, along with the Dublin San Ramon Services District (the Tri-Valley Planning Partnership), have collaborated to develop a hazard mitigation plan to reduce risks from natural disasters that complies with federal requirements for hazard mitigation planning.

In 2010, the Tri-Valley planning partners used hazard mitigation planning tools created by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) to meet their federal hazard mitigation planning requirements. In 2017, the Tri-Valley Planning Partnership formed to prepare an updated multi-jurisdiction hazard mitigation plan that best suits local needs and capabilities. The planning partners developed a new plan from scratch, using lessons learned from the earlier ABAG planning efforts. The resulting 2018 plan was an update for each member of the Tri-Valley Planning Partnership.

Federal regulations require periodic updates of hazard mitigation plans. A jurisdiction covered by a plan that has expired is ineligible for certain federal natural disaster assistance funding. The 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan meets the federal update requirements while keeping the participating jurisdictions prepared to address their hazard mitigation needs in response to always changing local conditions.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

Organize, Review and Engage the Public

A planning team assembled for the plan update conducted outreach to invite the participation of local planning partners. A 15-member steering committee was assembled to oversee the plan update, consisting of staff from each of the planning partners, citizens, and other stakeholders in the defined planning area. Coordination with other county, state, and federal agencies involved in hazard mitigation occurred throughout the plan update process.

The planning team implemented a public involvement strategy developed by the Steering Committee. The strategy included public meetings to present the risk assessment and the draft plan, a hazard mitigation survey, a project website, and multiple media releases. The planning team and Steering Committee also reviewed the existing hazard mitigation plan, the California statewide hazard mitigation plan, and existing programs that may support hazard mitigation actions.

Assemble, Adopt and Maintain the Plan

The planning team and Steering Committee assembled a document to meet federal hazard mitigation planning requirements. A mitigation plan review crosswalk included in the hazard mitigation plan demonstrates its compliance with all requirements. The planning partners formally adopted the plan once the State of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services and FEMA Region 9 granted pre-adoption approval.

The plan includes a schedule for monitoring and evaluating plan progress periodically and producing a revised plan every five years. This maintenance strategy also includes processes for continuing public involvement and integrating with other programs that can support or enhance hazard mitigation.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk assessment is the process of measuring the potential loss of life resulting from natural hazards, as well as personal injury, economic injury and property damage. It is used to define the vulnerability of people, buildings, and infrastructure to natural hazards. For this update, risk assessment models were enhanced with new data and technologies. The Steering Committee used the risk assessment to rank risk and to gauge the potential impacts of each hazard of concern in the Tri-Valley planning area. Specific hazard risk rankings for each planning partner are detailed in Volume 2. The risk assessment included the following:

- Hazard identification and profiling
- Assessment of the impact of hazards on physical, social, and economic assets
- Identification of particular areas of vulnerability
- Estimates of the cost of potential damage.

Based on the risk assessment, hazards were ranked for the risk they pose to the overall planning area, as shown in Figure ES-1.

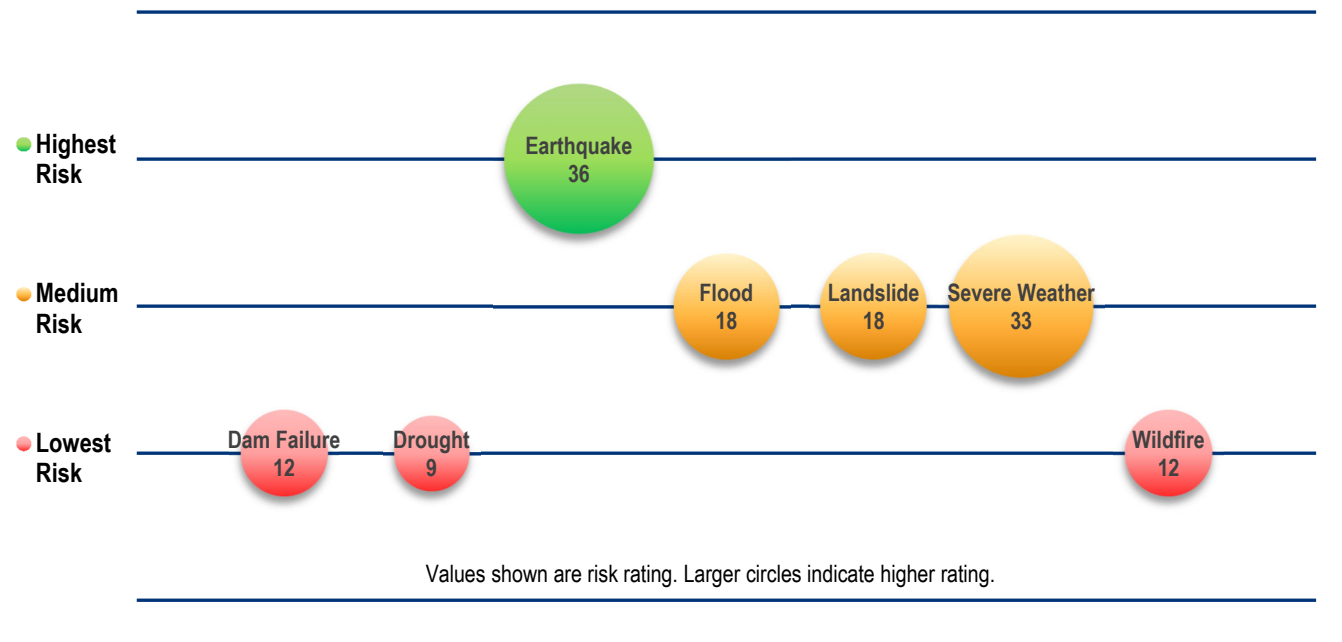


Figure ES-1. Planning-Area-Wide Hazard Risk Rating

Each planning partner also ranked hazards for its own area. Figure ES-2 summarizes all jurisdictions' numerical ratings of high, medium and low. The results indicate the following general patterns:

- The earthquake hazard was most commonly ranked as high.
- The severe weather, wildfire and landslide hazards were most commonly ranked as medium.
- The dam failure, flood and drought hazards were most commonly ranked as low.

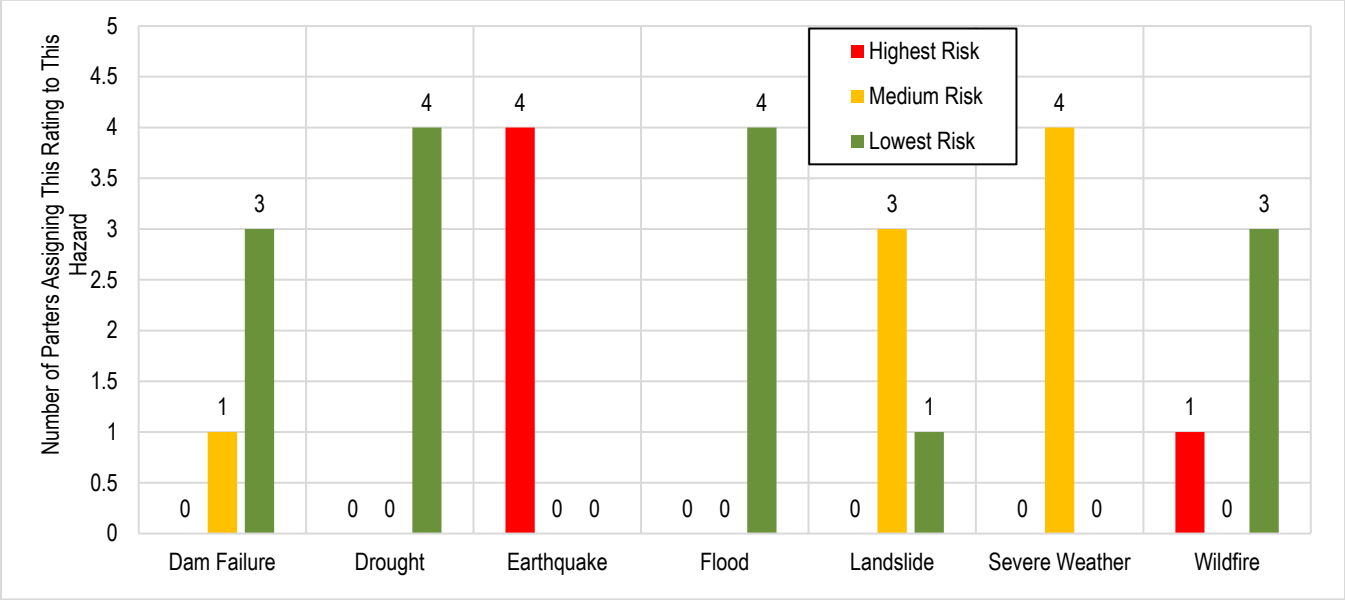


Figure ES-2. Summary of Risk Rating for Individual Planning Partners

MISSION STATEMENT, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Steering Committee developed the following mission statement for the 2023 planning effort:

> Through community partnerships, establish a plan to reduce the vulnerability to hazards in order to protect the health, safety, welfare, environment and economy of the planning area.

The Steering Committee established the following goals for the plan update:

1. Ensure that hazards are identified and considered in land use decisions.
2. Improve local emergency management capability.
3. Promote community awareness, understanding, and interest in hazard mitigation policies and programs.
4. Incorporate hazard mitigation as an integrated public policy and standard practice.
5. Reduce community exposure and vulnerability to hazards where the greatest risk exists.
6. Increase resilience of infrastructure and critical facilities.
7. Promote an adaptive and resilient planning area that responds proactively to future conditions.
8. Develop and implement mitigation strategies that identify the best alternative to protect natural resources, promote equity, and use public funds in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

9. Prioritize and direct resources to increase disaster resiliency among historically underserved populations, individuals with access and functional needs, and in communities disproportionately impacted by disasters.

Each selected objective meets multiple goals, serving as a stand-alone measurement of the effectiveness of a mitigation action, rather than as a subset of a goal. The objectives also are used to help establish priorities. The objectives are as follows:

1. Develop and provide updated information to improve the understanding of the locations, potential impacts, and linkages among threats, hazards, vulnerability, and measures needed to protect life safety health, property and the environment.
2. Use local general plan, zoning, and subdivision requirements to help establish resilient and sustainable communities.
3. Increase public participation in systems that provide warning and emergency communications.
4. Encourage the retrofit of vulnerable structures in the planning area.
5. Consider programs that incentivize risk reduction.
6. Reduce repetitive property losses due to hazards by updating land use, design, and construction policies.
7. Continually build linkages and promote dialog about emergency management within the public and private sectors.
8. Incorporate risk reduction considerations in new and updated infrastructure and development plans to reduce the impacts of hazards.
9. Inform the public, including underrepresented and marginalized community groups, on the risk of exposure to hazards and ways to increase the public's capability to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the impacts of these events.
10. Identify projects that simultaneously reduce risk while increasing planning area resilience and sustainability.
11. Where feasible and cost-effective, research, develop, and promote adoption of building and development laws, regulations, and ordinances exceeding the minimum levels needed for life safety.
12. Encourage hazard mitigation measures that promote and enhance natural processes, minimize adverse impacts on the ecosystem, and promote social equity.

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

The planning partnership selected a range of mitigation actions to work toward achieving the goals set forth in this plan update. The recommended mitigation actions are activities designed to reduce or eliminate losses resulting from natural hazards. The update process resulted in the identification of 60 mitigation actions for implementation by individual planning partners, as presented in Volume 2 of the hazard mitigation plan.

IMPLEMENTATION

The Steering Committee developed a plan implementation and maintenance strategy that includes mid-term progress reporting, a strategy for continued public involvement, a commitment to plan integration with other relevant plans and programs, and a recommitment from the planning partners to actively maintain the plan over the five-year performance period.

Full implementation of the recommendations of this plan will require time and resources. The measure of the plan's success will be its ability to adapt to changing conditions. The Tri-Valley Planning Partnership will assume

responsibility for adopting the recommendations of this plan and committing resources toward implementation. The framework established by this plan commits all planning partners to pursue actions when the benefits of a project exceed its costs. The planning partnership developed this plan with extensive public input, and public support of the actions identified in this plan will help ensure the plan's success.

Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

PART 1—PLANNING PROCESS AND COMMUNITY PROFILE

1. INTRODUCTION TO HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING

1.1 WHY PREPARE THIS PLAN?

1.1.1 Federal Guidance

Hazard mitigation is defined as any action taken to reduce or alleviate the loss of life, personal injury, and property damage that can result from a disaster. It involves long- and short-term actions implemented before, during and after disasters. Hazard mitigation activities include planning efforts, policy changes, programs, studies, improvement projects, and other steps to reduce the impacts of hazards.

The federal Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur. The DMA requires state and local governments to develop hazard mitigation plans as a condition for federal disaster grant assistance. Regulations developed to fulfill the DMA's requirements are included in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR). The long-term benefits of hazard mitigation planning include the following:

- An increased understanding of hazards in the local community
- A more sustainable and disaster-resistant community
- Financial savings through partnerships that support planning and mitigation efforts
- Focused use of limited resources on hazards that have the biggest impact on the communities
- Reduced long-term impacts and damage to human health and structures, and reduced repair costs.

The responsibility for hazard mitigation lies with not only with local, state, and federal governments, but also with private property owners and commercial and institutional interests. The DMA encourages cooperation among state and local authorities in pre-disaster planning. The enhanced planning network called for by the DMA helps local governments to articulate accurate needs for mitigation, resulting in faster allocation of funding and more cost-effective risk-reduction projects.

The DMA also promotes sustainability in hazard mitigation. To be sustainable, hazard mitigation needs to incorporate sound management of natural resources and address hazards and mitigation in the largest possible social and economic context.

1.1.2 Local Concerns

In response to the requirements of the DMA, the cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton, California and the Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) have developed this multi-jurisdiction hazard mitigation plan. The three cities make up the incorporated area of the Alameda County portion of the Tri-Valley region, on the east side of the San Francisco Bay area. This multi-jurisdiction plan represents an update to each city's component of

the *2018 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan*. The three cities and the DSRSD prepared annexes for that previous hazard mitigation plan that were approved and adopted in 2018.

This *2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan* fulfills the five-year plan update requirement for these planning partners. It identifies resources, information, and strategies for reducing risk from natural hazards in the Tri-Valley planning area. Components of the hazard mitigation plan were selected because they meet a program requirement and because they best meet the needs of the planning partners (the cities and participating special district) and their citizens. One benefit of multi-jurisdictional planning is the ability to pool resources and eliminate redundant activities within a planning area that has uniform risk exposure and vulnerabilities. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) encourages multi-jurisdictional planning under its guidance for the DMA.

The plan will help guide and coordinate mitigation activities throughout the planning area. It was developed to meet the following objectives:

- Meet or exceed requirements of the DMA.
- Enable all planning partners to continue using federal grant funding to reduce risk through mitigation.
- Meet the needs of each planning partner as well as state and federal requirements.
- Create a risk assessment that focuses on local hazards of concern.
- Meet the planning requirements of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) Community Rating System (CRS), allowing planning partners that participate in the CRS program to maintain or enhance their CRS classifications.
- Coordinate existing plans and programs so that high-priority projects to mitigate possible disaster impacts are funded and implemented.

1.2 WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM THIS PLAN?

All residents and businesses of the planning area are the ultimate beneficiaries of this hazard mitigation plan. The hazard mitigation plan reduces risk for those who live in, work in, and visit the planning area. It provides a viable planning framework for all foreseeable natural hazards. Participation in development of the hazard mitigation plan by key stakeholders helped ensure that outcomes will be mutually beneficial. The resources and background information in the plan are applicable across the planning area, and the plan's goals and recommendations can lay groundwork for the development and implementation of local mitigation activities and partnerships.

1.3 CONTENTS OF THIS PLAN

This plan has been set up in two volumes so that jurisdiction-specific elements may be easily distinguished from those that apply to the whole planning area:

- **Volume 1**—Volume 1 includes all federally required elements of a disaster mitigation plan that apply to the entire planning area. This includes the description of the planning process, public involvement strategy, goals and objectives, planning area hazard risk assessment, and a plan maintenance strategy.
- **Volume 2**—Volume 2 includes all federally required jurisdiction-specific elements in annexes for each participating jurisdiction. It includes a description of the participation requirements established by the

Steering Committee, as well as instructions and templates that the partners used to complete their annexes.

Both volumes include elements required under federal guidelines. DMA compliance requirements are cited at the beginning of subsections as appropriate to demonstrate compliance. Appendices provided at the end of Volume 1 include information or explanations to support the main content of the plan (see table of contents for list of appendices).

All planning partners will adopt Volume 1 in its entirety, including the appendices, and at least the following parts of Volume 2: Part 1, and each partner's jurisdiction-specific annex.

2. PLAN UPDATE—WHAT HAS CHANGED

2.1 PREVIOUS PLANS

2.1.1 ABAG Planning Efforts

In 2004, ABAG led a regional effort to address hazard mitigation planning for jurisdictions in the San Francisco Bay Area. The ABAG process equipped local governments with a template and tools to complete individual planning processes for their jurisdictions, while pooling resources and eliminating redundant planning efforts. Alameda County's first annex to the ABAG hazard mitigation plan was developed and adopted in 2007. In 2010, ABAG conducted its second regional planning effort. Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton participated in the 2010 planning process, along with Alameda County, other cities, and the Alameda County Water District including the Zone 7 Water Agency; these jurisdictions used the ABAG tools to achieve DMA compliance.

The single-jurisdiction annexes in the 2010 hazard mitigation plan, developed using the ABAG template and tools, contained the following components:

- Introduction
- Description of the local planning process
- Hazards and risk assessment
- Summary of the National Flood Insurance Program and repetitive loss properties
- Mitigation goals, activities and priorities
- Regional mitigation strategies
- Incorporation of the plan into existing planning mechanisms
- Description of the plan update process
- Exhibits to illustrate the planning process.

The Dublin Unified School District and the Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District did not participate in a ABAG hazard mitigation planning.

2.1.2 2018 Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan

In 2015, ABAG again provided tools for counties and cities in the Bay Area to revise their previous plans and annexes but decided not to revise the regional 2010 ABAG hazard mitigation plan. As a result, multiple counties and cities that participated in the previous ABAG hazard mitigation plan needed to undertake a planning process independently, or as part of a new partnership, in order to remain eligible for federal hazard mitigation assistance.

Alameda County set out to develop a stand-alone plan focusing on unincorporated areas; Dublin, Livermore, Pleasanton, and the DSRSD pooled resources to develop the 2018 multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan. The following factors were the basis for the Tri-Valley hazard mitigation planning effort:

- The planning area has significant exposure to numerous natural hazards.
- Limited local resources make it difficult to be pre-emptive in risk reduction actions. Being able to leverage federal financial assistance was paramount to successful hazard mitigation in the area.
- The planning partners wanted to be proactive in preparedness for the probable impacts of natural hazards.

Based on its assessment of the identified natural hazards, the 2018 plan included 73 mitigation actions for implementation by individual planning partners that addressed the following seven hazards of concern:

- Dam failure
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Flood
- Landslide
- Severe weather
- Wildfire

2.2 WHY UPDATE?

2.2.1 Federal Eligibility

Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR) stipulates that hazard mitigation plans must present a schedule for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the plan. This provides an opportunity to reevaluate recommendations, monitor the impacts of actions that have been accomplished, and determine if there is a need to change the focus of mitigation strategies. The Robert T. Stafford Act requires that jurisdictions have current hazard mitigation plans to pursue and receive federal funding.

2.2.2 Changes in Development

Hazard mitigation plan updates must be revised to reflect changes in development in the planning area since the previous plan was completed (44 CFR Section 201.6(d)(3)). The plan must describe changes in development in hazard-prone areas that increased or decreased vulnerability for each jurisdiction since the last plan was approved. If no changes in development impacted the jurisdiction's overall vulnerability, plan updates may validate the information in the previously approved plan. The intent of this requirement is to ensure that the mitigation strategy continues to address the risk and vulnerability of existing and potential development and takes into consideration possible future conditions that could impact vulnerability.

The planning area experienced an 18.1 percent increase in population from 2000 to 2010, an average growth of 1.81 percent per year. Between 2010 and 2020, the California Department of Finance estimates that the total populations of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton grew an additional 22.48 percent, to 241,646 (California Department of Finance 2023). Since DSRSD services Dublin, San Ramon, and surrounding areas, its population

would have increased proportionally with that of the number of connections (water and wastewater). DSRSD made the necessary adjustments in delivery, service, and procedures to accommodate these increases and changes. The City of San Ramon's hazard profile is covered by the Contra Costa County Hazard Mitigation Plan (Contra Costa County 2018).

This plan update assumes that some new development triggered by the increase in population occurred in hazard areas. Because all such new development would have been regulated pursuant to local programs and codes, it is assumed that vulnerability did not increase, even if exposure did. Participating planning partners have adopted general plans, strategic plans, and emergency plans that govern land-use decisions and policymaking, as well as building codes and specialty ordinances based on state and federal mandates. A detailed analysis of development patterns in the planning area is provided in Section 4.4 and in the individual partner annexes in Volume 2.

2.2.3 Community Priorities

As noted in the annexes for each jurisdiction participating in this hazard mitigation plan (provided in Volume 2 of this plan), community priorities were reviewed for each jurisdiction to determine whether any had changed in a way that called for revisions to the hazard mitigation plan. No significant changes in community priorities were identified from the 2018 Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2.3 THE UPDATED PLAN—WHAT IS DIFFERENT?

The updated plan differs from the initial plan in a variety of ways. Table 2-1 indicates the major changes between the two plans as they relate to 44 CFR planning requirements.

Table 2-1. Plan Changes Crosswalk

44 CFR Requirement	2018 Plan	Updated Plan (2023)
PLANNING PROCESS		
§201.6(b): In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process shall include: • *1. An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval;* • *2. An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process; and* • *3. Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.*	The planning process was overseen by a planning team of staff from participating jurisdictions and the planning consultant, and a steering committee with representatives from stakeholder organizations in or near the planning area. The planning team maintained contact with other stakeholder agencies to apprise them of ongoing planning activities. The planning team and steering committee reviewed relevant documents and developed and implemented a strategy for public involvement. The strategy included a survey, attendance at public events, a website, and a public comment period for review of a draft version of the plan. Volume 1 Chapter 3 described the planning process for the 2018 plan. Jurisdiction-specific annexes in Volume 2 list each planning partner's specific planning resources that were reviewed as part of the planning process.	The planning process was little changed from that used for the 2018 plan. In-person attendance at public events was reduced, but a stronger internet presence was established using social media and a StoryMap website. Volume 1 Chapter 3 describes the overall planning process for the 2023 plan. Jurisdiction-specific annexes in Volume 2 list each planning partner's specific public outreach activities undertaken as part of the planning process.

44 CFR Requirement	2018 Plan	Updated Plan (2023)
RISK ASSESSMENT		
§201.6(c)(2): The plan shall include a risk assessment that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy to reduce losses from identified hazards. Local risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards.	Volume 1 Part 2 presented a risk assessment of 10 hazards of concern: dam failure, drought, earthquake, flood, landslide, severe weather, wildfire, human caused hazards, health hazards, and climate change. These hazards were profiled as they impact the Tri-Valley planning area. Including a qualitative assessment of human caused hazards and health hazards provides a more complete picture of the hazards facing the planning area.	The risk assessment methodology was unchanged but most-current data was used in the analyses. Volume 1 Part 2 describes the risk assessment for the 2023 plan. The updated plan presents quantitative risk assessment results in graphs rather than tables to better display the relative significance of the findings.
§201.6(c)(2)(i): [The risk assessment shall include a] description of the … location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.	Volume 1 Part 2 presented a risk assessment of each hazard of concern. Each hazard chapter included the following components: • Hazard profile, including maps of extent and location, historical occurrences, frequency, severity, and warning time • Secondary hazards • Climate change impacts • Exposure of people, property, critical facilities and environment • Vulnerability of people, property, critical facilities and environment • Future trends in development • Scenarios • Issues	The general presentation of hazard profiles is unchanged from the 2018 plan. Updated data was used to represent the most current information. A new analysis of social vulnerability was included, using the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Social Vulnerability Index (see Section 4.5.2). The confirmation of hazards to be assessed included a review of all hazards assessed in the California state hazard mitigation plan, with an explanation for why any of those are omitted from this plan.
§201.6(c)(2)(ii): [The risk assessment shall include a] description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i). This description shall include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community	Vulnerability was assessed for all hazards of concern. The Hazus computer model was used for the dam failure, earthquake, and flood hazards, incorporating local data sets. Site-specific data on Steering Committee-identified critical facilities were entered into the Hazus model. Vulnerability was assessed for other hazards by applying varying damage percentages to an asset inventory extracted from Hazus.	The hazards evaluation and risk assessment methodology for this plan were unchanged, but most-current data was used in the analyses. The earthquake risk assessment included a new analysis that assessed the exposure of people and property on earthquake-sensitive soils (see Section 10.3).
§201.6(c)(2)(ii): [The risk assessment] must also address National Flood Insurance Program insured structures that have been repetitively damaged floods	Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton had no identified Repetitive Loss or Severe Repetitive Loss structures insured through the National Flood Insurance Program at the time of the 2018 plan.	There is one repetitive loss property in the current planning area. This is discussed in Section 11.2.4.
§201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A): The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard area.	A complete inventory of the numbers and types of buildings exposed was generated for each hazard of concern. The Steering Committee defined and identified "critical facilities" for the planning area, and these facilities were inventoried by exposure. Each hazard chapter provided a discussion on future development trends.	The methodology for evaluating buildings in the hazard area is unchanged. Most-current data was used in the analysis. Results are presented in graphs rather than tables to better display the relative significance of the findings.

44 CFR Requirement	2018 Plan	Updated Plan (2023)
§201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B): [The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of an] estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate.	Loss estimations in terms of dollar loss were generated for all hazards of concern. These estimates were generated by Hazus for the dam failure, earthquake, and flood hazards. For the other hazards, loss estimates were generated by applying varying damage percentages to an asset inventory extracted from Hazus.	The methodology for evaluating potential dollar losses is unchanged. Most-current data was used in the analysis. Results are presented in graphs rather than tables to better display the relative significance of the findings.
§201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C): [The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of] providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.	There was a discussion on future development trends as they pertain to each hazard of concern. This discussion looked predominantly at land use and the regulatory environment that dictated that land use.	Discussion of future development and its implications for hazard mitigation was updated with most-current information.
MITIGATION STRATEGY		
§201.6(c)(3): The plan shall include a mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools.	The plan contained a guiding principle, goals, objectives, and actions. The actions were jurisdiction-specific and strived to meet multiple objectives. All objectives met multiple goals and stood alone as components of the plan. Each planning partner was asked to complete a capability assessment that looked at its regulatory, technical, and financial capabilities.	The overall approach to establishing a mitigation strategy based on goals, objectives, and actions was unchanged. Unlike the 2018 plan, which included actions that apply to all planning partners as well as actions specific to each jurisdiction, the updated plan does not include area-wide mitigation actions. All actions are presented in the jurisdiction-specific annexes included in Volume 2. Jurisdiction-specific capability assessments were expanded to include a discussion of each jurisdiction's capacity to expand or improve its mitigation-related capabilities.
§201.6(c)(3)(i): [The hazard mitigation strategy shall include a] description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.	The Steering Committee developed a new overall guiding principle for the plan, and developed eight goals and 12 objectives, as described in Chapter 17. The goals and objectives were specifically for the 2018 hazard mitigation plan and were completely new at that time. They were identified based on the capabilities of the Planning Partnership.	The 2018 mission statement, goals, and objectives were carried over to this plan with minor wording revisions. One new goal was added, calling for a new focus on disaster resiliency for historically underserved populations.
§201.6(c)(3)(ii): [The mitigation strategy shall include a] section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.	Volume I, Part 3 included a hazard mitigation catalog that was developed through a facilitated process. This catalog identified actions that manipulate the hazard, reduce exposure to the hazard, reduce vulnerability, or increase mitigation capability. The catalog further segregated actions by scale of implementation. A table in the action plan chapter analyzed each action by mitigation type to illustrate the range of actions selected.	The catalogs were updated with the newest best practices for each hazard assessed.

44 CFR Requirement	2018 Plan	Updated Plan (2023)
§201.6(c)(3)(ii): [The mitigation strategy] must also address the jurisdiction's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program, and continued compliance with the program's requirements, as appropriate.	Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton identified actions stating their commitment to maintain compliance and good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program.	City planning partner mitigation actions calling for ongoing NFIP commitment have been retained in the updated plan.
§201.6(c)(3)(iii): [The mitigation strategy shall describe] how the actions identified in Section (c)(3)(ii) will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.	Each recommended actions was prioritized using a qualitative methodology that looked at the objectives the project will meet, the timeline for completion, how the project will be funded, the impact of the project, the benefits of the project and the costs of the project. This prioritization scheme was detailed in Chapter 19. Since this planning effort was the first for all the Tri-Valley planning partners working together on a plan, the prioritization concept was entirely different from what was applied in the ABAG planning effort. Since each planning partner was asked to review all risks and prior actions, any action that was carried over to this plan from the prior plan had the opportunity to have its priority reviewed and if necessary, changed. Therefore, every risk and action in this plan, whether new or carried over from the prior plan, was prioritized as described in the introduction section of Volume 2.	The prioritization and plan implementation approaches from the 2018 plan have been carried over to this update.
PLAN ADOPTION, IMPLEMENTATION, AND MAINTENANCE		
§201.6(c)(4)(i): [The plan maintenance process shall include a] section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.	Volume I, Part 3 presented a plan maintenance strategy that contains additional detail to address deficiencies observed during the 2010 update process. This update includes a more defined role and vehicle for facilitating the annual review of the plan.	The same general strategy for plan maintenance is carried over from the previous plan.
§201.6(c)(4)(ii): [The plan shall include a] process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate.	Volume I, Part 3 detailed recommendations for incorporating the plan into other planning mechanisms, such as: • General plans • Emergency response plans • Capital improvement programs • Municipal codes Specific current and future plan and program integration activities were detailed in each participating jurisdiction's annex in Volume 2.	The same general strategy for plan integration with other planning mechanisms is carried over from the previous plan.
§201.6(c)(4)(iii): [The plan maintenance process shall include a] discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.	Volume I, Part 3 detailed a comprehensive strategy for continuing public involvement.	The same general strategy for ongoing public involvement is carried over from the previous plan.
§201.6(c)(5): [The local hazard mitigation plan shall include] documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan (e.g., City Council, County Commission, Tribal Council).	An appendix in Volume 1 contained the resolutions of all planning partners that adopted this plan.	Planning partners passed new adoption resolutions for the update plan after FEMA approval. The FEMA approval letter and adoption resolutions are included in a Volume 1 appendix.

3. PLAN UPDATE APPROACH

3.1 FORMATION OF THE PLANNING TEAM

Project management for this update of the Tri-Valley hazard mitigation plan was the joint responsibility of staff members from the Cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton, and the Dublin San Ramon Services District. A contract planning consultant (Tetra Tech, Inc.) was tasked with assisting in the development, update, and implementation of the plan. The Tetra Tech project manager assumed the role of the lead planner, reporting directly to the planning team. In addition to Tetra Tech project staff, the main planning team consisted of the following members:

- Susan Frost, Special Projects Manager, City of Livermore
- Jake Potter, Associate Planner, City of Livermore
- Shweta Bonn, Senior Planner, Advanced Planning; City of Pleasanton
- Diego Mora, Assistant Planner, City of Pleasanton
- John Stefanski, Assistant to the City Manager, City of Dublin
- Aaron Johnson, GIS Analyst, Dublin San Ramon Services District

3.2 DEFINING STAKEHOLDERS

At the start of the planning process, the planning team identified a list of stakeholders to engage during the update of the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan. “Stakeholder” was defined as any person or public or private entity that owns or operates facilities that would benefit from the mitigation actions of this plan, and/or has an authority or capability to support mitigation actions identified by this plan. Stakeholders were separated into two categories:

- **Participatory Stakeholders**—Stakeholders that actively participated in the planning process as planning partners or members of the Steering Committee.
- **Coordinating Stakeholders**—Stakeholders that were not able to commit to actively participating in the process but were kept apprised of plan development milestones or were able to provide data that was used in the plan development.

3.3 THE STEERING COMMITTEE

A Steering Committee provided guidance to the hazard mitigation plan effort and ensured that the document will be accepted by agencies and the public. For a project kickoff meeting on May 23, 2022, the planning team assembled a list of planning area candidates who could have recommendations for the plan or be impacted by its

recommendations. The planning team requested these candidates' participation in the planning process. The planning team confirmed a committee of 15 primary members and three alternates, as listed in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1. Steering Committee Members

Name	Title	Jurisdiction/Agency
Shweta Bonn	Senior Planner	City of Pleasanton
Lincoln Casimere	Emergency Manager	Alameda County Fire Department
Herbert Cole	Emergency Manager	City of Livermore
Susan Frost [a]	Special Projects Coordinator	City of Livermore
Cary Fukada [b]	Citizen	CERT
Matt Fuzie	General Manager RPD	City of Livermore
Tracy Hein	Emergency Preparedness Manager	Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
Aaron Lacey	Deputy Chief	Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
Christine Martin	Assistant City Manager	City of Livermore
Franc Moufarrej	Permit Center Manager	City of Livermore
Adam Nelkie	Assistant Director of Engineering	City of Pleasanton
Aaron Johnson	GIS Analyst	Dublin San Ramon Services District
Jerry Paulson	Emergency Manager	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
Tricia Pontau	Associate Planner	City of Livermore
John Stefanski	Assistant to the City Manager	City of Dublin
Alternate Members		
Stephanie Egidio	Management Analyst	City of Livermore
Jake Potter	Assistant Planner	City of Livermore

a. Chair
b. Vice-Chair

Leadership roles and ground rules were established during the Steering Committee's meeting on July 11, 2022. The Steering Committee agreed to meet once a month as needed throughout the course of the plan's development. The planning team facilitated each Steering Committee meeting to address a set of objectives based on an established work plan. The Steering Committee met five times from July 2022 through April 2023. All Steering Committee meetings were open to the public and agendas and meeting notes were posted to the hazard mitigation plan website. Meeting minutes and the Steering Committee's adopted ground rules are provided in Appendix F.

The Steering Committee included key planning partner staff, citizens, and other stakeholders from within the planning area. Members combined expertise in preventive measures, property protection, natural resource protection, emergency services, structural flood control projects, public safety, and public information. They applied their expertise on behalf of all planning partners participating in the plan process.

3.4 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

Hazard mitigation planning enhances collaboration among diverse parties whose interests can be affected by hazard losses. In June 2022, the Cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton identified eligible special districts within the planning area of the pending planning process and invited them to formally participate. All special districts were asked to identify planning points of contact to serve as planning partners and represent the interests of their district. The Dublin San Ramon Services District accepted the invitation to participate in the planning partnership.

The planning partners covered under this plan are shown in Table 3-2. Together these jurisdictions make up the Planning Partnership for the hazard mitigation plan. While all participating jurisdictions authorized the Steering Committee to carry out certain activities on their behalf, all planning partners were invited to attend and participate in all aspects of the plan update process.

Table 3-2. Municipal and Special District Planning Partners

Jurisdiction	Point of Contact	Title
Dublin	John Stefanski	Assistant to the City Manager
Livermore	Susan Frost Jake Potter	Special Projects Coordinator Associate Planner
Pleasanton	Shweta Bonn Diego Mora	Senior Planner Assistant Planner
Dublin San Ramon Services District	Aaron Johnson Jason Ching	Associate Engineer Senior Engineer

3.5 DEFINING THE PLANNING AREA

The planning area was defined to consist of the jurisdictional area of the Cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton within Alameda County as well as the service area for the Dublin San Ramon Services District that extends into Contra Costa County. The planning area is surrounded by unincorporated Alameda County. All partners to this plan have jurisdictional authority within this planning area. A map showing the geographic boundary of the defined planning area for this plan update is provided in Chapter 4, along with a description of planning area characteristics.

For the risk assessment in this hazard mitigation plan, risks to population and the general building stock were evaluated only within the city limits of the three municipal planning partners. Those risks are not relevant to the Dublin San Ramon Services District, which does not have the same regulatory authorities as cities in terms of mitigating risks to people and development.

3.6 COORDINATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS AND AGENCIES

Opportunities for involvement in the planning process must be provided to neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation, agencies with authority to regulate development, businesses, academia, and other private and nonprofit interests (44 CFR, Section 201.6(b)(2)). The planning team accomplished this task as follows:

- **Steering Committee Involvement**—Agency representatives were invited to participate on the Steering Committee and comment on the draft plan.
- **Agency Notification**—The following agencies were invited to participate in the plan development process from the beginning and were kept apprised of plan development milestones. Many of the organizations listed assist at-risk and socially vulnerable populations, including those with developmental disabilities, those with access and functional needs, at-risk youth and seniors, those with limited access to childcare, and those who have suffered through or are currently experiencing homelessness. These agencies were advised of the planning efforts and invited to comment on the draft plan.
  - Alameda County Fire Department, Emergency Management Division
  - Alameda County Office of Emergency Services

- Alameda County Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)—VOAD is a humanitarian association of independent voluntary organizations active in emergency disaster relief with a mission to provide efficient services to all disaster victims and eliminate the duplications of services (ALCOVOAD n.d.).
- Alameda County Emergency Managers Association
- American Red Cross Bay Area Chapter (ARC)—ARC works in communities to provide relief following emergencies and disasters
- Association of Bay Area Governments, Resilience Program Coordinator
- Bay Area Rapid Transit
- California Department of Water Resources, National Flood Insurance Program Coordinator
- California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)
- Contra Costa County Office of Emergency Services
- East Bay Parks and Recreation District
- FEMA Region 9, Lead Community Planner
- Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
- Livermore Area Recreation & Park District (LARPD) (includes senior groups)
- Los Positas College (academia)
- East Bay Innovations (access and functional needs)
- Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
- Pleasanton Chamber of Commerce
- San Ramon Valley Fire District
- Stanford Health Care – Valley Care (medical care)
- Zone 7 Water Agency
- Livermore's Multi Services Center (unhoused, non-English speakers)
- Quest Science Center (youth and disadvantaged youth)

These agencies received meeting announcements, meeting agendas, and meeting minutes by e-mail throughout the plan development process. They supported the effort by attending meetings or providing feedback on issues.

- **Pre-Adoption Review**— All the agencies listed above were provided an opportunity to review and comment on this plan, primarily through the hazard mitigation plan website (see Section 3.8.1). All were sent an e-mail message informing them that draft portions of the plan were available for review.

Special involvement in and assistance with the planning process was provided by the following federal and state agencies:

- FEMA Region 9 provided updated planning guidance, provided summary and detailed data for the planning area from the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) (including repetitive loss information), and conducted plan review.
- The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) provided earthquake event mapping to support the earthquake risk assessment.
- Cal OES facilitated FEMA review, provided updated planning guidance, and reviewed the draft and final versions of the plan prior to FEMA review.
- The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) provided fire severity mapping to support the wildfire risk assessment.
- The California Department of Water Resources provided information on NFIP compliance for local cities.

The following sections identify agencies and organizations maintaining close partnerships with the cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton, as well as the Dublin San Ramon Services District to provide opportunities for members of underserved and socially vulnerable populations to participate in the planning process and comment during its progress and on the draft plan.

3.6.1 City of Dublin

The City of Dublin provides targeted outreach to its senior population, which has been identified by the city as an at-risk or socially vulnerable population, through the following programs:

- **Meals on Wheels**—Dublin seniors aged 60 and older who are home-bound and unable to cook have access to nutritious meals at little to no cost.
- **Diabetes Support Group**—The Alameda County Public Health Department offers a course on how to manage diabetes and monitor blood sugar as a free local service.
- **Senior Health Screening and Foot Care**—Free senior health screenings that include blood tests, diabetes tests, health education services and many other resources are offered quarterly by the Senior Support Program of the Tri-Valley for Alameda County residents.
- **Computer and Wi-Fi Access**—Unlimited access to the internet through desktop computers and wi-fi is available at no cost through the Dublin Senior Center for seniors who do not have access to reliable internet connection.
- **Alameda County VOAD—**VOAD is a humanitarian association of independent voluntary organizations active in emergency disaster relief, with a mission to provide efficient services to all disaster victims and eliminate the duplications of services (ALCOVOAD n.d.).

3.6.2 City of Livermore

The City of Livermore maintains an ongoing partnership with the following agencies to provide up-to-date information to at-risk communities:

- **Livermore Area Recreation & Park District (LARPD)**—Provides services and programs to adults and seniors aged 50 and older, such as a Senior Lunch Program (60+) and 50+ Service and Support Groups. LARPD's mission is to improve the quality of life for Livermore's older adults and their families by educating and advocating for health and social services while providing recreation, socialization, and meaningful volunteer opportunities to encourage active and healthy lives (LARPD n.d.).
- **East Bay Innovations (EBI)**—EBI offers services supporting over 500 individuals with disabilities to live as independently as possible in their own homes, be successfully employed, and feel a sense of membership in their community (East Bay Innovations n.d.).
- **Abode Services—**Abode's mission is to end homelessness by assisting low-income, unhoused people, including those with special needs, to secure stable, supportive housing, and to be advocates for the removal of the causes of homelessness.
- **Alameda County VOAD—**VOAD is a humanitarian association of independent voluntary organizations active in emergency disaster relief with a mission to provide efficient services to all disaster victims and eliminate the duplications of services (ALCOVOAD n.d.).

The City has conducted the following activities to supplement outreach to socially vulnerable populations:

- August 26, 2023—The City of Livermore attended the "Weather Wonders" youth outreach event hosted by the Quest Science Center to showcase this Plan.
- The City of Livermore has distributed a copy of this Plan to Livermore's Multi Service Center, which provides services to those experiencing homelessness, non-English speakers, and other at-risk and socially vulnerable groups.

3.6.3 City of Pleasanton

The City of Pleasanton hosts a number of ongoing programs for senior citizens, who have been identified by the city as an at-risk or socially vulnerable population. The following are examples of these programs:

- **Pleasanton Rides**—Provides safe, reliable, and affordable transportation for seniors aged 70 and older.
- **Open Heart Kitchen**—Provides free lunch for seniors aged 60 and older.
- **Meals on Wheels**—Provides meals for seniors aged 60 and older with annual registration.
- **Alameda County VOAD—**VOAD is a humanitarian association of independent voluntary organizations active in emergency disaster relief with a mission to provide efficient services to all disaster victims and eliminate the duplications of services (ALCOVOAD n.d.).

In addition to these programs, a number of financial assistance programs are available for the senior population, including emergency loans and grants for seniors experiencing extreme financial hardship (Wiesner Senior Fund), a 20 percent discount on water bills, and a fee assistance program for senior recreation activities.

3.6.4 Dublin San Ramon Services District

Since the DSRSD covers most of the City of Dublin, DSRSD collaborates and works closely with the City in its outreach efforts to businesses, community organizations, and at-risk and socially vulnerable communities such as seniors and older adults in the Tri-Valley planning area.

3.7 REVIEW OF EXISTING PROGRAMS

Hazard mitigation planning must include review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports and technical information (44 CFR, Section 201.6(b)(3)). In addition, the following programs can affect mitigation within the planning area:

- California Fire Code
- 2022 California Building Code
- California State Hazard Mitigation Forum
- Five-year and biennial capital improvement programs
- Local emergency operations plans
- Local general plans, including housing and safety elements
- Local strategic plans
- Local zoning ordinances
- Climate action plans.

An assessment of all planning partners' planning and regulatory; permitting; fiscal; administrative and technical; and education and outreach capabilities to implement hazard mitigation actions is presented in the jurisdiction-specific annexes in Volume 2. Chapter 1 provides a review of laws and ordinances in effect within the planning area that can affect hazard mitigation actions.

3.8 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Broad public participation in the planning process helps ensure that diverse points of view about the planning area's needs are considered and addressed. The public must have opportunities to comment on disaster mitigation plans during the drafting stages and prior to plan approval (44 CFR, Section 201.6(b)(1)). This section details the outreach to, and involvement of, the many agencies, departments, organizations, non-profit organizations, districts, authorities and other entities that have a stake in managing hazard risk and mitigation, commonly referred to as stakeholders.

3.8.1 Strategy

The strategy for involving the public in this plan emphasized the following elements:

- Include members of the public on the Steering Committee.
- Engage the public and organizations that are listed in Section 3.6 by providing updates and an opportunity to comment on a draft of the plan.
- Use a survey to determine if the public's perception of risk and support of hazard mitigation has changed since the initial planning process.
- Attempt to reach as many planning area residents as possible using multiple media.
- Identify and involve planning area stakeholders.
- Develop a StoryMap of the planning area for public access (https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/809c8425c55a4e31b35884794aaa1060/?draft=true). The map provides information on hazards based on specific locations. It also has the ability to send an email requesting information.

Diligent efforts were made to ensure broad regional, county, and local representation in this planning process. Stakeholder outreach was performed early and throughout the planning process. In addition to mass media notification efforts, identified stakeholders were invited via email and social media posts to attend meetings and provide input on draft documents. Information and input provided by these stakeholders has been included throughout this plan where appropriate, and all were given an opportunity to comment on the draft plan.

Outreach efforts reflecting a whole community approach were conducted collaboratively across all four jurisdictions to ensure members of local businesses, academia, private organizations, and marginalized communities were provided the opportunity to have a voice in the planning process. The following private organizations were partnered with to drive public outreach efforts:

- Dublin Chamber of Commerce
- Livermore Valley Chamber of Commerce
- Pleasanton Chamber of Commerce

An emphasis was placed on including representatives from marginalized, at-risk, and socially vulnerable communities in the planning process through the following methods by each jurisdiction:

- **City of Dublin—**Due to the City of Dublin's regular partnership and collaboration with their senior community, seniors in Dublin were the primary focus of outreach activities at the Dublin Senior Center.
- **City of Livermore—**The planning team collaborated with the Livermore Multi Service Center to involve at-risk seniors and unsheltered people in the planning process through the distribution of this Plan to the Center.
- **City of Pleasanton—**Outreach was conducted through social media outlets, the Pleasanton Community Page, and the Pleasanton city website to promote involvement in the planning process, especially for the local senior community.
- **DSRSD—**The District collaborates with the City of Dublin on its outreach and public involvement strategies as explained in Section 3.6.

The sections below describe Steering Committee and planning team efforts toward public outreach throughout the development and review of the hazard mitigation plan.

Website

At the beginning of the plan development process, a planning partnership website was created on the City of Livermore's Planning Department web page to keep the public posted on plan development milestones and to solicit relevant input (see Figure 3-1).

The site's address (https://www.livermoreca.gov/departments/community-development/planning/hazard-mitigation) was publicized in all press releases, mailings, and public meetings. Information on the plan development process, the Steering Committee, the survey and phased drafts of the plan was made available to the public on the site throughout the process. The planning partners intend to keep a website active after the plan's completion to keep the public informed about successful mitigation projects and future plan updates.

Hazard Mitigation Survey

A hazard mitigation plan survey (see Figure 3-2) was developed for this planning process.

The survey was used to gauge household preparedness for natural hazards and the level of knowledge of tools and techniques that assist in reducing risk and loss from natural hazards. This survey was designed to help identify areas vulnerable to one or more natural hazards. The answers to its questions helped guide the Steering Committee in selecting mitigation strategies.

The survey was made available on the hazard mitigation plan website and was distributed to community members in the planning area as follows:

- Via social media outlets, including Facebook, Twitter and Nextdoor
- At virtual public meetings via web link and QR code

CITY OF LIVERMORE CALIFORNIA

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  - Housing Element
  - Historic Resources
  - Historic Preservation Commission
  - Planning Commission
  - General Plan Map
  - Hazard Mitigation
  - + Climate Action Plan
  - Environmental Documents
  - Zoning Map
  - GIS (Maps)
  - South Livermore Sewer Expansion Project

Departments » Community Development » Planning »

Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

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Local hazard mitigation is the process of identifying natural hazards, like earthquakes or fires, and reducing their impacts on the local population. Dublin, Livermore, Pleasanton, and the Dublin San Ramon Services District have partnered to establish the Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Plan identifies natural hazards that could impact the Tri-Valley region and establishes policies to mitigate each hazard.

Mitigation can include a range of actions, like large Capital Improvement Projects improving stormwater systems, or smaller changes to a local jurisdiction's hazard mapping software. The Plan increases the Tri-Valley's competitiveness for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grants.

Federal and State Law

This section to be updated with more information as the project progresses.

Current Plan

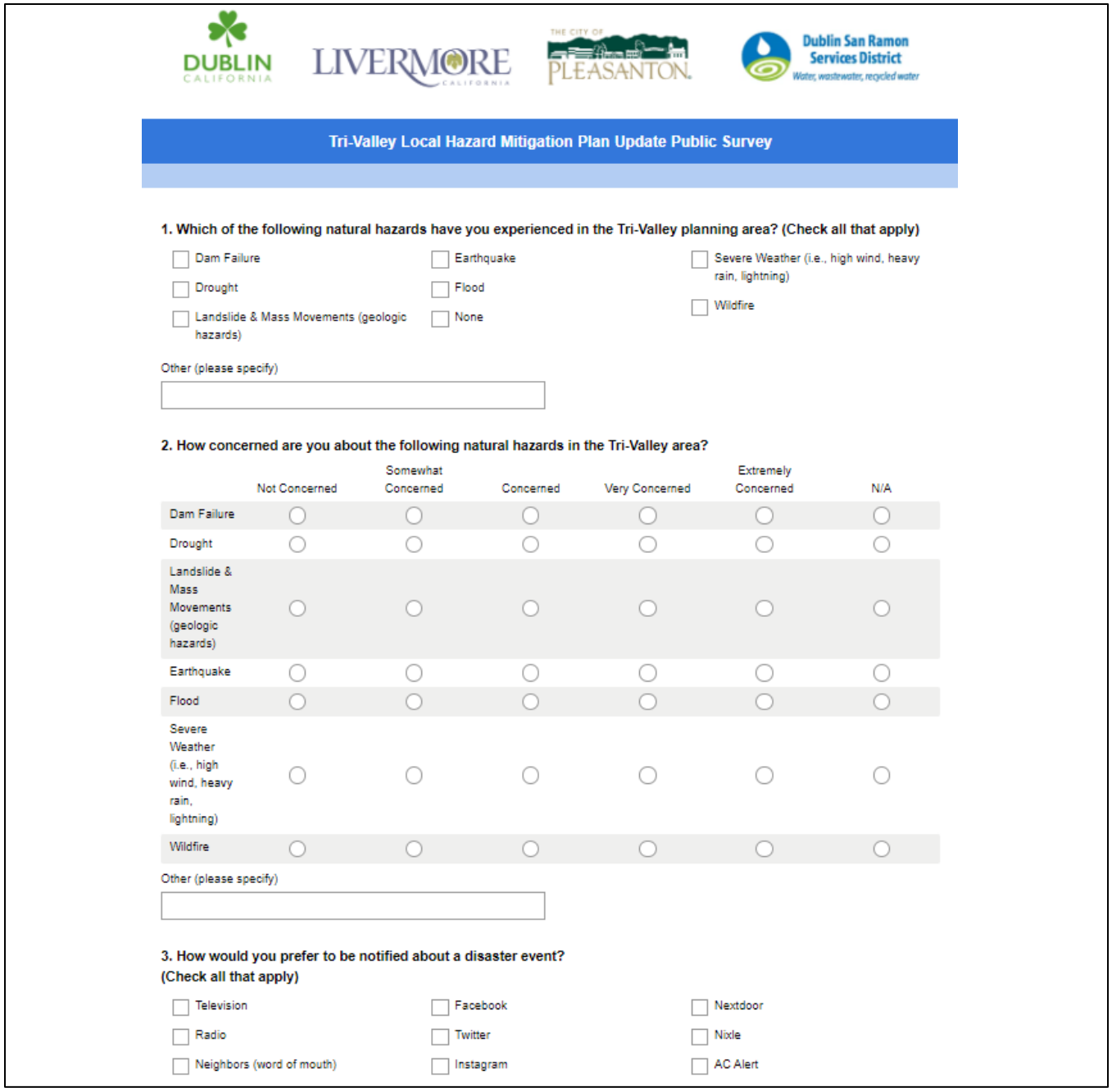
The Tri-Valley's existing Local Hazard Mitigation Plan can be found here: Click here to view the plan.

2022 Plan Update

Federal law requires that Local Hazard Mitigation Plans are updated every five years. The Tri-Valley partners have begun the regular five-year update of the Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and intend to complete the update by the summer of 2023. The update process will include public outreach and the formation of a steering committee.

The draft plan, once completed, will be reviewed by the city councils and board of the local partners and will ultimately be submitted to Cal OES and FEMA. The draft plan will be posted to this page once complete.

Figure 3-1. Hazard Mitigation Plan Web Site Homepage



Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Public Survey

1. Which of the following natural hazards have you experienced in the Tri-Valley planning area? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Dam Failure
- ☐ Drought
- ☐ Landslide & Mass Movements (geologic hazards)
- ☐ Earthquake
- ☐ Flood
- ☐ None
- ☐ Severe Weather (i.e., high wind, heavy rain, lightning)
- ☐ Wildfire

Other (please specify)

2. How concerned are you about the following natural hazards in the Tri-Valley area?

	Not Concerned	Somewhat Concerned	Concerned	Very Concerned	Extremely Concerned	N/A
Dam Failure	○	○	○	○	○	○
Drought	○	○	○	○	○	○
Landslide & Mass Movements (geologic hazards)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Earthquake	○	○	○	○	○	○
Flood	○	○	○	○	○	○
Severe Weather (i.e., high wind, heavy rain, lightning)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wildfire	○	○	○	○	○	○

Other (please specify)

3. How would you prefer to be notified about a disaster event? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Television
- ☐ Radio
- ☐ Neighbors (word of mouth)
- ☐ Facebook
- ☐ Twitter
- ☐ Instagram
- ☐ Nextdoor
- ☐ Nixle
- ☐ AC Alert

Figure 3-2. Hazard Mitigation Survey

StoryMap

An online StoryMap was created to communicate the variety and severity of hazards in the Tri-Valley planning area (see Figure 3-3). During the update process, the StoryMap was released to the public and promoted through social media, the project website, and during Steering Committee meetings, which were open to the public. It includes risk assessment results for hazards of concern, an interactive hazard mapping tool, and a report function to produce hazard exposure summaries for a specified address or area.

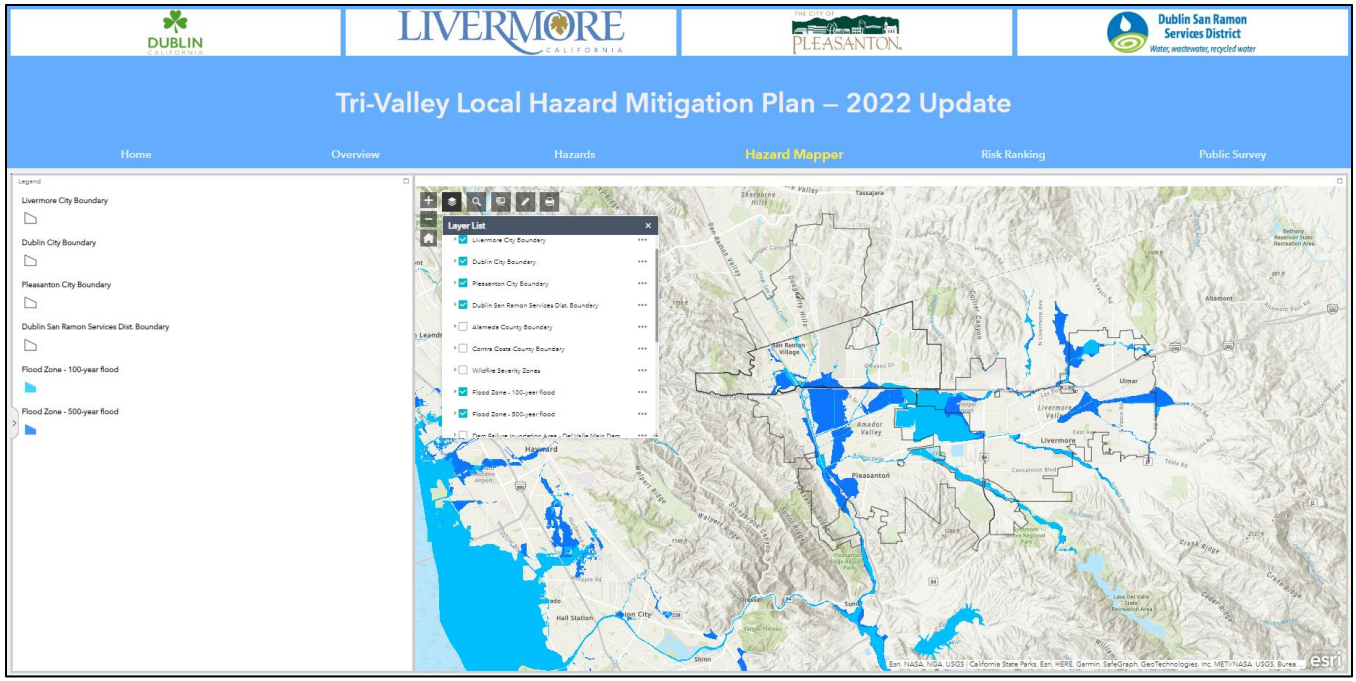


Figure 3-3. Tri-Valley StoryMap

Public Comment

A 14-day public comment period, from May 8 to 22, 2023, provided the public an opportunity to comment on the draft plan update prior to its submittal to Cal OES. The principal mechanism for public comment on the draft plan was a virtual public comment form. Additionally, a public meeting held in conjunction with a Steering Committee meeting on May 15, 2023, allowed an opportunity to provide comment on the draft plan update. At the public meeting, a 30-minute presentation was given, followed by a period for questions and answers by those in attendance. Comments received on the draft plan are available upon request.

The draft Hazard Mitigation Plan was widely distributed for comment for a 14-day public comment period, including agencies identified in Section 3.6. Outreach efforts, including those to socially vulnerable communities, are described in Section 3.6. During that time, none of the planning partners received any comments. Because there were no comments submitted, no associated demographic data was available.

Social Media

The planning partners posted announcements about the plan update on their social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and Nextdoor (Figure 3-4).

Print, Email, and Other Outreach

Planning partners distributed press releases and performed email outreach over the course of the plan's development as key milestones were achieved. Press releases and resulting press coverage included the following:

- September 22, 2022—Dublin Patch: Announcement of commencement of the planning project and invitation to the public to take the hazard awareness survey.
- September 2022—The plan update was promoted at the Livermore/Pleasanton CERT meeting and a subsequent flyer was emailed to all CERT members.

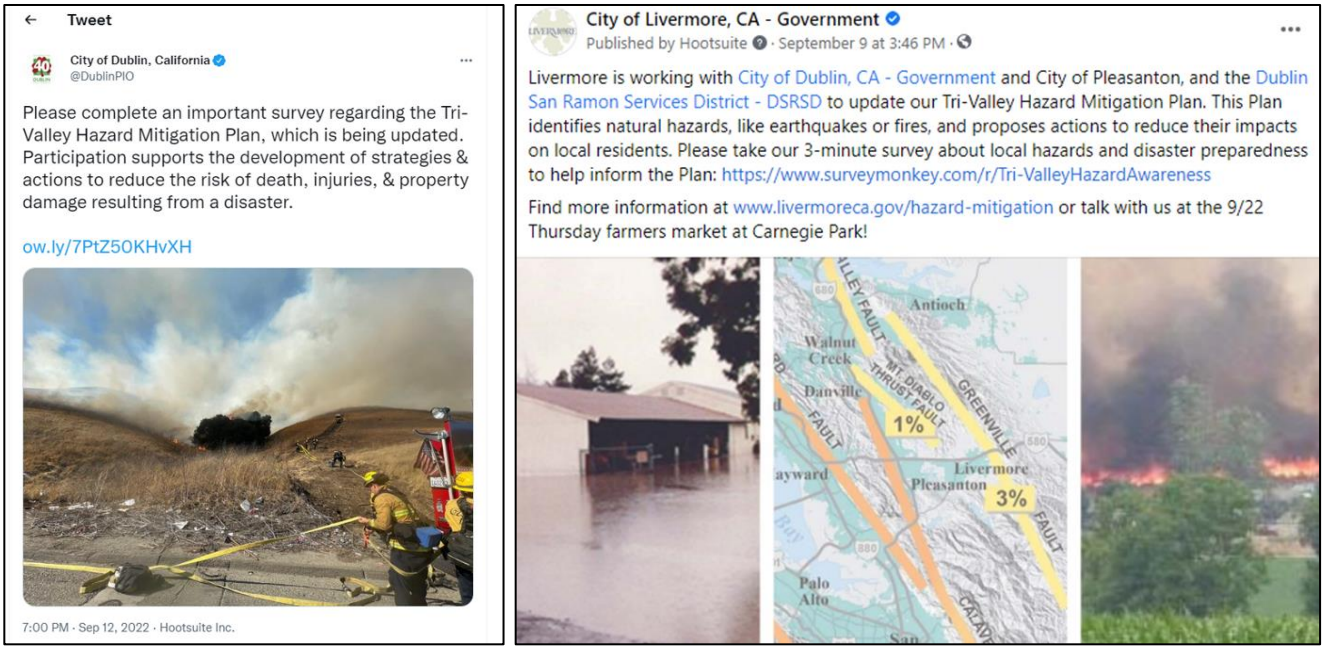


Figure 3-4. Social Media Public Outreach

3.8.2 Public Involvement Results

Survey Response

Detailed analysis of the survey findings is presented in Appendix A; a summary is as follows:

- 585 surveys were completed.
- Surveys were received from residents of each participating planning partner.
- Survey respondents ranked drought as the hazard of greatest concern, followed by wildfire and earthquake.
- More than 80 percent of respondents reported having experienced a drought, over 69 percent reported having experienced an earthquake, and nearly 55 percent reported having experienced a severe weather event.
- Most respondents (78.38 percent) felt that they were somewhat prepared to deal with a hazard event and more than 60 percent keep an emergency kit with spare food and water.
- Nearly 66 percent of respondents would consider retrofitting their home to withstand hazard events if they received an insurance discount, while about 50 percent would do so if they received free government technical assistance. Another 40 percent would do retrofits if they had a building permit fee waiver.

Survey results were provided to the Steering Committee for use in support of confirming the guiding principle, goals, objectives and county-wide actions for this plan update. Additionally, the survey results were included in the toolkit provided to each planning partner through the jurisdictional annex process described in Volume 2. Each planning partner was able to use the survey results to help identify actions as follows:

- Gauge the public's perception of risk and identify what citizens are concerned about.
- Identify the best ways to communicate with the public.

- Determine the level of public support for different mitigation strategies.
- Understand the public's willingness to invest in hazard mitigation.

3.9 PLAN DEVELOPMENT CHRONOLOGY/MILESTONES

A summary of Planning Partnership activities, including Steering Committee meetings held during development of this hazard mitigation plan, is included in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3. Plan Development Chronology/Milestones

Date	Event	Description	Attendance
2022			
3/9	Support Contractor Secured	Contract executed with Tetra Tech, Inc. to facilitate the plan update process	N/A
5/23	Planning Team Meeting #1	Planning Process	10
6/6	Planning Team Meeting #2	Planning Process	10
6/10	Jurisdictional Annex Process Phase 1	Planning partners begin the jurisdiction annex update process with the team, profile, trends, and previous plan status updates	N/A
6/20	Planning Team Meeting #3	Planning Process	10
7/5	Planning Team Meeting #4	Planning Process	10
7/8	Jurisdictional Annex Process Phase 2	Planning partners continue the jurisdictional annex update process with the capability assessment, integration review, and information sources updates	N/A
7/11	Steering Committee Meeting #1	• Project overview • Steering Committee's role • Hazards of concern • Review of mission statement, goals and objectives • Public involvement strategy	21
7/18	Planning Team Meeting #5	Planning Process	7
8/1	Planning Team Meeting #6	Planning Process	6
8/1	Steering Committee Meeting #2	• Approve ground rules • Approve mission statement, goals and objectives • Approve hazard of concern • Approve community lifelines • Public involvement strategy	16
8/14	Public Outreach	Hazard awareness survey open and promotion started	N/A
8/29	Planning Team Meeting #7	Planning Process	9
9/26	Planning Team Meeting #8	Planning Process	9
10/3	Steering Committee Meeting #3	• Social vulnerability discussion • Discuss hazards of concern and risk assessment • Outreach and engagement progress	15
10/24	Planning Team Meeting #9	Planning Process	7
11/8	Jurisdictional Annex Workshop	Workshop for planning partners to assist in development of Phase 3 of the jurisdictional annex process	22
11/21	Planning Team Meeting #10	Planning Process	7
12/5	Steering Committee Meeting #4	• Accepted social vulnerability definition • Outreach and engagement update	12
2023			
1/9	Planning Team Meeting #11	Planning Process	10
1/30	Planning Team Meeting #12	Planning Process	9
1/31	Public Outreach	Hazard awareness survey closed	585
2/27	Planning Team Meeting #13	Planning Process	7
3/13	Planning Team Meeting #14	Planning Process	9
3/27	Planning Team Meeting #15	Planning Process	5
5/8	Public Comment Period Begins	Public involvement strategy	N/A
5/15	Steering Committee Meeting #5 and Public Meeting	• Draft plan overview • Public comment period	16
5/22	Public Comment Period ends	Public involvement strategy	N/A
6/15	Plan submittal	Pre-adoption review draft of the plan submitted to Cal OES.	N/A
12/15	Approval	Final plan approval issued by FEMA Region 9	N/A

4. COMMUNITY PROFILE

4.1 GEOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The Tri-Valley planning area is in north-central Alameda County in the San Francisco Bay area, east of San Francisco and north of San Jose. The cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton are located along Interstate 580, which runs east-west through the county. The City of Dublin is north of the intersection of Interstates 580 and 680 and is generally bounded by the City of San Ramon to the north, Castro Valley to the west, the City of Pleasanton to the south, and the City of Livermore to the east. The City of Livermore is north and south of Interstate 580. The Livermore Valley is edged to the north, south, and east by rolling hills, with the cities of Pleasanton and Dublin to the west. The City of Pleasanton extends south of Interstate 580 along Interstate 680, bounded by the City of Dublin on the north, the City of Livermore to the east, the Sunol Valley to the south, and the steep, rugged Pleasanton and main ridges on the west. Figure 4-1 shows the 66.2-square-mile planning area.

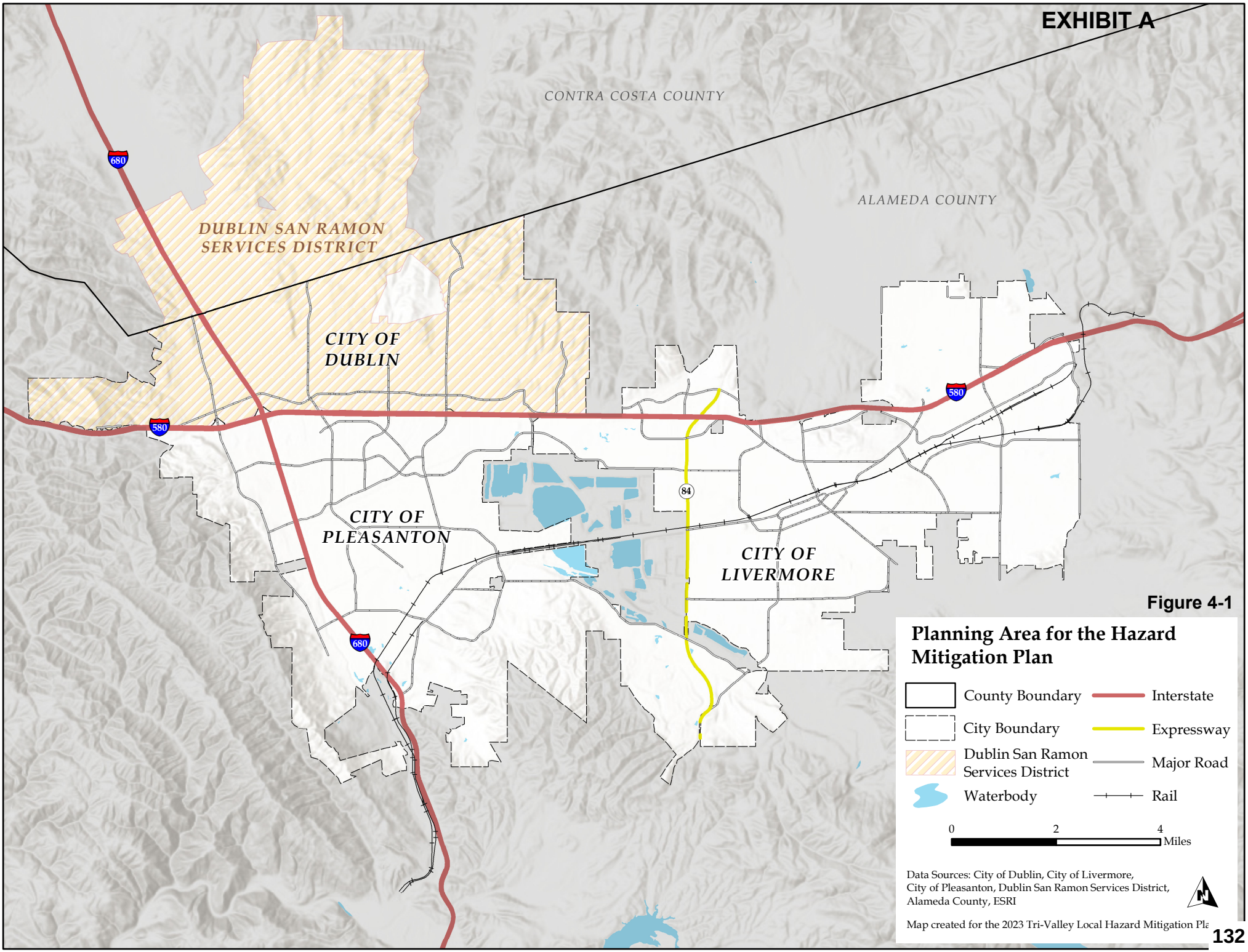
4.2 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

For thousands of years until the arrival of Spanish settlers in the late 1700s, the Ohlone people, also referred to as Costanoans (the Spanish word for “coast”), lived in and around the Bay Area. Living in small villages, they survived on the abundance of natural resources, including acorns from oak trees and shellfish in the bay. Mission San Jose was founded on June 11, 1797, by Father Fermín Francisco de Lasuén. It was the 14th of the 21 Spanish missions in what is now the western United States. The missionaries required the Indians to move to the mission, and this disruption, as well as new diseases the Spanish brought, destroyed the Indian way of life even before the influx of gold seekers in the mid-1800s.

The Amador-Livermore Valley was first sighted by a Spanish solder in 1772 while on an expedition searching for new mission sites. After 1822, Mexico succeeded Spain in jurisdiction over Alta California. Beginning in 1839, the former mission lands were secularized and broken up into large ranchos as the result of grants to citizens by Mexico. It was a half-century after the initial discovery that Jose Amador, in 1826, brought the first settlement to the valley and Spanish families were awarded large tracts of land.

California became part of the United States after the Mexican War of 1846–1847. The territory was formally ceded in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 and was admitted as a state in 1850. Pressure from the United States was a major factor leading to the disintegration of Mexican control in California. The first American settler in the tri-valley area arrived in 1850 and settlement continued. The area was on one of the main routes to the gold fields and became a mercantile stopover for miners on their way to those fields.

Ranchers and thoroughbred horse breeders, also came to the area, attracted to the favorable climate and abundance of water, and were followed by dairy farms, hop fields, and vineyards. The Central Pacific Railroad was completed in 1869, resulting in the establishment of more towns.


EXHIBIT A
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
Figure 4-1
Planning Area for the Hazard Mitigation Plan
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Waterbody
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Rail
0
2
4
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla

In 1925, the section of the Lincoln Highway through the area (by 1874 known as Dublin Road) was incorporated into the U.S. Highway system as U.S. Highway 50. In 1928, it was also designated State Route 84. By 1953, U.S. Highway 50 had become a divided four-lane road; Interstate 680 was completed in 1967. By 1973, U.S. Highway 50 had become Interstate 580. Prior to the 1950s, small agricultural towns history and economy were integrated with those of the agricultural areas around them. Since the 1950s, urbanization of the area has grown across former agricultural land, and urban development now dominates the area (Corbett 2005).

Over the last two decades, the Tri-Valley has experienced an influx of people and jobs, growing at a faster rate than the Bay Area as a whole. In 2011, the West Dublin/Pleasanton BART (Bay Area Rapid Transit) station opened, providing another commute option between San Francisco and the Tri-Valley (Bay Area Council Economic Institute n.d.).

4.3 PHYSICAL SETTING

4.3.1 Topography and Geology

The planning area is in the east-central part of the California Coast Range Province that is characterized by elongated ranges and narrow valleys parallel to the coast. It lies in a depression within the Diablo Range where there are three valleys: Amador Valley, Livermore Valley, and San Ramon Valley. The Livermore and Amador Valleys, which are adjacent in an east-west orientation, make up the major part of the basin. San Ramon is a smaller valley that trends northwest from the northwest edge of Amador Valley. Elevations in the planning area range from approximately 300 feet above sea level at the drainage exit of Amador Valley southwest of Pleasanton, to approximately 700 feet above sea level along Livermore Valley's eastern margin. The mean elevation above sea level is 486 feet in the City of Livermore and 354 feet in the City of Dublin. North and east of the Tri-Valley area, the Diablo Range rises to elevations between approximately 1,000 and 2,000 feet above sea level, with Mount Diablo reaching an elevation of 3,849 feet above sea level.

Geologic conditions are controlled by the planning area's location along the complex boundary between the North American and Pacific Plates and the interaction of these two plates. The Pacific Plate moves northwestward relative to the North American Plate at a rate of about 5 centimeters per year. Much of this relative movement at the latitude of the San Francisco Bay Area is accommodated primarily by strike-slip motion along a number of major faults, including the San Gregorio, San Andreas, Hayward, Calaveras, and Greenville faults. Countless other faults in the region accommodate relative motion between major faults and relieve compression stress along the plate boundary.

4.3.2 Hydrology

The Tri-Valley area consists of sub-watersheds of the Alameda Creek Watershed. Arroyo Las Positas, Arroyo Seco, and Arroyo Mocho drain the northeastern and southeastern hills, and Arroyo del Valle drains the southern hills. These drainages converge and flow through the central Tri-Valley area, collecting the flow of Cayetano, Collier, Cottonwood, Tassajara, and Alamo Creeks from the northern hills. These streams join San Ramon Creek, which flows south through the San Ramon Valley and exits the basin along Arroyo de la Laguna. Figure 4-2 shows the entire Alameda Creek Watershed and major water bodies around the Tri-Valley area.

Source: (Alameda Creek Alliance n.d.)

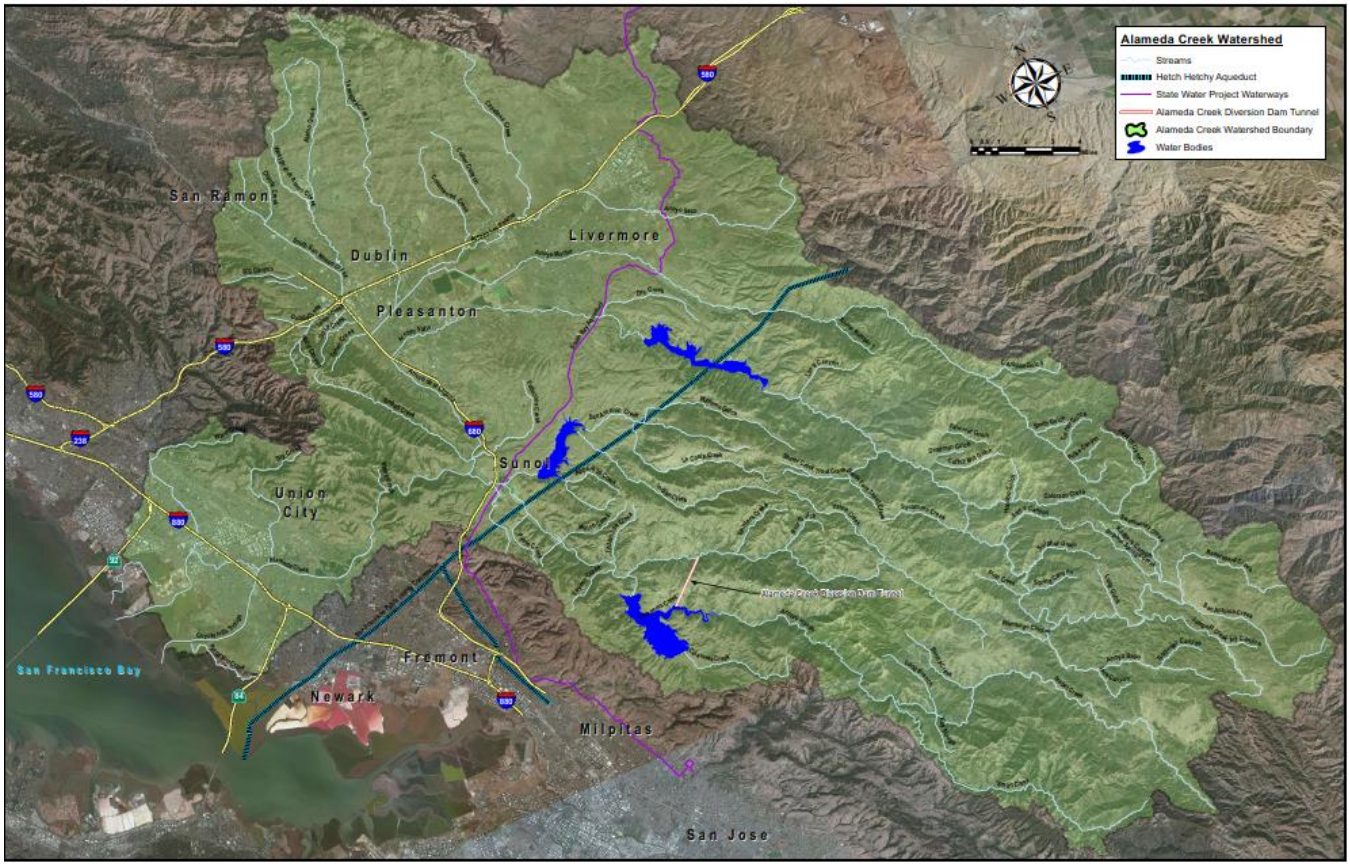


Figure 4-2. Watersheds and Water Bodies in the Planning Area

4.3.3 Climate

The climate of the planning area is moderated by its proximity to the San Francisco Bay, with average annual temperatures ranging from 45.7 degrees Fahrenheit (ºF) to 73.6 ºF. Climate records from the NOAA National Weather Service Forecast Office describe the region's climate as Mediterranean type. This classification is characterized by sharply contrasting wet and dry seasons, with the wet season from November through March bringing more than 80 percent of the total annual precipitation. Rainfall is sparse from May through September.

Mean precipitation in June, July and August in Livermore normally totals only 0.11 inches. Wet seasons are cool but mild, with mean monthly temperatures of 48.3 ºF in January to 53.9 °F in March. Dry season weather is very consistent, with warm sunny days and average temperatures reaching 72.8 °F in June, July, August, and September.

Average temperature and precipitation across the planning area by month are shown in Figure 4-3. The total annual average precipitation is 13.38 inches. Annual average maximum and minimum temperatures are 48.3 ºF and 72.8 ºF, respectively.

In the past several years California experienced significant drought. However, in the winter of 2022 – 2023 much of the state was beset by multiple atmospheric rivers bringing substantial precipitation – rain and snow – that contributed to flooding and landslide issues in various parts of the state.

Source: (National Weather Service 2023)

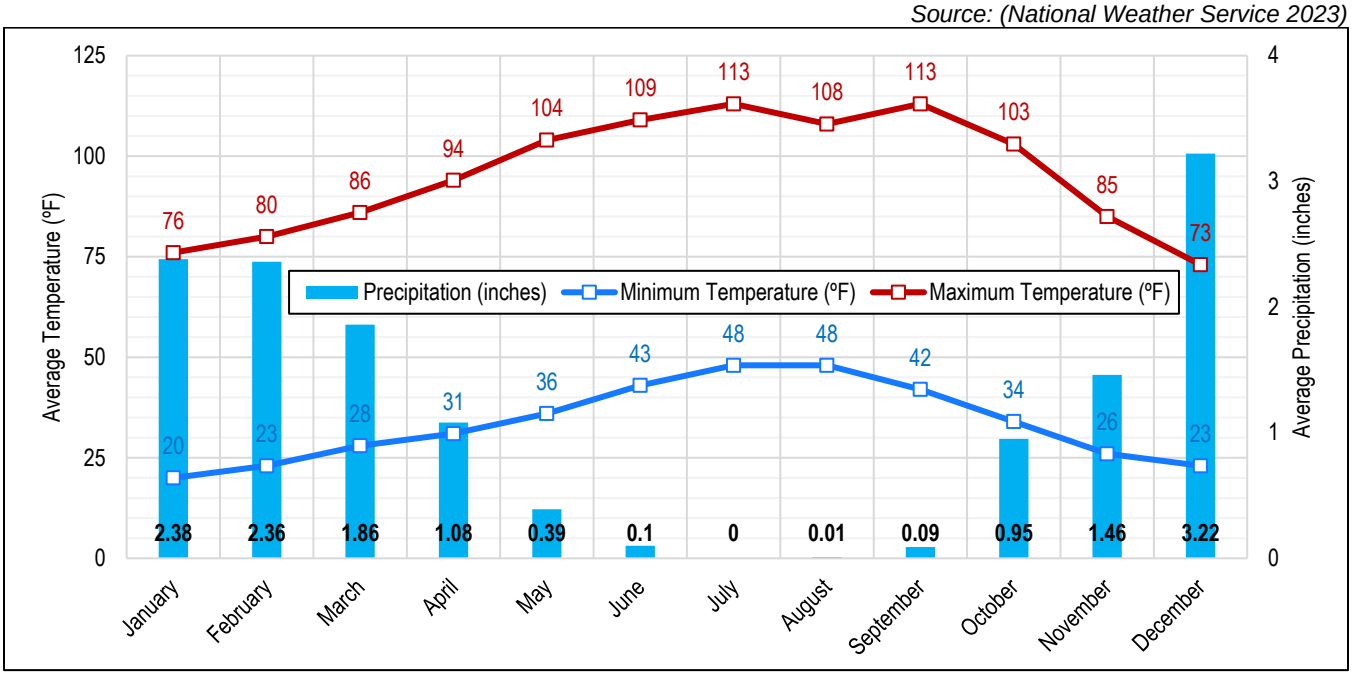


Figure 4-3. Normal Precipitation and Temperatures in Planning Area, 2000-2023

4.4 DEVELOPMENT PROFILE

4.4.1 Land Use

Dublin

The City of Dublin, located north of Interstate 580, covers 15.51 square miles, or 9,923.6 acres. As of 2017, the city accommodates 20,931 housing units. The City has defined the following planning areas:

- The Primary Planning Area consists of the original city boundaries and annexations completed through 1991. It covers roughly 3,100 acres.
- The Eastern Extended Planning Area is east of the Primary Planning Area and south and east of the U.S. Army's Parks Reserve Forces Training Area (Camp Parks). It covers roughly 4,300 acres.
- The Western Extended Planning Areas is west of the Primary Planning Area. It consists of 3,200 acres, mostly outside Dublin's urban limit line, which encompasses the city areas with access to city utilities and road maintenance services.
- The Dublin Crossing Planning Area, a portion of Camp Parks, covers 189 acres in the center of the city where existing buildings are scheduled for demolition to be replaced with a residential mixed-use project.

The city's land use includes a mixture of public open space, commercial/industrial, and residential. Development guidelines for the Eastern Extended Planning Area consider visually sensitive ridge lands and biologically sensitive habitat areas to preserve key elements of the area's physical character. A development elevation cap keeps growth within the 770-foot elevation that is the highest serviceable elevation for water service. Development is allowed in only a small portion of the Western Extended Planning Area; that area is out of view from the major ridgelines so it can be developed without disrupting scenic values (City of Dublin 2022).

Livermore

The City of Livermore, on the eastern side of the Tri-Valley planning area, covers approximately 24 square miles. As of 2019, the city accommodates 32,883 housing units. Single-family residential development is the predominant land use within the city limits, with residential subdivisions scattered throughout the city. Other land uses are agriculture, open space and parks, industry, retail and office space, and community facilities. The city has a defined urban growth boundary to protect agricultural uses and natural resources outside the city from future urban development (City of Livermore 2022).

Pleasanton

The City of Pleasanton covers approximately 24 square miles, with additional areas designated for future land use. A 42-square-mile sphere-of-influence area represents the probable ultimate physical boundary and service area of the city. If all residential land shown on the General Plan Map is built out, Pleasanton will contain approximately 29,000 housing units by 2025. City land use policy allows for well-planned neighborhoods and a separation between residential and non-residential uses. As of 2019, there were 77 residential neighborhoods and 17 commercial, office, and industrial development sub-areas. The City's growth management ordinance regulates the location and rate of new residential growth (City of Pleasanton 2019).

Dublin San Ramon Services District

The DSRSD was formed in 1953 as the Parks Community Services District. Its name transformed over the years. Today, the DSRSD is a water retailer for the City of Dublin area and wastewater collection and treatment for Dublin and San Ramon. Under contract, it also treats wastewater collected by the City of Pleasanton. From its origins, the District has grown in proportion to the growth in population and businesses in the Dublin area (DSRSD 2023).

4.4.2 Building Count, Occupancy Class and Estimated Replacement Value

Table 4-1 presents planning area building counts by building occupancy class. Table 4-2 summarizes estimated replacement value for building structures and contents. For the DSRSD, buildings listed include only critical facilities owned by the district.

Table 4-1. Planning Area Building Counts by Occupancy Class

	Number of Buildings							
	Agricultural	Commercial	Education	Government	Industrial	Religion	Residential	Total
Dublin	15	453	182	247	42	20	14,550	**15,509**
Livermore	1	1,189	496	518	381	95	28,213	**30,893**
Pleasanton	0	1,414	246	20	154	40	21,779	**23,653**
DSRSD	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	**2**
Total	**16**	**3,056**	**924**	**787**	**577**	**155**	**64,542**	**70,057**

Based on GIS data provided to Tetra Tech in May 2022 by the Cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton and DSRSD

Table 4-2. Planning Area Replacement Value

	Estimated Replacement Value		
	Structure	Contents	Total
Dublin	$12,356,612,767	$8,098,062,522	**$20,454,675,289**
Livermore	$16,693,865,603	$13,105,030,879	**$29,798,896,482**
Pleasanton	$16,903,633,696	$12,445,602,543	**$29,349,236,239**
DSRSD	$14,629,000	$202,944,505	**$16,129,000**
Total	**$**45,968,741,066	**$**33,851,640,449	**$**79,618,937,010

4.4.3 Community Lifelines

The Community Lifeline Concept

Community lifelines, as defined by FEMA, are the most fundamental functions of a community. Lifelines are all the services, capabilities, and physical assets that are used day-to-day to support a community's ongoing needs. When stabilized and working properly, community lifelines enable all other aspects of society to function. The following are the seven basic community lifelines (in alphabetical order) and multiple components of each, as defined by FEMA (FEMA 2019):

- Communications
  - Infrastructure
  - Responder communications
  - Alerts, warnings, and messages
  - Finance
  - 911 and dispatch
- Energy
  - Power grid
  - Fuel
- Food, water, shelter
  - Food
  - Water
  - Shelter
  - Agriculture
- Hazardous material
  - Facilities
  - Hazmat, pollutants, contaminants
- Health and medical
  - Medical care
  - Public health
  - Patient movement
  - Medical supply chain
  - Fatality management
- Safety and security
  - Law enforcement/security
  - Fire service
  - Search and rescue
  - Government service
  - Community safety
- Transportation
  - Highway/roadway/motor vehicle
  - Mass transit
  - Railway
  - Aviation
  - Maritime

FEMA further defines subcomponents for each of the above components—nearly 100 altogether. These subcomponents include physical facilities as well as public and private services, capabilities, activities, and systems. The essential subcomponents that make up community lifelines range from police stations to farm animals, from public records to the food supply chain, and from medical treatment to banking services.

Lifelines Identified for This Plan's Risk Assessment

It is an essential element of hazard mitigation planning to identify the community lifelines whose function can be negatively impacted by hazard events and to develop mitigation actions that will minimize the potential for such impacts. For this hazard mitigation plan, the assessment of community lifelines focuses on physical assets—the critical facilities and infrastructure that can be geographically located within mapped hazard areas and for which quantitative estimates can be made of current value and potential loss. These are referred to as critical facilities throughout the plan. Across the planning area, 1,161 such facilities were identified by each of the planning partners for analysis, geographically distributed as follows:

- Dublin—101 facilities
- Livermore—507 facilities
- Pleasanton—502 facilities
- Dublin San Ramon Services District—51 facilities

Figure 4-4 and Figure 4-5 show the general locations of these critical facilities in the planning area. Figure 4-6 summarizes counts of identified physical community lifeline assets in the planning area by category, based on the best data available at the time of this plan. This information is subject to change as new information about such structures becomes available during the performance period for this plan.

4.4.4 Development Trends

The planning area municipal partners have adopted general and economic development strategic plans to guide future growth, both local and area-wide, and ensure the orderly development of the communities. Development forecasts and development trends assist in providing a long-term vision for the planning area's future and a strategy for achieving the desired vision. This plan aligns with these development programs and provides vital information on the risk associated with natural hazards in the planning area to support wise land use in the future.

Tracking building permit volume can be a way of looking at the potential increase in exposure within the planning area. Whether a permit is issued for new construction or improvement to existing construction, the permit volume can be associated with an increase in exposed value. The number of residential building permits reported in the planning area has fluctuated significantly from a low of 227 permits in 2007 to a high of 965 permits in 2014. The number of permits stayed steady through 2018, then consistently dropped through 2021. In 2021, the City of Dublin issued residential building permits for 131 buildings, which was significantly higher than the City of Livermore, with 89, and the City of Pleasanton, with 25.

Figure 4-7 shows the trends in residential development projects in the planning area since 2005. Additional city-specific development trend information is provided in the city-specific annexes in Volume 2 of this plan.

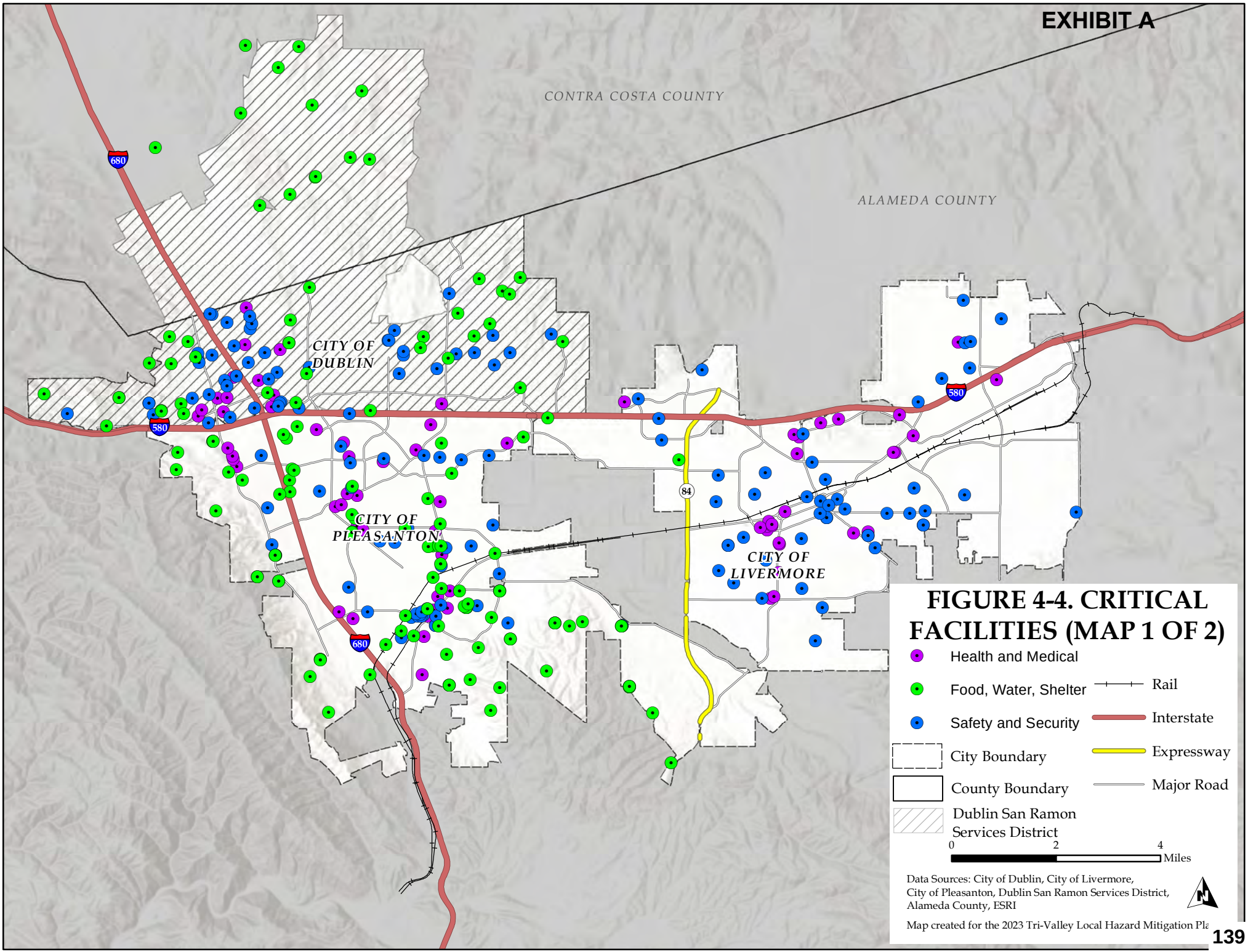
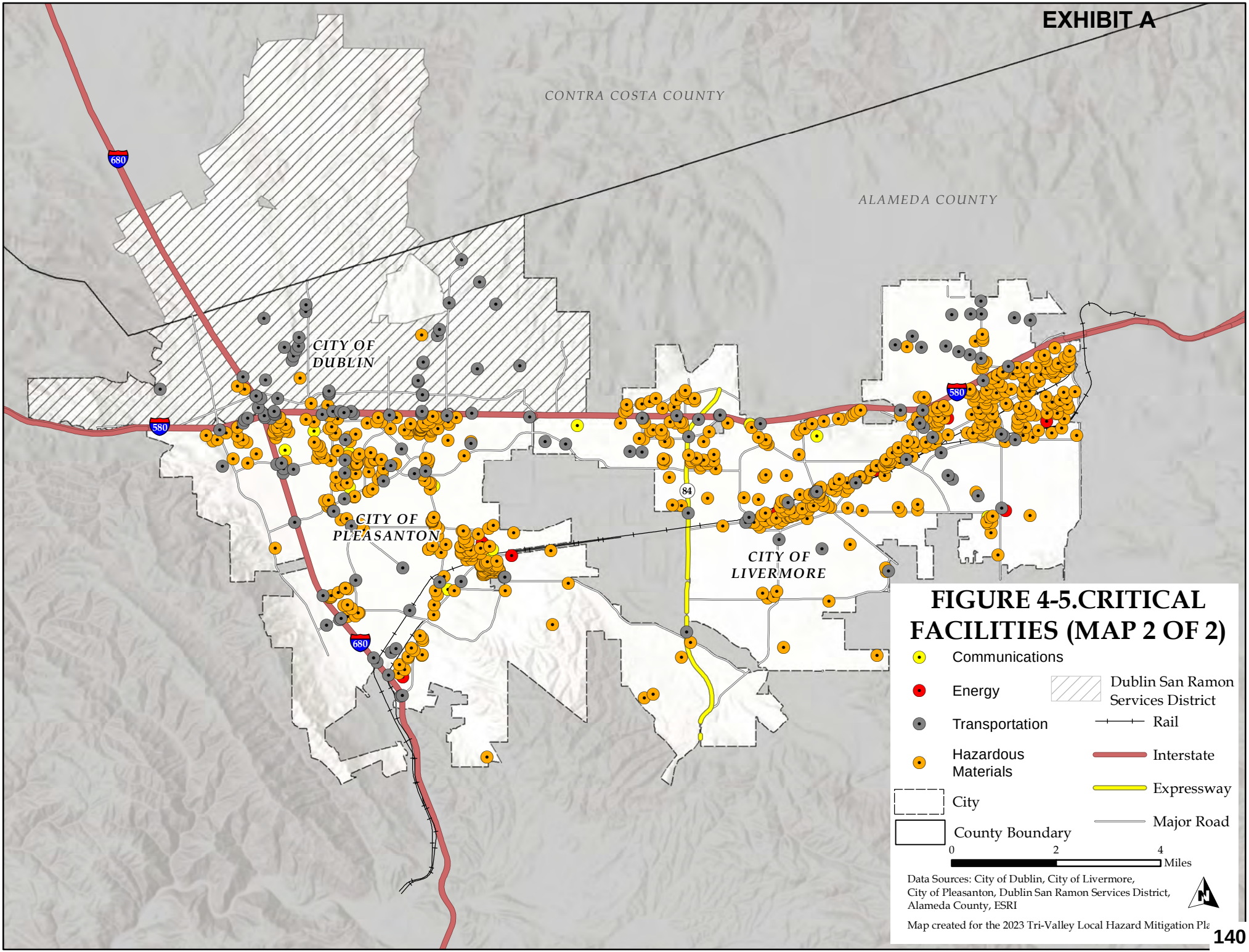

EXHIBIT A
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
FIGURE 4-4. CRITICAL FACILITIES (MAP 1 OF 2)
Health and Medical
Food, Water, Shelter
Safety and Security
City Boundary
County Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
0
2
4
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla

EXHIBIT A


CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
FIGURE 4-5.CRITICAL FACILITIES (MAP 2 OF 2)
Communications
Energy
Transportation
Hazardous Materials
City
County Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
0
2
4
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla

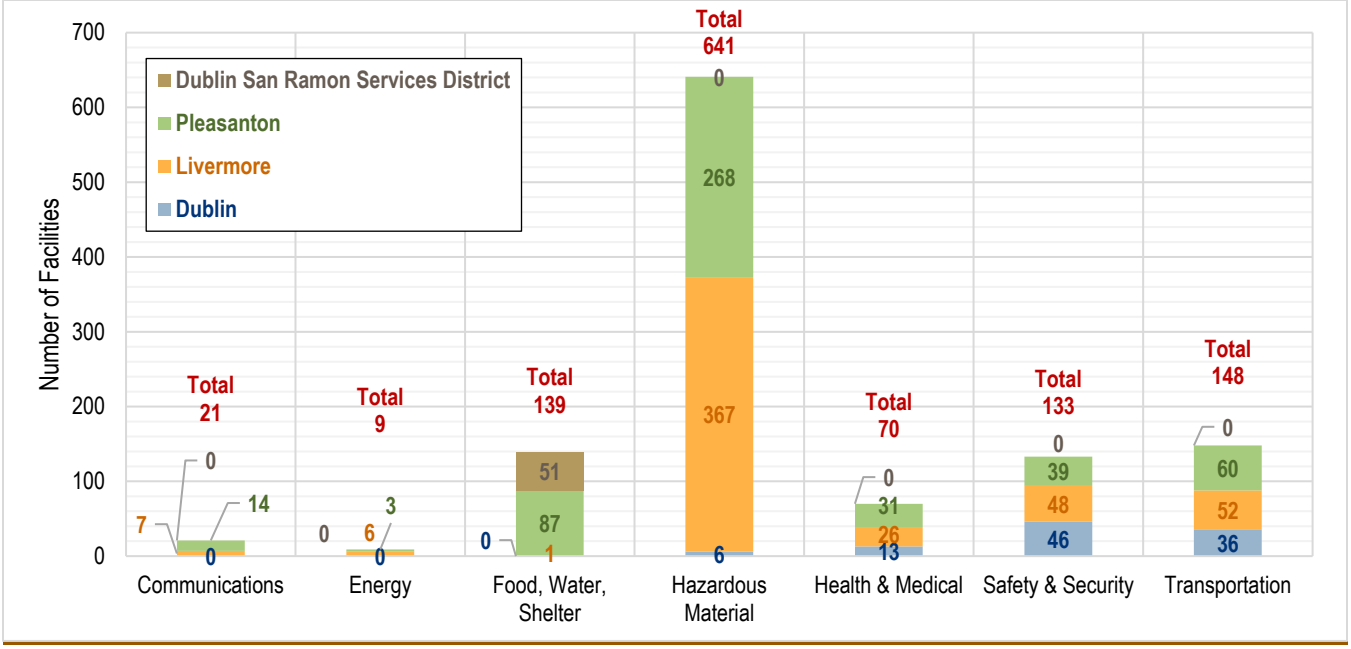
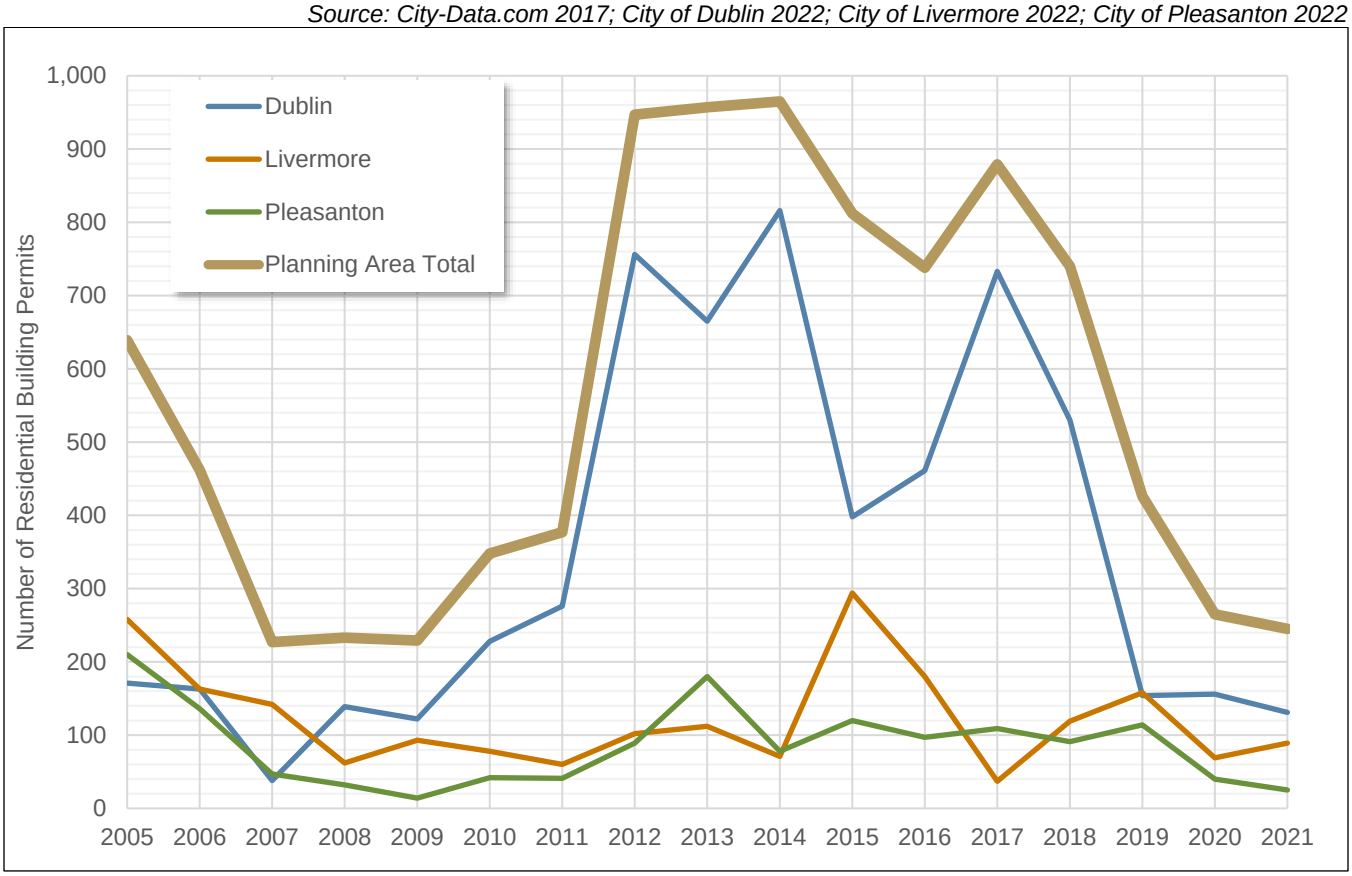


Figure 4-6. Planning Area Critical Facilities by Jurisdiction and Category

Source: City-Data.com 2017; City of Dublin 2022; City of Livermore 2022; City of Pleasanton 2022



DSRSD does not have permit authority

Figure 4-7. Residential Building Permit Trends, 2005 to 2021

The municipal partners will incorporate this hazard mitigation plan in their general plans by reference. This will ensure that future development trends can be established with the benefits of the information on risk and vulnerability to natural hazards identified in this plan. The planning partners intend to pursue the following:

- Discourage development within vulnerable areas, areas with the potential for high population density, and Special Flood Hazard Areas.
- Encourage higher regulatory standards at the local level.

Future development is expected to focus on infill as identified through current land use practices. Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton are largely built out, and with sustainability practices and urban growth boundaries in place, there is little opportunity for new growth.

4.5 DEMOGRAPHICS

4.5.1 Population Characteristics

Knowledge of the composition of the population and how it has changed in the past and how it may change in the future is needed for making informed decisions about the future. Information about population is a critical part of planning because it directly relates to land needs such as housing, industry, stores, public facilities and services, and transportation. The California Department of Finance estimated the planning area population at 236,690 as of January 1, 2022.

Population changes are useful socio-economic indicators. A growing population generally indicates a growing economy, while a decreasing population signifies economic decline. Table 4-3 shows population for each city in the planning area from 2010 to 2022 (California Department of Finance 2023). The population of the planning area increased 20 percent from 2010 to 2022, with Dublin gaining 26,896 residents, Livermore gaining 5,181, and Pleasanton gaining 7,324.

Table 4-3. Annual Population Data

	Population			
	Dublin*	Livermore	Pleasanton	Tri-Valley Planning Area
2010	46,036	80,968	70,285	**197,289**
2011	46,408	81,948	70,813	**199,169**
2012	46,956	82,772	71,117	**200,845**
2013	50,079	83,768	71,153	**205,000**
2014	53,512	85,049	71,990	**210,551**
2015	56,014	86,368	73,776	**216,158**
2016	57,349	88,138	74,982	**220,469**
2017	59,686	89,648	75,916	**225,250**
2018	61,488	90,392	78,244	**230,124**
2019	63,890	90,769	78,840	**233,499**
2020	74,211	87,694	79,741	**241,646**
2021	73,209	87,388	78,924	**239,521**
2022	72,932	86,149	77,609	**236,690**

Source: (California Department of Finance 2023)

DSRSD provides service to 26,237 potable water accounts, 473 recycled water accounts and 25,301 single-family residential wastewater tax roll assessments (excludes commercial, industrial and institutional accounts), with a current staff of 131. The District distributes drinking water to approximately 100,400 people and provides wastewater collection and treatment for approximately 168,600 people in Dublin, southern San Ramon and the city of Pleasanton.

Figure 4-8 shows the overall planning area and Alameda County population change from 1980 to 2020. Between 1980 and 2020, Alameda County's population grew by 52.15 percent and the planning area's population increased by 189.37 percent. Much of the growth in the planning area was between 1980 and 2000, though double-digit growth continues. Local growth still exceeds that of the county.

Source: (California Department of Finance 2023)

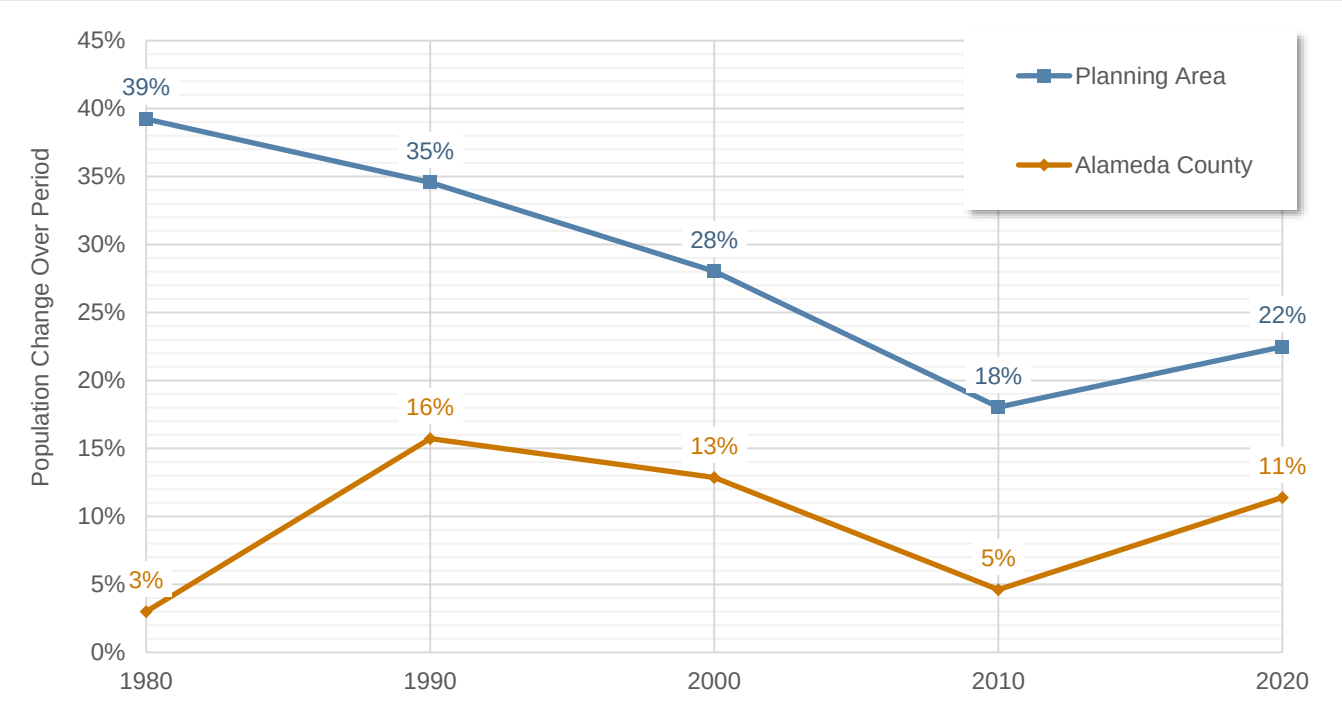


Figure 4-8. Alameda County vs. Planning Area Population Growth

4.5.2 Socially Vulnerable Groups

In general, the socially vulnerable populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These vulnerable populations may vary from the general population in risk perception, living conditions, access to information before, during and after a hazard event, capabilities during an event, and access to resources for post-disaster recovery. Indicators of vulnerability—such as disability, age, poverty, and minority race and ethnicity—often overlap spatially and often in the geographically most vulnerable locations. Detailed spatial analysis to locate areas where there are higher concentrations of vulnerable community members would help to extend focused public outreach and education to these most vulnerable citizens.

Age Distribution

As a group, the elderly are more apt to lack the physical and economic resources necessary for response to hazard events and are more likely to suffer health-related consequences making recovery slower. They are more likely to be vision, hearing, and/or mobility impaired, and more likely to experience mental impairment or dementia. Additionally, the elderly are more likely to live in assisted-living facilities where emergency preparedness occurs at the discretion of facility operators. These facilities are typically identified as "critical facilities" by emergency managers because they require extra notice to implement evacuation. Elderly residents living in their own homes may have more difficulty accessing information or evacuating their homes and could be stranded in dangerous situations. This population group is more likely to need individualized medical attention, which may not be readily available during natural disasters due to isolation caused by the event. Specific planning attention for the elderly is an important consideration given the current aging of the American population.

Children under 14 are particularly vulnerable to disaster events because of their young age and dependence on others for basic necessities. Very young children may additionally be vulnerable to injury or sickness; this vulnerability can be worsened during a natural disaster because they may not understand the measures that need to be taken to protect themselves from hazards.

The overall age distribution for the planning area is shown in Figure 4-9. Based on the U.S. Census 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates, 12.5 percent of the planning area's population is 65 or older, compared to Alameda County's average of 13.9 percent. The Census data also show that 4.28 percent of the under-65 population has disabilities of some kind and 4.1 percent of the entire population have an income below the poverty line. It is also estimated that 24.5 percent of the population is 18 or younger, compared to Alameda County's average of 20.6 percent (U.S. Census 2022).

Race, Ethnicity and Language

Research shows that minorities are less likely to be involved in pre-disaster planning and experience higher mortality rates during a disaster event. Post-disaster recovery can be ineffective and is often characterized by cultural insensitivity. Since higher proportions of ethnic minorities live below the poverty line than the majority white population, poverty can compound vulnerability. According to the U.S. Census 2021 ACS 1-year estimates, the racial composition of the planning area is predominantly white (41.47 percent) and Asian (37.43 percent), with 1.93 percent Black or African American. Figure 4-10 shows the racial distribution in the planning area. Census data also indicate that 16.3 percent of individuals in the planning area are Hispanic or Latino (of any race) and that 32.27 percent of the planning area population is foreign-born.

Individuals with Disabilities and Others with Access and Functional Needs

The 2021 U.S. Census estimates that 42.5 million non-institutionalized people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs live in the U.S. This equates to about one-in-eight persons. This population is more likely to have difficulty responding to a hazard event than the general population. Local government is the first level of response to assist these individuals, and coordination of efforts to meet their needs is paramount to life safety efforts. Knowing the percentage of population with a disability or access and functional need will allow emergency management personnel and first responders to have personnel available who can provide services needed by this population. According to the 2021 ACS 1-year estimates, there are 19,360 individuals with some form of disability, access, or functional need within the planning area (U.S. Census 2022).

Source: (U.S. Census 2022)

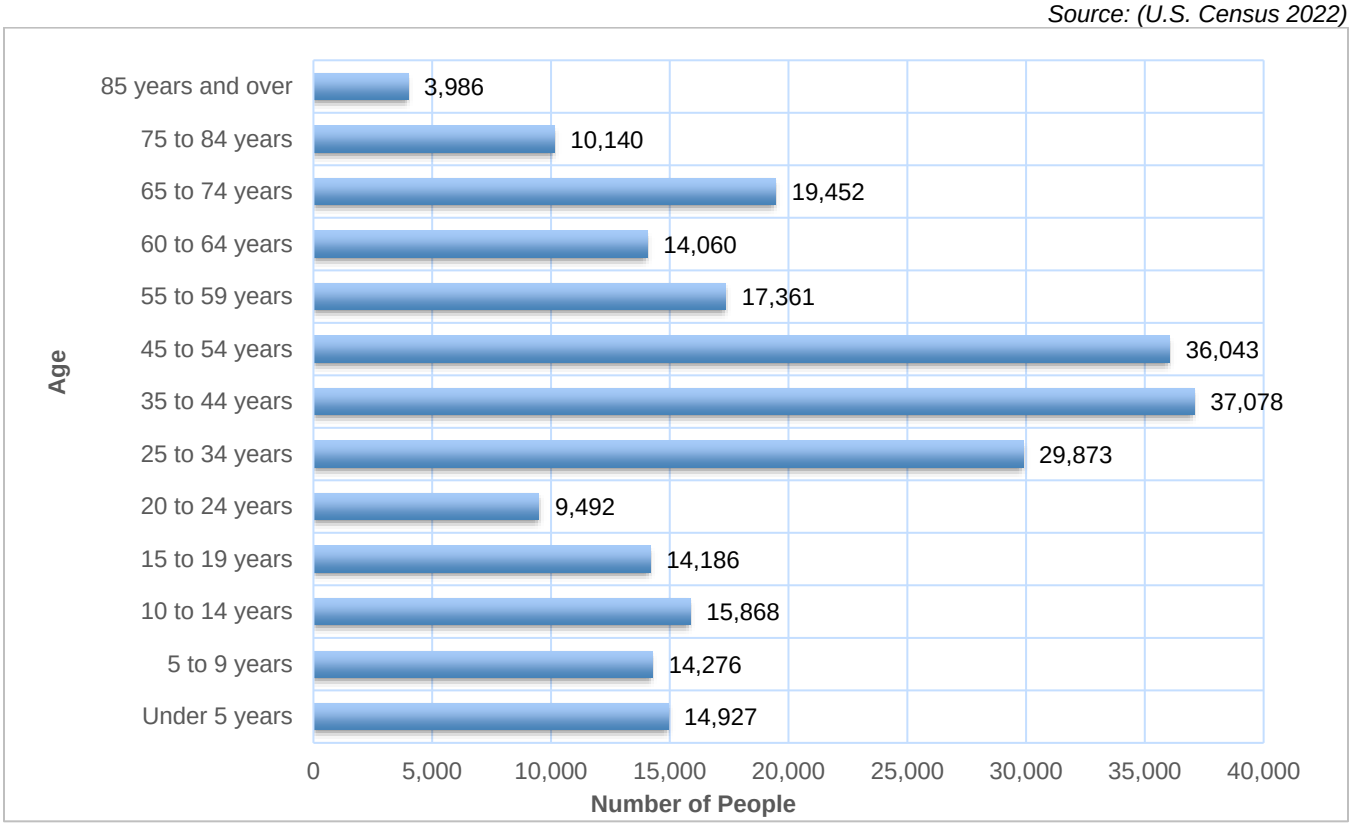


Figure 4-9. Planning Area Age Distribution

Source: (U.S. Census 2022)

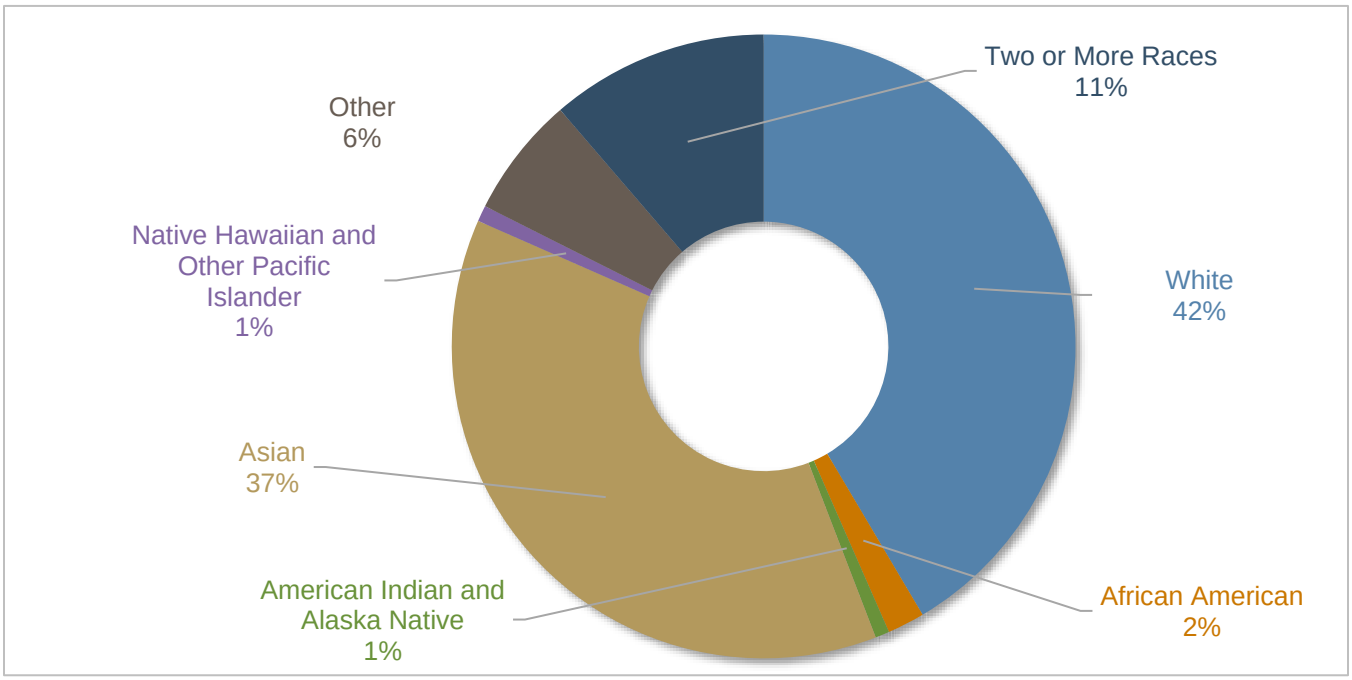


Figure 4-10. Planning Area Race Distribution

Income

In the United States, individual households are expected to use private resources to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters to some extent. This expectation means that households living in poverty are automatically disadvantaged when confronting hazards. Additionally, the economically disadvantaged typically occupy more poorly built and inadequately maintained housing. Mobile or modular homes, for example, are more susceptible to damage in earthquakes and floods than other types of housing. In urban areas, the economically disadvantaged often live in older houses and apartment complexes, which are more likely to be made of unreinforced masonry, a building type that is particularly susceptible to damage during earthquakes.

Residents below the poverty level are less likely to have insurance to compensate for losses incurred from natural disasters. This means that residents below the poverty level have a great deal to lose during an event and are the least prepared to deal with potential losses. The events following Hurricane Katrina in 2005 illustrated that personal household economics significantly impact people's decisions on evacuation. Individuals who cannot afford gas for their cars will likely decide not to evacuate.

Based on 2021 ACS 1-year estimates, average per capita income in the planning area in 2021 was $69,438 and the median household income was $160,198. As defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, the poverty threshold in 2021 was $27,479 for a household with two adults and two children, and $13,788 for one person (unrelated individual) (U.S. Census 2023)

2021 ACS 1-year estimates showed that roughly 15.4 percent of households in the planning area receive an income between $150,000 and $199,999 per year and about 39.6 percent of household incomes are above $200,000 annually. About 4.2 percent of the households in the planning area make less than $25,000 per year.

The Social Vulnerability Index

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) uses 16 U.S. census variables to help local officials identify communities that may need support before, during, or after disasters. Social vulnerability refers to the potential negative effects on communities caused by external stresses on human health. Such stresses include natural or human-caused disasters or disease outbreaks. Reducing social vulnerability can decrease both human suffering and economic loss.

This planning effort aligns the social vulnerability threshold with that used in the State of California Hazard Mitigation Plan. High vulnerability is defined by using the overall summary ranking value greater than 0.70. A GIS analysis found that no Census tracts within the Tri-Valley planning area have an SVI of 0.7 or greater. The highest SVI value among the 44 planning area Census tracts is 0.54, and 39 of the Census tracts have an SVI less than 0.3. For this reason, the risk assessment in this plan provides qualitative discussions of how each hazard can affect socially vulnerable populations, but no quantitative analysis is provided of socially vulnerable populations at risk.

4.6 ECONOMY

4.6.1 Large Local Employers

The planning area benefits from a variety of business activity. Major businesses with headquarters in Dublin include Ross Stores, Challenge Dairy, Tria Beauty and DeSilva Gates Construction. Technology firms in Dublin

include Micro Dental Laboratories, Callidues Cloud, Carl Zeiss Meditec, and Epicor. Top employers in City of Livermore include Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Valley Care Health System Lifestyle Rx Fitness Center, Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District, Comcast Cable, and Sandia National Laboratory, and Form Factor, Inc., Gillig Bus, and Tesla warehouse. Top employers in City of Pleasanton include Kaiser Permanente, Safeway, Oracle, Workday Inc., Pleasanton Unified School District, Macy's, and Valley Care Medical Center.

4.6.2 Employment by Sector

Figure 4-11 shows the planning area breakdown of employment by U.S. Census-defined industry types from 2021 ACS 1-year estimates. Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services has the highest percentage of employees with 26.7 percent. Followed by educational services, and health care and social assistance with 21.37 percent.

Source: (U.S. Census 2022)

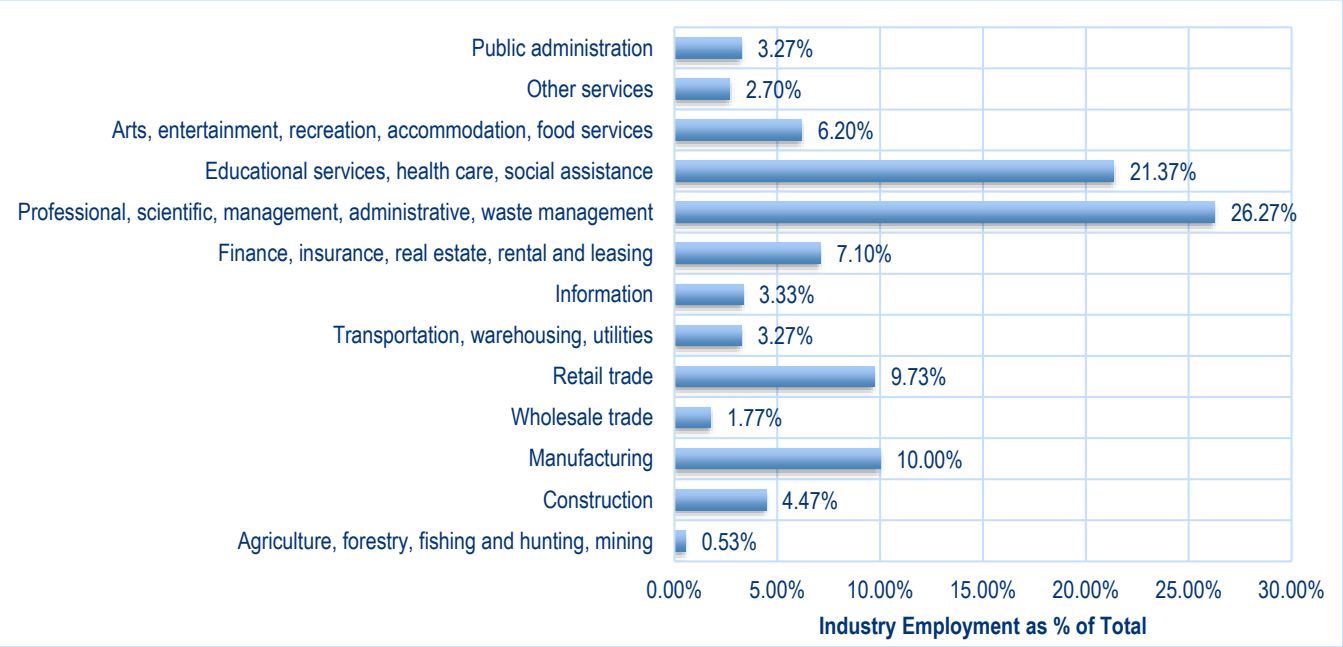


Figure 4-11. Industry in the Planning Area by Population Employed

4.6.3 Employment by Occupations

According to the 2021 ACS 1-year estimates, about 68 percent of the planning area's population 16 years and over is in the labor force. Figure 4-12 shows the distribution of workers by occupation category.

4.6.4 Unemployment

Figure 4-13 compares California and planning area unemployment trends from 2016 through 2022. Unemployment in the planning area has remained lower than the state average, and is lowest in 2022, at about 2.5 percent. Unemployment rates jumped significantly at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, but have now been on the decline in both the state and the planning area.

Source: (U.S. Census 2022)

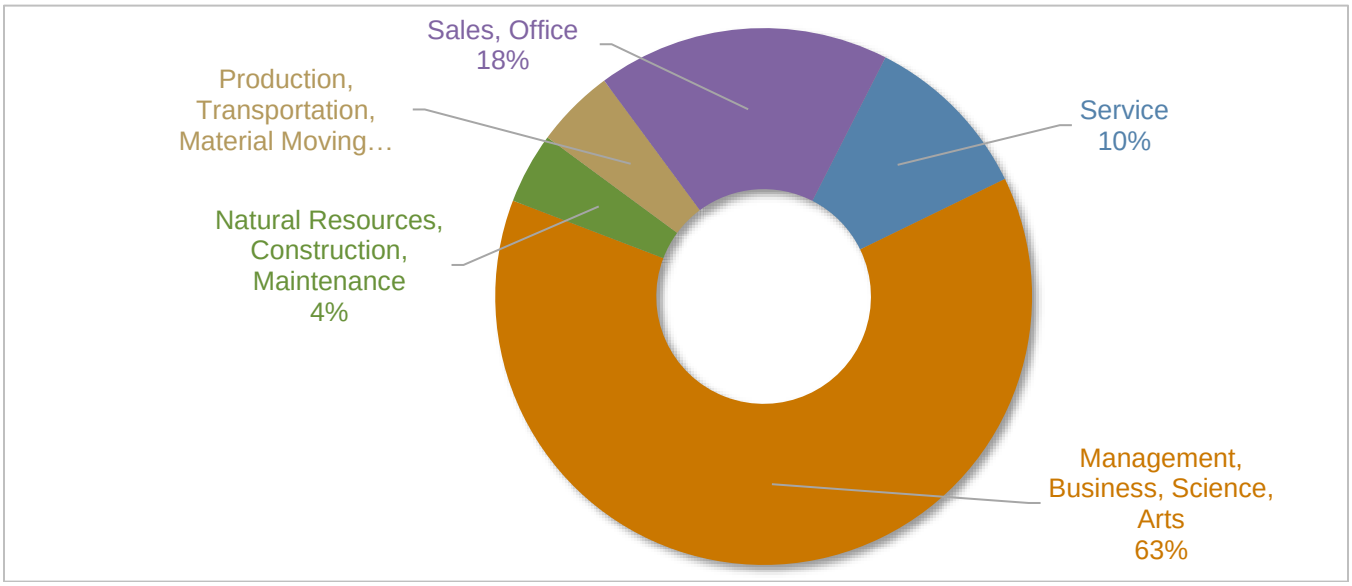


Figure 4-12. Occupations in the Planning Area

Source: CA EDD, 2022

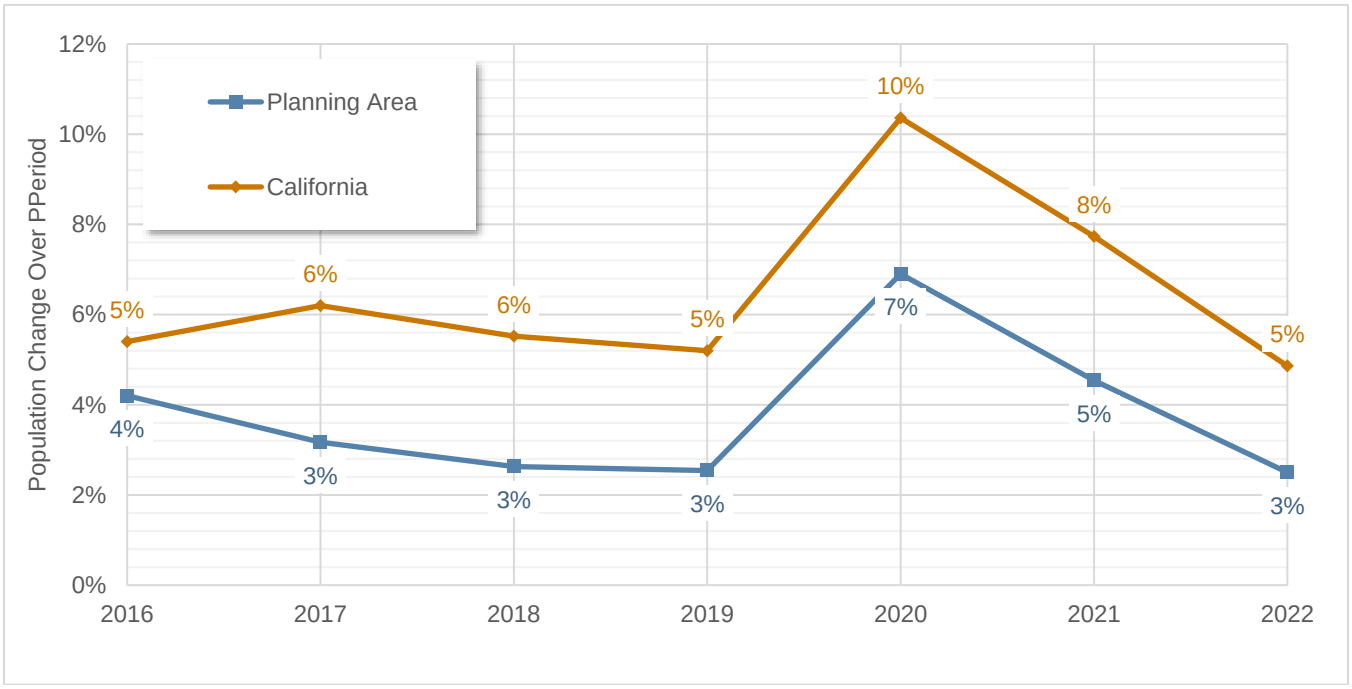


Figure 4-13. California State and Planning Area Unemployment Rate

The 2021 ACS 1-year estimates show that over 68 percent of the employed population 16 years and older in the planning area, or 129,137 individuals, commute to work. Of those, 47.17 percent drove alone (by car, truck or van) to work, and 7.27 percent carpooled (by car, truck or van). The mean travel time to work in the planning area is about 29 minutes (U.S. Census 2022).

5. HAZARDS OF CONCERN

Defining the hazards that present the greatest risk to the planning area is the first step in assessing overall risk to the community. The planning team and Steering Committee reviewed available information to determine what types of hazards may affect the planning area, how often they can occur, and their potential severity. This effort defined hazards of concern, for which individual risk assessments are presented in this hazard mitigation plan.

5.1 MAJOR PAST HAZARD EVENTS

A list of federal disaster declarations that affected the planning area offers an indication of the types of hazards most likely to pose risks to the community. Federal disaster declarations are typically issued for hazard events that cause more damage than state and local governments can handle without assistance from the federal government, although no specific dollar loss threshold has been established for these declarations. A federal disaster declaration puts federal recovery programs into motion to help disaster victims, businesses, and public entities. Some of the programs are matched by state programs. Since 1953, 20 presidential disaster declarations have been issued for Alameda County, which includes the cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton and DSRSD, as listed in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1. Presidential Disaster Declarations

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster Number	Declaration Date
Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides	DR-4683	January 14, 2023
COVID-19 Pandemic	DR-4482	March 22, 2020
Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Mudslides	DR-4308	April 1, 2017
Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Mudslides	DR-4305	March 16, 2017
Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Mudslides	DR-4301	February 14, 2017
Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mud Flows	DR-1646	June 5, 2006
Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mud Flows	DR-1628	February 3, 2006
Severe Winter Storms, Flooding	DR-1203	February 9, 1998
Severe Winter Storms, Flooding	DR-1155	January 4, 1997
Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mud Flows	DR-1046	March 12, 1995
Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mud Flows	DR-1044	January 10, 1995
Oakland Hills Fire	DR-919	October 22, 1991
Severe Freeze	DR-894	February 11, 1991
Loma Prieta Earthquake	DR-845	October 17, 1989
Severe Storms, Flooding	DR-758	February 12, 1986
Coastal Storms, Floods, Slides, Tornadoes	DR-677	January 21, 1983
Severe Storms, Flood, Mudslides, High Tide	DR-651	January 7, 1982
Drought	EM-3023	January 20, 1977

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster Number	Declaration Date
Forest, Brush Fires	DR-295	September 29, 1970
Severe Storms, Flooding	DR-283	February 16, 1970

Source: (FEMA 2017); (FEMA 2022)

Review of these events helps identify targets for risk reduction and ways to increase a community's capability to mitigate damage from large-scale events in the future. Still, many natural hazard events do not trigger federal disaster declaration protocol but have significant impacts on their communities. These events are also important to consider in establishing recurrence intervals for hazards of concern.

5.2 HAZARDS IDENTIFIED FOR ASSESSMENT IN THIS PLAN

The Steering Committee considered the full range of natural and human-caused hazards assessed in the 2023 State of California Hazard Mitigation Plan (draft) that could affect the planning area and then listed hazards that present the greatest concerns for the Tri-Valley planning area (see Table 5-2).

Table 5-2. Tri-Valley Hazard Comparison with California State Hazards

Hazard Assessed in 2023 California State Hazard Mitigation Plan (Draft)	Where Addressed in 2023 Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan	Comment
Air pollution	Wildfire	This hazard is included in the discussion of wildfire
Civil disorder	Human-caused hazards	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of human-caused hazards (referred to as civil unrest)
Cyber threats	Human-caused hazards	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of human-caused hazards
Dam failure	Dam failure	This hazard aligns with the state
Drought	Drought	This hazard aligns with the state
Earthquake	Earthquake	This hazard aligns with the state
Electromagnetic pulse attack	Human-caused hazards	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of terrorism (under human-caused hazards)
Energy shortage	Not included	This hazard is a concern for the planning area, but it is dealt with through other planning mechanisms
Epidemic/pandemic/vector-borne disease	Public health emergency	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of public health emergencies
Extreme cold or freeze	Not included	This hazard is not a concern for the planning area
Extreme heat	Severe weather	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of severe weather hazards
Geomagnetic storm (space weather)	Severe weather	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of severe weather hazards
Hazardous materials release	Human-caused hazards	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of human-caused hazards
Invasive and nuisance species	Not included	This hazard is not a concern for the planning area
Landslide, debris flow, and other mass movements	Landslide	This hazard aligns with the state
Levee failure	Not included	This hazard is not a concern for the planning area
Natural gas pipeline hazards	Human-caused hazards	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of human-caused hazards
Oil spills	Not included	This hazard is not a concern for the planning area
Other potential causes of long-term electrical outage	Not included	This hazard is not a concern for the planning area

Hazard Assessed in 2023 California State Hazard Mitigation Plan (Draft)	Where Addressed in 2023 Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan	Comment
Public safety power shutoff	Severe weather	This hazard is discussed in connection with the severe weather hazard
Radiological accidents	Human-caused hazards	This hazard is mentioned in connection with hazardous materials incidents
Riverine, stream and alluvial flood	Flood	The flood chapter addresses stormwater runoff floods, riverine floods and flash floods
Sea-level rise, coastal flooding and erosion	Climate change	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of hazards and factors relating to climate change
Severe wind, weather, and storms	Severe weather	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of severe weather hazards
Snow avalanche	Not included	This hazard is not a concern for the planning area
Subsidence	Not included	This hazard is not a concern for the planning area
Terrorism	Human-caused hazards	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of human-caused hazards
Transportation accidents resulting in explosions or toxic releases	Human-caused hazards	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of severe weather hazards
Tree mortality	Climate change	This hazard is briefly mentioned in a combined discussion of climate change
Tsunami and seiche	Not included	The planning area does not border the ocean or contain any large bodies of water
Urban structural fire	Not included	This hazard is a concern for the planning area, but it is dealt with in other planning mechanisms
Volcano	Not included	This hazard is not a concern for the planning area
Well stimulation and hydraulic fracturing	Not included	This hazard is not occurring in the planning area
Wildfire	Wildfire	This hazard aligns with the state

The process incorporated a review of local hazard planning documents as well as information on the frequency of, magnitude of, and costs associated with hazards that have struck the planning area or could do so. Anecdotal information regarding natural hazards and the perceived vulnerability of the planning area's assets to them was also used. Based on the review, this plan presents complete risk assessment for the following hazards of concern (presented in alphabetical order; the order of listing does not indicate the hazards' relative severity):

- Climate change
- Dam failure
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Flood
- Landslide
- Severe weather
- Wildfire

In addition to the hazards of concern for which full risk assessments were performed, the following hazards of interest were identified for inclusion in this plan:

- Active threats
- Civil unrest
- Cyber threats
- Hazardous materials incidents
- Pipeline and utility failure
- Public health emergency
- Terrorism
- Transportation accidents

These hazards are of interest because they present risk to the planning area. However, no methodologies are currently available to perform risk assessments on them that are equivalent to those used for the natural hazards of concern addressed in detail in this plan.

6. RELEVANT LAWS, ORDINANCES AND PROGRAMS

Existing regulations, agencies and programs at the federal, state, and local level can support or impact hazard mitigation actions identified in this plan. Hazard mitigation plans are required to include a review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information as part of the planning process (44 CFR, Section 201.6(b)(3)). Information presented in this section can be used to review local capabilities to implement the action plan this hazard mitigation plan presents. Individual review by each planning partner of existing local plans, studies, reports, and technical information is presented in the annexes in Volume 2.

6.1 RELEVANT FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES, PROGRAMS AND REGULATIONS

State and federal regulations and programs that need to be considered in hazard mitigation are constantly evolving. For this plan, a review was performed to determined which regulations and programs are currently most relevant to hazard mitigation planning. The findings are summarized in Table 6-1 and Table 6-2. Short descriptions of each program are provided in Appendix B.

Table 6-1. Summary of Relevant Federal Agencies, Programs and Regulations

Agency, Program or Regulation	Hazard Mitigation Area Affected	Relevance
Americans with Disabilities Act	Action Plan Implementation	FEMA hazard mitigation project grant applications require full compliance with applicable federal acts.
Bureau of Land Management	Wildfire Hazard	The Bureau funds and coordinates wildfire management programs and structural fire management and prevention on BLM lands.
Civil Rights Act of 1964	Action Plan Implementation	FEMA hazard mitigation project grant applications require full compliance with applicable federal acts.
Clean Water Act	Action Plan Implementation	FEMA hazard mitigation project grant applications require full compliance with applicable federal acts.
Community Development Block Grant Disaster Resilience Program	Action Plan Funding	This is a potential alternative source of funding for actions identified in this plan.
Community Rating System	Flood Hazard	This voluntary program encourages floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum National Flood Insurance Program requirements.
Disaster Mitigation Act	Hazard Mitigation Planning	This is the current federal legislation addressing hazard mitigation planning.
Emergency Relief for Federally Owned Roads Program	Action Plan Funding	This is a possible funding source for actions identified in this plan.
Emergency Watershed Program	Action Plan Funding	This is a possible funding source for actions identified in this plan.
Endangered Species Act	Action Plan Implementation	FEMA hazard mitigation project grant applications require full compliance with applicable federal acts.

Agency, Program or Regulation	Hazard Mitigation Area Affected	Relevance
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Dam Safety Program	Dam Failure Hazard	This program cooperates with a large number of federal and state agencies to ensure and promote dam safety.
Federal Wildfire Management Policy and Healthy Forests Restoration Act	Wildfire Hazard	These documents mandate community-based collaboration to reduce risks from wildfire.
National Dam Safety Act	Dam Failure Hazard	This act requires a periodic engineering analysis of most dams in the country
National Environmental Policy Act	Action Plan Implementation	FEMA hazard mitigation project grant applications require full compliance with applicable federal acts.
National Fire Plan (2001)	Wildfire Hazard	This plan calls for joint risk reduction planning and implementation by federal, state and local agencies.
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	Flood Hazard	This program makes federally backed flood insurance available to homeowners, renters, and business owners in exchange for communities enacting floodplain regulations
National Incident Management System (NIMS)	Action Plan Development	Adoption of this system for government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work together to manage incidents involving hazards is a prerequisite for federal preparedness grants and awards
National Landslide Preparedness Act	Risk Assessment of Landslide Hazard	This act authorized a national landslide hazards reduction program and a 3D elevation program, providing tools and data to assess the landside hazard.
Presidential Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management)	Flood Hazard	This order requires federal agencies to avoid long and short-term adverse impacts associated with modification of floodplains
Presidential Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands)	Action Plan Implementation	FEMA hazard mitigation project grant applications require full compliance with applicable presidential executive orders.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Dam Safety Program	Dam Failure Hazard	This program is responsible for safety inspections of dams that meet size and storage limitations specified in the National Dam Safety Act.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Flood Hazard Management	Flood Hazard, Action Plan Implementation, Action Plan Funding	The Corps of Engineers offers multiple funding and technical assistance programs available for flood hazard mitigation actions
U.S. Fire Administration	Wildfire Hazard	This agency provides leadership, advocacy, coordination, and support for fire agencies and organizations.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Wildfire Hazard	This service's fire management strategy employs prescribed fire throughout the National Wildlife Refuge System to maintain ecological communities.

Table 6-2. Summary of Relevant State Agencies, Programs and Regulations

Agency, Program or Regulation	Hazard Mitigation Area Affected	Relevance
AB 9: Fire safety: Wildfires: Fire Adapted Communities	Wildfire Hazard	Establishes the Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program to support regional leadership to build local and regional capacity and develop, prioritize, and implement strategies and projects that create fire-adapted communities and landscapes by improving watershed health, forest health, community wildfire preparedness, and fire resilience.
AB 32: The California Global Warming Solutions Act	Action Plan Development	Establishes a state goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
AB 38: Fire safety: Low-Cost Retrofits: Regional Capacity Review: Wildfire Mitigation	Wildfire Hazard	Directs the California Natural Resources Agency to review the regional capacity of each county that contains a very high fire hazard severity zone and establishes a comprehensive wildfire mitigation and assistance program.
AB 70: Flood Liability	Flood Hazard	A city or county may be required to partially compensate for property damage caused by a flood if it unreasonably approves new development in areas protected by a state flood control project
AB 162: Flood Planning	Flood Hazard	Cities and counties must address flood-related matters in the land use, conservation, and safety and housing elements of their general plans.
AB 267: California Environmental Quality Act: Exemption: Prescribed Fire, Thinning, and Fuel Reduction Projects.	Wildfire Hazard	Extends to January 1, 2026, the exemption from requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act for prescribed fire, thinning, or fuel reduction projects on federal lands to reduce the risk of high-severity wildfire that had been reviewed under the National Environmental Policy Act.
AB 380: Forestry: Priority Fuel Reduction Projects	Wildfire Hazard	Requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify priority fuel reduction projects annually and exempts the identified priority fuel reduction projects from certain legal requirements.
AB 431: Forestry: Timber Harvesting Plans: Defensible Space: Exemptions	Wildfire Hazard	Extends to January 1, 2026, the exemption from a requirement to complete a timber harvest plan for maintaining defensible space between 150 feet and 300 feet from a habitable structure.
AB 497: Forestry and Fire Protection: Local Assistance Grant Program: Fire Prevention Activities: Street and Road Vegetation Management	Wildfire Hazard	Appropriates funds for local assistance grants for fire prevention activities with priority for projects that manage vegetation along streets and roads to prevent the ignition of wildfire.
AB 575: Civil Liability: Prescribed Burning Activities: Gross Negligence	Wildfire Hazard	Provides that a private entity engaging in a prescribed burning activity that is supervised by a person certified as burn boss is liable for damages to a third party only if the prescribed burning activity was carried out in a grossly negligent manner.
AB 642: Wildfires	Wildfire Hazard	Makes changes to support cultural and prescribed fire, including the creation of a Cultural Burning Liaison at the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and requires a proposal for creating a prescribed fire training center.
AB 747: General Plans—Safety Element	Hazard Mitigation Planning	The safety elements of cities' and counties' general plans must address evacuation routes and include any new information on flood and fire hazards and climate adaptation and resiliency strategies.
AB 800: Wildfires: local general plans: safety elements: fire hazard severity zones.	Wildfire Hazard	Establishes provisions for wildfire hazard mapping and applications for that mapping in General Plan Safety Elements.
AB 1255: Fire prevention: Department of Forestry and Fire Protection: Grant Programs	Wildfire Hazard	Requires the Natural Resources Agency to develop a guidance document that describes goals, approaches, opportunities, and best practices in each region of the state for ecologically appropriate, habitat-specific fire risk reduction. Requires consultation with counties related to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's local fire prevention grant program.

Agency, Program or Regulation	Hazard Mitigation Area Affected	Relevance
AB 1295: Residential development Agreements: Very High-Risk Fire Areas	Wildfire Hazard	Prohibits the legislative body of a city or county from entering into a residential development agreement for property in a very high fire risk area as designated by a local agency or a fire hazard severity zone classified by the director of CAL FIRE.
AB 1439: Property Insurance Discounts	Wildfire Hazard	Requires residential or commercial property insurance policies to include a discount if a local government where the insured property is located funds a local wildfire protection or mitigation program.
AB 1500: Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.	Drought, Flood, Extreme Heat and Wildfire Hazards	Authorizes, upon voter approval, the issuance of bonds to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs.
AB 2140: General Plans—Safety Element	Hazard Mitigation Planning	Enables state and federal disaster assistance and mitigation funding to communities with compliant hazard mitigation plans.
AB 2800: Climate Change—Infrastructure Planning	Action Plan Development	Requires state agencies to take into account the impacts of climate change when developing state infrastructure.
Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act	Earthquake Hazard	Restricts construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults.
Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations	Wildfire Hazard	The Fire Safe Regulations set the floor for fire safety standards for perimeters and access to residential, commercial, and industrial building construction.
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)	Wildfire Hazard	CAL FIRE has responsibility for wildfires in areas that are not under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service or a local fire organization.
California Department of Parks and Recreation	Wildfire Hazard	State Parks Resources Management Division has wildfire protection resources available to suppress fires on State Park lands.
California Department of Water Resources	Flood Hazard	Department of Water Resources is the state coordinating agency for floodplain management.
California Division of Safety of Dams	Dam Failure Hazard	Division of Safety of Dams monitors the dam safety program at the state level and maintains a working list of dams in the state.
California Environmental Quality Act	Action Plan Implementation	Establishes a protocol of analysis and public disclosure of the potential environmental impacts of development projects. Any project action identified in this plan will seek full California Environmental Quality Act compliance upon implementation.
California Fire Alliance	Wildfire Hazard	The alliance works with communities at risk from wildfires to facilitate the development of community fire loss mitigation plans.
California Fire Plan	Wildfire Hazard	This plan's goal is to reduce costs and losses from wildfire through pre-fire management and through successful initial response.
California Fire Safe Council	Wildfire Hazard	This council facilitates the distribution of National Fire Plan grants for wildfire risk reduction and education.
California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan	Wildfire Hazard	This plan provides guidance and procedures for agencies developing emergency operations plans, as well as training and technical support.
California General Planning Law	Hazard Mitigation Planning	This law requires every county and city to adopt a comprehensive long-range plan for community development, and related laws call for integration of hazard mitigation plans with general plans.
California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Hazard Mitigation Planning	Local hazard mitigation plans must be consistent with their state's hazard mitigation plan.
California Residential Mitigation Program	Earthquake Hazard	This program helps homeowners with seismic retrofits to lessen the potential for damage to their houses during an earthquake.

Agency, Program or Regulation	Hazard Mitigation Area Affected	Relevance
California State Building Code	Action Plan Implementation	Local communities must adopt and enforce building codes, which include measures to improve buildings' ability to withstand hazard events.
Disadvantaged and Low-Income Communities Investments	Action Plan Funding	This is a potential source of funding for actions located in disadvantaged or low-income communities.
Division of the State Architect's AB 300 List of Seismically At-Risk Schools	Earthquake Hazard, Action Plan Development	The Division of the State Architect recommends that local school districts conduct detailed seismic evaluations of seismically at-risk schools identified in the inventory that was required by AB 300.
Governor's Executive Order S-13-08 (Climate Impacts)	Action Plan Implementation	This order includes guidance on planning for climate change in designated coastal and floodplain areas for new projects.
Office of the State Fire Marshal	Wildfire Hazard	This office has a wide variety of fire safety and training responsibilities.
Senate Bill 12: Local government: planning and zoning: wildfires.	Wildfire Hazard	Requires safety elements to be reviewed and updated as necessary to include a retrofit strategy to reduce the risk of property loss and damage during wildfires. Requires the planning agency to submit the adopted strategy to the Office of Planning and Research for inclusion in a central clearinghouse.
Senate Bill 92: Dam Emergency Action Plans; Public Resources Portion of Biennial Budget Bill	Dam Failure Hazard	This bill requires dams (except for low-risk dams) to have emergency action plans that are updated every 10 years and inundation maps updated every 10 years, or sooner if specific circumstances change.
Senate Bill 97: Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Action Plan Implementation	This bill establishes that greenhouse gas emissions and the effects of greenhouse gas emissions are appropriate subjects for California Environmental Quality Act analysis.
Senate Bill 99: General Plans: Safety Element: Emergency Evacuation Routes	Action Plan Implementation	This bill requires the safety element to include information to identify residential developments in hazard areas that do not have at least two emergency evacuation routes.
Senate Bill 379: General Plans: Safety Element—Climate Adaptation	Action Plan Implementation	This bill requires cities and counties to include climate adaptation and resiliency strategies in the safety element of their general plans.
Senate Bill 1000: General Plan Amendments—Safety and Environmental Justice Elements	Action Plan Implementation	Under this bill, review and revision of general plan safety elements are required to address only flooding and fires (not climate adaptation and resilience), and environmental justice is required to be included in general plans.
Senate Bill 1241: General Plans: Safety Element—Fire Hazard Impacts	Wildfire Hazard	This bill requires cities and counties to make findings regarding available fire protection and suppression services before approving a tentative map or parcel map.
Standardized Emergency Management System	Action Plan Implementation	Local governments must use this system to be eligible for state funding of response-related personnel costs.
Western Governors Association Ten-Year Comprehensive Strategy	Wildfire Hazard	This strategy implementation plan prepared by federal and Western state agencies outlines measures to restore fire-adapted ecosystems and reduce hazardous fuels.

6.2 LOCAL PLANS, REPORTS AND CODES

Plans, reports and other technical information were identified and provided directly by participating jurisdictions and stakeholders or were identified through independent research by the planning consultant. These documents were reviewed to identify the following:

- Existing jurisdictional capabilities.

- Needs and opportunities to develop or enhance capabilities, which may be identified within the local mitigation strategies.
- Mitigation-related goals or objectives, considered during the development of the overall goals and objectives.
- Proposed, in-progress, or potential mitigation projects and actions to be incorporated into the updated jurisdictional mitigation strategies.

The following local regulations, codes, ordinances, and plans were reviewed in order to develop complementary and mutually supportive goals, objectives, and mitigation strategies that are consistent across local and regional planning and regulatory mechanisms:

- General plans (land use, housing, safety, and open space elements)
- Building codes
- Zoning and subdivision ordinances
- National Flood Insurance Program flood damage prevention ordinances
- Stormwater management plans
- Emergency management and response plans
- Land use and open space plans
- Climate action plans
- Community wildfire protection plans

6.3 LOCAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

All participating jurisdictions compiled an inventory and analysis of existing authorities and capabilities called a "capability assessment." A capability assessment creates an inventory of a jurisdiction's mission, programs, and policies, and evaluates its capacity to carry them out. This assessment identifies potential gaps in the jurisdiction's capabilities.

The planning partnership views all core jurisdictional capabilities as fully adaptable to meet a jurisdiction's needs. Every code can be amended, and every plan can be updated. Such adaptability is itself considered to be an overarching capability. If the capability assessment identified an opportunity to add a missing core capability or expand an existing one, then doing so has been selected as an action in the jurisdiction's action plan, which is included in the individual annexes presented in Volume 2 of this plan.

Capability assessments for each planning partner are presented in the jurisdictional annexes in Volume 2. The sections below describe the specific capabilities evaluated under the assessment.

6.3.1 Legal and Regulatory Capabilities

Jurisdictions have the ability to develop policies and programs and to implement rules and regulations to protect and serve community members. Local policies are typically identified in a variety of community plans, implemented via a local ordinance, and enforced through a governmental body.

Jurisdictions regulate land use through the adoption and enforcement of zoning, subdivision, and land development ordinances, building codes, building permit ordinances, floodplain, and stormwater management ordinances. When effectively prepared and administered, these regulations can lead to hazard mitigation.

6.3.2 Fiscal Capabilities

Assessing a jurisdiction's fiscal capability provides an understanding of the ability to fulfill the financial needs associated with hazard mitigation projects. This assessment identifies both outside resources, such as grant-funding eligibility, and local jurisdictional authority to generate internal financial capability, such as through impact fees.

6.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Legal, regulatory, and fiscal capabilities provide the backbone for successfully developing a mitigation strategy; however, without appropriate personnel, the strategy may not be implemented. Administrative and technical capabilities focus on the availability of personnel resources responsible for implementing all the facets of hazard mitigation. These resources include technical experts, such as engineers and scientists, as well as personnel with capabilities that may be found in multiple departments, such as grant writers.

6.3.4 National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

Flooding is the costliest natural hazard in the United States and, with the promulgation of recent federal regulation, homeowners throughout the country are experiencing increasingly high flood insurance premiums. Community participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) opens up opportunity for additional grant funding associated specifically with flooding issues. Assessment of the jurisdiction's current NFIP status and compliance provides planners with a greater understanding of the local flood management program, opportunities for improvement, and available grant funding opportunities.

6.3.5 Public Outreach Capability

Regular engagement with the public on issues regarding hazard mitigation provides an opportunity to directly interface with community members. Assessing this outreach and education capability illustrates the connection between the government and community members, which opens a two-way dialogue that can result in a more resilient community based on education and public engagement.

6.3.6 Participation in Other Programs

Other programs, such as the Community Rating System, StormReady, and Firewise USA, can enhance a jurisdiction's ability to mitigate, prepare for, and respond to natural hazards. These programs indicate a jurisdiction's desire to go beyond minimum requirements set forth by local, state, and federal regulations in order to create a more resilient community. These programs complement each other by focusing on communication, mitigation, and community preparedness to save lives and minimize the impact of natural hazards on a community.

6.3.7 Development and Permitting Capability

Identifying previous and future development trends is achieved through a comprehensive review of permitting since completion of the previous plan and in anticipation of future development. Tracking previous and future growth in potential hazard areas provides an overview of increased exposure to a hazard within a community.

6.3.8 Adaptive Capacity

An adaptive capacity assessment evaluates a jurisdiction's ability to anticipate impacts from future conditions. By looking at public support, technical adaptive capacity, and other factors, jurisdictions identify their core capability for resilience against issues such as climate change. The adaptive capacity assessment provides jurisdictions with an opportunity to identify areas for improvement by ranking their capacity high, medium, or low.

6.3.9 Integration Opportunity

The assessment looked for opportunities to integrate this mitigation plan with the legal/regulatory capabilities identified. Capabilities were identified as integration opportunities if they can support or enhance the actions identified in this plan or be supported or enhanced by components of this plan. Planning partners considered actions to implement this integration as described in their jurisdictional annexes.

6.4 OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTEGRATION AND EXPANSION

The Tri-Valley planning partners have a high degree of core capability for funding, administrative, and technical functions, and public outreach with its existing plans and programs. These capabilities represent opportunities for future integration with this hazard mitigation plan. All four jurisdictions in the Tri-Valley planning area have begun this integration process with the concurrent planning efforts for this hazard mitigation plan and the ongoing implementation and update of their general plans, specific integration for each planning partner is located in their respective annex in Volume 2. The planning partners are fully committed to implementing and incorporating the information learned during the update process in an emergency management plan integration process. This hazard mitigation plan includes information that can be used for future updates such as those listed in Table 6-3 identifies how this hazard mitigation plan incorporates information from other plans and programs and how its findings may be integrated into future updates of those plans and programs.

Table 6-3. Integration of Hazard Mitigation Plan With Other Plans and Programs

Plan or Program	Integration With Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
[All jurisdictions] General Plan	Livermore—Review safety elements to ensure compliance with current guidance incorporating information and data learned during the update process Pleasanton—Review safety element to ensure compliance with current guidelines incorporating information and data learned during the update process Dublin—Review safety element to ensure compliance with current guidelines incorporating information and data learned during the update process DSRSD—Make appropriate updates as indicated into master plan incorporating information and data learned during the update process

Plan or Program	Integration With Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
[All jurisdictions] Climate Action Plan	Livermore—Incorporate data and findings from hazard mitigation plan to update plans and programs related to climate based on new information learned from this hazard mitigation plan update Pleasanton—Incorporate data and findings from hazard mitigation plan to update plans and programs related to climate based on new information learned from this hazard mitigation plan update Dublin—Incorporate data and findings from hazard mitigation plan to update plans and programs related to climate based on new information learned from this hazard mitigation plan update DSRSD—Update the District plan to be consistent with the changing climate conditions based on new information learned from this hazard mitigation plan update
Resilience Plan	Incorporate relevant hazard mitigation plan action items into resiliency plans
Emergency Response and Operation Plan	Livermore—Incorporate hazard risk ranking information to update emergency response and training and exercise plans Pleasanton—Incorporate hazard risk ranking information to update emergency response and training and exercise plans Dublin—Incorporate hazard risk ranking information to update emergency response and training and exercise plans; currently in process of updating the City's EOP and emergency management efforts DSRSD—Update related Emergency Action Plans (EAP) based on finding from the risk ranking assessment; currently updating the District's emergency management plans and responses
Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)	Livermore—Update CIP to include hazard mitigation plan related action items Pleasanton—Update CIP to include hazard mitigation plan related action items Dublin—Update CIP to include hazard mitigation plan related action items DSRSD—Update CIP to include hazard mitigation plan related action items
Municipal Codes	Livermore—Review and update existing codes and regulation (building, zoning, and planning) and incorporate possible related action items for future action Pleasanton—Review and update existing codes and regulation (building, zoning, and planning) and incorporate possible related action items for future action Dublin—Review and update existing codes and regulation (building, zoning, and planning) and incorporate possible related action items for future action DSRSD—Not applicable (special district)
Community Design Guidelines	Livermore—Update city guidelines as warranted based upon any new information or data gained while conducting hazard mitigation plan update Pleasanton—Update city guidelines as warranted based upon any new information or data gained while conducting hazard mitigation plan update Dublin—Update city guidelines as warranted based upon any new information or data gained while conducting hazard mitigation plan update DSRSD—Not applicable (special district)
Water Efficient Landscape Design Guidelines	Livermore—Make necessary regulation changes and updates based on changing climate and information derived from hazard mitigation plan update Pleasanton—Make necessary regulation changes and updates based on changing climate and information derived from hazard mitigation plan update Dublin—Make necessary regulation changes and updates based on changing climate and information derived from hazard mitigation plan update DSRSD—Collaborate with municipalities in service area to update landscape design and watering guidance
Stormwater Management Programs	Livermore—As an NFIP/CRS community, make any necessary updated changes in plans and programs based on information derived from the flooding information in the hazard mitigation plan Pleasanton—As an NFIP/CRS community, make any necessary updated changes in plans and programs based on information derived from the flooding information in the hazard mitigation plan Dublin—Make any necessary updated changes in plans and programs based on information derived from the flooding information in the hazard mitigation plan DSRSD—Update related EAPs and collaborate with municipalities in the service area on stormwater-related programs based on information derived from hazard mitigation plan update

Plan or Program	Integration With Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Water System Vulnerability Assessments	Livermore—Work with Public Works Department to ensure assessments are consistent with ever-changing water availability and the security of water delivery program Pleasanton—Work with Public Works Department to ensure assessments are consistent with ever-changing water availability and the security of water delivery program Dublin—Collaborate with DSRSD on water deliver program and system security DSRSD—Work with service area municipalities, including Dublin, on the delivery and security of the water system
Master Fire Protection Plans	Livermore—Continue work with the Livermore Pleasanton Fire Department (LPFD) to ensure the protection, prevention and suppression plans are current and that the LPFD collaborates with the building department on building plan reviews to be consisted with the current state building code Pleasanton— Continue work with the LPFD to ensure the protection, prevention and suppression plans are current and that the LPFD collaborates with the building department on building plan reviews to be consisted with the current state building code Dublin—Continue work with the Alameda County Fire Department (ACFD) to ensure protection, prevention, and suppression plans are current and that the ACFD collaborates with the planning department on plan reviews to be consistent with the current state building code DSRSD—Not applicable (special water district)

Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

PART 2—RISK ASSESSMENT

7. RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The risk assessments in this plan describe the risks associated with each identified hazard of concern. The following steps were used to define the risk of each hazard:

- **Identify and profile each hazard**—The following information is given for each hazard:
  - A summary of past events that have impacted the planning area
  - Geographic areas most affected by the hazard
  - Event frequency estimates
  - Severity descriptions
  - Warning time likely to be available for response.
- **Determine exposure to each hazard**—Exposure was assessed by overlaying hazard maps with an inventory of structures, facilities, and systems to decide which of them would be exposed to each hazard.
- **Assess the vulnerability of exposed facilities**—Vulnerability of exposed structures and infrastructure was evaluated by interpreting the probability of occurrence of each event and assessing structures, facilities, and systems that are exposed to each hazard. Tools such as GIS and Hazus were used for this assessment for the dam failure, earthquake, flood, and tsunami hazards. Outputs similar to those from Hazus were generated for other hazards, using data generated through GIS.

The risk assessments performed for this plan evaluated risk for all participating incorporated areas. The assessments did not extend to the portion of the Dublin San Ramon Services District outside the three cities, because the District does not have the same regulatory authorities as cities in terms of mitigating risks to people and development.

7.1 RISK ASSESSMENT TOOLS

7.1.1 Mapping

National, state, and local databases were reviewed to locate spatially based data relevant to this planning effort. Maps were produced using geographic information system (GIS) software to show the spatial extent and location of identified hazards when such data was available. These maps are included in the hazard profile chapters of this document and the jurisdiction-specific annexes in Volume 2. Information regarding the data sources and methodologies employed in these mapping efforts is located in Appendix C.

7.1.2 Hazus

Overview

FEMA developed the standardized GIS-based software program Hazards U.S. (Hazus) to estimate losses caused by earthquakes, hurricanes and floods and identify areas that face the highest risk and potential for loss. Hazus is used to support risk assessments, mitigation planning, and emergency planning and response. It provides a wide range of inventory data, such as demographics, building stock, critical facilities, and transportation and utility infrastructure, and multiple models to estimate potential losses from natural disasters. The program maps and calculates hazard data and damage and economic loss estimates for buildings and infrastructure. Its advantages include the following:

- Provides a consistent methodology for assessing risk across geographic and political entities.
- Provides a way to save data so that they can readily be updated as population, inventory, and other factors change and as mitigation planning efforts evolve.
- Facilitates review of mitigation plans because it helps to ensure that FEMA methodologies are incorporated.
- Supports grant applications by calculating benefits using FEMA definitions and terminology.
- Produces hazard data and loss estimates that can be used in communication with local stakeholders.
- Is administered by the local government and can be used to manage and update a hazard mitigation plan throughout its implementation.

For flood-related hazards, Hazus calculates losses to structures due to inundation based on depth of flooding and type of structure. Using historical flood insurance claim data, Hazus estimates the percentage of damage to structures and their contents by applying established damage functions to an inventory. The Hazus analysis also estimates the quantity of debris that would be caused by the flooding.

For earthquake, once the location and size of a hypothetical earthquake are identified, Hazus estimates the intensity of the ground shaking, the number of buildings damaged, the number of casualties, the damage to transportation systems and utilities, the number of people displaced from their homes, and the estimated cost of repair and clean up.

Levels of Detail for Evaluation

Hazus provides default data for inventory, vulnerability and hazards; this default data can be supplemented with local data to provide a more refined analysis. The model can carry out three levels of analysis, depending on the format and level of detail of information about the planning area:

- **Level 1**—All of the information needed to produce an estimate of losses is included in the software's default data. This data is derived from national databases and describes in general terms the characteristic parameters of the planning area.
- **Level 2**—More accurate estimates of losses require more detailed information about the planning area. Level 2 estimates of losses require detailed information on local geology, hydrology, hydraulics, building inventory, utilities, and critical facilities. This information is needed in a GIS format.
- **Level 3**—This level of analysis generates the most accurate estimate of losses. It requires detailed engineering and geotechnical information to customize it for the planning area.

7.2 RISK ASSESSMENT APPROACH

7.2.1 Hazard Profile Development

Hazard profiles were developed through web-based research and review of previously developed reports and plans, including community general plans and state and local hazard mitigation plans. Frequency and severity indicators include past events and the expert opinions of geologists, emergency management specialists, and others.

7.2.2 Exposure and Vulnerability

The risk assessment for this plan determined exposure and vulnerability to identified hazards of concern for the overall planning area and individual cities. The approach used for each hazard is described below.

Flood, Dam Failure, and Earthquake

Exposure and vulnerability to flood, dam failure, and earthquake were evaluated using Hazus as follows:

- **Flood**—A Level 2 user-defined analysis was performed for general building stock in flood zones and for critical facilities. Current flood mapping for the planning area was used to delineate flood hazard areas and estimate potential losses from the 1-percent-annual-chance and 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood events. To estimate damage that would result from a flood, Hazus uses pre-defined relationships between flood depth at a structure and resulting damage, with damage given as a percent of total replacement value. Curves defining these relationships have been developed for damage to structures and for damage to typical contents within a structure. By inputting flood depth data and known property replacement cost values, dollar-value estimates of damage were generated.
- **Dam Failure**—A Level 2 user-defined analysis was performed for general building stock and critical facilities located in the dam failure hazard area. A depth grid was generated using a combined dam failure inundation area and uploaded into the Hazus riverine flood model. By inputting depth data and known property replacement cost values, dollar-value estimates of damage were generated.
- **Earthquake**—A Level 2 analysis was performed to assess earthquake exposure and vulnerability for the following scenario events:
  - A Magnitude 6.86 event on the Calaveras North Fault
  - A Magnitude 6.86 event on the Greenville North Fault
  - A Magnitude 7.05 event on the Hayward Fault (the USGS scenario representing this event is called the HayWired scenario)
  - A Magnitude 6.5 event on the Las Positas Fault
  - A Magnitude 6.5 event on the Mount Diablo Thrust South Fault

All Other Assessed Hazards

Historical datasets were not adequate to model future losses for most of the hazards of concern. However, areas and inventory susceptible to some of the hazards of concern were mapped by other means, and exposure was evaluated. A qualitative analysis was conducted for other hazards using the best available data and professional judgment.

7.3 SOURCES OF DATA USED IN MODELING

7.3.1 Building and Cost Data

Replacement cost values and detailed structure information derived from parcel and tax assessor data provided by Alameda County were loaded into Hazus. When available, an updated inventory was used in place of the Hazus defaults for critical facilities.

Replacement cost is the cost to replace the entire structure with one of equal quality and utility. Replacement cost is based on industry-standard cost-estimation models published in the 2022 edition of *RS Means Square Foot Costs*. It is calculated using the RS Means square foot cost for a structure, which is based on the Hazus occupancy class (i.e., multi-family residential or commercial retail trade), multiplied by the square footage of the structure from the tax assessor data. The construction class and number of stories for single-family residential structures also factor into determining the square-foot costs.

7.3.2 Hazus Data Inputs

The following hazard datasets were used for the Hazus Level 2 analysis conducted for the risk assessment:

- **Flood**—The effective Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) for the planning area was used to delineate flood hazard areas and estimate potential losses from the 1-percent-annual-chance and 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood events.
- **Dam Failure**—Dam failure inundation areas were downloaded from the California Department of Water Resources for the Del Valle and Patterson Dams.
- **Earthquake**—Earthquake shake maps prepared by the USGS were used for the analysis of this hazard. Data from the California Geological Survey on National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program soil types and liquefaction zones were also integrated into the Hazus model.

7.3.3 Other Local Hazard Data

Locally relevant information on hazards was gathered from a variety of sources. Frequency and severity indicators include past events and the expert opinions of geologists, emergency management specialists, and others. Data sources for specific hazards were as follows:

- **Landslide**—Susceptibility to deep-seated landslides data were provided by the California Geological Survey. Areas categorized as very high susceptibility, high susceptibility, and medium susceptibility were used in the exposure analysis.
- **Wildfire**— Wildfire hazard severity zones from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection were used in the exposure analysis.

7.3.4 Data Source Summary

Table 7-1 summarizes the data sources used for the risk assessment for this plan.

Table 7-1. Risk Assessment Data Sources

Data	Source	Date	Format
Parcels (included county tax assessor information such as use code, year built, and building square footage)	Alameda County, City of Pleasanton, City of Dublin	2022	Digital (GIS)
Building Outlines	City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, City of Dublin	2022	Digital (GIS)
Building replacement (square foot) costs	RS Means	2022	Digital (pdf)
California State dam breach inundation maps (inundation boundaries and depth grids)	California Department of Water Resources	2019	Digital (GIS)
ShakeMap – Calaveras (No) M6.86	USGS	2017	Digital (GIS)
ShakeMap – Greenville (No) M6.86	USGS	2017	Digital (GIS)
ShakeMap – HayWired M7.05	USGS	2018	Digital (GIS)
ShakeMap – Las Positas M6.5	USGS	2017	Digital (GIS)
ShakeMap – Mount Diablo Thrust South M6.5	USGS	2017	Digital (GIS)
National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program soil mapping (VsMapV3_Geology)	California Department of Conservation	2015	Digital (GIS)
Liquefaction Susceptibility	USGS	Unknown	Digital (GIS)
Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) – Alameda County effective 12/21/2018	FEMA	2018	Digital (GIS)
Susceptibility to deep-seated landslides	California Geological Survey	2011	Digital (GIS)
Police Stations/Law Enforcement	City of Pleasanton, Alameda County, Hazus	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Fire Stations/Firefighting Resources	City of Pleasanton, City of Livermore, Alameda County Fire	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Schools	City of Pleasanton, Alameda County	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Historic/Cultural Resources	City of Livermore, City of Dublin	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Public Facilities	City of Pleasanton	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Senior Centers	City of Dublin	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Potable Water Facilities	Dublin San Ramon Services District	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Water Utilities	City of Pleasanton, City of Livermore	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Wastewater Treatment Plants	CA State Geoportal	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)
Dublin San Ramon Services District Wastewater Facilities	Dublin San Ramon Services District	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Sewer System Utilities	City of Pleasanton, City of Livermore	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Recycled Water Facilities	Dublin San Ramon Services District	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Community Shelters	City of Pleasanton	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Hospitals	Alameda County	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Medical Facilities	Hazus	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)
Veterans Health Medical Facilities	Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)
Pharmacies	Open Street Map	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)
EMS Stations	Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)
Health Facilities	California Department of Public Health	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)

Data	Source	Date	Format
California Power Plants	CA State Geoportal, Alameda County	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)
Natural Gas Stations	CA Energy Commission	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)
National Gas Pipelines	Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)
Wireless Facilities	Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data, Alameda County, City of Dublin	Downloaded and Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Broadcast Facilities (TV and Radio)	Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)
Banks	Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)
Highways	City of Livermore, City of Dublin	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Local Streets	City of Livermore, City of Dublin	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Railroad Facilities	California Transportation, City of Dublin	Downloaded and Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Airports	California Transportation, Alameda County	Downloaded and Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Bus Facilities	City of Dublin, City of Livermore, California Sate Geoportal	Downloaded and Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Port Facilities	Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data, California Transportation	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)
Bridges	California Transportation, City of Livermore, City of Dublin	Downloaded and Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Hazardous Materials Facilities	City of Livermore, EPA	Downloaded and Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)

7.4 LIMITATIONS

Loss estimates, exposure assessments, and hazard-specific vulnerability evaluations rely on the best available data and methodologies. Uncertainties are inherent in any loss estimation methodology and arise in part from incomplete scientific knowledge concerning natural hazards and their effects on the built environment. Uncertainties also result from the following:

- Approximations and simplifications necessary to conduct a study
- Incomplete or outdated inventory, demographic or economic parameter data
- The unique nature, geographic extent, and severity of each hazard
- Mitigation measures already employed
- The amount of advance notice residents have to prepare for a specific hazard event
- The uncertain spatial accuracy of the dam inundation area data.

These factors can affect loss estimates by a factor of two or more. Therefore, potential exposure and loss estimates are approximate and should be used only to understand relative risk. Over the long term, the planning partners will collect additional data to assist in estimating potential losses associated with other hazards.

8. DAM FAILURE

8.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

8.1.1 Definition

A dam is an artificial barrier that can store water, wastewater, or liquid-borne materials for many reasons—flood control, human water supply, irrigation, livestock water supply, energy generation, containment of mine tailings, recreation, or pollution control. Many dams fulfill a combination of these functions. In California, dams are regulated by the State of California Division of Safety of Dams. Additional regulatory oversight of dams is described in Appendix B. The California Water Code defines a dam as any artificial barrier, together with appurtenant works, that does or may impound or divert water, and that meets either of the following conditions:

- Is 25 feet or more in height from the natural bed of the stream or watercourse at the downstream toe of the barrier (or from the lowest elevation of the outside limit of the barrier if it is not across a stream channel or watercourse) to the maximum possible water storage elevation
- Has an impounding capacity of 50 acre-feet or more

Dams can be classified according to their purpose, the construction material or methods used, their slope or cross-section, the way they resist the force of the water pressure, or the means used for controlling seepage. Materials used to construct dams include earth, rock, tailings from mining or milling, concrete, masonry, steel, timber, plastic, rubber, and combinations of these.

8.1.2 Causes of Dam Failure

Partial or full failure of dams has the potential to cause massive destruction to the ecosystems and communities located downstream. Partial or full failure can occur as a result of one or a combination of the following reasons (Federal Emergency Management Agency 2016):

- Overtopping caused by floods that exceed the dam capacity (inadequate spillway capacity)
- Prolonged periods of rainfall and flooding
- Deliberate acts of sabotage (terrorism)
- Structural failure of materials used in dam construction
- Movement and/or failure of the foundation supporting the dam
- Settlement and cracking of concrete or embankment dams
- Piping and internal erosion of soil in embankment dams
- Inadequate or negligent operation, maintenance, and upkeep

- Failure of upstream dams on the same waterway
- Earthquake (liquefaction/landslides).

Many dam failures in the United States have been secondary results of other disasters. The most common causes are earthquakes, landslides, extreme storms, equipment malfunction, structural damage, foundation failures, and sabotage. Poor construction, lack of maintenance and repair, and deficient operational procedures are preventable or correctable by a program of regular inspections. Terrorism and vandalism are serious concerns that all operators of public facilities must plan for; these threats are under continuous review by public safety agencies.

8.1.3 Residual Risk

Dams present a flood risk called "residual risk" that represents flooding that can occur even without a failure at the dam. A storm event that is more severe than the design-storm can result in overtopping, inundation upstream of the dam, or failure of the dam or spillway, potentially resulting in rapid water release (FEMA 2018).

8.1.4 Downstream Hazard Potential Classifications

California's Division of Safety of Dams has developed a classification system for the downstream hazard potential of state-jurisdiction dams, as shown on Table 8-1. This system is modified from federal guidelines, which recommend three-tier classification. The California system adds a fourth hazard classification of "extremely high."

Table 8-1. State of California Downstream Hazard Potential Classification

Downstream Hazard Potential Classification	Potential Downstream Impacts on Life and Property
Low	No probable loss of human life and low economic and environmental losses. Losses are expected to be principally limited to the owner's property.
Significant	No probable loss of human life but can cause economic loss, environmental damage, impacts to critical facilities, or other significant impacts.
High	Expected to cause loss of at least one human life
Extremely High	Expected to cause considerable loss of human life or would result in an inundation area with a population of 1,000 or more.

Source: (California Employment Development Department 2021)

8.1.5 Planning Requirements

State of California

All dams whose inundation areas may impact the planning area have emergency action plans (EAPs) on file. The EAPs must include the following (Cal OES 2022):

- Emergency notification flow charts
- Information on a four-step response process
- Description of agencies' roles and actions in response to an emergency incident
- Description of actions to be taken in advance of an emergency
- Inundation maps
- Additional information such as revision records and distribution lists.

After the EAPs are approved by the state, the law requires dam owners to send the approved EAPs to relevant stakeholders. Local public agencies can then adopt emergency procedures that incorporate the information in the EAP in a manner that conforms to local needs and includes methods and procedures for alerting and warning the public and other response and preparedness related items (Cal OES 2022):

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Dams under the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) also have specified planning requirements. FERC has the largest dam safety program in the United States. It cooperates with many federal and state agencies to ensure and promote dam safety and, more recently, homeland security. FERC requires licensees to prepare emergency action plans and conducts training sessions on how to develop and test these plans. The plans are designed to serve as an early warning system if there is a potential for, or a sudden release of water from, a dam failure or accident to the dam. The plans include operational procedures that may be used, such as reducing reservoir levels and reducing downstream flows and procedures for notifying affected residents and agencies responsible for emergency management. These plans are frequently updated and tested to ensure that in emergency situations everyone knows what to do, thus saving lives and minimizing property damage.

8.1.6 Secondary Hazards

Dam failure can cause severe downstream flooding depending on the magnitude of the failure. Other potential secondary hazards of dam failure include landslides around the reservoir perimeter, bank erosion on the rivers, and destruction of downstream habitat.

8.2 HAZARD PROFILE

8.2.1 Past Events

No dam failures have been recorded in the planning area. However, according to the *2018 State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*, there have been a small number of dam failures elsewhere in the state in the past 50 years. The most catastrophic event in the state was the failure of the St. Francis Dam in Los Angeles County, which failed in 1928 and killed an estimated 450 people. According to the *2021 Alameda County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan*, there have been three failures in the county:

- **1905 Piedmont #1 Dam Failure**—An earthen dam built in Oakland in 1903 had an outlet pipe sheared off from its core wall. This was a minor incident; no deaths occurred as a result.
- **1918 Calaveras Dam Failure**—The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission-owned Calaveras Dam, located in Alameda County, failed during construction in 1918. A landslide damaged the upstream shell of the dam and destroyed the dam's outlet tower.
- **2015 Rubber Dam 3 Failure**—In 2015, the inflatable dam on Alameda Creek (Rubber Dam 3) failed due to vandalism, releasing nearly 50 million gallons of water from the community's water into the San Francisco Bay. The water was supposed to go into the Niles Cone Groundwater Basin where residents and businesses from the Cities of Newark, Union City and Fremont could access drinking water.

There is a possibility that the planning area experienced the direct or indirect impacts of these events, though no specific information on local impact is available.

8.2.2 Location

Dams With Potential to Affect Planning Area

According to the California Division of Safety of Dams, as of September 2021, there were 23 dams in Alameda County, of which 18 were classified as high or extremely high hazard. Of these, the Del Valle and Patterson Dams have the potential to impact the planning area if a failure were to occur.

Del Valle Dam

The Del Valle Dam, located outside the planning area in unincorporated Alameda County on Arroyo Del Valle, a tributary of Alameda Creek, was completed in 1968 by the California Department of Water Resources. The dam is outside the planning area, about 5 miles southeast of central Livermore. This earth dam receives stormwater runoff from an area of approximately 150 square miles. The maximum spillway peak discharge is 7,000 cfs. Construction of the dam created Lake Del Valle, which provides water storage, Alameda Creek flood control, and regulatory storage for a portion of water delivered through the South Bay Aqueduct. The dam is in satisfactory condition as of September 2017, which means it has no recognized safety deficiencies. It is the only flood control dam in the Livermore Valley. The dam has a storage capacity of 77,100 acre-feet of water (California Department of Water Resources 2021b). Table 8-2 provides information on the Del Valle Dam.

Table 8-2. Del Valle Dam Characteristics

Hazard Class[a]	Extremely High
Water Course	Arroyo Valle
Owner	California Department of Water Resources
Year Built	1968
Dam Type	Earth
Crest Length (feet)	880
Height (feet)	222
Storage Capacity (acre-feet)	77,100
Drainage area (sq. mi.)	146
Inundation Area (sq. mi.)	97.98

a. Hazard classification as defined in Table 8-1.
Source: (California Department of Water Resources 2021b)

Patterson Dam

The Patterson Dam is listed as high hazard and is owned by the California Department of Water Resources. It was built in 1962 and was constructed as part of the California State Water Project. It is maintained and operated by the California Department of Water Resources. The Project is also operated to improve water quality in the Delta, control Feather River flood waters, provide recreation, and enhance fish and wildlife. Table 8-3 provides information on the Patterson Dam. The dam is outside the planning area, less than a mile east of the eastern city limit of Livermore in unincorporated Alameda County.

Table 8-3. Patterson Dam Characteristics

Hazard Class[a]	High
Water Course	Off stream
Owner	California Department of Water Resources
Year Built	1962
Dam Type	Earth
Crest Length (feet)	1,275
Height (feet)	39
Storage Capacity (acre-feet)	104
Drainage area (sq. mi.)	0
Inundation Area (sq. mi.)	Information not available

a. Hazard classification as defined in Table 8-1.
Source: (California Department of Water Resources 2021b)

Mapped Inundation Areas

Dam failure inundation mapping in support of emergency action planning is available for the Del Valle and Patterson dams. The combination of the inundation areas for the two dams was used for the risk assessment of the dam failure hazard in this plan. Figure 8-1 shows the combined inundation area.

8.2.3 Frequency

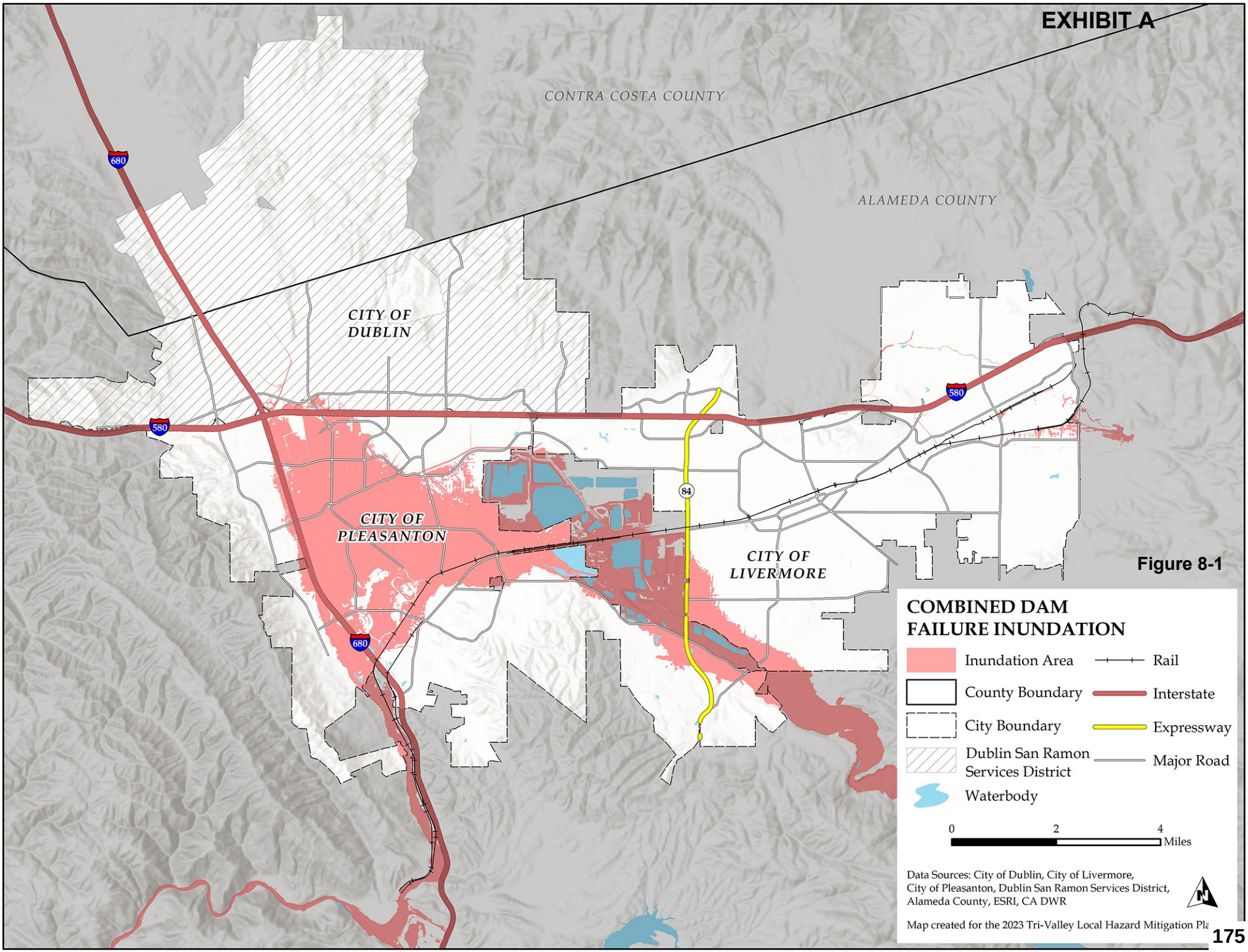
Dam failures are infrequent and usually coincide with the events that cause them, such as earthquakes, landslides, and excessive rainfall and snowmelt. There is a "residual risk" associated with dams; residual risk is the risk that remains after safeguards have been implemented. The residual risk is associated with events beyond those that the facility was designed to withstand. However, the probability of occurrence of any type of dam failure event is considered to be low in today's regulatory and dam safety oversight environment.

8.2.4 Severity

The Patterson Dam is rated by the state as a high hazard dam, which means that its failure is likely to result in the loss of at least one life. The Del Valle Dam is rated as extremely high hazard, which means that its failure would likely cause considerable loss of human life or would inundate an area with a population of 1,000 or more. Based on the modeling of the combined inundation areas, dam inundation flood depths can range from shallow (3 feet or less) to deep (10 feet or more).

8.2.5 Warning Time

Warning time for dam failure depends on the cause of the failure. In events of extreme precipitation, evacuations can be planned with sufficient time. In the event of a structural failure due to earthquake, it is possible that there would be no warning time. A dam's structural type also affects warning time. Earthen dams do not tend to fail completely or instantaneously. Once a breach is initiated, discharging water erodes the breach until either the reservoir water is depleted or the breach resists further erosion. Concrete gravity dams also tend to have a partial breach as one or more monolith sections formed during dam construction are forced apart by the escaping water. The time for breach formation ranges from a few minutes to a few hours. Alameda County and the Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton have established protocols for emergency warning and response through adopted emergency operations plans. These protocols are tied to the emergency action plans created by the dam owners.


EXHIBIT A
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
Figure 8-1
COMBINED DAM FAILURE INUNDATION
Inundation Area
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
0
2
4
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, CA DWR
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla

8.3 EXPOSURE

8.3.1 Population

All populations living in a dam failure inundation zone are exposed to the risk of a dam failure. Figure 8-2 shows the estimated population living in the evaluated inundation area compared to total population for each planning area city. The exposed population represents 16.9 percent of the total planning area population.

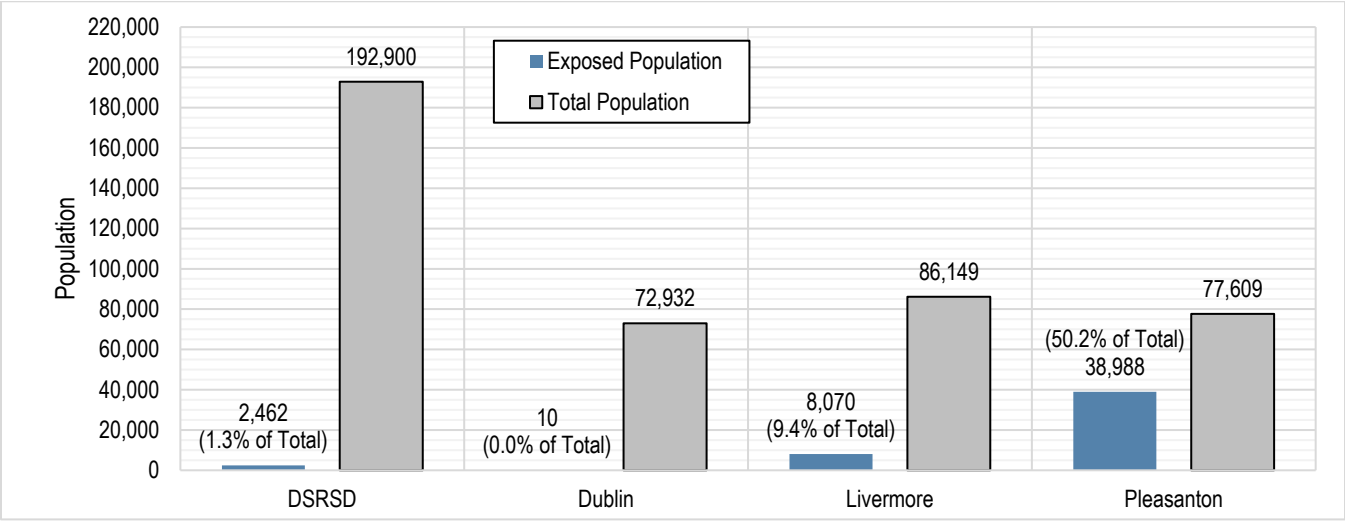


Figure 8-2. Population Exposed to Dam Failure and Total Population, by Jurisdiction

8.3.2 Property

Figure 8-3 summarizes the number and value of planning area buildings within the mapped dam failure inundation zone. Figure 8-4 shows the estimated exposed total value as a percentage of the total replacement value in each city and in the overall planning area. Figure 8-5 shows the distribution by occupancy class of buildings in the inundation area.

8.3.3 Critical Facilities

GIS analysis determined that 299 of the planning area's 1,161 critical facilities (26 percent) are in the evaluated inundation area. Figure 8-6 shows the distribution of exposed critical facilities by category and jurisdiction.

8.3.4 Environment

The environment would be exposed to a number of risks in the event of dam failure. The inundation could introduce many foreign elements into local waterways. This could result in destruction of downstream habitat and could have detrimental effects on many species of animals, especially endangered species such as salmon. The extent of the vulnerability of the environment is the same as the exposure of the environment.

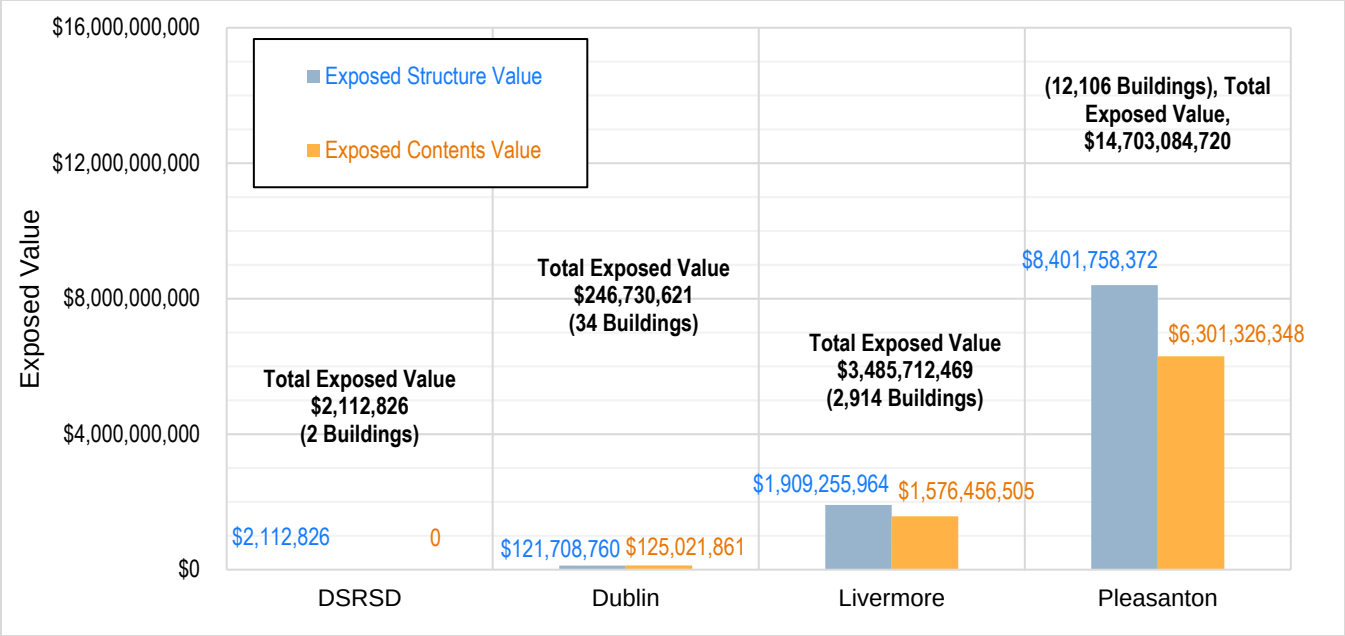


Figure 8-3. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in Dam Failure Inundation Area

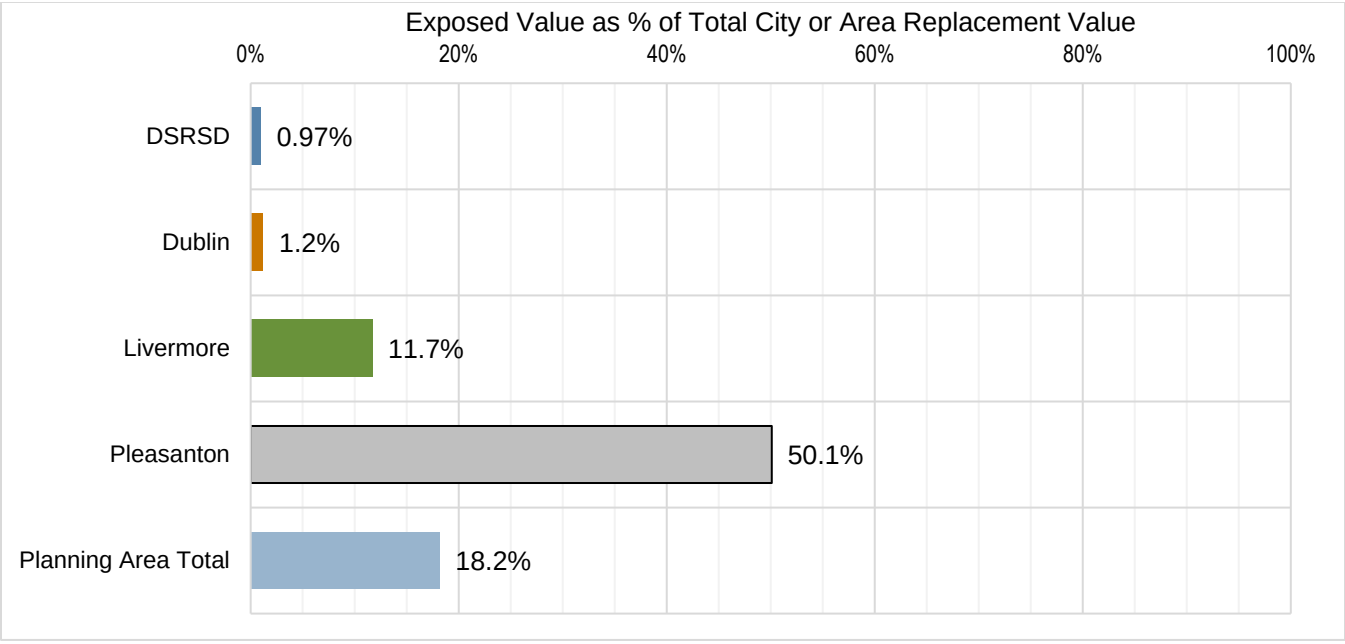


Figure 8-4. Total Value in Dam Failure Inundation Area as % of Total Replacement Value, by Jurisdiction

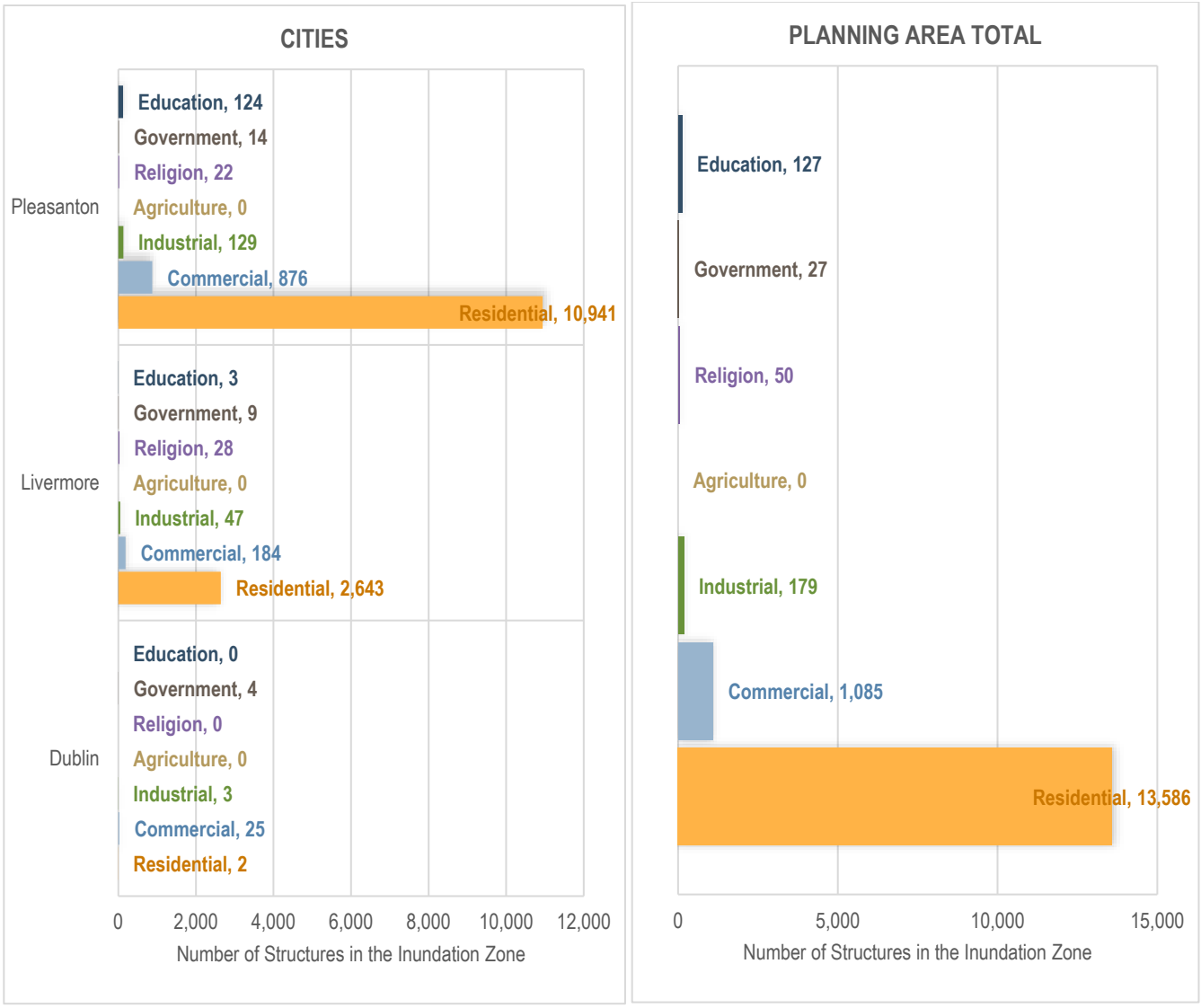


Figure 8-5. Number of Structures within the Dam Failure Inundation Zone, by Occupancy Class

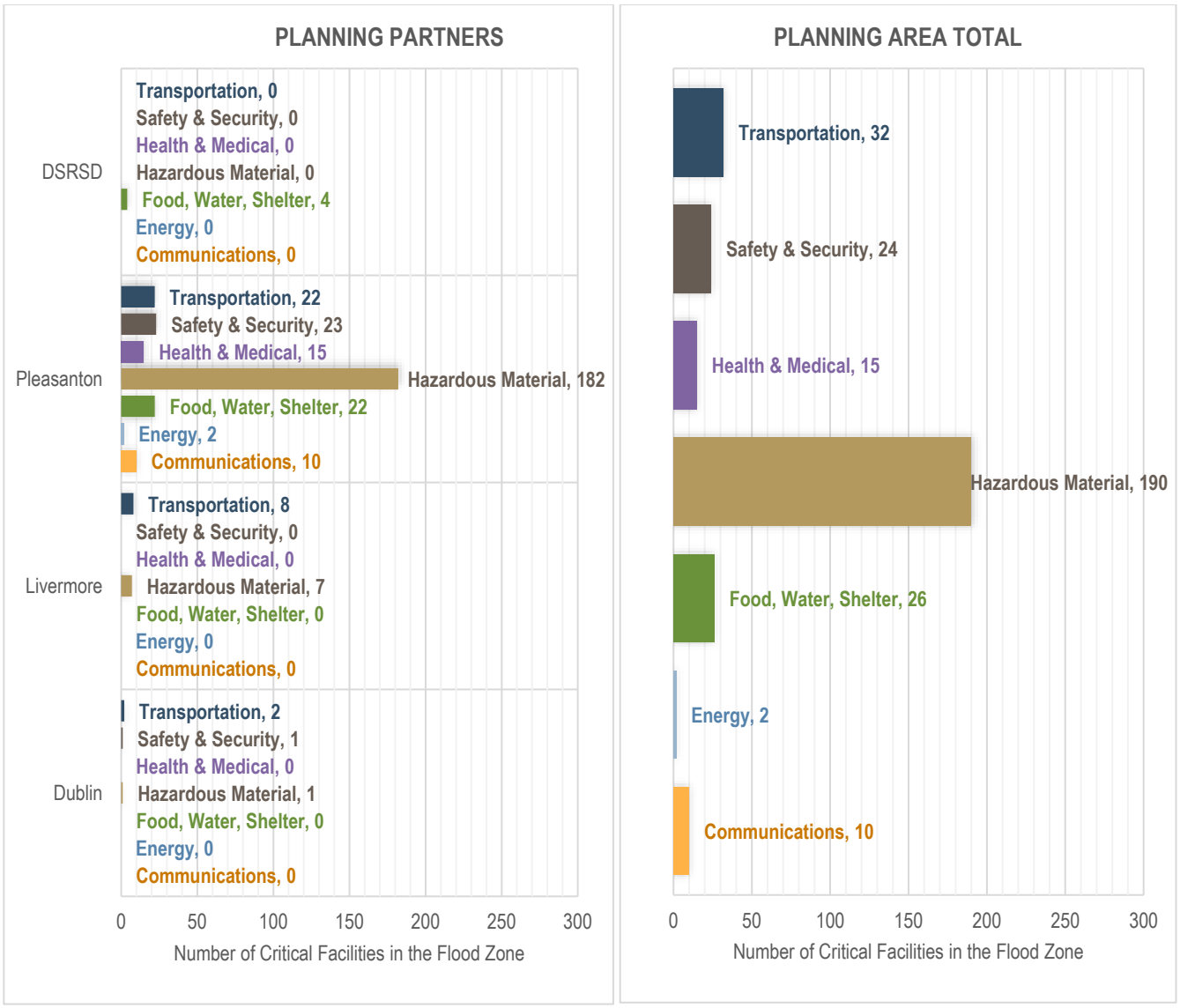


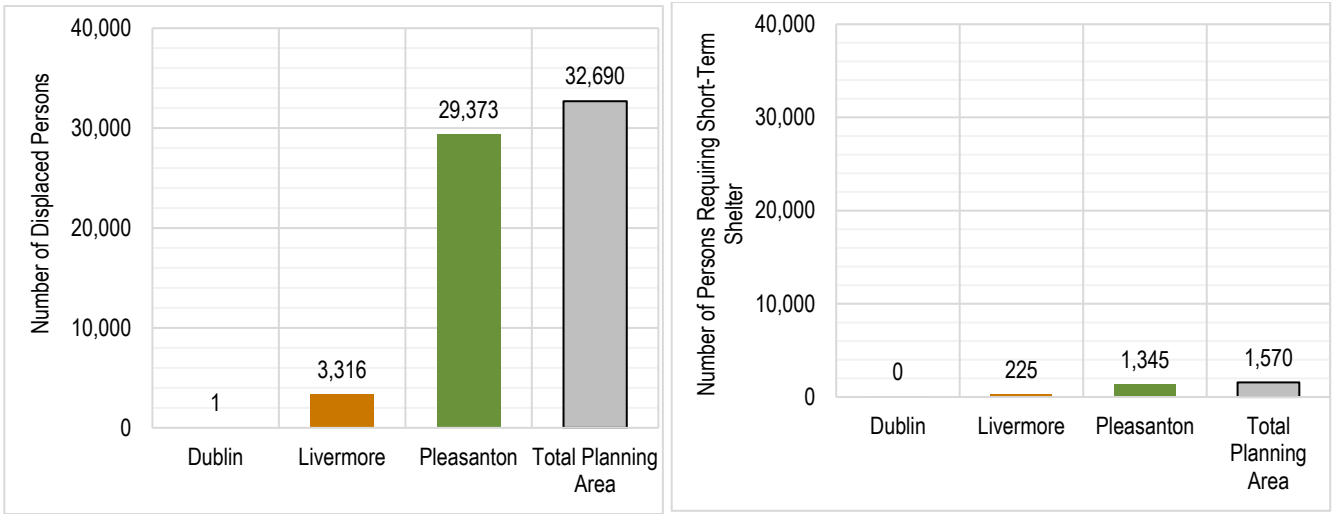
Figure 8-6. Critical Facilities within the Dam Failure Inundation Area, by Jurisdiction

8.4 VULNERABILITY

8.4.1 Population

Displacement and Shelter Requirements

Impacts on population in the planning area were estimated for the evaluated dam failure inundation area. Estimates for each city and the total planning area are presented in Figure 8-7. Vulnerable populations are all populations downstream from dam failures that are incapable of escaping the area before floodwaters arrive. This population includes the elderly and young who may be unable to get themselves out of the inundation area. The vulnerable population also includes those who would not have adequate warning from a television, radio emergency warning system, siren, cell phone alert or in-person contact.



DSRSD does not have any responsibility for sheltering

Figure 8-7. Estimated Persons Displaced or Requiring Short-Term Shelter Due to Dam Failure

Vulnerable Populations

Vulnerable populations are all populations downstream from dam failures that are incapable of escaping the area within the allowable time frame. Socially vulnerable populations include the very young, the elderly, and those experiencing poverty. In the cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton, socially vulnerable communities specifically include local senior populations (Livermore Senior Center, Dublin Senior Center, and Pleasanton Senior Center), the unhoused, and individuals with disabilities. These socially vulnerable populations are most susceptible based on many factors, including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard and the ability to be self-sustaining for prolonged periods of time after an incident because of limited ability to stockpile supplies. Socially vulnerable populations may live in areas with substantial population density, inhibiting their ability to escape from the inundation area to safety in enough time. At-risk communities such as those with disabilities or the local senior population may face difficulty evacuating from the senior centers in Dublin, Pleasanton, and Livermore. Vulnerable populations may also lack adequate warning from television, radio emergency warning systems, or alert and warning messages released on social media due to a lack of access to these tools caused by disparities in economic opportunity and socioeconomic status. The potential for loss of life is affected by the capacity and number of evacuation routes available to populations living in areas of potential inundation. DSRSD overlies the City of Dublin and a small portion of the City of Pleasanton. Socially vulnerable population within Dublin would be the same as that for DSRSD. Dublin and DSRSD collaborate on programs for the affected vulnerable populations.

An especially vulnerable population is found among those experiencing homelessness. Not only do those experiencing homelessness face an inequitable lack of access to resources and basic needs, they also face an exceptional risk of injury due to common shelter locations. Those experiencing homelessness often set up shelter under bridges near or along waterways, presenting an exceptional threat to their lives in the event of dam failure and subsequent flooding.

8.4.2 Property

Vulnerable properties are those closest to the dam failure inundation area. These properties would experience the largest, most destructive surge of water. Low-lying areas are also vulnerable since they are where the dam waters would collect. It is estimated that there could be up to $5.0 billion of loss from a dam failure affecting the planning area. This represents 27.0 percent of the total exposure within the inundation area, or 6.3 percent of the total assessed value of the planning area. Figure 8-8 summarizes the loss estimates for dam failure by damage type and jurisdiction. The estimated number of buildings that would be impacted is shown in Figure 8-9. The risk assessment also estimated the amount of debris that would be generated by a dam failure in the planning area, as summarized in Figure 8-10.

8.4.3 Critical Facilities

Hazus estimated damage to critical facilities in the dam failure inundation zones as shown in Figure 8-11. Typical vulnerabilities of affected critical facilities include the following:

- Transportation routes are vulnerable to dam inundation and have the potential to be wiped out, creating isolation issues and significant disruption to travel. Those that are most vulnerable are those that are already in poor condition and would not be able to withstand a large water surge.
- Utilities such as overhead power lines, cable, and phone lines in the inundation zone could be vulnerable. If phone lines were lost, significant communication issues may occur in the planning area due to limited cell phone reception in many areas.
- Emergency response would be hindered due to the loss of transportation routes the inundation zone.
- Some protective-function facilities in the safety and security category located in the inundation zone could be lost.
- Recovery time to restore many critical functions after an event may be lengthy.

8.4.4 Environment

The environment would be vulnerable to a number of risks in the event of dam failure. The inundation could introduce foreign elements into local waterways, resulting in destruction of downstream habitat and detrimental effects on many species of animals, especially endangered species. The extent of the vulnerability of the environment is the same as the exposure of the environment.

8.5 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

All land use decision-making is guided by the goals, policies and implementation measures contained in the land use elements of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton’s general plans. The Dublin general plan’s seismic safety element, Livermore general plan’s public safety element, and Pleasanton’s general plan’s public safety element establish standards and plans for protecting the community from hazards. Most of the areas vulnerable to the worst impacts from a dam failure correspond to the flood hazard areas. Flood-related policies in the general plans will help to reduce the risk associated with the dam failure hazard for all future development in the planning area.

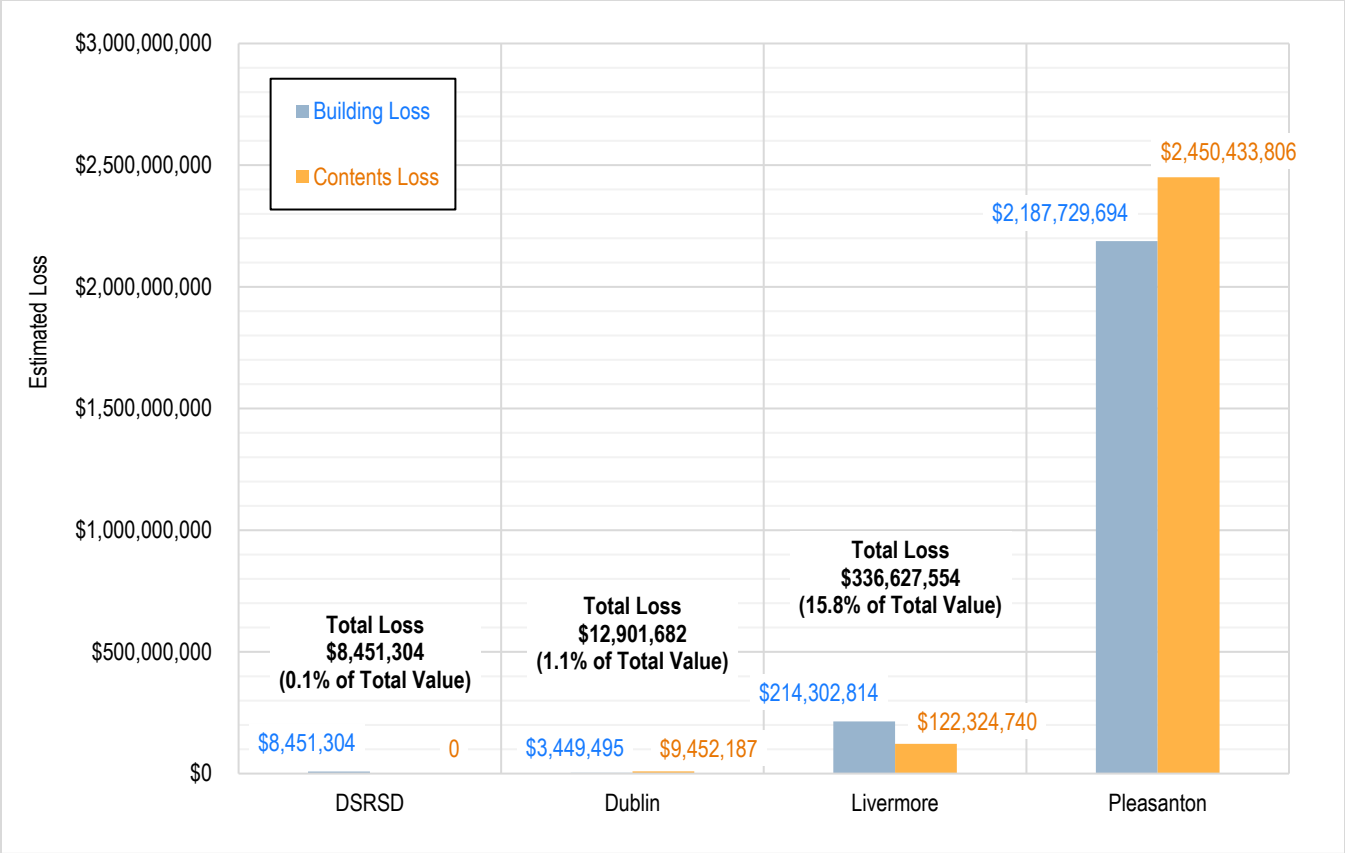


Figure 8-8. Loss Estimates for Dam Failure

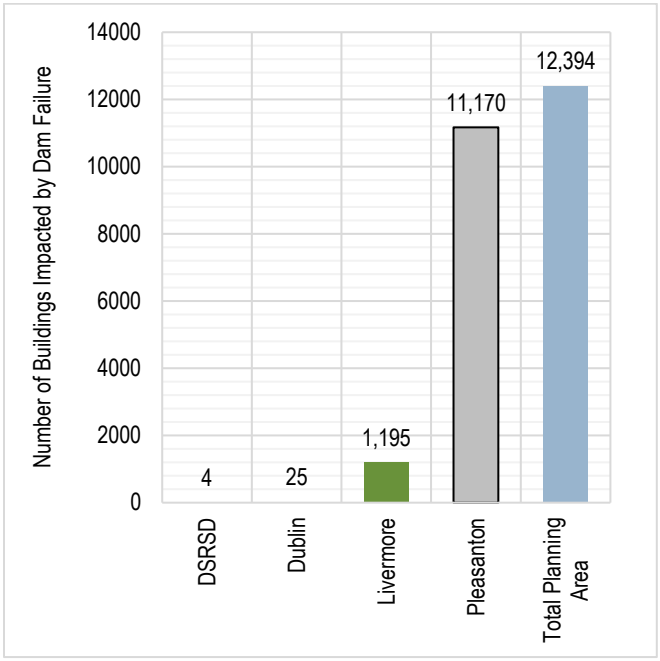


Figure 8-9. Number of Buildings Impacted by Dam Failure

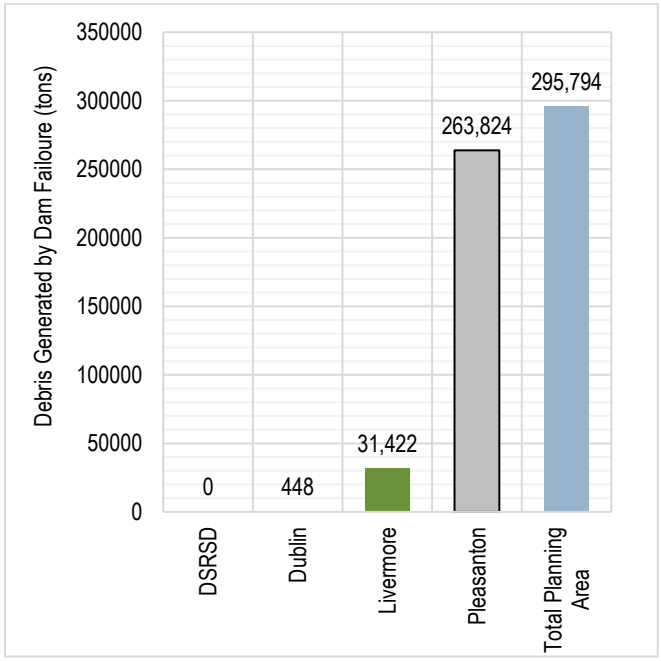


Figure 8-10. Estimated Structural Debris Generated by Dam Failure

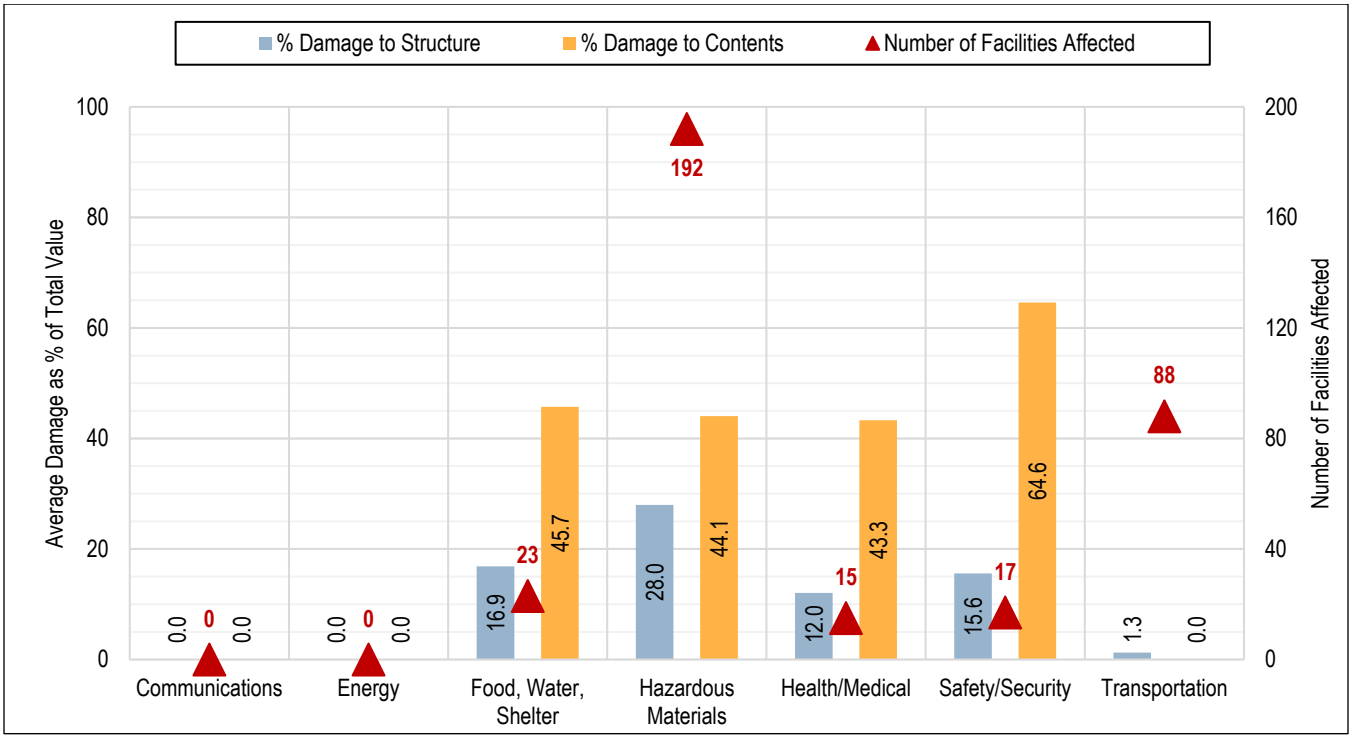


Figure 8-11. Estimated Damage to Critical Facilities from Dam Failure

8.6 SCENARIO

An earthquake within the region could lead to liquefaction of soils around the dams. This could occur without warning during any time of the day. A human-caused failure such as a terrorist attack also could trigger a catastrophic failure of a dam that impacts the planning area. The worst-case scenario for the dam failure hazard would be a full failure of the Del Valle Dam. Such a failure would result in a large portion of Pleasanton being inundated and a smaller portion of Dublin and Livermore. Critical facilities located in the dam inundation area would likely experience failure, resulting in a severe disruption of essential services.

8.7 ISSUES

The most significant issue associated with dam failure involves the properties and populations in the inundation zones. Flooding as a result of a dam failure would significantly impact these areas. There is often limited warning time for dam failure. These events are frequently associated with other natural hazard events such as earthquakes, landslides or severe weather, which limits their predictability and compounds the hazard. Other important issues associated with dam failure include the following:

- Federally regulated dams have an adequate level of oversight and sophistication in the development of emergency action plans for public notification in the unlikely event of failure. However, the protocol for notification of downstream citizens of imminent failure needs to be tied to local emergency response planning.

- Mapping for federally regulated dams is already required and available; however, mapping that estimates inundation depths is needed for dams that are not federally regulated, in order to better assess the risk associated with failure of these facilities.
- Most dam failure mapping required at federal levels requires determination of the probable maximum flood. While the probable maximum flood represents a worst-case scenario, it is generally the event with the lowest probability of occurrence. For dams that are not federally regulated, mapping of failure scenarios that are less extreme than the probable maximum flood but have a higher probability of occurrence can be valuable to downstream community officials and emergency managers. This type of mapping can illustrate areas potentially impacted by more frequent events to support emergency response and preparedness actions.
- The concept of residual risk associated with structural flood control projects should be considered in the design of capital projects and the application of land use regulations.
- Addressing security concerns and the need to inform the public of the risk associated with dam failure is a challenge for public officials.

9. DROUGHT

9.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

Drought is a significant decrease in water supply relative to what is needed to sufficiently meet typical demand in each location. It is a normal phase in the Mediterranean climate cycle, originating from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period, usually a season or more. This leads to a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector. Drought is generally defined based on five ways of measuring it (National Drought Mitigation Center 2022a):

- **Meteorological drought**—Based on measurements such as precipitation deficit compared to normal or expected precipitation. Anomalies of precipitation and temperature may last from several months to several decades. How long they last depend on interactions between the atmosphere and the oceans, soil moisture and land surface processes, topography, internal dynamics, and the accumulated influence of global weather systems.
- **Agricultural drought**—Based on impacts due to reduced precipitation and water supply (e.g., crop loss, herd culling, etc.)
- **Hydrological drought**—Based on measurements of stream flows, groundwater, and reservoir levels relative to normal conditions
- **Socioeconomic drought**—Based on direct and indirect socio-economic impacts on society and the economy. Socioeconomic drought occurs when the demand for an economic good exceeds supply as a result of a weather-related shortfall in water supply. If a community has stored enough water to meet its needs in the event of a shortage of rainfall, then it may not experience socioeconomic drought even though its geographic area experiences meteorological drought.
- **Ecological drought**—Defined as a prolonged and widespread deficit in naturally available water supplies, including changes in natural and managed hydrology, that create multiple stresses across ecosystems.

9.1.1 Monitoring and Categorizing Drought

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Drought Indices

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has developed several indices to measure the impacts and severity of meteorological, agricultural, and hydrological drought and to map their extent and locations:

- The ***Crop Moisture Index*** measures short-term drought weekly to assess impacts on agriculture.
- The ***Palmer Z Index*** measures short-term drought on a monthly scale.

- The ***Palmer Drought Severity Index*** is based on long-term weather patterns. The intensity of drought in a given month is dependent on current weather plus the cumulative patterns of previous months. Weather patterns can change quickly, and the Palmer Drought Severity Index can respond fairly rapidly.
- The ***Palmer Hydrological Drought Index*** quantifies hydrological effects (reservoir levels, groundwater levels, etc.), which take longer to develop and last longer. This index responds more slowly to changing conditions than the Palmer Drought Index.
- The ***Standardized Precipitation Index*** considers only precipitation. A value of zero indicates the median precipitation amount; the index is negative for drought and positive for wet conditions. The Standardized Precipitation Index is computed for time scales ranging from one month to 24 months.

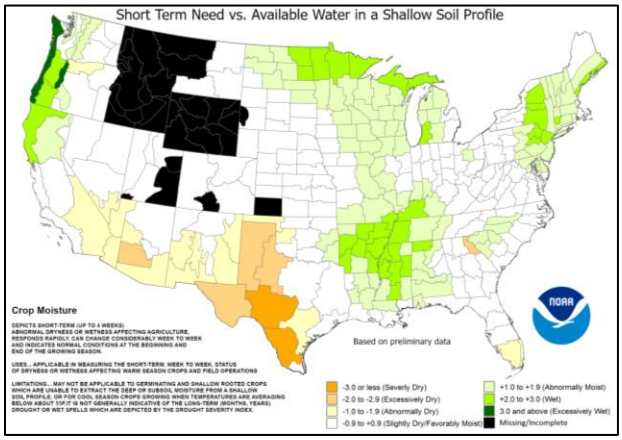
Each of these indices is meaningful for different sectors of society and the economy. For example, an urbanized areas that uses water from reservoirs would be sensitive to hydrological drought characterized by the Palmer Hydrological Drought Index, while unirrigated grazing land would be sensitive to meteorological drought characterized by the Crop Moisture Index. Maps of these indices show drought conditions nationwide at a given point in time. They are not necessarily indicators of any given area's long-term susceptibility to drought. Recent examples of these maps are shown on Figure 9-1.

U.S. Drought Monitor

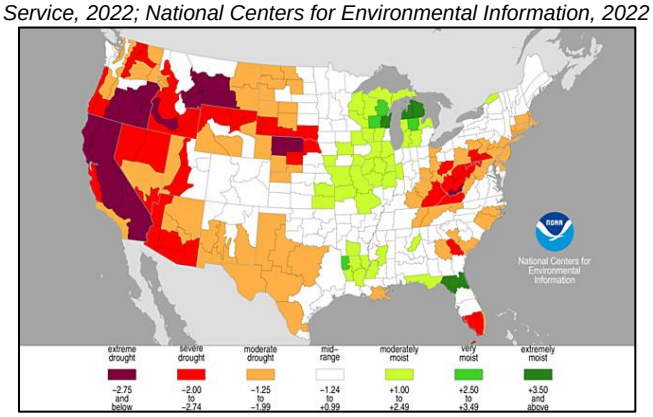
The U.S. Drought Monitor (USDM) is a map that is updated weekly to show the location and intensity of drought across the country. The USDM uses a five-category system (U.S. Drought Monitor 2022):

- D0—Abnormally Dry
  - Short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops
  - Some lingering water deficits
  - Pastures or crops not fully recovered
- D1—Moderate Drought
  - Some damage to crops, pastures
  - Some water shortages developing
  - Voluntary water-use restrictions requested
- D2—Severe Drought
  - Crop or pasture loss likely
  - Water shortages common
  - Water restrictions imposed
- D3—Extreme Drought
  - Major crop/pasture losses
  - Widespread water shortages or restrictions
- D4—Exceptional Drought
  - Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses
  - Shortages of water creating water emergencies

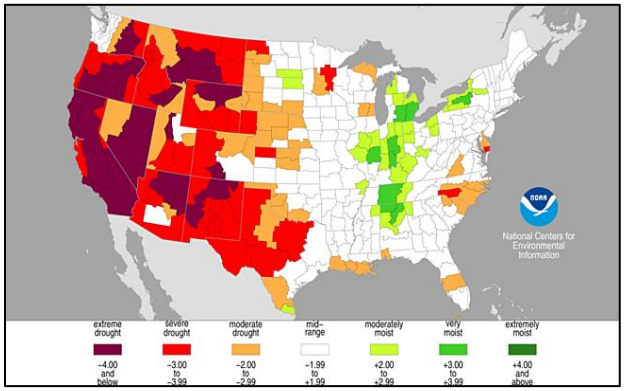
Sources: National Weather Service, 2022; National Centers for Environmental Information, 2022



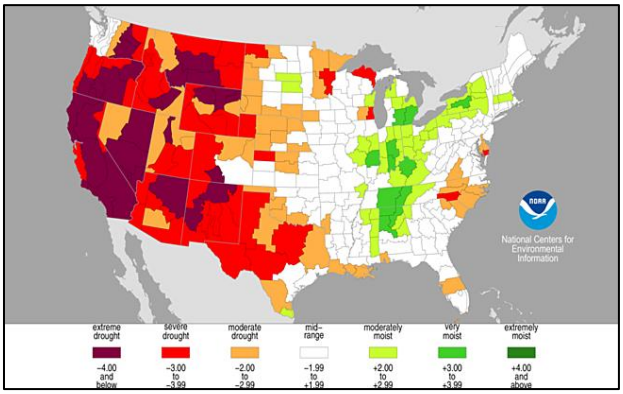
Crop Moisture Index (Week Ending April 23, 2022)



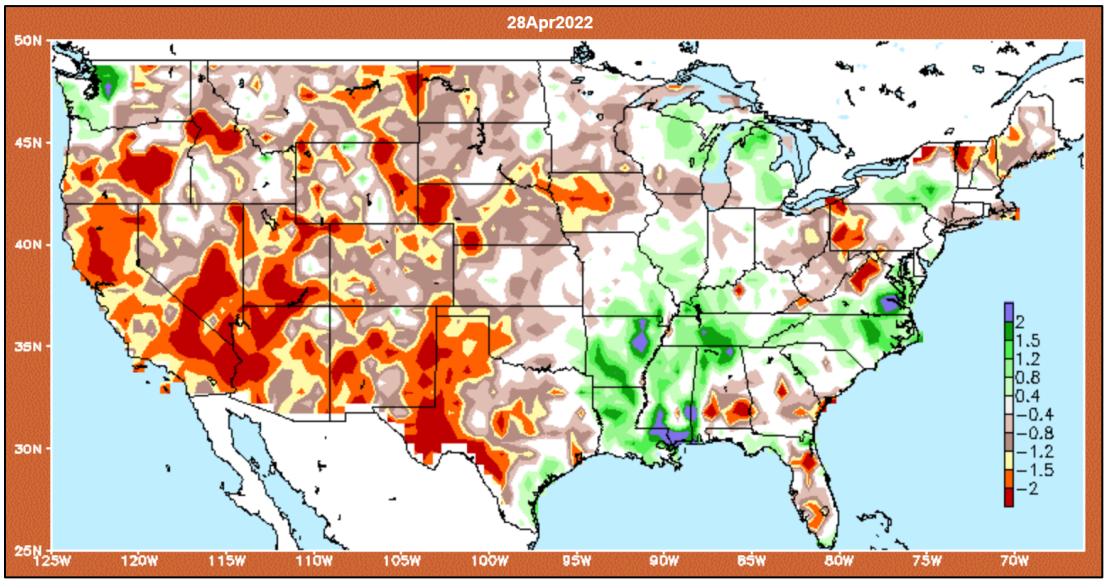
Palmer Z Index Short-Term Drought Conditions (March 2022)



Palmer Modified Index (March 2022)



Palmer Hydrological Drought Index (March 2022)



Standardized Precipitation Index (24-Months Ending April 2022)

Figure 9-1. Standard National Drought and Precipitation Indices

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

9.1.2 Drought Impacts

Drought can have a widespread impact on the environment and the economy, although it typically does not result in loss of life or damage to structures, as do other natural disasters. The National Drought Mitigation Center uses three categories to describe likely drought impacts:

- **Economic Impacts**—These impacts of drought cost people (or businesses) money. Farmers' crops are destroyed; low water supply necessitates spending on irrigation system modifications, drilling of new wells, and/or trucking in water; water-related businesses (such as sales of boats and fishing equipment) may experience reduced revenue.
- **Environmental Impacts**—Plants and animals depend on water. When a drought occurs, their food supply can shrink, and their habitat can be damaged.
- **Social Impacts**—Social impacts include public safety, health, conflicts between people when there is not enough water to go around, and changes in lifestyle.

The demand that society places on water systems and supplies—such as expanding populations, irrigation, and environmental needs—contributes to drought impacts. Drought can lead to difficult decisions regarding the allocation of water, as well as stringent water use restrictions, water quality problems, and inadequate water supplies for fire suppression. There are also issues such as growing conflicts between agricultural uses of surface water and in-stream uses, surface water and groundwater interrelationships, and the effects of growing water demand on uses of water.

Vulnerability of an activity to drought depends on its water demand and the water supplies available to meet the demand. The impacts of drought vary between sectors of the community in both timing and severity:

- **Water supply—**The water supply sector encompasses urban and rural drinking water systems that are affected when a drought depletes surface and groundwater supplies due to reduced runoff and recharge from precipitation.
- **Agriculture and commerce—**Impacts on agriculture and associated commerce include the reduction of crop yield and livestock sizes due to insufficient water supply for crop irrigation and maintenance of ground cover for grazing.
- **Environment, public health, and safety—**Impacts on the environmental, public health, and safety sectors include wildfires that are both detrimental to the forest ecosystem and hazardous to the public. The impacts also includes the desiccation of streams, resulting in the reduction of in-stream habitats for native species.

9.1.3 California Drought Response

During critically dry years, the California State Water Resources Control Board can mandate conservation by water users and agencies to address statewide water shortages. Table 9-1 lists State Drought Management Program stages mandated to water right holders.

Table 9-1. State Drought Management Program

Drought Stage	State Mandated Customer Demand Reduction	Rate Impacts
Stage 0 or 1	<10%	Normal rates
Stage 2	10 to 15%	Normal rates; Drought surcharge
Stage 3	15 to 20%	Normal rates; Drought surcharge
Stage 4	>20%	Normal rates, Drought surcharge

9.1.4 Secondary Hazards

The secondary impact most commonly associated with drought is wildfire. A prolonged lack of precipitation dries out vegetation, which becomes increasingly susceptible to ignition as the duration of the drought extends. In addition, lack of sufficient water resources can stress trees and other vegetation, making them more vulnerable to infestation from pests, which in turn, can make them more vulnerable to ignition. Prolonged droughts can impact underground aquifers, thus impacting groundwater supplies. Algae blooms can occur in surface water reservoirs that are stressed by drought impacts.

9.2 HAZARD PROFILE

9.2.1 Local Water Supply

Water Supply System

The Zone 7 Water Agency (Zone 7), a water wholesaler, provides treated drinking water to four major retailers in the planning area that serve approximately 240,000 people and businesses. Figure 9-2 summarizes the quantities of water managed by Zone 7. The wholesale water has three sources: South Bay Aqueduct that originates from the California State Water Project; Lake Del Valle storage reservoir that is approximately 10 miles from Livermore; and groundwater from local wells (Zone 7 Water Agency 2020).

The following retail water purveyors in the Tri-Valley planning purchase water from Zone 7:

- **Dublin San Ramon Services District—**Dublin San Ramon Services District is a public agency that distributes water and recycled water, and collects, treats and disposes of wastewater for 193,400 people in Dublin, southern San Ramon, Dougherty Valley, and Pleasanton. It provides water services only to Dougherty Valley and the City of Dublin (Dublin San Ramon Services District 2021).
- **City of Livermore—**Livermore Municipal Water purchases potable water from Zone 7 Water agency and provides water to more than 28,000 Livermore residents in addition to significant industrial and commercial areas. The balance of residents are served by the California Water Service Company, or Cal Water (City of Livermore n.d.).
- **City of Pleasanton—**The City of Pleasanton Utilities Division provides potable water to Pleasanton residents and businesses. The City purchases approximately 80 percent of the water from the Zone 7 Water Agency; the remaining 20 percent comes from local groundwater pumped from City-owned and operated wells (City of Pleasanton 2020).

Source: (Zone 7 Water Agency 2020)

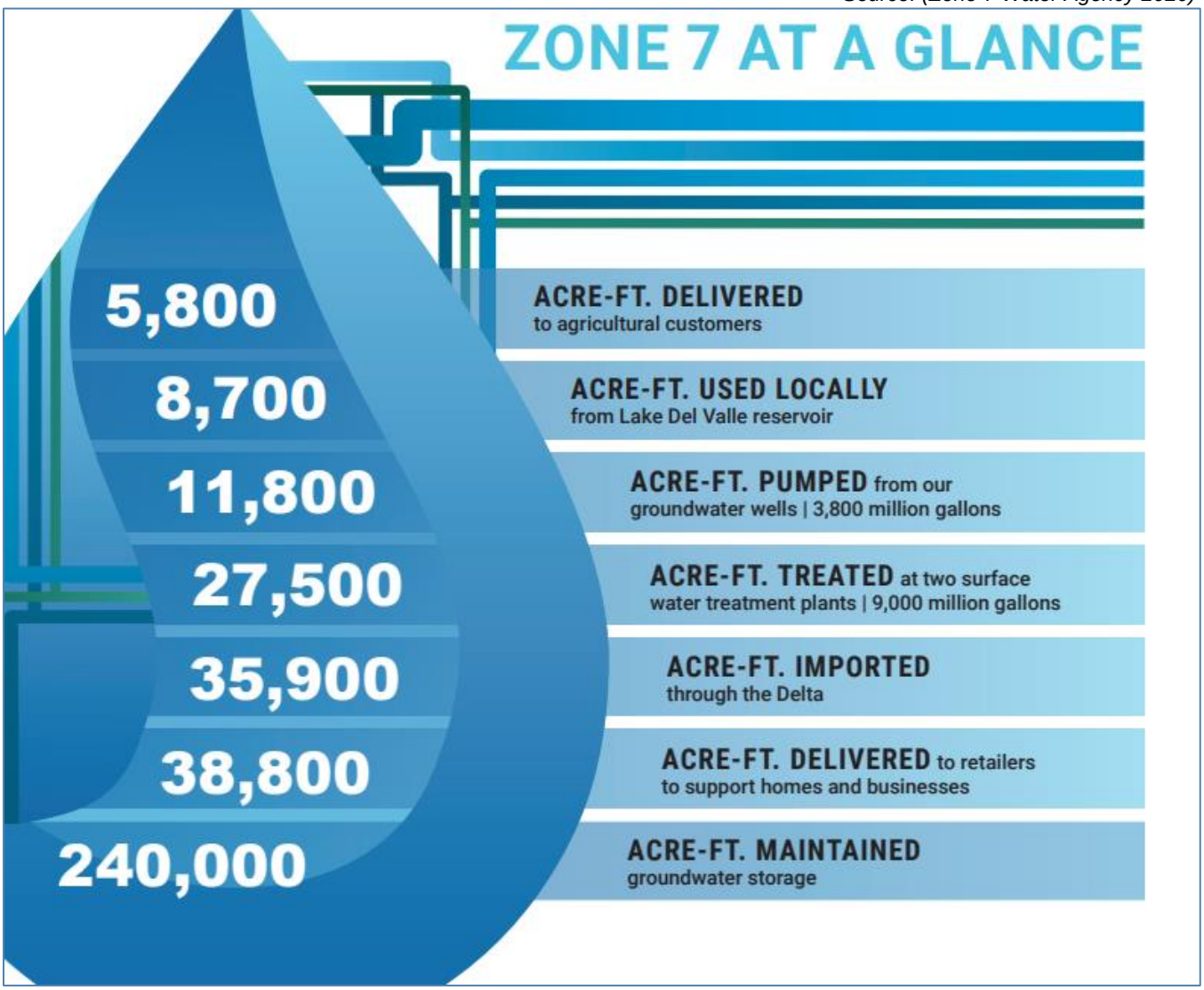


Figure 9-2. Zone 7 Water Agency Supply and Use, Fiscal Year 2019-2020

Water Supply Strategy

Zone 7 includes a water supply strategy in its *2020 Urban Water Management Plan* to meet its planning objectives for water supply reliability, cost, water quality, environmental protection and risk. It evaluates a range of water supply and water conservation options and recommended a strategy that includes desalination, recycled water, conservation, groundwater management and off-site banking/transfers.

Zone 7 has projected water supply and demand through 2045 for normal-year, single-dry-year, and multiple-dry-year conditions. Table 9-2 shows that under normal hydrologic conditions, Zone 7's supplies are adequate to meet projected demand through 2045. Surplus supplies are stored as carryover, used to recharge the Main Basin, and stored in the Kern County groundwater banks. The supplies shown below in the table are representative of expected normal conditions or normal operational targets (Zone 7 Water Agency 2021).

Table 9-2. Projected Normal Year Water Supply and Demand Comparison

Supply/Demand	Projections (by year) (acre-feet per year)				
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (opt)
Supply Component					
State Water Project Table A	47,000	46,000	45,000	43,500	43,50
Yuba Accord	0	0	0	0	0
Turnback Pool	0	0	0	0	0
State Water Project - Carryover	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Arroyo Valle	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
Main Basin	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200
Semitropic	0	0	0	0	0
Cawelo	0	0	0	0	0
BARDP/Potable Reuse	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Sites Reservoir Project	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Transfers	5,000	5,000	0	0	0
Chain of Lakes	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	**76,700**	**90,700**	**84,700**	**83,200**	**83,200**
Demand Component					
Retail Demand	43,000	43,200	43,400	43,700	43,700
Untreated Water Demand	5,500	7,800	8,300	8,300	8,300
Direct Retail Demand	800	800	800	800	800
Losses	1,000	1,000	1,300	2,500	2,500
TOTAL DEMAND	**50,300**	**52,800**	**53,800**	**55,300**	**55,300**
Supply & Demand Comparison					
Supply Totals	76,700	90,700	84,700	83,200	83,200
Demand Totals	50,300	52,800	53,800	55,300	55,300
Difference	26,400	37,900	30,900	27,900	27,900

Source: (Zone 7 Water Agency 2021)

Zone 7 Water Management Plan

Zone 7's *2020 Urban Water Management Plan* was developed to address a water supply shortage up to 50 percent. Zone 7 has sufficient supply to meet demand in most years, but shortages can occur as a result of dry weather or an extended interruption of imported supplies. Voluntary water restrictions may also be initiated by an executive order from the governor due to state-level water conditions. Table 9-3 shows the six water shortage stages, which align with the State's standard stages (Zone 7 Water Agency 2021). Since Zone 7 is a wholesale water agency, it has not adopted ordinances that set or enforce consumption limits at the customer level.

Local Retail Water Purveyors

Local retail water purveyors in the Tri-Valley planning area (Dublin San Ramon Services District, Livermore Municipal Water, California Water Service Company, and City of Pleasanton Utilities Division) have prepared for water supply interruptions with water shortage contingency plans. The plans consist of four stages of water conservation and give guidelines to residential and commercial users' conservation action ideas. These plans also include per capita allotment, penalties and customer incentives for conservation.

Table 9-3. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels

Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Water Shortage Condition	Shortage Response Actions
1	Up to 10%	• Agency has adequate supply and seeks to preserve water resources for the future; or • Assessment shows that water supply is not able to meet normal demands by up to 10%; or • Definable event has reduced water supply by up to 10%.	• Public outreach to support voluntary conservation. • Ask retailers for voluntary demand reduction, as needed.
2	Up to 20%	• Assessment leads to a reasonable conclusion that water supplies may not adequately meet normal demands in the current or upcoming years; or • Assessment shows that water supply is not able to meet normal demands by up to 20%; or • Definable event has reduced water supply by up to 20%.	• Expand public outreach to support conservation. • Ask retailers for voluntary or mandatory demand reduction, as needed. Only the latter will be enforced.
3	Up to 30%	• Previous water conservation target has not been met; or • Assessment shows that water supply is not able to meet normal demands by up to 30%; or • Definable event has reduced water supply by up to 30%.	• Intensify public outreach to support conservation. • Ask retailers for mandatory demand reduction.
4	Up to 40%	• Previous water conservation target has not been met; or • Assessment shows that water supply is not able to meet normal demands by up to 40%; or • Definable event has reduced water supply by up to 40%.	• Intensify public outreach to support conservation. • Ask retailers for mandatory demand reduction.
5	Up to 50%	• Previous water conservation target has not been met; or • Assessment shows that water supply is not able to meet normal demands by up to 50%; or • Definable event has reduced water supply by up to 50%.	• Intensify public outreach to support conservation. • Ask retailers for mandatory demand reduction.
6	>50%	• Previous water conservation target has not been met; or • Assessment shows that water supply is not able to meet normal demands by more than 50%; or • Definable event has reduced water supply by more than 50%.	• Intensify public outreach to support conservation. • Ask retailers for mandatory demand reduction.

Source: (Zone 7 Water Agency 2021)

9.2.2 Past Events

In California, droughts typically occur after two or three years of below-average rainfall for the period from November to March, when about 75 percent of the State's average annual precipitation falls. December, January, and February are when approximately 50 percent of the rainfall occurs in California.

Drought has affected nearly every county in California at one time, causing more than $5.1 billion in damage. They are a cyclic part of the climate of the State and occur at any time of the year, with an average recurrence interval in Alameda County at least every decade (Cal OES 2018) (Alameda County 2021). This section provides information regarding drought events that occurred in California and Alameda County.

State of California

State Records

The California Department of Water Resources has state hydrologic data back to the early 1900s. The hydrologic data show multi-year droughts from 1912 to 1913, 1918 to 1920 and 1922 to 1924, and 1928 to 1934 (Department of Water Resources 2022). Since then, five prolonged periods of drought occurred in California:

- **2020 to Present Drought**— At the time of this plan update, California was in its third year of another multi-year drought. By July of 2021, a state of emergency had been declared in 50 counties, including Alameda County, and the governor appealed to residents to collectively reduce water usage by 15 percent that year. A few months later the governor authorized the State Water Board to ban wasteful water uses, and made plans to invest $5.2 billion over the next three years in drought response and water resilience efforts, seeing this drought as the worst in over a century. The first few months of 2022 were especially remarkable in terms of weather conditions, being the driest January, February, and March on record in California (California Drought Action 2022).
- **2012 to 2017 Drought**—California's drought has set several records for the state. The period from 2012 to 2014 ranked as the driest three consecutive years for statewide precipitation. Calendar year 2014 set new climate records for statewide average temperatures and for record-low water allocations from State Water Project and federal Central Valley Project contractors. Calendar year 2013 set minimum annual precipitation records for many communities. The state has detailed executive orders and regulations concerning water conservation and management. Total impacts of the drought cannot be determined until after its conclusion. Based on a wet winter, Governor Brown declared an end to the drought emergency on April 7, 2017, in Executive Order B-40-17, except in four counties (Fresno, Kings Tulare, and Tuolumne) (California Water Boards 2017).
- **2007 to 2009 Drought**—The Governor issued an Executive Order that proclaimed a statewide drought emergency on June 4, 2008, after spring 2008 was the driest spring on record and low snowmelt runoff. On February 27, 2009, the Governor proclaimed a state of emergency for the entire state as the severe drought conditions continued widespread impacts and the largest court-ordered water restriction in state history (at the time).
- **1987 to 1992 Drought** —California received precipitation well below average levels for four consecutive years. While the Central Coast was most affected, the Sierra Nevadas in Northern California and the Central Valley counties were also affected. During this drought, only 56 percent of average runoff for the Sacramento Valley was received, totaling just 10 million acre-feet. In 1991, the State Water Project sharply decreased deliveries to water suppliers including the San Francisco Bay Area. By February 1991, all 58 counties in California were suffering from drought conditions, and urban areas as well as rural and agricultural areas were impacted.
- **1976 to 1977 Drought**—California had one of its most severe droughts due to lack of rainfall during the winters of 1976 and 1977. 1977 was the driest period on record in California, with the previous winter recorded as the fourth driest in California's hydrological history. The cumulative impact led to widespread water shortages and severe water conservation measures throughout the state. Only 37 percent of the average Sacramento Valley runoff was received, with just 6.6 million acre-feet recorded. Over $2.6 billion in crop damage was recorded in 31 counties. Alameda County was included in FEMA-3023-EM-CA declaration on January 20, 1977.

Figure 9-3 shows the history of statewide drought since 2000.

California | Drought.gov

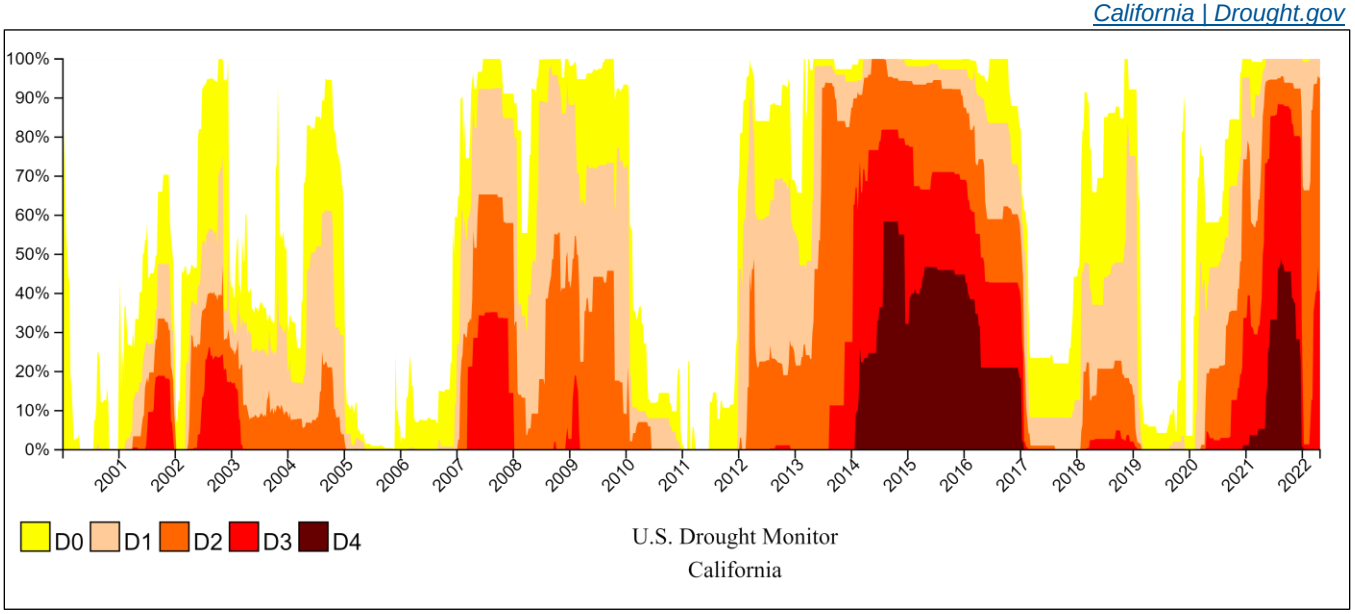


Figure 9-3. Records of Statewide Drought in California Since 2000

FEMA Drought Declarations

Between 1954 and 2021, the State of California experienced one FEMA-declared major disaster (DR) or emergency (EM) classified as a drought: Declaration EM-3023, a drought emergency issued in 1977 and applying to all California counties, including Alameda County (FEMA 2022).

Alameda County

County Drought Records

The following drought events impacted Alameda County:

- **2020 to Present**—This is an ongoing event with state of emergency declarations in 50 counties, including Alameda County.
- **2007 to 2009**—This event affected the entire state, particularly the central coast. It was a three year drought due to below average rainfall, low snowmelt runoff, and the largest court ordered water restriction in state history. The dry conditions damaged crops, deteriorated water quality, and caused extreme fire danger. California proclaimed a state disaster in 2008 and 2009. Damages included $300 million in agricultural revenue loss and potential $3 billion in economic losses over time.
- **1987 to 1992**—This event affected the entire state.
- **1976 to 1977**—This event affected the entire state with the exception of southwestern deserts. These were the two driest years in California's history. The drought was most severe in the northern two-thirds of the State. California proclaimed a statewide disaster that did not include Alameda County, but the federal disaster declaration in 1977 did include Alameda County. Damage totaled $2.664 billion ($888.5 million in 1976 and $1.775 billion in 1977).
- **1959 to 1962**—This event affected the entire state.

- **1943 to 1951**—This event affected the entire state.
- **1928 to 1937**—This event affected the entire state.
- **1922 to 1926**—This event affected the entire state with the exception of central Sierra Nevada.
- **1917 to 1921**—This event affected the entire state with the exception of central Sierra Nevada and the north coast.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Drought Declarations

Agriculture-related disasters and disaster declarations are common in the United States. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency provides assistance for natural disaster losses resulting from drought, flood, fire, freeze, tornadoes, pest infestation, and other natural disasters. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to designate counties as disaster areas to make emergency loans to producers suffering losses. Between 2012 and June 2022, Alameda County and Contra Costa County were included in 16 and 15 drought-related USDA disaster declarations, respectively (USDA 2022):

- S5146 in 2022
- S4916 in 2021
- S4697 in 2020
- S4144 and S4163 in 2017
- S3952 in 2016
- S3784 and S3943 (not Contra Costa) in 2015
- S3626, S3637, S3743, and 3797 (not Alameda) in 2014
- S3547 (not Contra Costa), S3558 and S3569 in 2013
- S3248 and S3379 in 2012.

Local Impacts of the Ongoing (2020-Present) Drought

The Cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton all initiated water shortage contingency plans during the most recent drought. Each city carried out public education campaigns about water conservation and took steps to conserve water. Zone 7 and its retailers maintain a website for Tri-Valley residents with information on water-wise gardening www.trivalleywaterwise.com (Water-Wise Gardening Tri-Valley 2022). The following sections describe examples of how local proprietors dealt with drought.

Zone 7

At the beginning of September of 2021, the Zone 7 Board of Directors unanimously agreed at a special meeting to declare a Drought Emergency and a Stage 2 Water Shortage Emergency. Included in this declaration was a 15 percent water conservation mandate for all its retailers, which had been preceded by a voluntary 10 percent conservation goal earlier in the year. Zone 7 declared a local drought emergency in order to accelerate the construction of projects that will improve the dependability of its water supply. This includes the Valley Pump Station, which had been scheduled to be completed in the summer of 2023 but was moved up to be finished in the summer of 2022 (Zone 7 Water Agency 2021).

Dublin San Ramon Services District and City of Dublin

In September 2021, the Dublin San Ramon Services District, which provides water service to Dublin and parts of the neighboring town of San Ramon, declared a Stage 2 Water Shortage Emergency. This included restrictions on the use of water for landscaping and irrigation, washing homes and vehicles, construction work, and other activities. The District also carried out public outreach and education campaigns about water conservation. (Dublin San Ramon Services District 2021).

City of Livermore

The City of Livermore City Council declared a Stage 2 Water Shortage Emergency in September 2021, establishing limitations on the use of water for landscaping and irrigation, washing homes and vehicles, and construction work (City of Livermore n.d.). The City of Livermore Water Shortage Contingency Plan, last updated in 2020 includes water conservation strategies in response to shortages.

In February 2022, 1 percent less water was consumed in Livermore compared to February 2020 (City of Livermore n.d.). In September 2021, the City Council set a water conservation goal of 15 percent less water consumption than 2020, and that conservation record was exceeded. In December 2021, Livermore used 22 percent less water than in December 2020.

City of Pleasanton

The City of Pleasanton declared a local drought emergency and Stage 2 Water Shortage in October 2021, aiming for a 15 percent reduction in water usage compared to 2020 and using many of the same measures as other communities and agencies (limitations on water use for landscaping, construction activities, etc.) (City of Pleasanton n.d.).

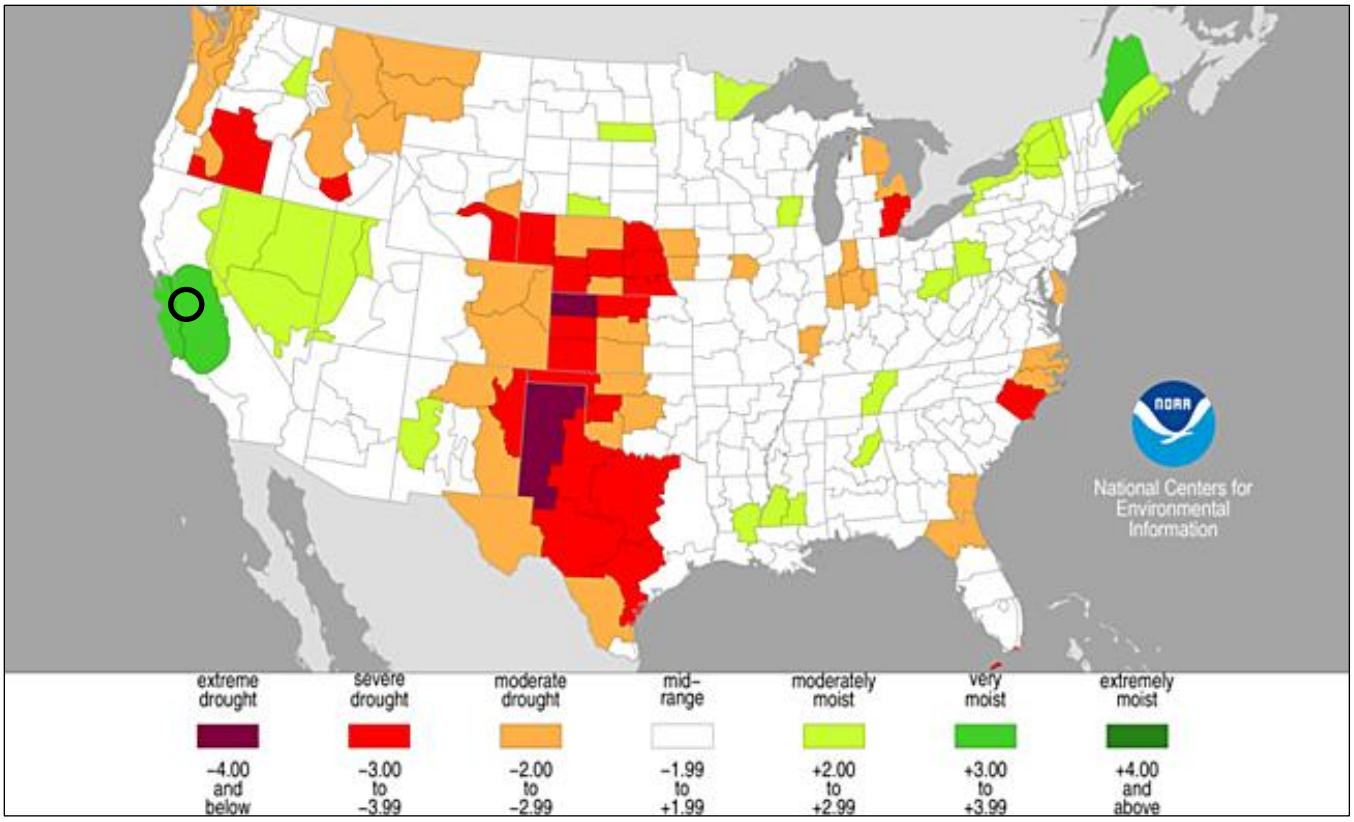
9.2.3 Location

If a drought is occurring in Alameda County or neighboring Contra Costa County, then the planning area is most likely being impacted as well. The entire planning area is susceptible to droughts and impacts brought on by such events. Figure 9-4 illustrates the drought in January 2023; source NCEI -NOAA. The planning area is outlined in a black circle near the Bay Area in a black circle. Figure 9-5 illustrates drought conditions in the planning area (outlined in a black ring) in June 2023.

9.2.4 Frequency

Drought has a high probability in the planning area:

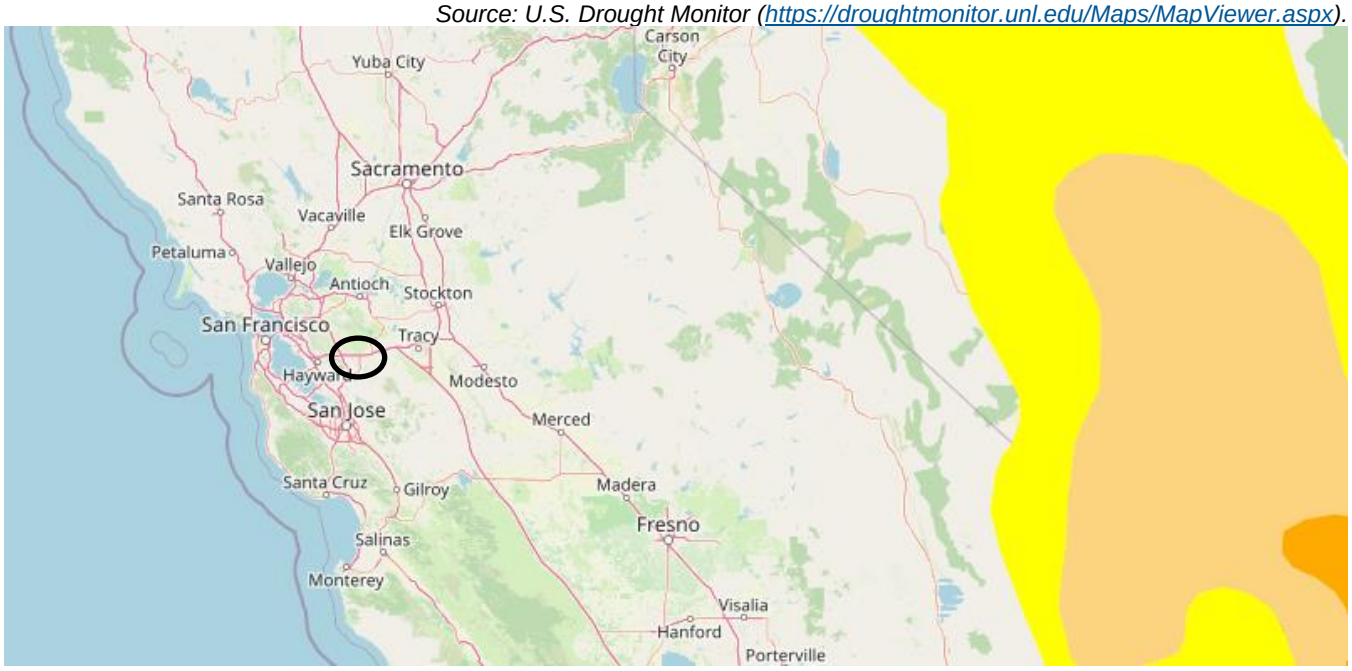
- From January 2000 through March 2023, the USDM rating was D1 or higher during 550 weeks in some part of Alameda County and 545 weeks in some part of Contra Costa County, out of 1,213 weeks—roughly one out of every two weeks (see Figure 9-6).
- Alameda and Contra Costa Counties were included in U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) drought disaster declarations in nine of the past 11 years (USDA, 2022).
- The planning area has experienced three significant multi-year droughts in the last 40 years (1982 to 2022), amounting to a severe multi-year drought every six to seven years on average.



The black circle identifies the planning area

Figure 9-4. Palmer Drought Severity Index, January 2023

Source: U.S. Drought Monitor (https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/Maps/MapViewer.aspx).



The black circle identifies the planning area

Figure 9-5. U.S. Drought Monitor Map of Planning Area Drought Conditions, June 2023

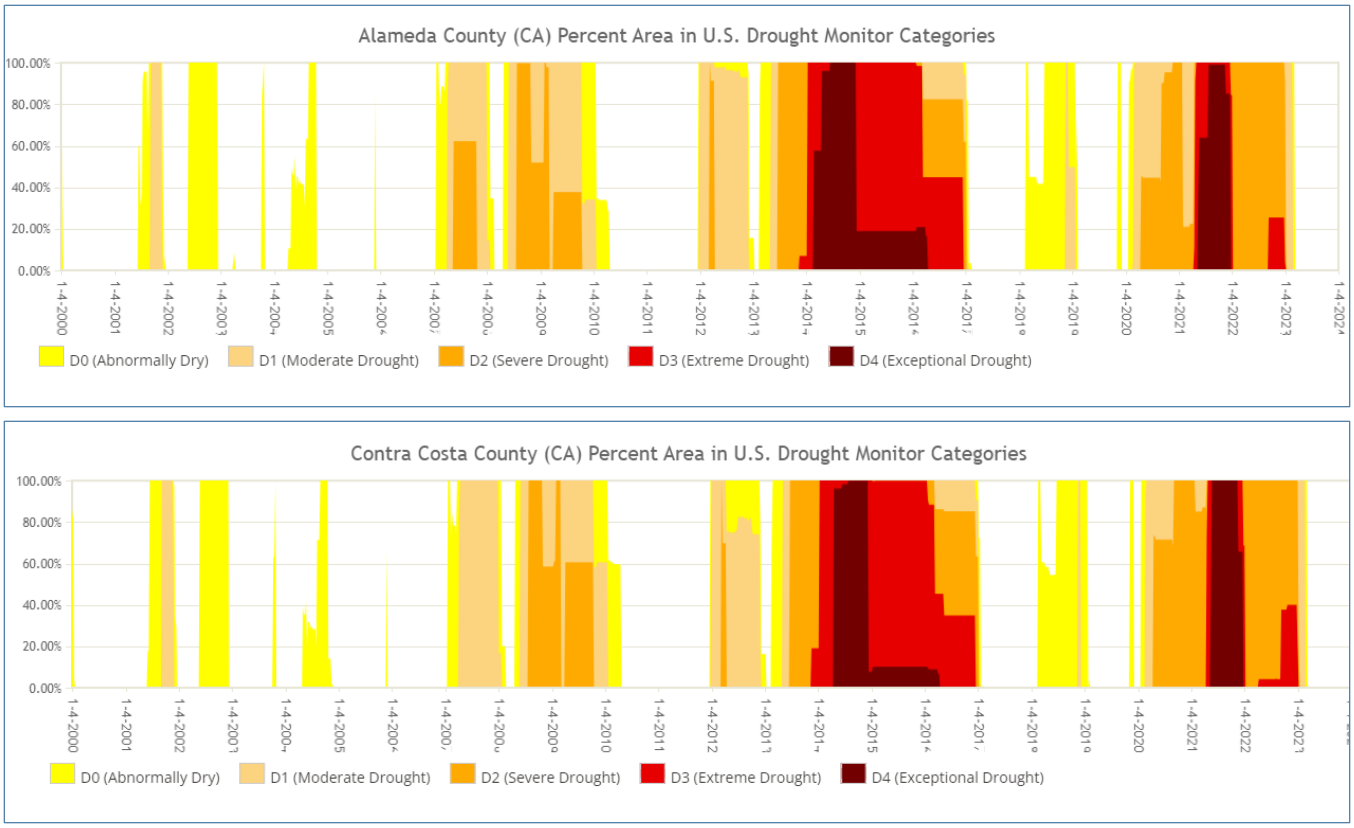


Figure 9-6. Percent of Alameda and Contra Cosa Counties Affected by Each USDM Rating, 2000 – 2023

9.2.5 Severity

The severity of any given drought depends on the degree of moisture deficiency, the duration, and the size and location of the affected area. The longer the duration of the drought and the larger the area impacted, the more severe the potential impacts.

U.S. Drought Monitor Ratings

Alameda County has a history of severe droughts. As shown in Figure 9-6, at least part of the county has experienced extreme (D3) or exceptional (D4) droughts more than once since 2000.

Drought Impact Reporter

The National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC) developed the Drought Impact Reporter in response to the need for a national drought impact database for the United States. Information comes from a variety of sources: on-line, drought-related news stories and scientific publications, members of the public who visit the website and submit a drought-related impact for their region, members of the media, and members of relevant government agencies. The database is being populated beginning with the most recent impacts and working backward in time.

The Drought Impact Reporter contains information on 201 impacts from droughts that specifically affected Alameda County from 2006 through May 5, 2022 (National Drought Mitigation Center 2022). The following are the categories and reported number of impacts (some impacts are assigned to more than one category):

- Agriculture—45
- Business and Industry—12
- Energy—6
- Fire—19
- Plants and Wildlife—40
- Relief, Response, and Restrictions—128
- Society and Public Health—69
- Tourism and Recreation—9
- Water Supply and Quality—138

9.2.6 Warning Time

Predicting drought depends on the ability to forecast precipitation and temperature. Only generalized warning can take place due to the numerous variables that scientists have not pieced together well enough to make accurate and precise predictions.

Determination of when drought begins is based on impacts on water users and assessments of available water supply, including water stored in reservoirs or groundwater basins. Different water agencies have different criteria for defining drought. Some issue drought watch or drought warning announcements.

9.3 EXPOSURE

All people, property and environments within the planning area would be exposed to some degree to the impacts of moderate to extreme drought conditions.

9.4 VULNERABILITY

9.4.1 Population

The entire population of the planning area is vulnerable to drought events. Drought conditions can affect people's health and safety, including health problems related to low water flows and poor water quality, and health problems related to dust. Droughts can also lead to the loss of human life (National Centers for Environmental Information 2021). Other possible impacts include recreational risks; effects on air quality; diminished living conditions related to energy, air quality, and hygiene; compromised food and nutrition; and increased incidence of illness and disease (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2020).

The local at-risk senior population in the Tri-Valley planning area may be greatly affected by these potential impacts in Dublin, Livermore, Pleasanton, and areas served by DSRSD, especially in the event of water-borne pathogens entering the local water supply. Drought conditions causing shortages of water for human consumption may amplify these effects on local at-risk communities, such as seniors and homeless persons, among others. While seniors may be readily identified because of participation at senior centers, the homeless population can be transient. Local law enforcement (Livermore Police, Pleasanton Police, and in Dublin Alameda County Sheriff) are sometime familiar with places where the homeless population congregates. These law enforcement agencies patrol these areas in the normal course of their routines and interact with them as necessitated.

Droughts can also lead to reduced local firefighting capabilities. Vulnerable populations who rely on rainfall catchment for residential water supply may be especially impacted if they do not have the physical or financial ability to obtain imported water to refill dry catchment tanks. How and to what degree drought affects the planning area's vulnerable populations does vary depending on scope and severity.

Alameda County, the Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton, regional water purveyors, and other regional stakeholders have spent considerable effort to protect life, safety, and health during times of consecutive dry years, such as the current drought. Provisions and measures have been taken to analyze and account for anticipated water shortages. With the actions implemented by the Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton and the coordination with Alameda County, the planning area has the ability to minimize and reduce impacts on residents and water consumers in the planning area. No significant life or health impacts as a result of drought are anticipated in the planning area.

9.4.2 Property

No structures will be directly affected by drought conditions, though some structures may become vulnerable to wildfires, which are more likely following years of drought. Droughts can have significant impacts on other types of property such as landscaped areas and economically important natural resources. Drought causes the most significant economic impacts on industries that use water or depend on water for their business, most notably agriculture and related sectors (forestry, fisheries, and waterborne activities), power plants, and oil refineries. In addition to losses in yields in crop and livestock production, drought is associated with increased insect infestations, plant diseases, and wind erosion.

Drought can lead to other losses because so many sectors are affected—losses that include reduced income for farmers and reduced business for retailers and others who provide goods and services to farmers. This leads to unemployment, increased credit risk for financial institutions, capital shortfalls, and loss of tax revenue. Prices for food, energy, and other products may also increase as supplies decrease.

9.4.3 Critical Facilities

Critical facilities as defined for this plan will continue to be operational during a drought. Critical facility features such as landscaping may not be maintained due to limited water resources, but the risk to critical facility core functions is low.

9.4.4 Environment

Groundwater and Streams

Drought generally does not affect groundwater sources as quickly as surface water supplies, but groundwater supplies generally take longer to recover. Reduced precipitation during a drought means that groundwater supplies are not replenished at a normal rate. This can lead to a reduction in groundwater levels and problems such as reduced pumping capacity or wells going dry. Shallow wells are more susceptible than deep wells. Reduced replenishment of groundwater affects streams, especially during the summer when there is little or no precipitation. Reduced groundwater levels mean that even less water will enter streams when stream flows are lowest. Where stream flows are reduced, development that relies on surface water may seek to establish new groundwater wells, which could further increase groundwater depletion.

Other Potential Losses

Environmental losses from drought are associated with damage to plants, animals, wildlife habitat, and air and water quality; forest and range fires; degradation of landscape quality; loss of biodiversity; and soil erosion. Wildlife habitat may be degraded through the loss of wetlands, lakes, and vegetation. The degradation of landscape quality, including increased soil erosion, may lead to a more permanent loss of biological productivity. Drying up or dying off of forests could reduce ecological values.

Some of these effects are short-term and conditions quickly return to normal following the end of the drought. Other environmental effects linger for some time or may even become permanent. Although environmental losses are difficult to quantify, growing public awareness and concern for environmental quality has forced public officials to focus greater attention and resources on these effects.

9.5 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

Land use planning is directed by general plans adopted under California's General Planning Law. Municipal planning partners are encouraged to establish general plans with policies directing land use and dealing with issues of water supply and the protection of water resources. These plans provide the capability at the local municipal level to protect future development from the impacts of drought. Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton reviewed their general plans under the capability assessments performed for this effort. Deficiencies identified by these reviews can be identified as mitigation actions to increase the capability to deal with future trends in development.

9.6 SCENARIO

Continuation or exacerbation of the current drought across California—an extreme, multiyear drought with record-breaking rates of low precipitation and high temperatures—is the worst-case scenario for the planning area. Low precipitation and high temperatures intensify the possibility of wildfires throughout the planning area, increasing the need for water, when water is already in limited supply. Surrounding regions, also in drought conditions, could increase their demand for the water supplies also relied upon in the planning area, causing social and political conflicts. The high-density population of the Bay Area increases the likelihood of such conflicts, despite the existence of the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency *Water Conservation Implementation Plan*. The longer drought conditions last in the planning area, the more impacted the local economy becomes; water-dependent industries especially will experience setbacks.

9.7 ISSUES

The planning team has identified the following drought-related issues:

- Identification of the availability and reliability of new water supplies
- Monitoring of the implementation and benefits of the long-term reliable water supply strategy projects, Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency *Water Conservation Implementation Plan* projects, and water system upgrades
- Application of alternative techniques (groundwater recharge, water recycle, local capture and reuse, desalination, and transfer) to stabilize and offset Sierra Nevada snowpack water supply shortfalls

- Regular occurrence of drought or multiyear droughts that may limit the planning area's ability to successfully recover from or prepare for more occurrences-particularly noteworthy due to longevity of the current ongoing drought.
- The probability of increased drought frequencies and durations due to climate change
- The promotion of active water conservation even during non-drought periods.

10. EARTHQUAKE

10.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

An earthquake is the vibration of the earth's surface following a release of energy in the earth's crust. This energy can be generated by a sudden dislocation of the crust or by a volcanic eruption. Most destructive quakes are caused by dislocations of the crust. The crust may first bend and then, when the stress exceeds the strength of the rocks, break and snap to a new position. In the process of breaking, vibrations called "seismic waves" are generated. These waves travel outward from the source of the earthquake at varying speeds.

10.1.1 Earthquake Location

The location of an earthquake is commonly described by its focal depth and the geographic position of its epicenter. The focal depth of an earthquake is the depth from the Earth's surface to the region where an earthquake's energy originates (the focus or hypocenter). The epicenter of an earthquake is the point on the Earth's surface directly above the hypocenter.

10.1.2 Earthquake Geology

Tectonic Plates

The Earth's crust, which is the rigid outermost shell of the planet, is broken into seven or eight major tectonic plates (depending on how they are defined) and many minor plates. Where the plates meet, they move in one of three ways along their mutual boundary: convergent (two plates moving together), divergent (two plates moving apart), or transform (two plates moving parallel to one another). Earthquakes, volcanic activity, mountain-building, and oceanic trench formation occur along these plate boundaries. Subduction is a geological process that takes place at convergent boundaries of tectonic plate, in which one plate moves under another. Regions where this process occurs are known as subduction zones, and they have the potential to generate highly damaging earthquakes.

California is seismically active because of movement of the North American Plate, east of the San Andreas Fault, and the Pacific Plate to the west, which includes the state's coastal communities. The transform (parallel) movement of these tectonic plates against one another creates stresses that build as the rocks are gradually deformed. The rock deformation, or strain, is stored in the rocks as elastic strain energy. When the strength of the rock is exceeded, rupture occurs along a fault. The rocks on opposite sides of the fault slide past each other as they spring back into a relaxed position. The strain energy is released partly as heat and partly as elastic waves called seismic waves. The passage of these seismic waves produces the ground shaking in earthquakes.

The sliding movement of earth on either side of a fault is called fault rupture. Fault rupture begins below the ground surface at the earthquake hypocenter, typically between 3 and 10 miles below the ground surface in California. If an earthquake is large enough, the fault rupture will travel to the ground surface, potentially destroying structures built across its path.

Faults

Geologists have found that earthquakes reoccur along faults, which are zones of weakness in the earth's crust. When a fault experiences an earthquake, there is no guarantee that all the stress has been relieved. Another earthquake can still occur. In fact, relieving stress along one part of a fault may increase it in another part.

Faults are more likely to have future earthquakes on them if they have more rapid rates of movement, have had recent earthquakes along them, experience greater total displacements, and are aligned so that movement can relieve the accumulating tectonic stresses. Geologists classify faults by their relative hazards. "Active" faults, which represent the highest hazard, are those that have ruptured to the ground surface during the Holocene period (about the last 11,000 years). "Potentially active" faults are those that displaced layers of rock from the Quaternary period (the last 1,800,000 years).

Determining if a fault is "active" or "potentially active" depends on geologic evidence, which may not be available for every fault. The majority of the seismic hazards are on well-known active faults. However, inactive faults, where no displacements have been recorded, also have the potential to reactivate or experience displacement along a branch sometime in the future. An example of a fault zone that has been reactivated is the Foothills Fault Zone. The zone was considered inactive until evidence of an earthquake (approximately 1.6 million years ago) was found near Spenceville, California. Then, in 1975, an earthquake occurred on another branch of the zone near Oroville, California (now known as the Cleveland Hills Fault). The State Division of Mines and Geology indicates that increased earthquake activity throughout California may cause tectonic movement along currently inactive fault systems.

10.1.3 Earthquake-Related Hazards

According to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Earthquake Hazards Program, an earthquake hazard is anything associated with an earthquake that may affect people's normal activities. This includes the following:

- **Surface Faulting**—Displacement that reaches the earth's surface during slip along a fault. Commonly occurs with shallow earthquakes, those with an epicenter less than 20 kilometers.
- **Ground Motion (shaking)**—The movement of the earth's surface from earthquakes or explosions. Ground motion or shaking is produced by waves that are generated by sudden slip on a fault or sudden pressure at the explosive source and travel through the earth and along its surface.
- **Landslid**e—A movement of surface material down a slope.
- **Liquefaction**—A process by which water-saturated sediment temporarily loses strength and acts as a fluid. Earthquake shaking can cause this effect.
- **Tectonic Deformation**—A change in the original shape of a material due to stress and strain.
- **Tsunami**—A sea wave of local or distant origin that results from large-scale seafloor displacements associated with large earthquakes, major submarine slides, or violent underwater volcanic eruptions.

10.1.4 Earthquake Classifications

Earthquakes are typically classified in one of two ways: By the amount of energy released, measured as magnitude; or by the impact on people and structures, measured as intensity.

Magnitude

An earthquake's magnitude is a measure of the energy released at the source of the earthquake. Magnitude is commonly expressed by ratings on the moment magnitude scale (M_w), the most common scale used today (Michigan Tech 2023). This scale is based on the total moment release of the earthquake (the product of the distance a fault moved and the force required to move it). The scale is as follows:

- Great—Mw > 8
- Major—Mw = 7.0 – 7.9
- Strong—Mw = 6.0 – 6.9
- Moderate—Mw = 5.0 – 5.9
- Light—Mw = 4.0 – 4.9
- Minor—Mw = 3.0 – 3.9
- Micro—Mw < 3

Intensity

The most commonly used intensity scale is the modified Mercalli intensity scale. Ratings of the scale as well as the perceived shaking and damage potential for structures are shown in Table 10-1. The modified Mercalli intensity scale is generally represented visually using shake maps, which show the expected ground shaking at any given location produced by an earthquake with a specified magnitude and epicenter. An earthquake has only one magnitude and one epicenter, but it produces a range of ground shaking throughout the region, depending on the distance from the earthquake, rock and soil conditions, and variations in the propagation of seismic waves from the earthquake. A shake map shows the range of ground shaking immediately following an earthquake.

Table 10-1. Mercalli Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration Comparison

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

10.1.5 Ground Motion

Earthquake hazard assessment is based on expected ground motion. During an earthquake when the ground is shaking, it also experiences acceleration. The peak acceleration is the largest increase in velocity recorded by a particular station during an earthquake. Estimates are developed of the annual probability that certain ground motion accelerations will be exceeded; the annual probabilities can then be summed over a time period of interest.

The most commonly mapped ground motion parameters are horizontal and vertical peak ground accelerations (PGA) for a given soil type. PGA is a measure of how hard the earth shakes, or accelerates, in a given geographic area. Instruments called accelerographs record levels of ground motion due to earthquakes at stations throughout a region. PGA is measured in g (the acceleration due to gravity) or expressed as a percent acceleration force of gravity (%g). These readings are recorded by state and federal agencies that monitor and predict seismic activity.

Maps of PGA values form the basis of seismic zone maps that are included in building codes such as the International Building Code. Building codes that include seismic provisions specify the horizontal force due to lateral acceleration that a building should be able to withstand during an earthquake. PGA values are directly related to these lateral forces that could damage "short period structures" (e.g., single-family dwellings). Longer period response components determine the lateral forces that damage larger structures with longer natural periods (e.g., apartment buildings, factories, high-rises, bridges). Table 10-1 lists damage potential and perceived shaking by PGA factors, compared to the Mercalli scale.

10.1.6 USGS Earthquake Mapping Programs

ShakeMaps

The USGS Earthquake Hazards Program produces maps called ShakeMaps that map ground motion and shaking intensity following significant earthquakes. ShakeMaps focus on the ground shaking caused by the earthquake, rather than on characteristics of the earthquake source, such as magnitude and epicenter. An earthquake has only one magnitude and one epicenter, but it produces a range of ground shaking at sites throughout the region, depending on the distance from the earthquake, the rock and soil conditions at sites, and variations in the propagation of seismic waves from the earthquake due to complexities in the structure of the earth's crust.

A ShakeMap shows the extent and variation of ground shaking immediately across the surrounding region following significant earthquakes. Such mapping is derived from peak ground motion amplitudes recorded on seismic sensors, with interpolation where data are lacking based on estimated amplitudes. Color-coded instrumental intensity maps are derived from empirical relations between peak ground motions and Modified Mercalli intensity. In addition to the maps of recorded events, the USGS creates the following:

- Scenario ShakeMaps of hypothetical earthquakes of an assumed magnitude on known faults
- Probabilistic ShakeMaps, based on predicted shaking from all possible earthquakes over a 10,000-year period. In a probabilistic map, information from millions of scenario maps are combined to make a forecast for the future. The maps indicate the ground motion at any given point that has a given probability of being exceeded in a given timeframe, such as a 100-year (1-percent-annual chance) event.

National Seismic Hazard Map

National maps of earthquake shaking hazards provide information for creating and updating seismic design requirements for building codes, insurance rate structures, earthquake loss studies, retrofit priorities and land use planning. After thorough review of the studies, professional organizations of engineers update the seismic-risk maps and seismic design requirements contained in building codes (Brown, et al. 2001). The USGS updated the National Seismic Hazard Maps in 2018. New seismic, geologic, and geodetic information on earthquake rates and associated ground shaking were incorporated into these revised maps. The 2018 map, shown in Figure 10-1, represents the best available data as determined by the USGS.

Source: (USGS 2021)

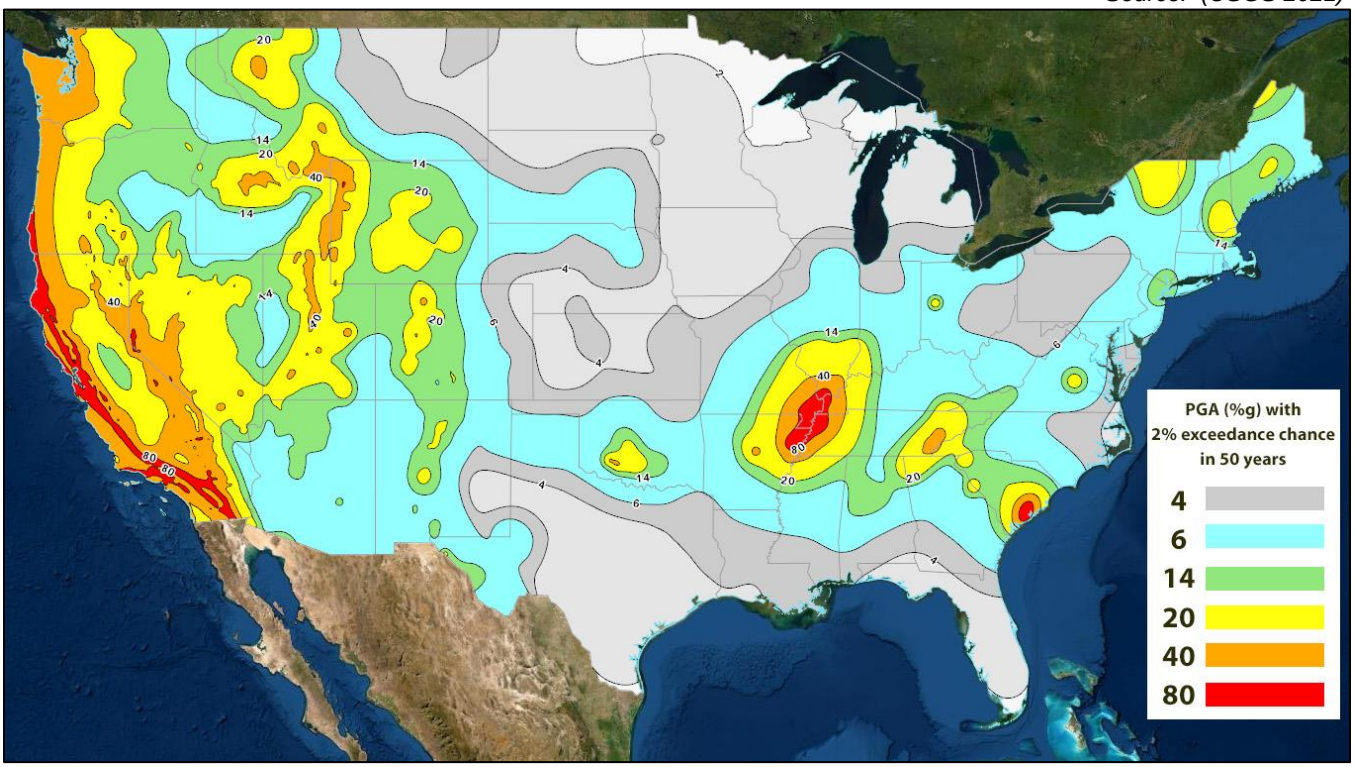


Figure 10-1. Peak Acceleration (%g) with 2% Probability of Exceedance in 50 Years

10.1.7 Liquefaction and Soil Types

Soil liquefaction occurs when water-saturated sands, silts or gravelly soils are shaken so violently that the individual grains lose contact with one another and float freely in the water, turning the ground into a pudding-like liquid. Building and road foundations lose load-bearing strength and may sink into what was previously solid ground. Unless properly secured, hazardous materials can be released, causing significant damage to the environment and people.

A program called the National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program (NEHRP) creates maps based on soil characteristics to help identify locations subject to liquefaction. NEHRP soil types define the locations that will be significantly impacted by an earthquake. Table 10-2 summarizes NEHRP soil classifications. NEHRP Soils B and C typically can sustain ground shaking without much effect, dependent on the earthquake magnitude. The areas that are commonly most affected by ground shaking have NEHRP Soils D, E and F. In general, these areas are also most susceptible to liquefaction. The areas that are most commonly affected by ground shaking have NEHRP Soils D, E and F.

10.1.8 Secondary Hazards

Earthquakes can cause disastrous landslides, often as a result of loss of cohesion in clay-rich soils. Earthen dams and levees are highly susceptible to seismic events, with the potential to fail following earthquakes. Earthquakes can also trigger tsunamis. Fires can result from gas lines or power lines that are broken or downed during the earthquake. It may be difficult to control a fire, particularly if the water lines feeding fire hydrants are also broken.

Table 10-2. NEHRP Soil Classification System

NEHRP Soil Type	Description	Mean Shear Velocity to 30 m (m/s)
A	Hard Rock	1,500
B	Firm to Hard Rock	760-1,500
C	Dense Soil/Soft Rock	360-760
D	Stiff Soil	180-360
E	Soft Clays	< 180
F	Special Study Soils (liquefiable soils, sensitive clays, organic soils, soft clays >36 m thick)	

10.2 HAZARD PROFILE

10.2.1 Past Events

The last significant (> 6.0 M) seismic event in the Tri-Valley vicinity was the 2014 Magnitude-6.0 earthquake that originated 6 miles southwest of Napa. The previous large event was the 1989 M-7.1 Loma Prieta Earthquake that originated 10 miles northeast of Santa Cruz. No significant seismic events in the planning area vicinity have been recorded since these two events. Other significant earthquakes in California include the 1906 earthquake in San Francisco, the 1971 San Fernando Earthquake, and the 1994 Northridge earthquake. Recent earthquakes of magnitude of 4.0 or greater near the planning area are listed in Table 10-3. Figure 10-2 shows the locations of those with a magnitude of 5.0 or greater.

Table 10-3. Recent Earthquakes Magnitude 4.0 or Larger Near Planning Area

Date	Magnitude	Epicenter Location
10/25/2022	5.1	9.3 miles (15km) southeast of Alum Rock, California
9/14/2022	4.4	1.86 miles (3km) north of Santa Rosa, California
10/15/2019	4.5	0.62 miles (1km) southeast of Pleasant Hill, California
07/16/2019	4.3	7.47 miles (12km) southwest of Byron, California
01/04/2018	4.4	1.24 miles (2km) southeast of Berkely, California
8/24/2014, South Napa Earthquake	6.0	South Napa
10/31/2007, Alum Rock Earthquake	5.6	San Francisco Bay area, California
5/14/2002, Gilroy Earthquake	5	Northern California
9/3/2000, Yountville Earthquake	5	Northern California
8/12/1998, San Juan Bautista Earthquake	5.2	Central California
4/18/1990, Northern California	5.4	Near Aromas, Northern California
10/18/1989, Loma Prieta Earthquake	7.1	10 miles northeast of Santa Cruz
8/8/1989, Santa Cruz County Earthquake	5.2	Central California
6/27/1989	5.3	Northern California
6/13/1988	5.3	San Francisco Bay area, California
2/20/1988	5.1	Central California
3/31/1986	5.6	Northern California
1/26/1986	5.4	Central California

Source: (USGS 2023)

California has been included in 13 FEMA major disaster (DR) or emergency (EM) declarations for earthquake events; however, Alameda County was included in only one: DR-845 for the October 17, 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake; this declaration applied to the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Monterey, Sacramento, San Benito, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Solano (FEMA 2017).

Source: (USGS 2023)

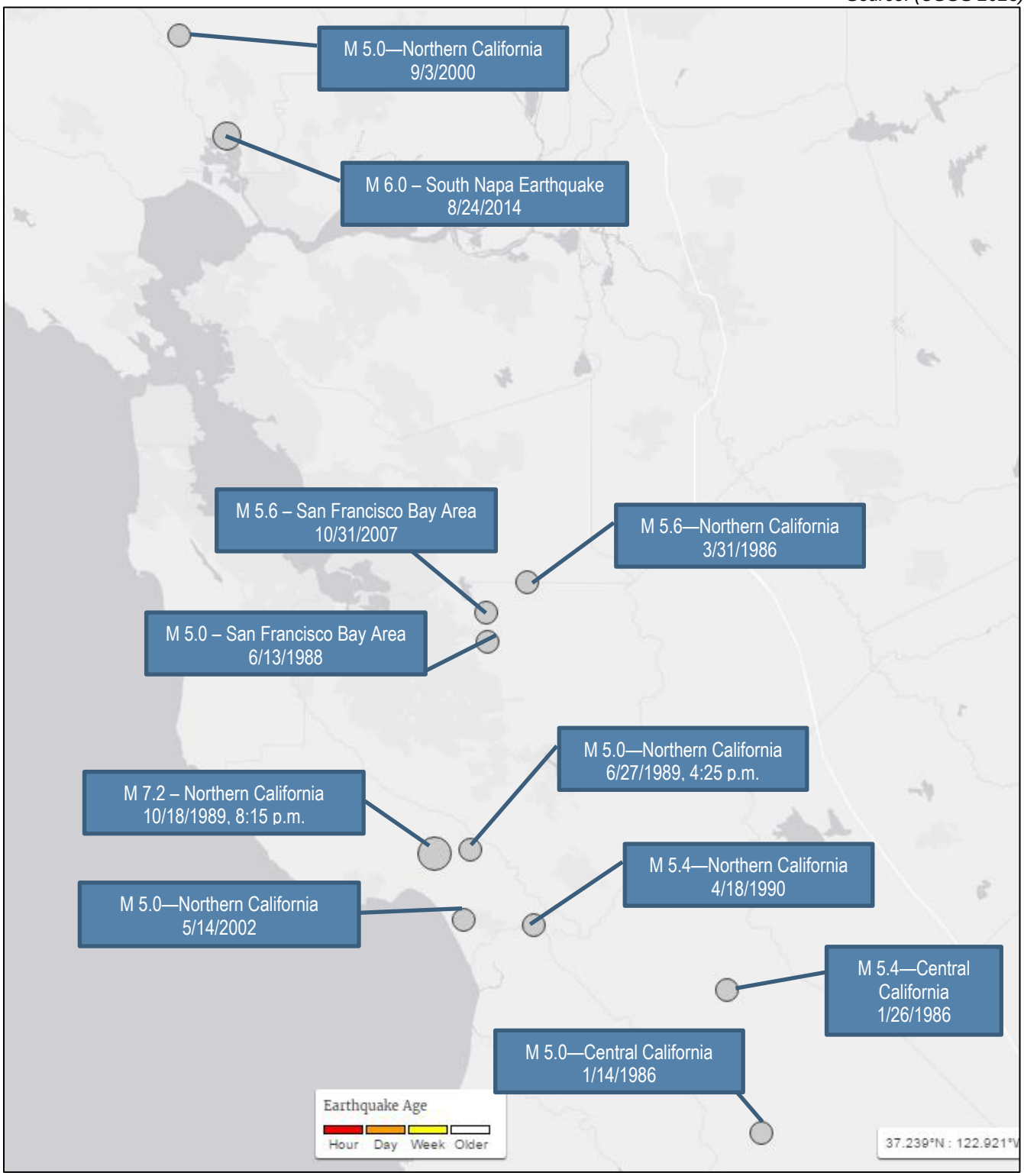


Figure 10-2. Recent Earthquakes Magnitude 5.0 or Larger Near Planning Area

10.2.2 Location

Fault Locations

The planning area is located in a seismically active region, with exposure to major regional faults: Calaveras, Greenville, Hayward, Mount Diablo, and San Andreas. The primary seismic hazard is potential ground shaking. Figure 10-3 shows the location of these fault lines and the probability of a major earthquake on each.

Calaveras Fault

The Calaveras Fault is a major branch of the San Andreas Fault, located east of the Hayward Fault. It extends 76 miles from the San Andreas Fault near Hollister to Danville at its northern end. The Calaveras Fault is one of the most geologically active and complex faults in the San Francisco Bay Area (USGS 2017). The probability of a M-6.7 or greater earthquake along the Calaveras Fault within the next 30 years is 26 percent.

Greenville

The Greenville Fault is in the eastern Bay Area in Contra Costa and Alameda Counties. This dextral strike-slip fault zone borders the eastern side of Livermore Valley and is considered to be part of the larger San Andreas fault system in the central Coast Ranges. The fault zone extends from northwest of Livermore Valley along the Marsh Creek and Clayton Faults toward Clayton Valley.

Hayward Fault

The Hayward Fault is a 45-mile-long, right lateral slip fault that runs parallel to the San Andreas Fault through densely populated areas on the East Bay. The Hayward Fault is increasingly becoming a hazard priority in the Bay Area because of its increased chance for activity and its proximity to critical infrastructure and multiple highly populated areas. The probability of a M-6.7 or greater earthquake along the Hayward Fault within the next 30 years is 33 percent (USGS 2016).

Mount Diablo

The Mount Diablo thrust fault is in the vicinity of Mount Diablo in Contra Costa County. The fault lies between the Calaveras Fault, the Greenville Fault, and the Concord Fault, all right-lateral strike slip faults, and appears to transfer movement from the Calaveras and Greenville Faults to the Concord Fault, while continuing to uplift Mount Diablo.

San Andreas Fault

The San Andreas Fault extends 810 miles from the East Pacific rise in the Gulf of California through the Mendocino fracture zone off the shore of northern California. The fault is estimated to be 28 million years old. It is an example of a transform boundary exposed on a continent. The fault forms the tectonic boundary between the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate, and its motion is right-lateral strike-slip. The San Andreas Fault is typically referenced in three segments. The southern segment extends from its origin at the East Pacific Rise to Parkfield, California, in Monterey County. The central segment extends from Parkfield to Hollister, California. The northern segment extends northwest from Hollister, through the Bay Area, to its ultimate junction with the Mendocino fracture zone and the Cascadia subduction zone in the Pacific Ocean. The probability of a M-6.7 or greater earthquake along the San Andreas Fault within the next 30 years is 22 percent (USGS 2016).

Source: USGS, 2016c

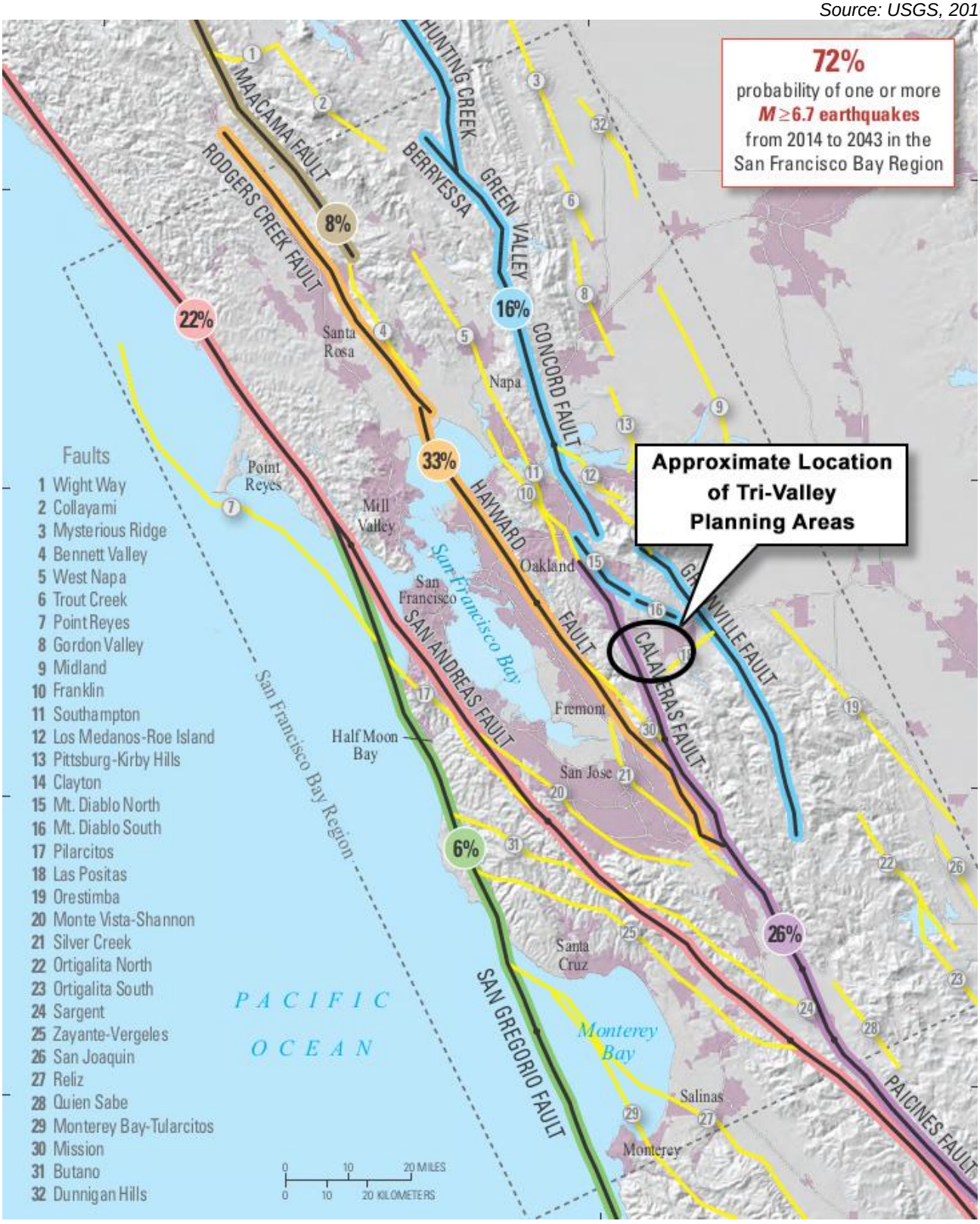


Figure 10-3. Significant Known Faults in the Bay Area

NEHRP Soil Type and Liquefaction Mapping

Figure 10-4 shows NEHRP soil classifications in San Mateo County. Figure 10-5 shows areas that have moderate, high or very high susceptibility to liquefaction.

Alquist-Priolo Zone Maps

California's Alquist-Priolo Zone Maps provide regulatory zones for potential surface fault rupture where fault lines intersect with future development and populated areas. The purpose of these maps is to assist in the geologic investigation before construction begins to ensure that the resulting structure will not be located on an active fault. The Tri-Valley planning area is located in a designated Alquist-Priolo Zone (California DOC 2023).

Alquist-Priolo maps were referenced, but not specifically used, in the assessment of risk for this plan. This plan assumes that the studies conducted and information provided by the State of California are the best available data for surface rupture risk and could not be improved through a separate assessment for this plan. Alquist-Priolo maps are available to the public on the California Department of Conservation website.

10.2.3 Frequency

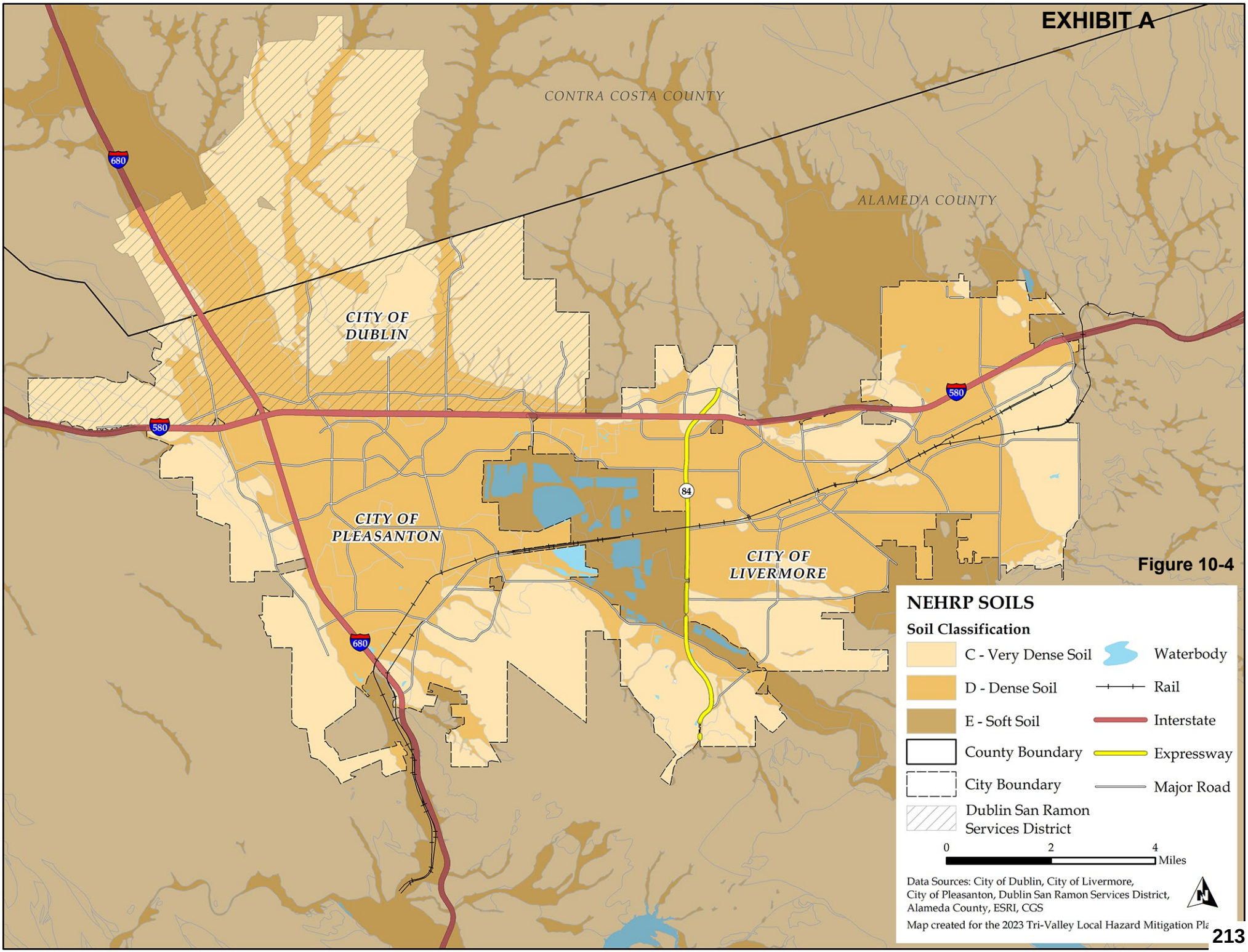
California experiences hundreds of earthquakes each year, most with minimal damage and magnitudes below 3.0 on the Richter Scale. Earthquakes that cause moderate damage to structures occur several times a year. According to the USGS, a strong earthquake measuring greater than 5.0 occurs every 2 to 3 years and major earthquakes of more than 7.0 occur once a decade.

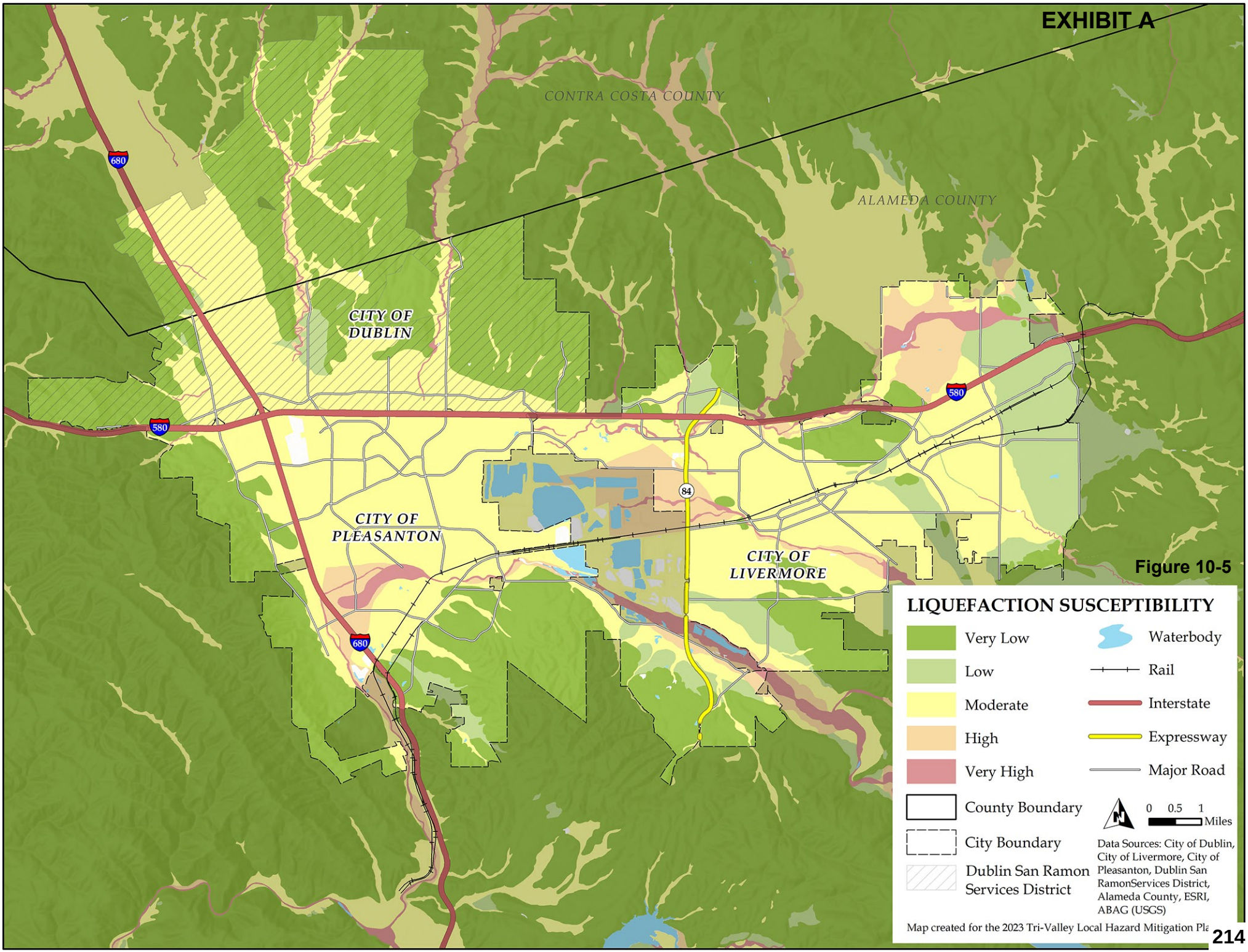
Both the San Andreas and the Hayward Faults have the potential for major to great events. The USGS estimated in 2016 that there is a 72 percent probability of at least one 6.7 or greater magnitude earthquake before 2043 that could cause widespread damage in the San Francisco Bay area (USGS 2016). The 2013 *State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan* cites projections that there is more than a 99-percent probability of a Magnitude-6.7 earthquake in California in the next 30 years and a 94-percent probability of a Magnitude-7.0 earthquake in California in the next 30 years. Probabilities for earthquakes on major fault lines in the San Francisco Bay Area were estimated by the USGS in a 2016 report, as summarized in Table 10-4.

Table 10-4. Earthquake Probabilities for the San Francisco Bay Area, 2014-2043

Fault	Probability of One or More ≥6.7 Quake, 2014-2043	Fault	Probability of One or More ≥6.7 Quake, 2014-2043
Hunting Creek	16%	Maacama	8%
Green Valley	16%	Rodgers Creek Fault	33%
Concord	16%	Hayward	33%
Greenville	16%	San Andreas	22%
Berryessa	16%	San Gregorio	6%
Calaveras	26%		

Source: (USGS 2016)


EXHIBIT A
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
Figure 10-4
NEHRP SOILS
Soil Classification
C - Very Dense Soil
D - Dense Soil
E - Soft Soil
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
0
2
4
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, CGS
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla


EXHIBIT A
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
Figure 10-5
LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
0 0.5 1 Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San RamonServices District, Alameda County, ESRI, ABAG (USGS)
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla

10.2.4 Severity

Earthquakes can last from a few seconds to over five minutes; they may also occur as a series of tremors over a period of several days. The actual movement of the ground in an earthquake is seldom the direct cause of injury or death. Casualties generally result from falling objects and debris, because the shocks shake, damage or demolish buildings and other structures. Disruption of communications, electrical power supplies and gas, sewer and water lines should be expected. Earthquakes may trigger fires, dam failures, landslides or releases of hazardous material, compounding their disastrous effects.

The USGS has created ground motion maps based on current information about several fault zones. These maps show the PGA that has a certain probability (2 percent or 10 percent) of being exceeded in a 50-year period. The PGA is measured in numbers of g's (the acceleration associated with gravity). Figure 10-6 shows the PGAs with a 10 percent exceedance chance in 50 years in the planning area.

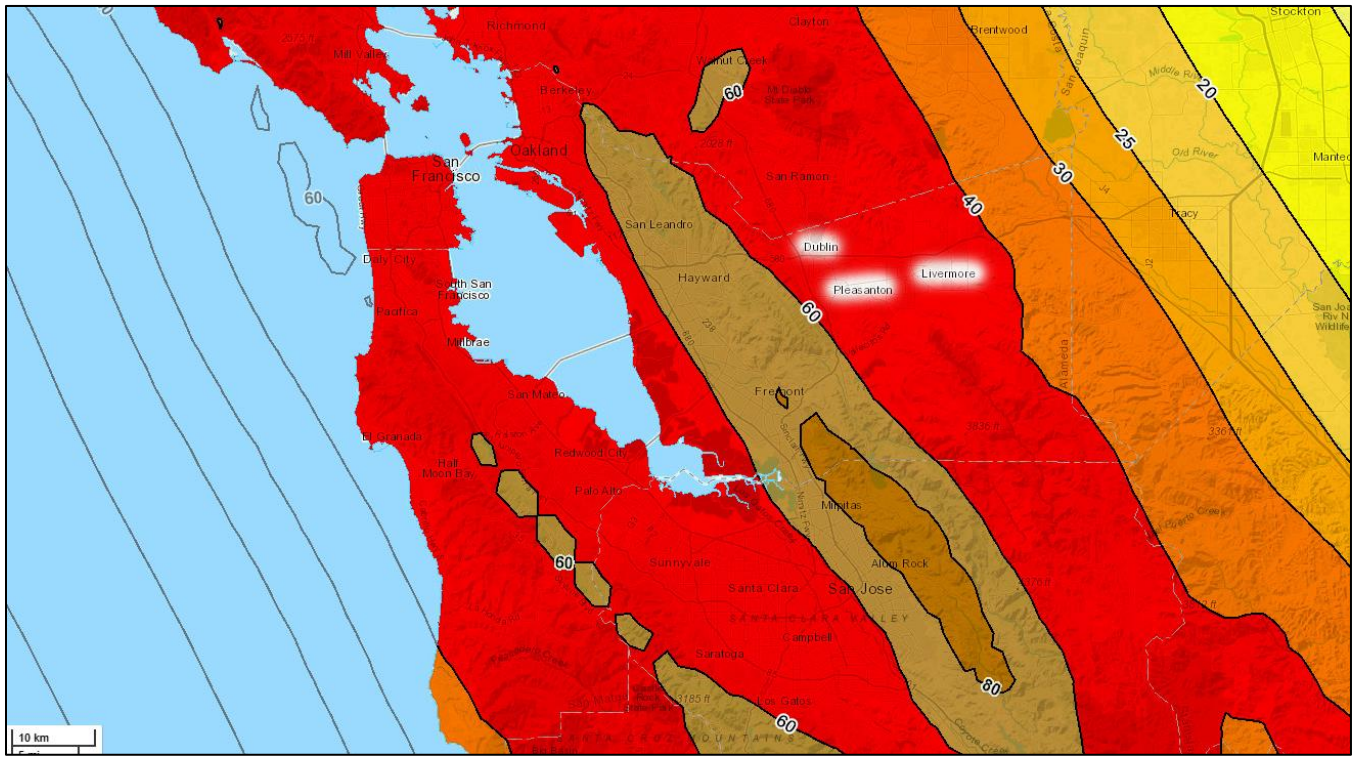


Figure 10-6. PGA (as %g) with 10-Percent Probability of Exceedance in 50 Years

10.2.5 Warning Time

There is no current reliable way to predict the day or month that an earthquake will occur at any given location. Research is being done with warning systems that use the low energy waves that precede major earthquakes. These potential warning systems would give approximately 40 seconds notice that a major earthquake is about to occur. The warning time is very short, but it could allow for someone to get under a desk, step away from a hazardous material, or shut down a computer system. For example, MyShake is a global smartphone seismic network for early warning that can keep users informed about earthquakes. It monitors for earthquakes using data from smartphone sensors.

10.3 EXPOSURE

10.3.1 Population

The entire population of the planning area (236,690) is potentially exposed to direct damage from earthquakes or indirect impacts such as business interruption, road closures, and loss of function of utilities. Figure 10-7 shows the estimated population of each planning area city living on NEHRP D soils, which make buildings more susceptible to damage from earthquakes, compared to total population. There are estimated to be 159,481 people in the total planning area living in these higher-risk areas, about 67 percent of the total population.

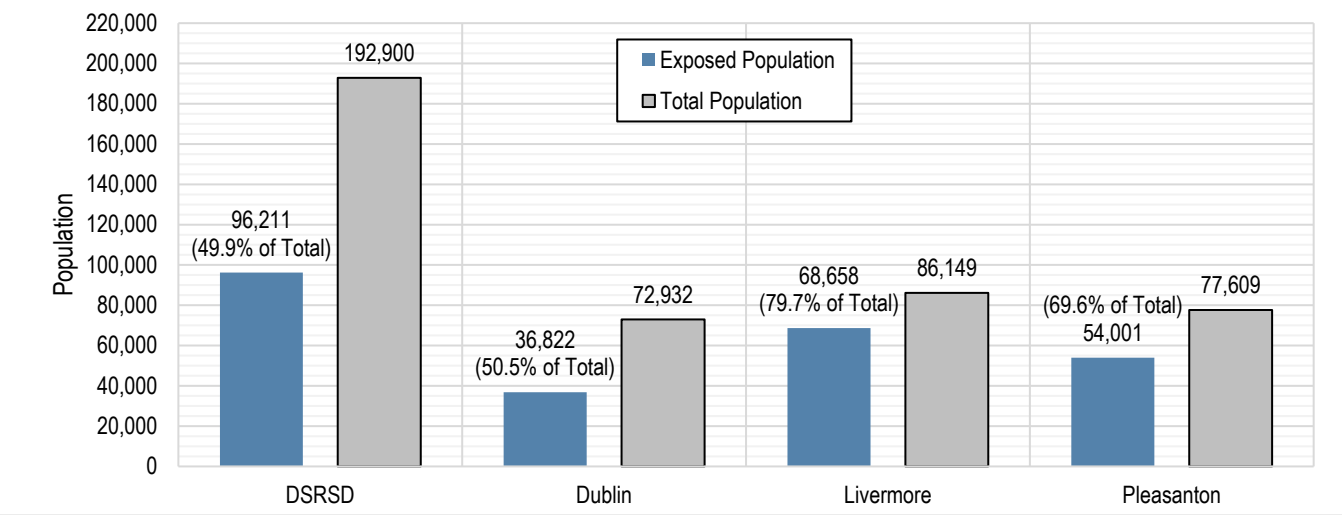


Figure 10-7. Population Living on NEHRP D Soils and Total Population, by Jurisdiction

10.3.2 Property

Figure 10-8 summarizes the number and value of buildings on NEHRP D soils in the planning area. Figure 10-9 shows the exposed total value as a percentage of the total replacement value in each city and in the overall planning area. Figure 10-10 shows the distribution by occupancy class of buildings on NEHRP D soils.

10.3.3 Critical Facilities

Critical facilities constructed on NEHRP Type D soils are particularly at risk from seismic events. Figure 10-11 shows the number of critical facilities on these soils, by category and jurisdiction. The total count of critical facilities on NEHRP Type D soils (905) represents 78 percent of the planning area total of 1,161.

10.3.4 Environment

The entire planning area is exposed to the earthquake hazard, including all natural resources, habitat, and wildlife.

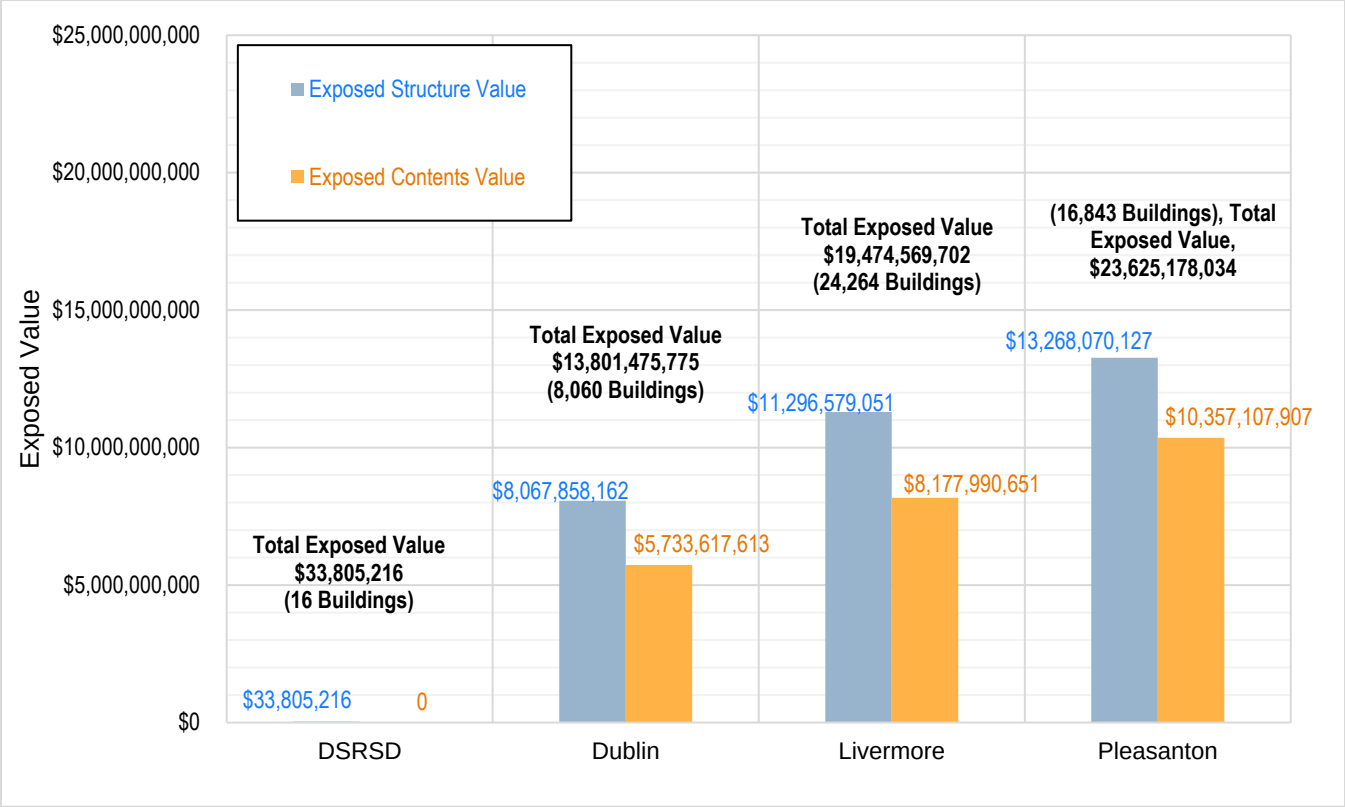


Figure 10-8. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings on NEHRP D Soils

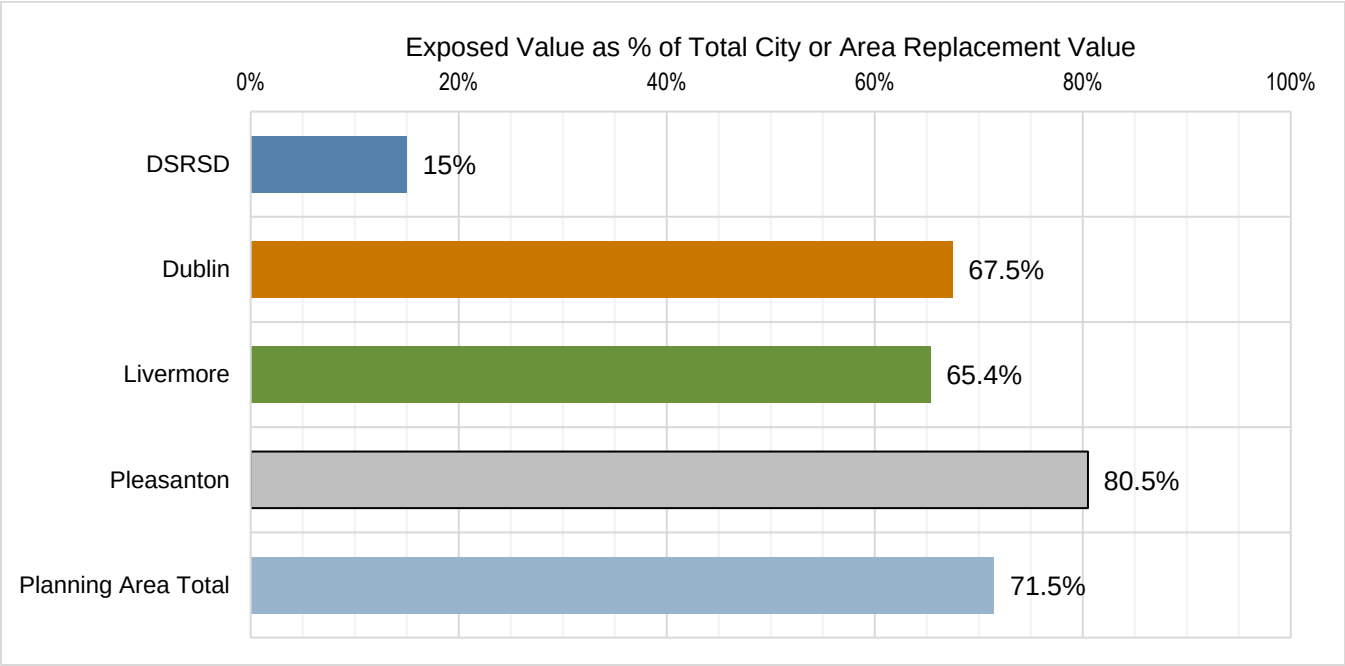


Figure 10-9. Total Value on NEHRP D Soils as Percent of Total Replacement Value, by Jurisdiction

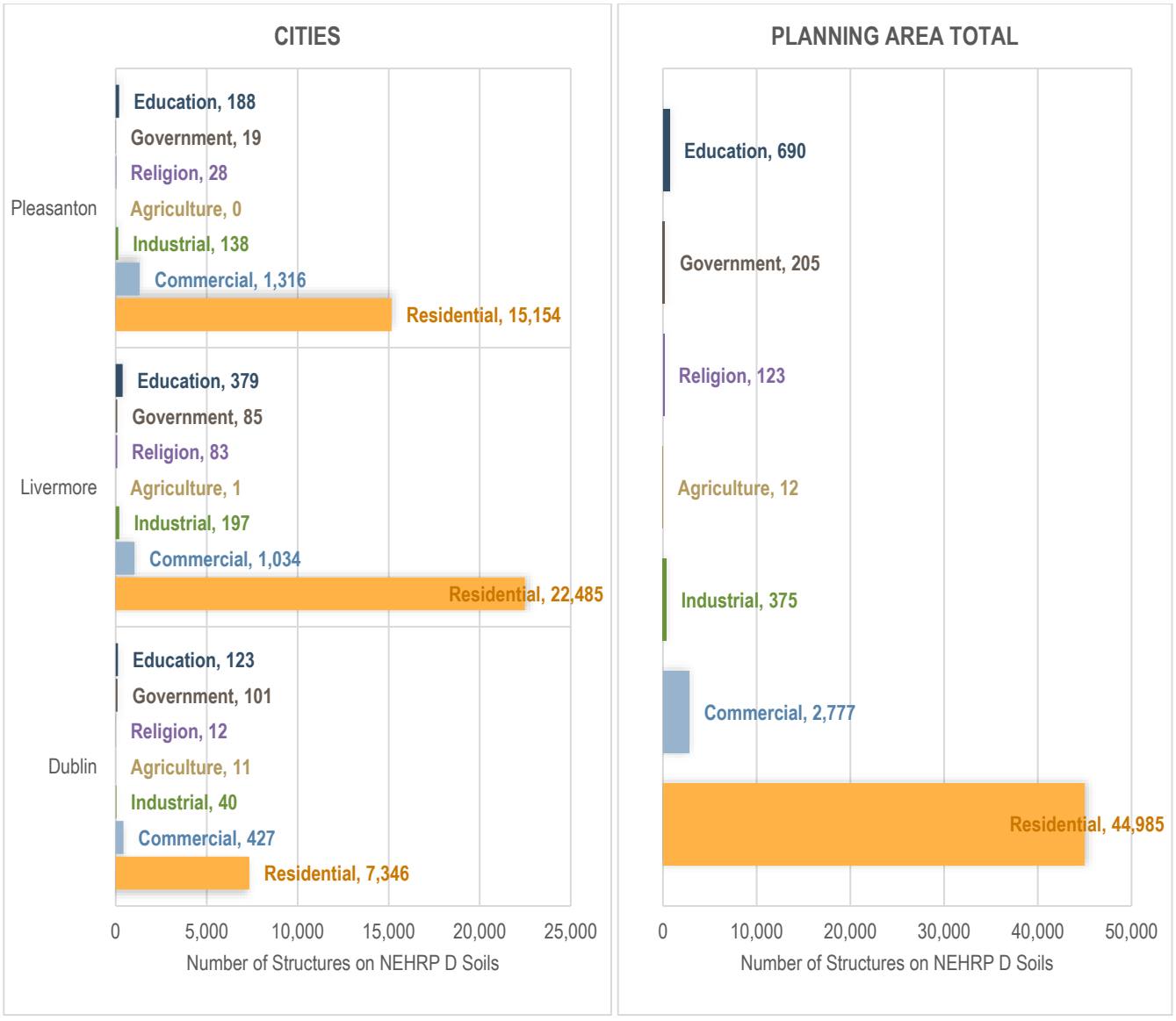


Figure 10-10. Number of Structures on NEHRP D Soils, by Occupancy Class

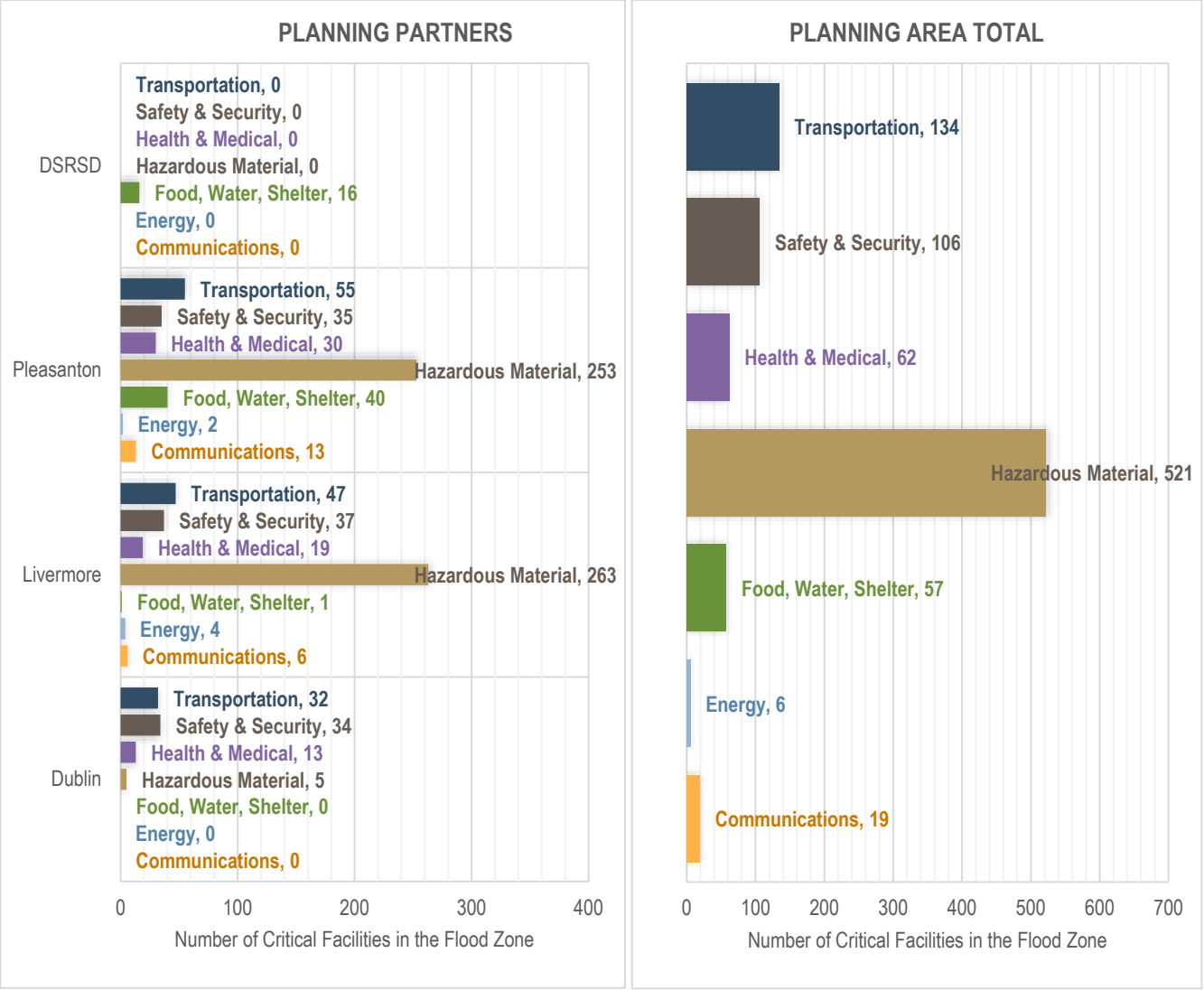


Figure 10-11. Critical Facilities on NEHRP D Soils, by Category and Jurisdiction

10.4 VULNERABILITY

Earthquake vulnerability data for the risk assessment was generated using a Hazus Level 2 (user-defined) analysis for the events listed in Table 10-5. Results are summarized in the sections below.

Table 10-5. Earthquakes Modeled for Risk Assessment

Fault Scenario	Magnitude	Epicenter Depth	Epicenter Location	PGA
Calaveras (North)	6.86	5.8 miles	Central San Ramon	Figure 10-12
Greenville	6.86	7.0 miles	5.4 miles northeast of Central Livermore	Figure 10-13
HayWired[a]	7.05	5.0 miles	9 miles northwest of Dublin	Figure 10-14
Las Positas	6.5	6.0 miles	2.5 miles southeast of Central Livermore	Figure 10-15
Mount Diablo Thrust South	6.5	5.6 miles	10 miles northeast of Central San Ramon	Figure 10-16

a. "HayWired" is the name used by the USGS for an earthquake scenario featuring an event on the Hayward fault with a magnitude of 7.0. (U.S. Geological Survey 2018)

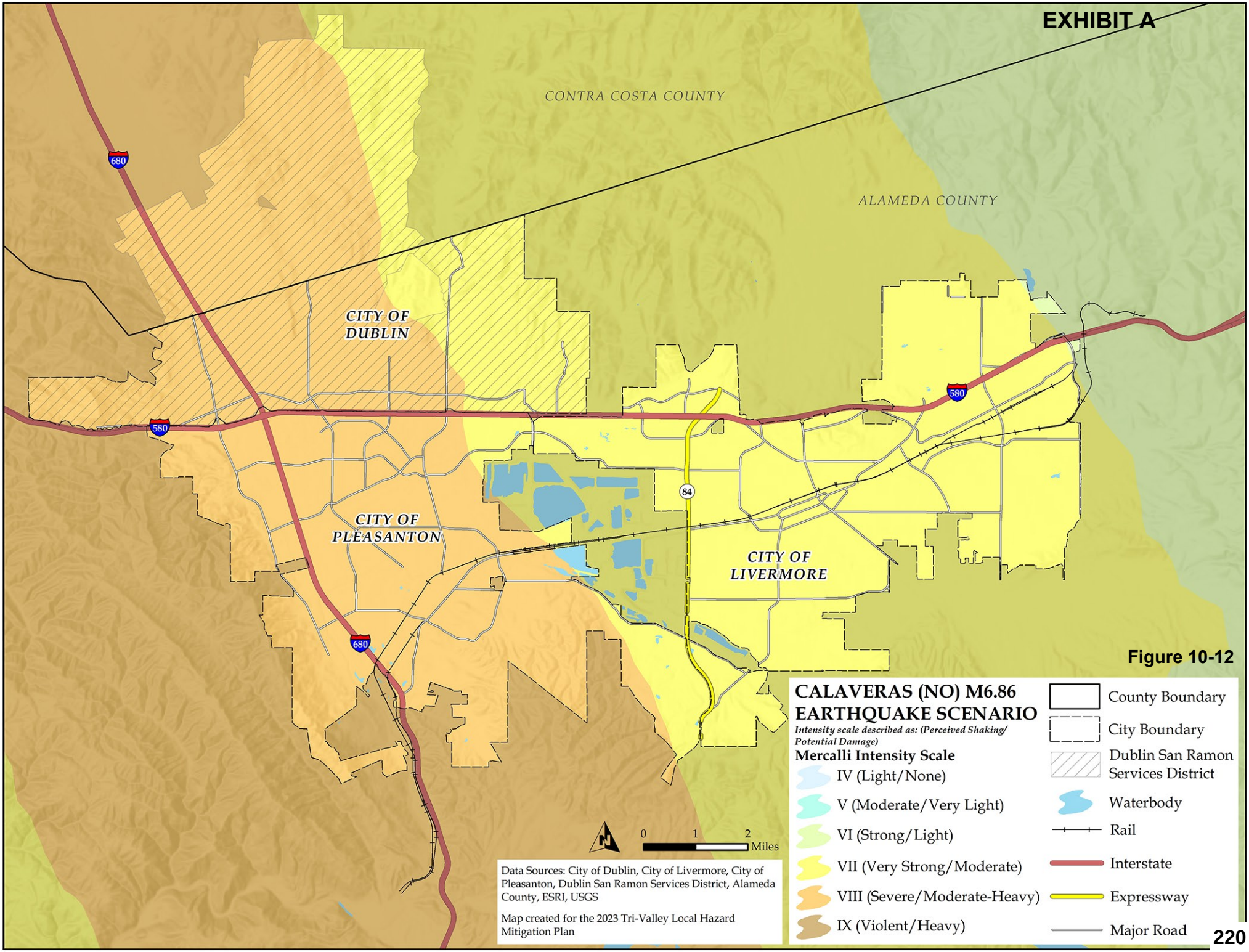

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
0 1 2 Miles
CALAVERAS (NO) M6.86 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/ Potential Damage)
Mercalli Intensity Scale
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/Moderate-Heavy)
IX (Violent/Heavy)
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Figure 10-12

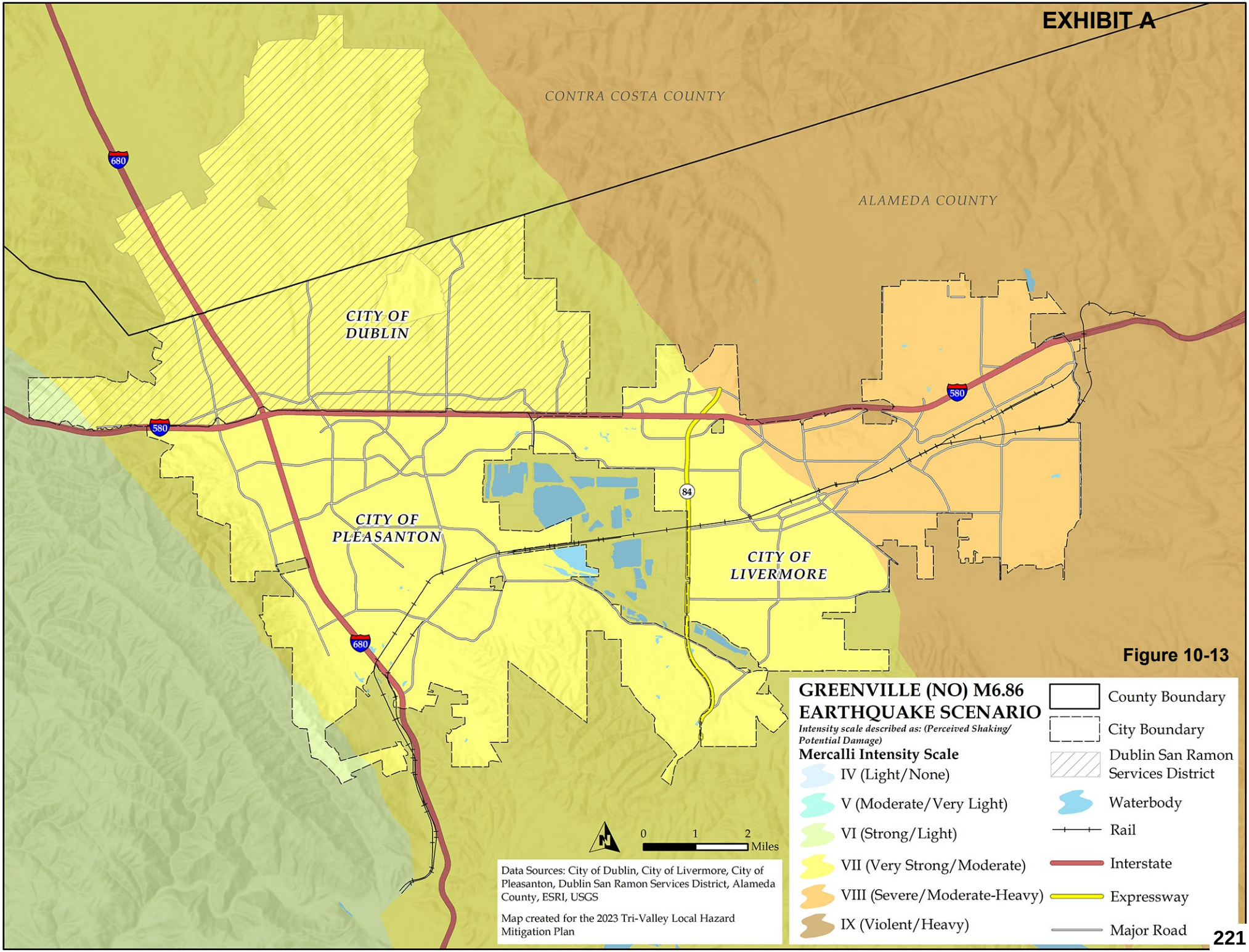

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
0 1 2 Miles
GREENVILLE (NO) M6.86 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/ Potential Damage)
Mercalli Intensity Scale
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/Moderate-Heavy)
IX (Violent/Heavy)
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Figure 10-13

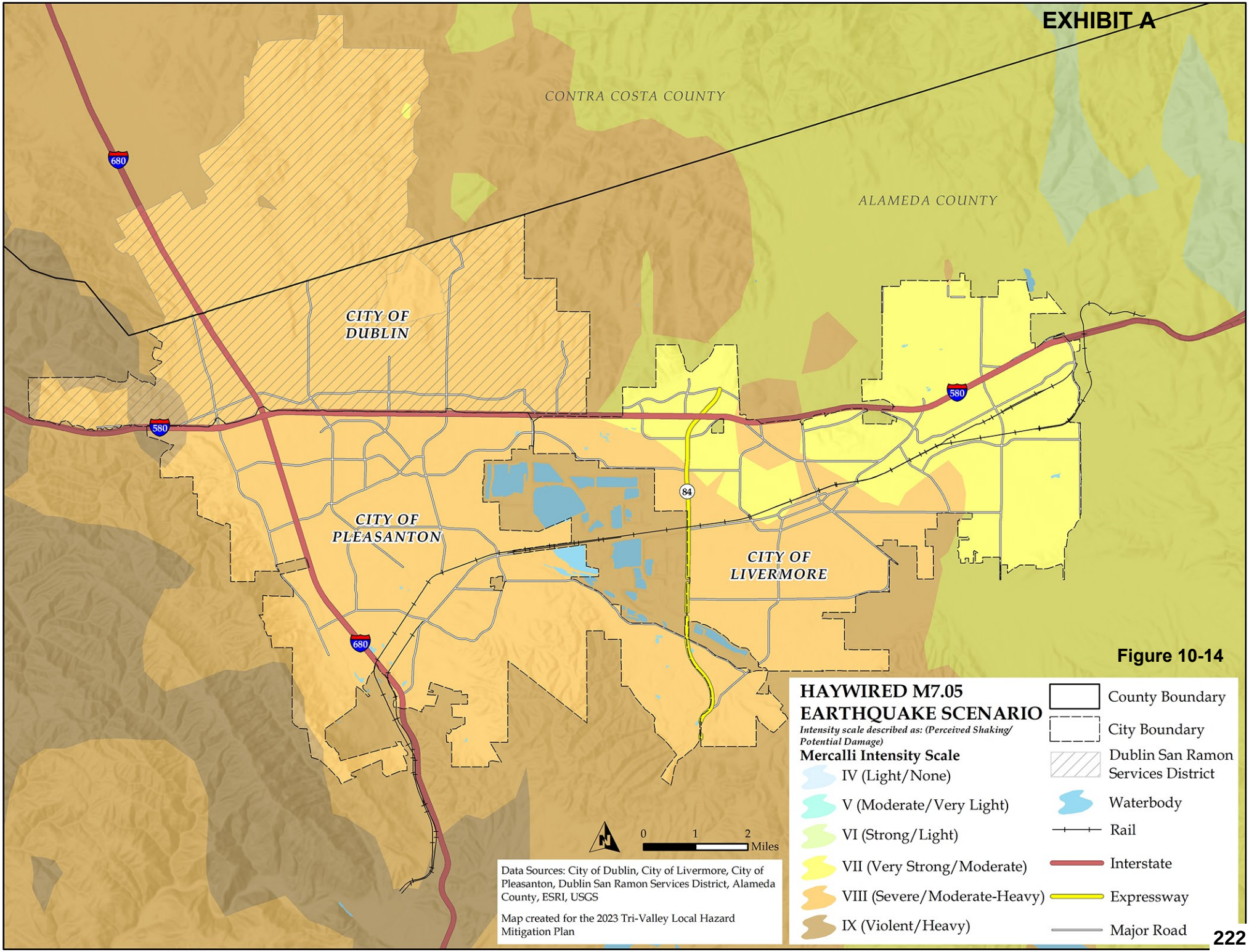

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
0 1 2 Miles
HAYWIRED M7.05 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/ Potential Damage)
Mercalli Intensity Scale
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/Moderate-Heavy)
IX (Violent/Heavy)
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Figure 10-14

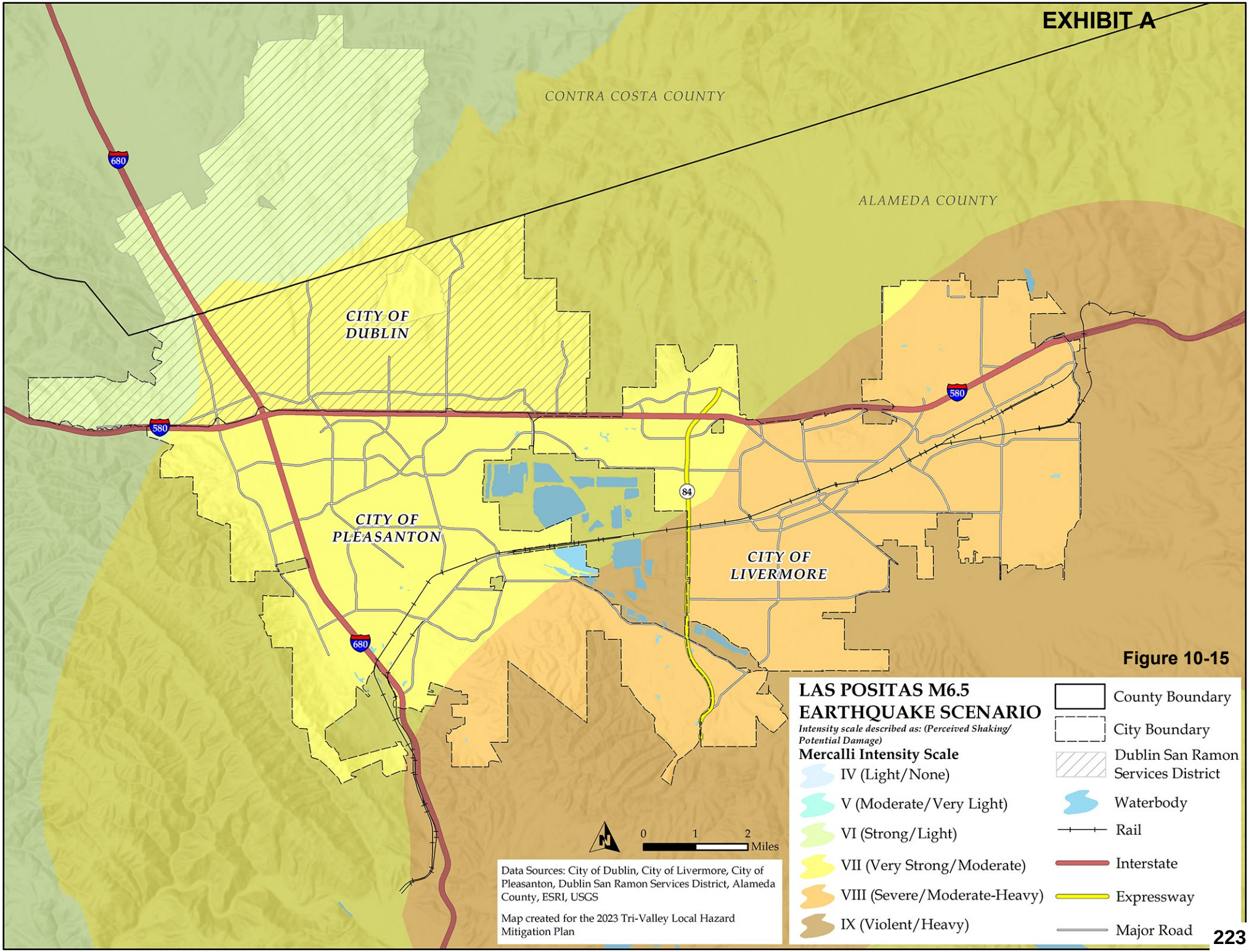

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
LAS POSITAS M6.5 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/ Potential Damage)
Mercalli Intensity Scale
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/Moderate-Heavy)
IX (Violent/Heavy)
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
0 1 2 Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Figure 10-15

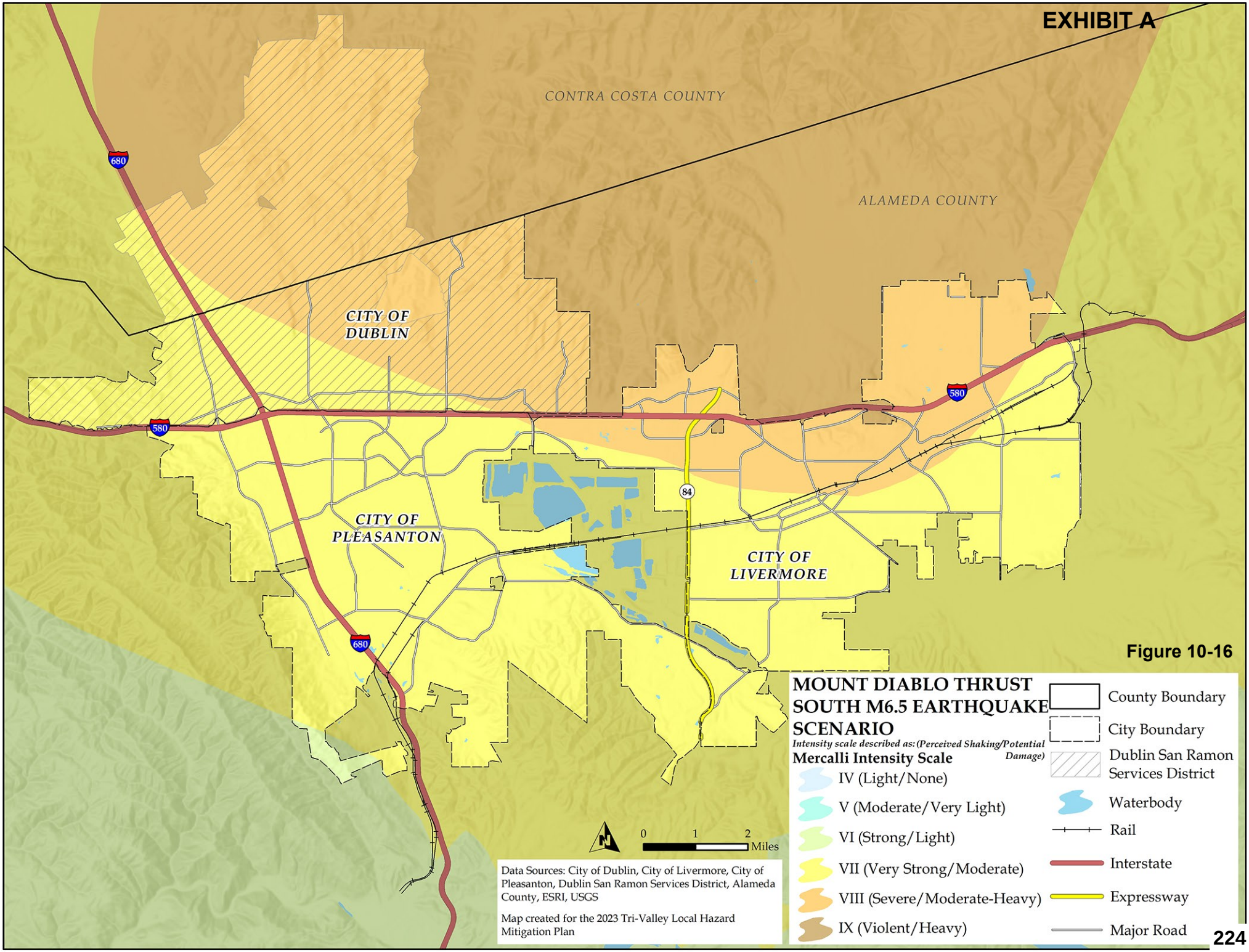

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
MOUNT DIABLO THRUST SOUTH M6.5 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/Potential Damage)
Mercalli Intensity Scale
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/Moderate-Heavy)
IX (Violent/Heavy)
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
0 1 2 Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Figure 10-16

10.4.1 Population

Displacement and Shelter Requirements

Impacts on persons and households in the planning area were estimated in Hazus for the five earthquake scenarios. Estimates for each city and the total planning area are presented in Figure 10-17 and Figure 10-18. DSRSD does not have responsibility for sheltering or evacuation for displaced people.

Vulnerable Populations

While all people located in the NEHRP Class D and E Soils areas are considered exposed and potentially vulnerable, socially vulnerable populations include the very young, the elderly, and those of lower economic status. These socially vulnerable populations are most susceptible based on many factors, including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard and the ability to be self-sustaining for prolonged periods of time after an incident because of limited ability to stockpile supplies. Socially vulnerable populations may live in structures that do not conform to seismic building codes; therefore, homes will sustain more damage during an event. Local senior and disabled populations within the cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton and those served by DSRSD may be especially vulnerable to earthquake events due to mobility challenges or reliance on medical devices such as oxygen supply tanks. Those experiencing homelessness are also especially vulnerable due to their lack of stable shelter and depending on their location, may be threatened by bridge or other structural collapse. Those who are economically challenged and inhabit structures that are not building code compliant or marginally structurally sound might have economic challenges performing repairs following an earthquake.

Additionally, emergency and urgent care medical facilities in the planning area could be impacted by a substantial earthquake. These facilities include Kaiser Permanente, Stanford Health Care, Veterans Health Care Livermore Division, Stanford Childrens Health, Axis Community Health, and others.

10.4.2 Property

Loss Potential

Property losses were estimated through the Hazus analysis for the five scenario events. Figure 10-19 summarizes the results for the overall planning area for structural loss, representing damage to building structures, and non-structural loss, representing the value of lost contents and inventory, relocation, income loss, rental loss, and wage loss. Figure 10-20 through Figure 10-22 show the results for each planning area city.

Debris Estimates

The Hazus analysis also estimated the amount of earthquake-caused debris in the planning area for the five scenario events, as summarized in Figure 10-23.

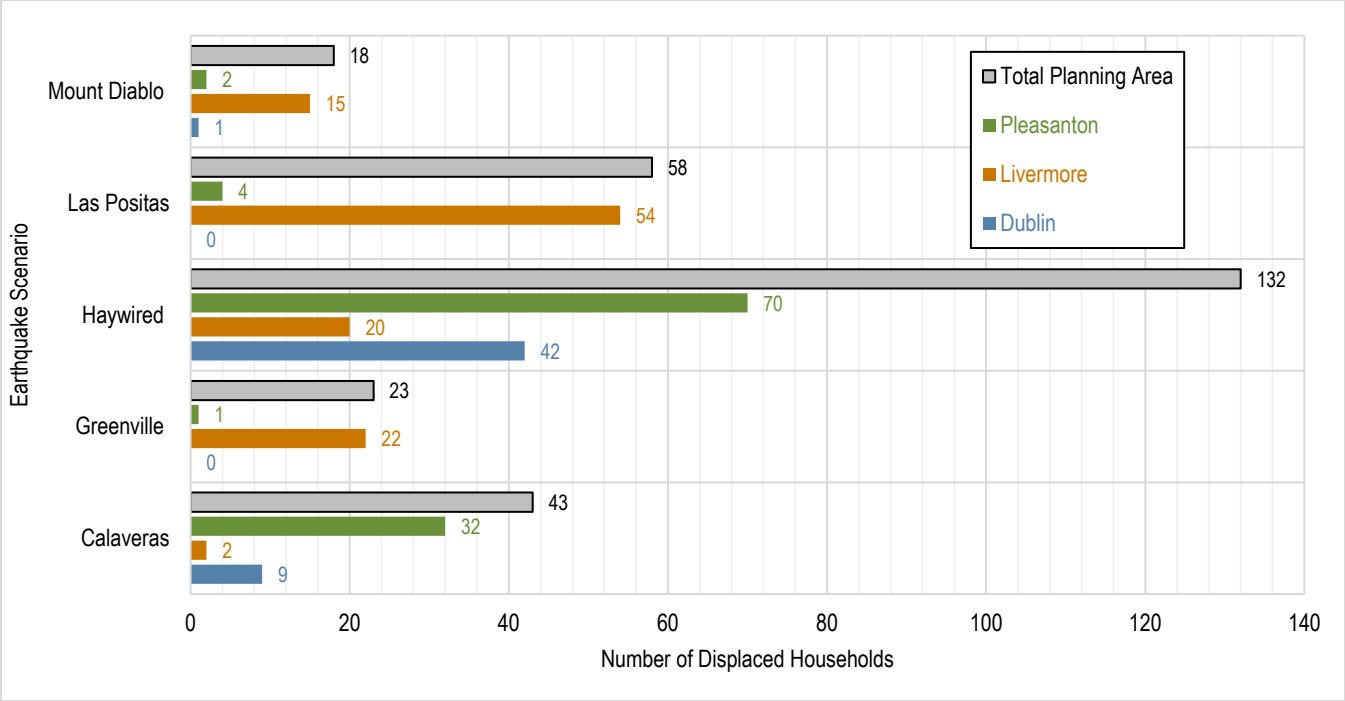


Figure 10-17. Estimated Number of Displaced Households Due to Earthquake

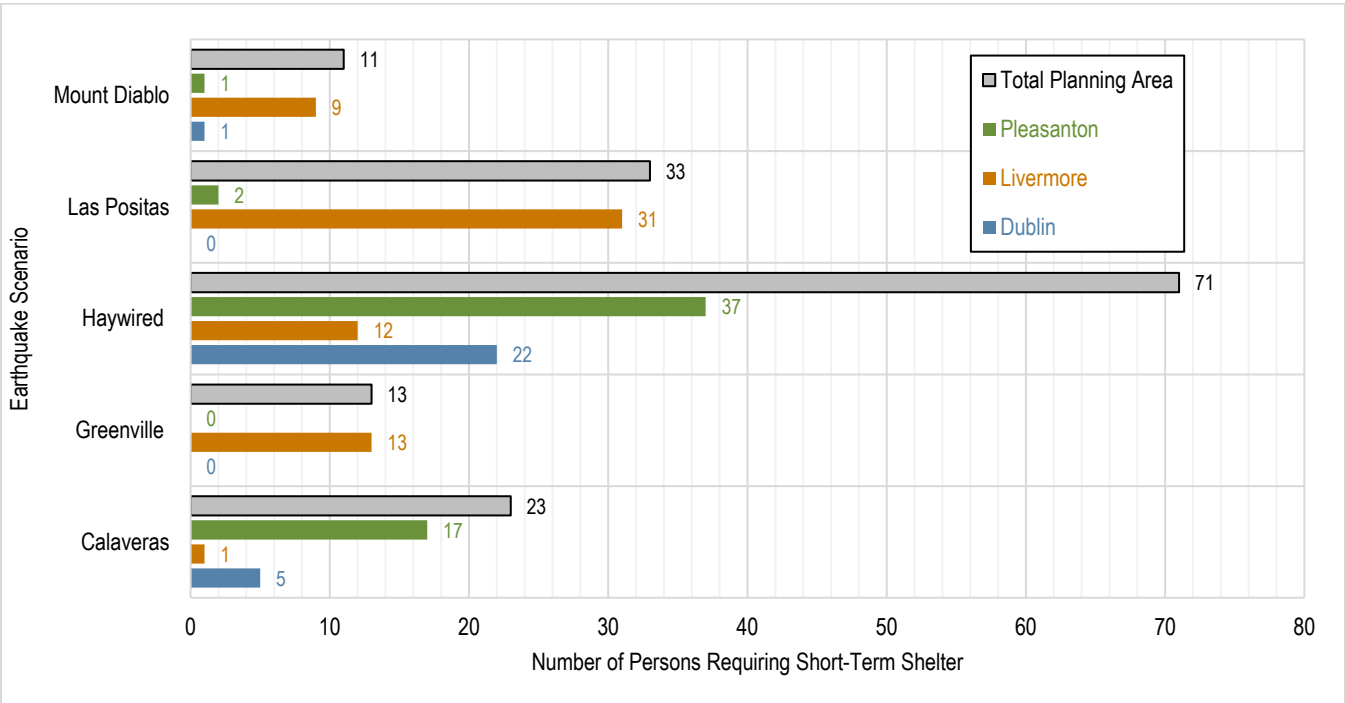


Figure 10-18. Estimated Number of Persons Requiring Short-Term Shelter Due to Earthquake

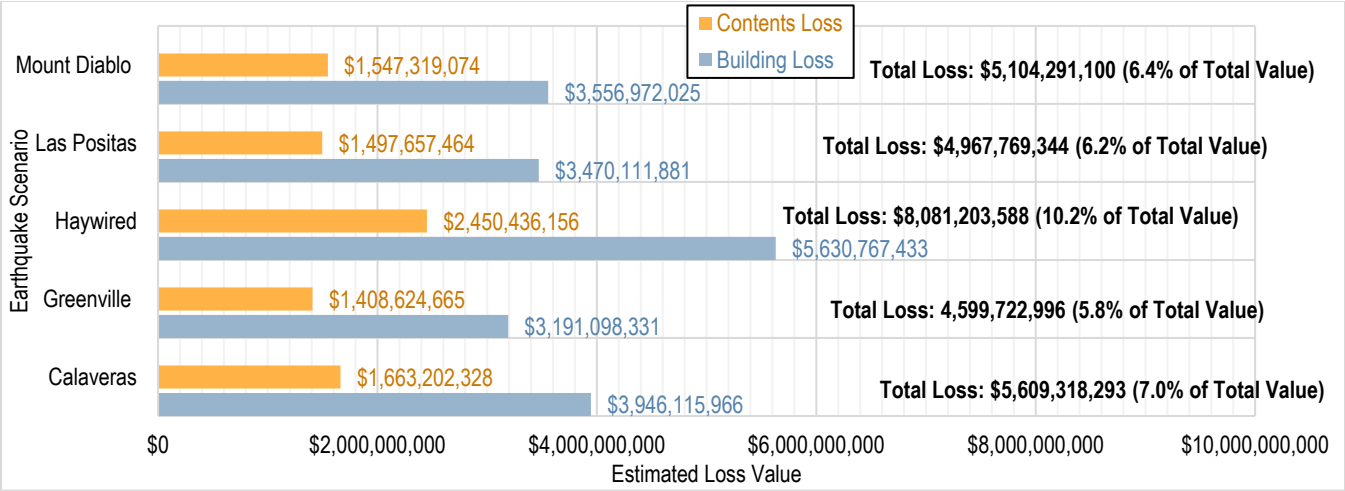


Figure 10-19. Loss Estimates for Earthquake, Total Planning Area

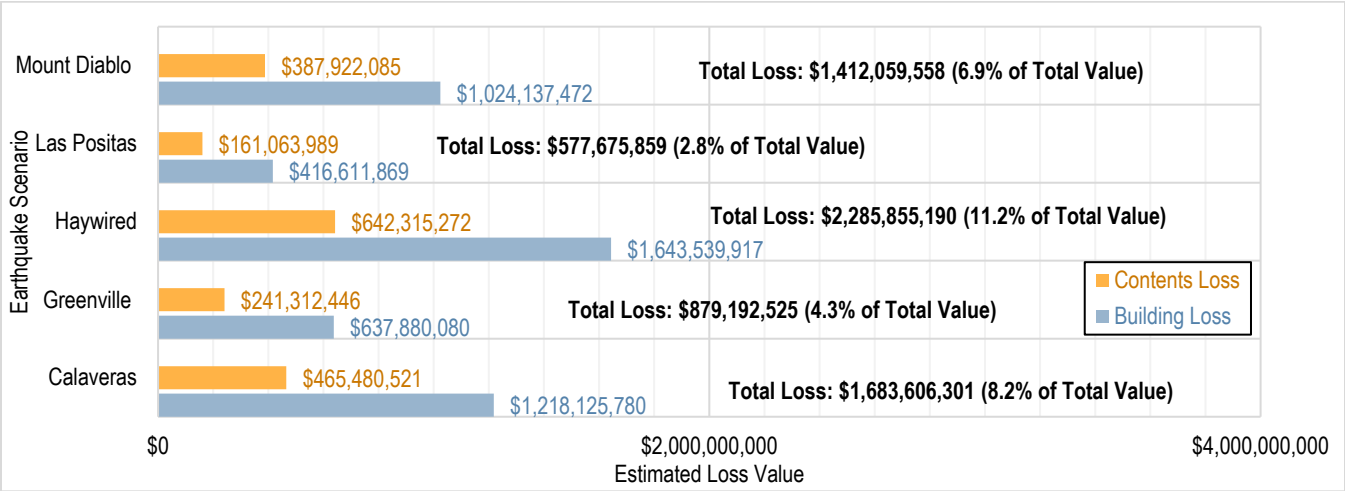


Figure 10-20. Loss Estimates for Earthquake, City of Dublin

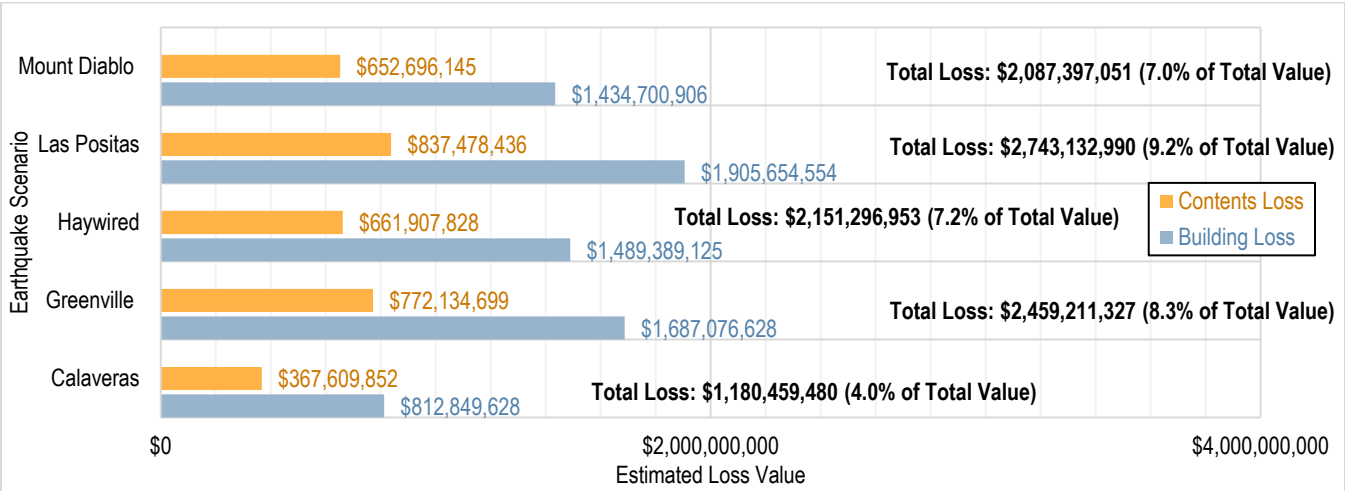


Figure 10-21. Loss Estimates for Earthquake, City of Livermore

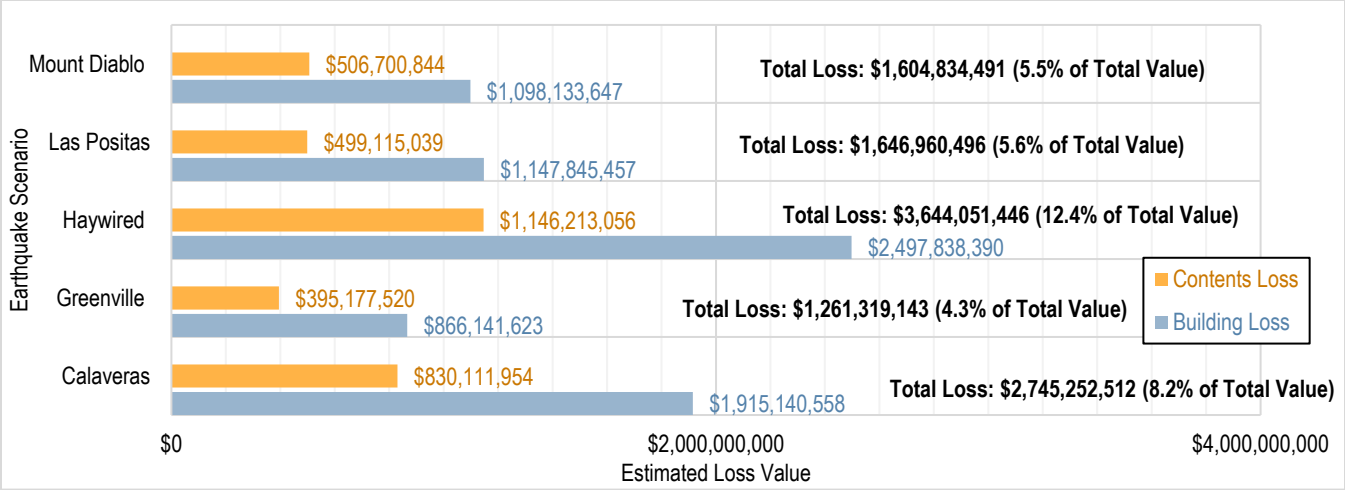


Figure 10-22. Loss Estimates for Earthquake, City of Pleasanton

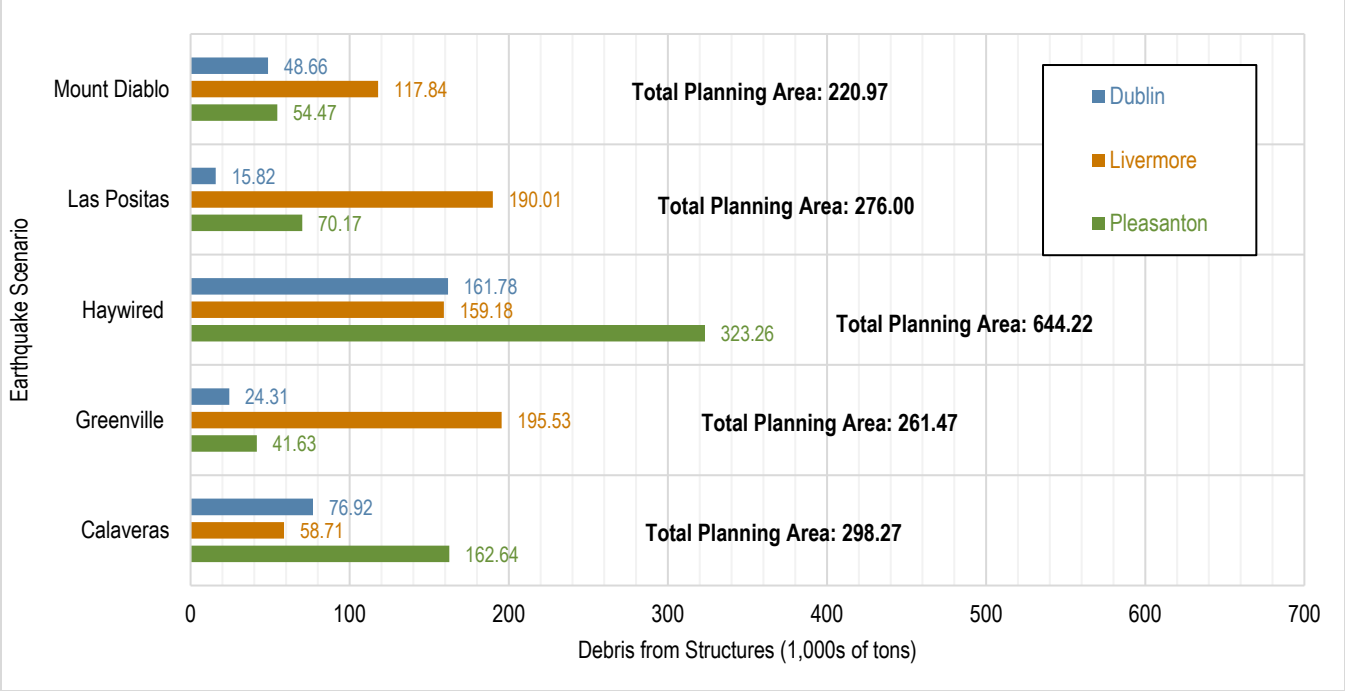


Figure 10-23. Estimated Earthquake-Caused Debris

Building Age

Table 10-6 identifies significant milestones in building and seismic code requirements that directly affect the structural integrity of development. Using these time periods, the planning team used Hazus to identify the number of structures in the planning area by date of construction. The number of structures does not reflect the number of total housing units, as many multi-family units are reported as one structure. Approximately 36 percent of the planning area's structures were constructed after the Building Code was amended in 1994 to include seismic safety provisions. Approximately 1 percent were built before 1933 when there were no building permits, inspections, or seismic standards.

Table 10-6. Age of Structures in Planning Area

Time Period	Number of Current Structures Built in Period	Significance of Time Frame
Pre-1933	971	Before 1933, there were no explicit earthquake requirements in building codes. State law did not require local governments to have building officials or issue building permits.
1933-1940	253	In 1940, the first strong motion recording was made.
1941-1960	4.047	In 1960, the Structural Engineers Association of California published guidelines on recommended earthquake provisions.
1961-1975	20.629	In 1975, significant improvements were made to lateral force requirements.
1976-1994	18,746	In 1994, the Uniform Building Code was amended to include provisions for seismic safety.
1994 – present	25,409	Seismic code is currently enforced.
Total	**70,055**	

10.4.3 Critical Facilities

Level of Damage

Hazus classifies the vulnerability of critical facilities to earthquake damage in five categories: no damage, slight damage, moderate damage, extensive damage, or complete damage. The model was used to assign a vulnerability category to each critical facility in the planning area. Figure 10-24 through Figure 10-28 show the results for the evaluated events as the average estimated probability for all facilities in each category.

Time to Return to Functionality

Hazus estimates the time to restore critical facilities to fully functional use. Results are presented as probability of being functional at specified time increments: 1, 3, 7, 14, 30 and 90 days after the event. For example, Hazus may estimate that a facility has 5 percent chance of being fully functional at Day 3, and a 95 percent chance of being fully functional at Day 90. Critical facilities were analyzed for the assessed earthquake scenarios. Figure 10-29 through Figure 10-33 show the results as the average estimated probability for all facilities in each category.

10.4.4 Environment

The environment vulnerable to earthquake hazard is the same as the environment exposed to the hazard.

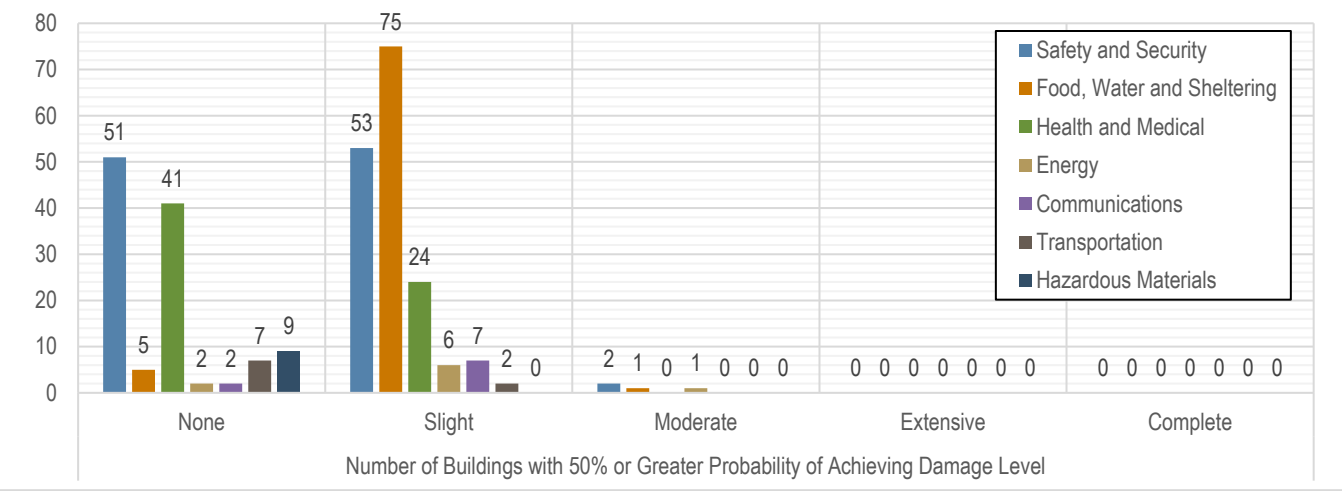


Figure 10-24. Critical Facility Damage Potential, Calaveras Fault Scenario

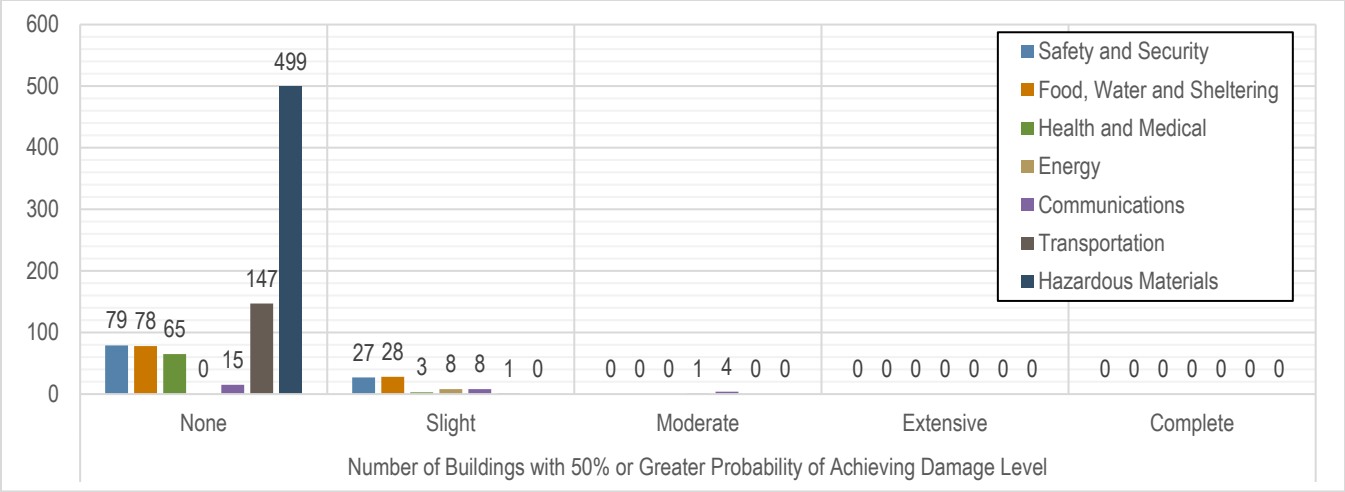


Figure 10-25. Critical Facility Damage Potential, Greenville Fault Scenario

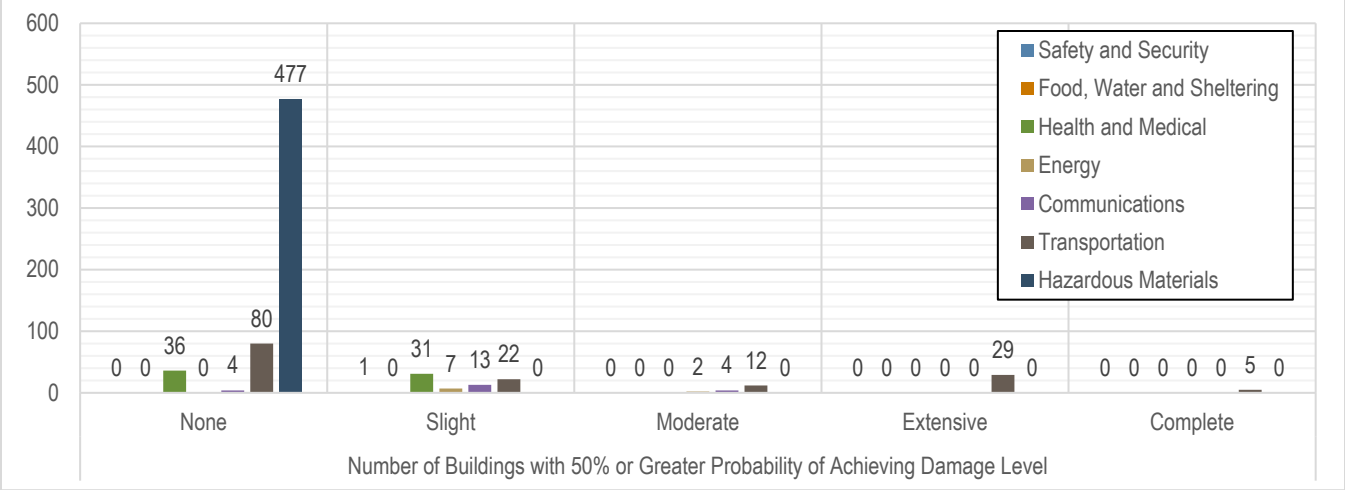


Figure 10-26. Critical Facility Damage Potential, HayWired Fault Scenario

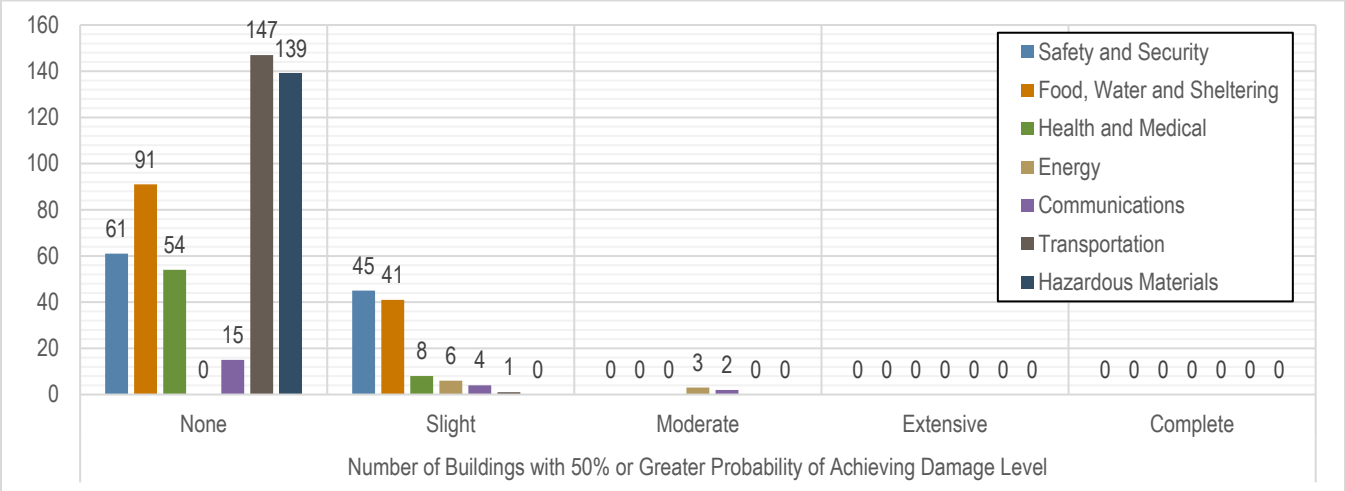


Figure 10-27. Critical Facility Damage Potential, Las Positas Fault Scenario

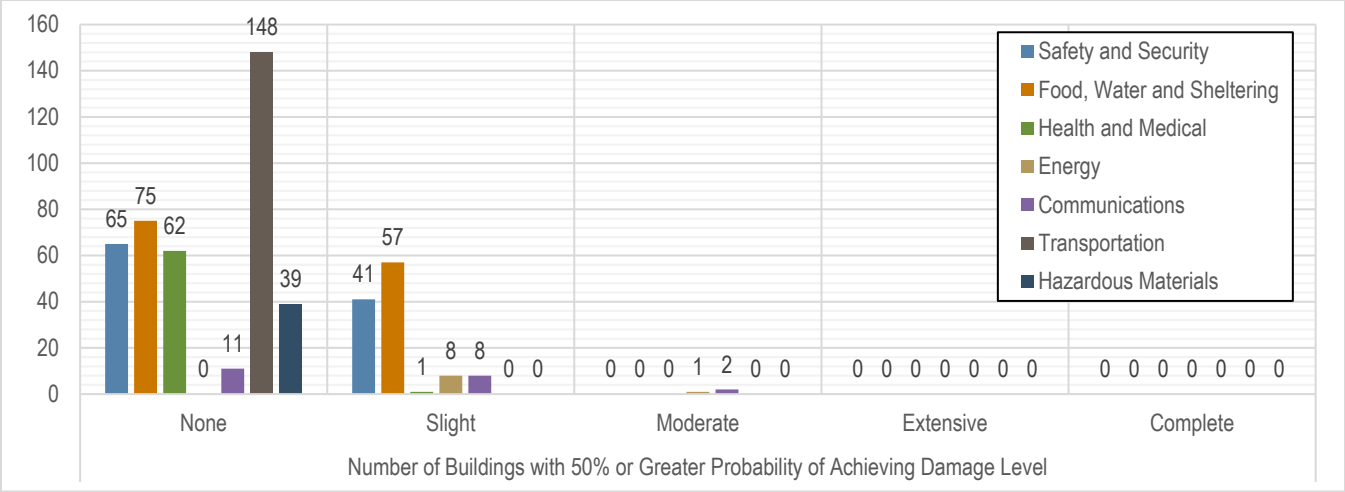


Figure 10-28. Critical Facility Damage Potential, Mt. Diablo Fault Scenario

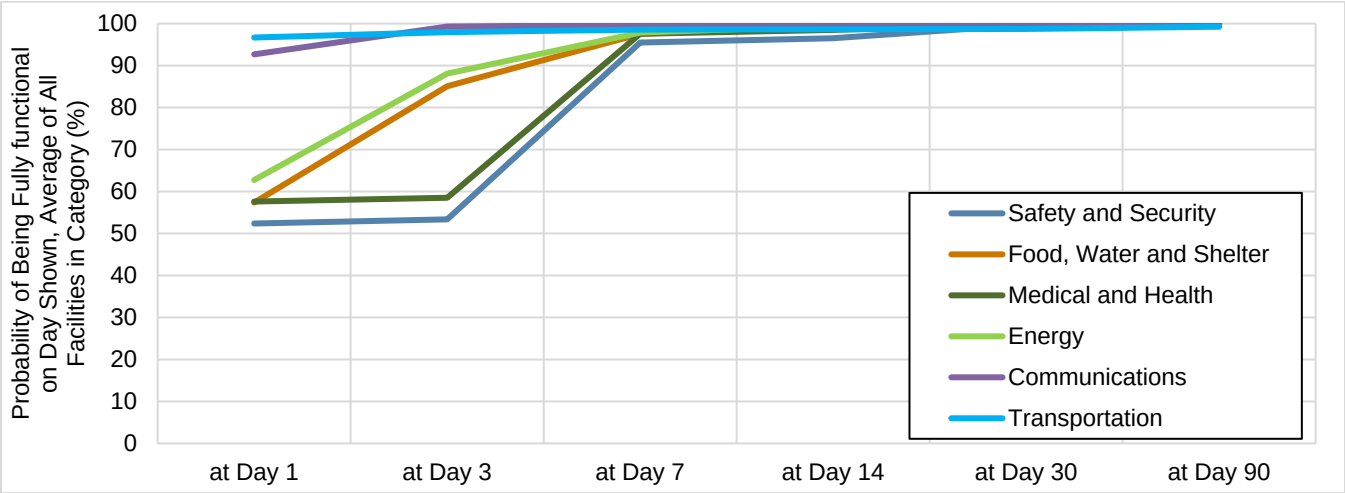


Figure 10-29. Critical Facility Functionality, Calaveras Fault Scenario

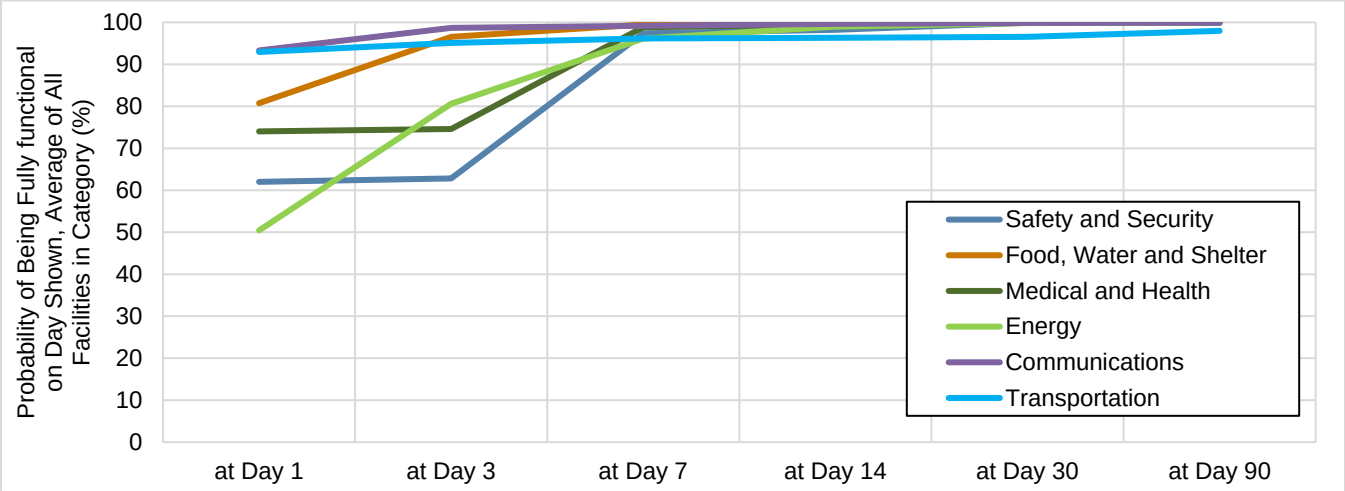


Figure 10-30. Critical Facility Functionality, Greenville Fault Scenario

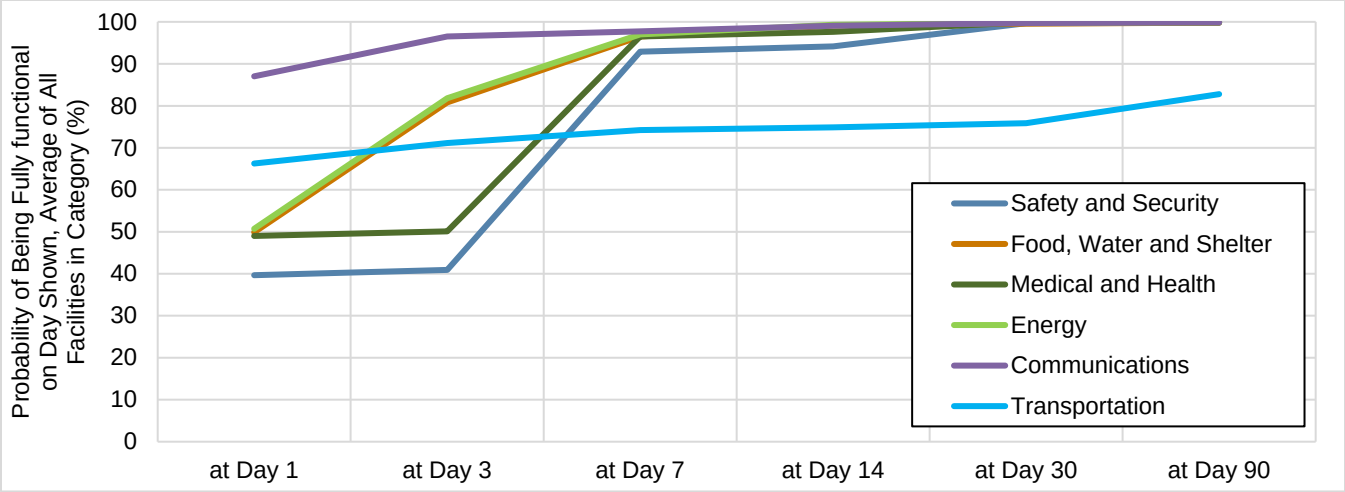


Figure 10-31. Critical Facility Functionality, HayWired Fault Scenario

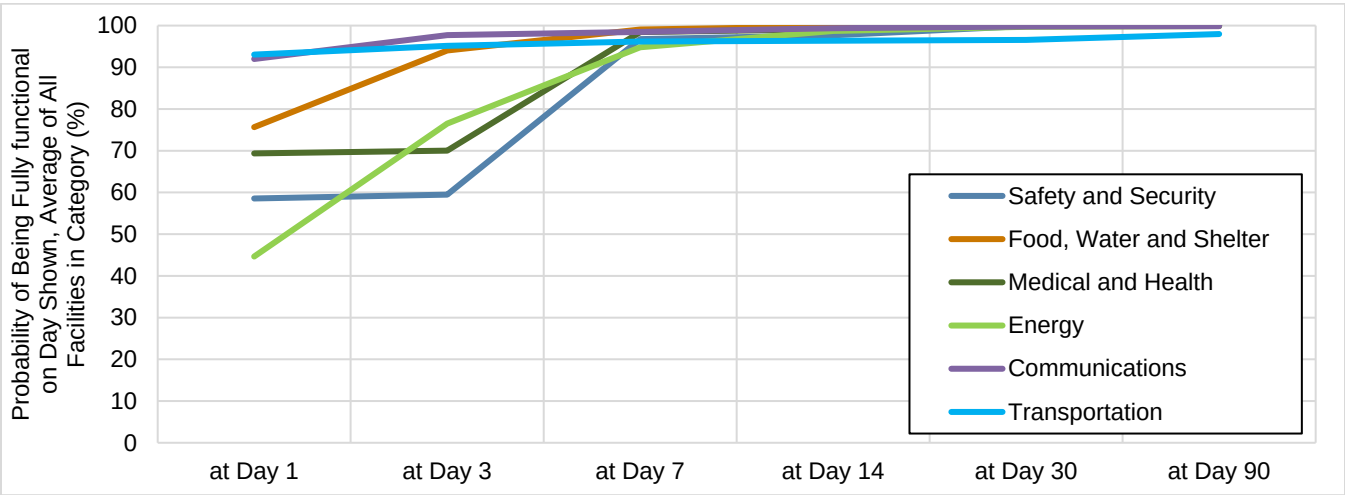


Figure 10-32. Critical Facility Functionality, Las Positas Fault Scenario

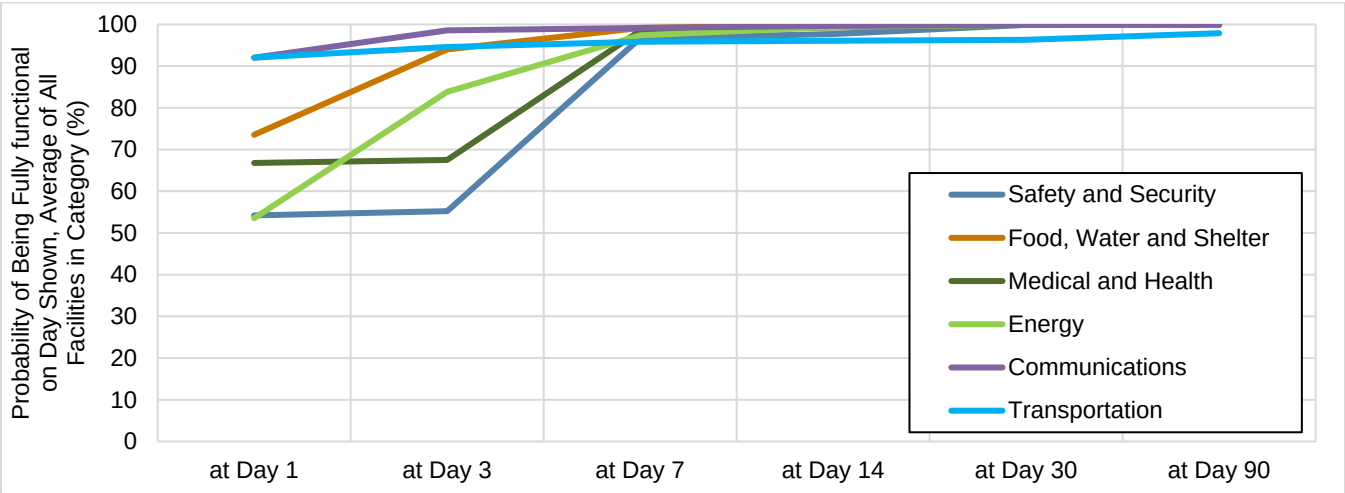


Figure 10-33. Critical Facility Functionality, Mt. Diablo Fault Scenario

10.5 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

Land use in the planning area will be directed by general plans adopted under California's General Planning Law. The safety elements of the general plans establish standards and plans for the protection of the cities from hazards. The information in this plan provides a tool to ensure that there is no increase in exposure in areas of high seismic risk. Development in the planning area will be regulated through building standards and performance measures so that the degree of risk will be reduced. The geologic hazard portions of the planning area are heavily regulated under California's General Planning Law. The International Building Code establishes provisions to address seismic risk.

10.6 SCENARIO

With the abundance of fault exposure in the Bay Area, the potential scenarios for earthquake activity are many. An earthquake does not have to occur within the planning area to have a significant impact on the people, property and economy of the planning area.

Any seismic activity of 6.0 or greater on faults within the planning area would have significant impacts throughout the planning area. Potential warning systems could give approximately 40 seconds notice that a major earthquake is about to occur. This would not provide adequate time for preparation. Earthquakes of this magnitude or higher would lead to massive structural failure of property on NEHRP C, D, E, and F soils. Dams and revetments built on these poor soils would likely fail, representing a loss of critical infrastructure. These events could cause secondary hazards, including landslides and mudslides that would further damage structures. Soil liquefaction would occur in water-saturated sands, silts or gravelly soils.

10.7 ISSUES

Important issues associated with an earthquake include the following:

- More information is needed on the exposure and performance of soft-story construction within the planning area.
- Based on the modeling of critical facility performance performed for this plan, a high number of facilities in the planning area are expected to have complete or extensive damage from scenario events. These facilities are prime targets for structural retrofits.
- Critical facility owner should be encouraged to create or enhance continuity of operations plans using the information on risk and vulnerability contained in this plan.
- Geotechnical standards should be established that take into account the probable impacts from earthquakes in the design and construction of new or enhanced facilities.
- There are a few dams that could affect a portion of the planning area. Dam failure warning and evacuation plans and procedures should be reviewed and updated to reflect the dams' risk potential associated with earthquake activity in the region.
- Earthquakes could trigger other natural hazard events such as dam failures and landslides, which could severely impact the planning area.
- A worst-case scenario would be the occurrence of a large seismic event during a flood or high-water event. Dam failures would happen at multiple locations, increasing the impacts of the individual events.

- Citizens are expected to be self-sufficient for up to three days after a major earthquake without government response agencies, utilities, private-sector services, and infrastructure components. Education programs are currently in place to facilitate development of individual, family, neighborhood, and business earthquake preparedness. Government alone can never make this region fully prepared. It takes individuals, families, and communities working in concert with one another to be fully prepared for disaster.
- After a major seismic event, the Tri-Valley planning area is likely to experience disruptions in the flow of goods and services resulting from the destruction of major transportation infrastructure across the broader region.

11. FLOOD

11.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

11.1.1 Types of Flooding Affecting the Planning Area

Flooding in the planning area typically occurs during the rainy season, between November and April. Three types of flooding primarily affect the planning area: stormwater flooding, riverine flooding and flash floods.

Stormwater Runoff Flooding

Urban drainage systems are designed to remove surface water from developed areas as quickly as possible to prevent flooding on streets and in other urban areas. These closed conveyance systems channel water away from an urban area to surrounding streams, bypassing natural processes of water filtration through the ground, containment, and evaporation of excess water. Urban drainage systems can play a role in flooding in two ways:

- Because drainage systems reduce the amount of time surface water takes to reach surrounding streams, flooding in those streams can occur more quickly and reach greater depths than prior to development in the area.
- If stormwater runoff exceeds the capacity of the drainage system, then stormwater runoff flooding can result throughout the system's service area.

Stormwater runoff flooding can occur in areas other than delineated floodplains or along recognizable channels. It generally occurs in flat areas, and generally increases with urbanization, which speeds accumulation of floodwaters because of impervious areas. Shallow street flooding can occur unless channels have been improved to account for increased flows.

Riverine Flooding

Riverine flooding is overbank flooding of rivers and streams. Natural processes of riverine flooding add sediment and nutrients to fertile floodplain areas. Flooding in large river systems typically results from large-scale weather systems that generate prolonged rainfall over a wide geographic area, causing flooding in hundreds of smaller streams, which then drain into the major rivers. Two types of flood hazards are generally associated with riverine flooding:

- **Inundation**—Inundation occurs when floodwater is present and debris flows through an area not normally covered by water. These events cause minor to severe damage, depending on velocity and depth of flows, duration of the flood event, quantity of logs and other debris carried by the flows, and amount and type of development and personal property along the floodwater's path.

- **Channel Migration**—Erosion of banks and soils worn away by flowing water, combined with sediment deposition, causes migration or lateral movement of a river channel across a floodplain. A channel can also abruptly change location (termed "avulsion"); a shift in channel location over a large distance can occur within as short a time as one flood event.

The frequency and severity of flooding for river systems are based on discharge probability. The discharge probability is the probability that a certain river discharge (flow) level will be equaled or exceeded in a given year. Flood studies use historical records to determine the probability of occurrence for different discharge levels and storm surge levels. These measurements reflect statistical averages only; it is possible for multiple floods with a low probability of occurrence (such as a 1-percent-annual-chance flood) to occur in a short time period. For riverine flooding, the same flood event can have flows at different points on a river that correspond to different probabilities of occurrence.

Shallow area flooding is a special type of riverine flooding. FEMA defines shallow flood hazards as areas inundated by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood with flood depths of only 1 to 3 feet. These areas are generally flooded by low-velocity sheet flows of water.

Flash Flooding

The National Weather Service defines flash flooding as flooding that begins within 6 hours of the heavy rainfall or other cause (NOAA 2022). Flash floods can tear out trees, undermine buildings and bridges, and scour new channels. In urban areas, flash flooding results from the removal of vegetation and replacement of ground cover with impermeable surfaces such as roads and parking lots. The greatest risk from flash floods is that they occur with little to no warning. The major factors in predicting potential damage are the intensity and duration of rainfall and watershed and stream steepness.

11.1.2 FEMA Regulatory Flood Zones

The extent of flooding associated with a 1 percent annual probability of occurrence (also called the base flood) is used as the regulatory boundary by many agencies. Also referred to as the special flood hazard area (SFHA), this boundary is a convenient tool for assessing vulnerability and risk in flood-prone communities. Many communities have maps that show the extent and likely depth of flooding for the base flood. Corresponding water-surface elevations for a given discharge level are among the most important factors used in estimating flood damage.

Mapped Flood Zones

FEMA defines flood hazard areas as areas expected to be inundated by a flood of a given magnitude. These areas are determined via statistical analyses of records of river flow, storm tides, and rainfall; information obtained through consultation with the community; floodplain topographic surveys; and hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. Flood hazard areas are delineated on DFIRMs, which provide the following information:

- Locations of specific properties in relation to SFHAs
- Base flood elevations (1-percent annual chance) at specific sites
- Magnitudes of flood in specific areas
- Undeveloped coastal barriers where flood insurance is not available
- Regulatory floodways and floodplain (1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance) boundaries

Land covered by floodwaters of the base flood is the special flood hazard area on a DFIRM—an area where NFIP floodplain management regulations must be enforced, and where mandatory purchase of flood insurance applies. This regulatory boundary is a convenient tool for assessing vulnerability and risk in flood-prone communities, because many communities have maps showing the extent of the base flood and likely depths that will occur.

The base flood elevation (the water elevation of a flood that has a 1-percent chance of occurring in any given year) is one of the most important factors in estimating potential damage from flooding. A structure within a 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain has a 26-percent chance of undergoing flood damage during the term of a 30-year mortgage. The 1-percent-annual-chance flood is used by the NFIP as the basis for insurance requirements nationwide. DFIRMs also depict 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood designations.

DFIRMs and other flood hazard information can be used to identify the expected spatial extent of flooding from a 1-percent and 0.2-percent annual chance event. They depict the following SFHAs and other areas:

- **Zone A (Also known as Unnumbered A-zones**)—SFHAs where no base flood elevations or depths are shown because detailed hydraulic analyses have not been performed.
- **Zones A1-30 and AE—**SFHAs that are subject to inundation by the base flood, determined using detailed hydraulic analysis. Base flood elevations are shown within these zones.
- **Zone AH—**SFHAs that are subject to shallow flooding, usually in the form of a pond, with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. Base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones.
- **Zone AO—**SFHAs subject to inundation by types of shallow flooding where average depths are between 1 and 3 feet. These are normally areas prone to shallow sheet flow flooding on sloping terrain.
- **Zone AR—**Areas with a temporarily increased flood risk due to the building or restoration of flood control system (such as a levee or a dam). Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply, but rates do not exceed the rates for unnumbered A zones if the structure is built or restored in compliance with Zone AR floodplain management regulations.
- **Zone A99—**Areas with a 1 percent 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.
- **Zone B and X (shaded)—**Zones where the land elevation as been determined to be above the base flood elevation, but below the 500-year flood elevation. These zones are not SFHAs.
- **Zones C and X (unshaded)—**Zones where the land elevation has been determined to be above both the base flood elevation and the 500-year flood elevation. These zones are not SFHAs.

Floodways

The FEMA designated floodway is the channel of a water course and portion of the adjacent floodplain that is needed to convey the base flood without increasing flood levels by more than a specified amount (typically, 1 foot). A floodway may be designated within the SFHA where the deepest, highest velocity flow is expected and any infrastructure will be at risk. Floodways should be kept free of obstructions and development to allow floodwaters to move downstream unobstructed. Any development in a floodway is subject to severe damage and high risks for occupants and emergency responders.

Unmapped Flood Areas

Flood damage may occur outside of SFHAs. FEMA typically does not designate SFHAs for areas subject to flooding from local drainage problems, particularly in urban areas; drainage basins of less than 1 square mile in area; or hillside areas subject to runoff, erosion, and mudflow. FEMA does not map flooding along the length of all streams or in areas that are undeveloped.

11.1.3 Floodplains

A floodplain is the area adjacent to a river, creek, lake or the ocean that becomes inundated during a flood. Riverine floodplains may be broad, as when a river crosses an extensive flat landscape, or narrow, as when a river is confined in a canyon.

When floodwaters recede after a flood event, they leave behind layers of rock and mud. These gradually build up to create a new floor of the floodplain. Floodplains generally contain unconsolidated sediments (accumulations of sand, gravel, loam, silt, and/or clay), often extending below the bed of the stream. These sediments provide a natural filtering system, with water percolating back into the ground and replenishing groundwater. These are often important aquifers, the water drawn from them being filtered compared to the water in the stream. Fertile, flat reclaimed floodplain lands are commonly used for agriculture, commerce and residential development.

Connections between a river and its floodplain are most apparent during and after major flood events. These areas form a complex physical and biological system that not only supports a variety of natural resources but also provides natural flood and erosion control. When a river is separated from its floodplain with levees and other flood control facilities, natural, built-in benefits can be lost, altered, or significantly reduced.

Floodplain Ecosystems and Beneficial Functions

Floodplains can support ecosystems that are rich in plant and animal species. A floodplain can contain 100 or even 1,000 times as many species as a river. Wetting of the floodplain soil releases an immediate surge of nutrients: those left over from the last flood, and those that result from the rapid decomposition of organic matter that has accumulated since then. Microscopic organisms thrive, and larger species enter a rapid breeding cycle. Opportunistic feeders (particularly birds) move in to take advantage. The production of nutrients peaks and falls away quickly, but the surge of new growth endures for some time. This makes floodplains valuable for agriculture. Species growing in floodplains are markedly different from those that grow outside floodplains. For instance, riparian trees (trees that grow in floodplains) tend to be very tolerant of root disturbance and very quick-growing compared to non-riparian trees.

Floodplains have many natural beneficial functions, and disruption of them can have long-term consequences for entire regions. Some well-known, water-related functions of floodplains (noted by FEMA) include:

- Natural flood and erosion control
- Provide flood storage and conveyance
- Reduce flood velocities
- Reduce flood peaks
- Reduce sedimentation
- Surface water quality maintenance
- Filter nutrients and impurities from runoff
- Process organic wastes
- Moderate temperatures of water
- Provide groundwater recharge
- Promote infiltration and aquifer recharge
- Reduce frequency and duration of low surface flows

Areas in the floodplain that typically provide these natural functions are wetlands, riparian areas, sensitive areas, and habitats for rare and endangered species.

Effects of Human Activities

Because they border water bodies, floodplains have historically been popular sites to establish settlements. Human activities tend to concentrate in floodplains for a number of reasons: water is readily available; riverine floodplain land is fertile and suitable for farming; transportation by water is easily accessible; land is flatter and easier to develop; and there is value placed in ocean views. But human activity in floodplains frequently interferes with the natural function of floodplains. It can affect the distribution and timing of drainage, thereby increasing flood problems. Human development can create local flooding problems by altering or confining drainage channels or causing erosion of natural flood protection systems such as dunes. Flood potential can be increased in several ways: reducing a stream's capacity to contain flows; increasing flow rates or velocities downstream; and allowing waves to extend further inland. Human activities can interface effectively with a floodplain as long as steps are taken to mitigate the activities' adverse impacts on floodplain functions.

11.1.4 Secondary Hazards

The most problematic secondary hazard for flooding is bank erosion, which in some cases can be more harmful than actual flooding. This is especially true in the upper courses of rivers with steep gradients, where floodwaters may pass quickly and without much damage, but scour the banks, edging properties closer to the floodplain or causing them to fall in. Flooding is also responsible for hazards such as landslides when high flows over-saturate soils on steep slopes, causing them to fail. Hazardous materials spills are also a secondary hazard of flooding if storage tanks rupture and spill into streams, rivers or storm sewers.

11.2 HAZARD PROFILE

11.2.1 Federal Flood Program Participation

National Flood Insurance Program

The Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton are all in good standing with the NFIP. Table 11-1 lists each municipal jurisdiction's date of entrance into the NFIP and the effective date of its current FIRM. The first FIRMs in the planning area were available in 1977 to 1983. The date of the current effective FIRM for all three cities in the planning area is December 21, 2018. DSRSD, as a service provider and special district, does not participate in the NFIP.

Table 11-1. Jurisdictions and Date Joined NFIP

Jurisdiction	NFIP Community #	NFIP Entry Date	Current Effective FIRM
Dublin*	060705	August 18, 1983	December 21, 2018
Livermore	060008	July 5, 1977	December 21, 2018
Pleasanton	060012	December 16, 1980	December 21, 2018
San Ramon*	069710	September 27, 1985	June 16, 2009

Source: (FEMA 2022)
*Cities encompassing DSRSD Service Area

Table 11-2 lists flood insurance statistics that help identify vulnerability within the planning area. The 361 policies in force provide more than $99.6 million in insurance. According to FEMA statistics, 23 flood insurance claims were paid between January 1, 1978, and April 30, 2022.

Table 11-2. Flood Insurance Statistics

	Date of Entry Initial FIRM Effective Date	# of Flood Insurance Policies as of 4/30/2022	Insurance In Force	Total Annual Premium	Claims Closed 11/1978 to 4/30/2022	
					Number	Value
Dublin	08/18/1983	91	$31,013,800	$150,817	3	N/A
Livermore	07/05/1977	177	$32,401,800	$105,042	1	N/A
Pleasanton	12/16/1980	93	$36,213,000	$78,978	19	$56,774
Total		**361**	**$99,628,600**	**$334,837**	**23**	**$56,774**

The Community Rating System

The Cities of Livermore and Pleasanton currently participate in the CRS program. Their CRS status is summarized in Table 11-3. Many of the mitigation actions identified in Volume 2 of this plan are creditable activities under the CRS program. Therefore, successful implementation of this plan offers the potential for these communities to enhance their CRS classifications and for currently non-participating communities to join the program.

Table 11-3. CRS Community Status in the Planning Area

Community	NFIP Community #	CRS Entry Date	Current CRS Classification	% Premium Discount, SFHA/non-SFHA
Livermore	060008	05/01/2015	6	20/10
Pleasanton	060012	10/1/1992	7	15/5
Total				

Source: (FEMA 2022)

11.2.2 Primary Flood Sources

The factors that induce flooding in Alameda County are winter storms with heavy rainfall, steep topography, and constricted floodways. Storms of wide-area distribution originate over the Pacific Ocean in winter and develop with the frontal lifting of air masses along the hills of the coastal range.

City of Dublin

According to the effective 2018 FEMA Flood Insurance Study for Alameda County, the City of Dublin has flood problems similar to those of Alameda County, with heavy winter rainfall, a steep topography, and constricted floodways.

City of Livermore

According to the effective 2018 FEMA Flood Insurance Study for Alameda County, the principal flooding problems in the City occur during winter. Storm runoff is concentrated rapidly by the network of tributaries that discharge through the hills into the major streams. The tributaries have carved well-defined courses through the hills, but upon reaching the flat Livermore Valley, the channels become shallow and inadequate for lower return-frequency flows. Constriction of Arroyo Seco flows at the Western Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad crossing

of the creek forces lower-frequency flood flows to spread out from these points. Another constricting hydraulic factor is a length of channel along Arroyo Las Positas upstream from Airway Boulevard. Rapid runoff rates, inadequate channels, and constricting structures combined with the development of some floodplain areas, make Livermore susceptible to damage when large rainstorms occur.

City of Pleasanton

According to the effective 2018 FEMA Flood Insurance Study for Alameda County, the main flooding problem is caused by the low capacity of the lower reaches of Arroyo De La Laguna, which causes backwater flooding in its tributary channels.

11.2.3 Past Events

Sources that provide historical information regarding previous occurrences and losses associated with flooding events in Alameda County and the planning area include FEMA, NWS, and NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI). Between May 1953 and November 2022, FEMA issued disaster (DR) declarations for the State of California for 37 flood-related events, classified as one or a combination of the following: winter storms, debris and mud flows, severe winter storms, severe storms, mudslides, landslides, heavy rains, and high tides (FEMA 2022). Alameda County was included in 14 declarations, as listed in Table 11-4. Little recorded information is available regarding previous flooding occurrences in the Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton. Table 11-5 describes known flood events that impacted the planning area between 1970 and April 2023. Known flooding prior to that period of record in the Alameda Creek watershed includes the following (FEMA 2018):

- Several less-damaging floods from 1863 to 1888
- Five major floods and five less-damaging floods from 1889 to 1910
- Two major floods and 16 less-damaging floods between 1912 and 1945
- Flooding in 1950 with damage estimated at $1,100,000
- Flooding in 1952 with damage estimated at $1,500,0900
- Flooding in 1955 with damage estimated at $3,700,000
- Flooding in 1958 with damage estimated at $1,850,000

The flooding that occurred on December 23, 1955, the largest recorded, was mainly produced by overflow from Alameda Creek. The estimated peak discharge of 21,000 cfs on Alameda Creek near Niles exceeded the previous maximum of 18,500 cfs, recorded in January 1952. Residential damage was the greatest in the community of Niles east of the Union City corporate limits (FEMA 2018).

11.2.4 Location

Mapped Flood Zones

Flooding in the planning area has been documented by gage records, high water marks, damage surveys, and personal accounts. This documentation was the basis for the FEMA's Alameda County FIRM. The FIRM's mapped 1-percent annual chance floodplain is shown on Figure 11-1. Figure 11-2 summarizes the land area shown on the FIRM for each municipal planning partner in the 1- and 0.2-percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 11-4. FEMA Disaster Declarations for Flood Events in Alameda County

FEMA Declaration Number	Event Date	Event Type	Location
DR-4683	December 27, 2022 – January 31, 2023	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides	44 counties including Alameda County
DR-4308	February 1 – February 23, 2017	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Mudslides	43 counties including Alameda County
DR-4305	January 18 – January 23, 2017	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Mudslides	23 counties including Alameda County
DR-4301	January 3 – January 12, 2017	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Mudslides	34 counties including Alameda County
DR-1646	March 29 – April 16, 2006	Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides	17 counties including Alameda County
DR-1628	December 17 – January 3, 2006	Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides	31 counties including Alameda County
DR-1155	December 28, 1996 – April 1, 1997	Severe Storms, Flooding, Mud and Landslides	48 counties including Alameda County
DR-1046	February 13 – April 19, 1995	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mud Flows	57 counties including Alameda County
DR-1044	January 3 – February 10, 1995	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mud Flows	42 counties including Alameda County
DR-758	February 12-March 10, 1986	Severe Storms & Flooding	39 counties including Alameda County
DR-677	January 21 – March 30, 1983	Coastal Storms, Floods, Slides & Tornadoes	40 counties including Alameda County
DR-1203	February 2 – April 30, 1998	Severe Winter Storms and Flooding	41 counties including Alameda County
DR-651	December 19, 1981 – January 8, 1983	Severe Storms, Flood, Mudslides & High Tide	10 counties including Alameda County
DR-283	February 16, 1970	Severe Storms & Flooding	17 counties including Alameda County

Source: (FEMA 2023)

Table 11-5. Flood Events in the Tri-Valley Planning Area

Event Date	Event Type	FEMA Declaration Number	Location	Description
December 27, 2022 – January 31, 2023	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides	DR-4683	44 counties including Alameda County	A series of nine atmospheric river events brought heavy rain, snow, substantial flooding, landslides, and mudslides to much of the state of California. The San Francisco Bay area experienced its wettest three-week period in 161 years.
December 13, 2021	Flooding, Heavy Rain	N/A	Bay Area including Alameda County	A low-pressure system descended from the Gulf of Alaska southward along the entire Pacific Coast and tapped into sub-tropical moisture originating from the Central Pacific to drop heavy rain throughout the state. A flash flood watch was issued for the Santa Lucia Mountains and Dolan Burn Scar area, where up to 12 inches of rain fell.
November 9, 2021	Atmospheric River	N/A	Bay Area including Alameda County	A weak to moderate atmospheric river event impacted the Bay Area November 8 and 9, bringing moderate to locally heavy rain and gusty winds. Several reports of roadway flooding were received, along with some downed powerlines and trees.

Event Date	Event Type	FEMA Declaration Number	Location	Description
October 24, 2021	Atmospheric River	N/A	Bay Area including Alameda County	An early season atmospheric river brought heavy rain, urban and small stream flooding, strong winds, and high surf to the region. Several downed trees were reported, along with wind gusts of 40 to 50 mph at lower elevations with 60 to 80 mph winds in the hills. One station in Alameda County reported a wind gust of 92 mph.
March 10, 2021	Flooding, Heavy Rain, Heavy Wind, Hail	N/A	Bay Area including Alameda County	A cold upper low moved through the region in early March bringing widespread showers and isolated thunderstorms to the Greater Bay Area. This system caused roadway flooding, debris flows, lightning, and small hail. Snow was also reported on some of the area's peaks throughout the region as snow levels dropped down to 2,000 feet. A mudslide occurred along the River Fire burn scar in Monterey County sending mud and debris into nearby homes.
January 28, 2021	Atmospheric River	N/A	Countywide	An atmospheric river caused flooding and debris flows over area burn scars as well as 15 to 20 inches of rain in the Santa Lucia Mountains. Mudflows near the River Fire burn scar in Monterey County caused damage to homes, covered roadways, and trapped animals at local ranches. Debris flows near the Dolan Fire burn scar caused an entire section of Highway 1 near Rat Creek to collapse into the Pacific Ocean.
April 5, 2020	Heavy Rain, Flooding, Hail	N/A	Bay Area including Alameda County (Castro Valley)	A low-pressure system off the coast of northern California brought a cold front through the Bay Area. This system produced heavy rainfall, creating minor roadway flooding as well as gusty winds and scattered thunderstorms with small hail. Wind gusts across the higher elevations were observed between 35 and 65 mph. Breezy surface winds also downed several trees across the area.
January 16, 2020	Heavy Rain, Flooding, Heavy Wind	N/A	Bay Area including Alameda County	A potent cold front swept through the region, bringing widespread rain, gusty winds, low elevation snow, and thunderstorms. This system brought widespread roadway flooding, downed trees, small hail, and snow as low as 2,400 feet in elevation.
December 7, 2019	Heavy Rain, Heavy Wind, Flooding	N/A	Bay Area including Alameda County	A cold front swept through the region bringing gusty southerly winds, heavy rain, and flooding. Winds brought down trees and power lines across the greater Bay Area, resulting in injuries to two people in San Francisco. Downed power lines also left over 1,000 people without power in the Santa Cruz Mountains as well as causing several additional power outages across San Francisco.
November 30, 2019	Heavy Rain, Flooding	N/A	Bay Area including Alameda County	A low-pressure system moving in from the Gulf of Alaska and drawing in moisture from the tropics combined to bring the first atmospheric river event of the winter season to the Greater Bay Area. This system brought widespread heavy rainfall, roadway flooding, and strong winds to the region. These winds caused downed trees and power outages across the area.
February 13, 2019	Atmospheric River, Flooding, Debris Flow, Heavy Wind	N/A	Tri-Valley Area (Livermore)	An atmospheric river with an associated cold front moved through the region bringing widespread flooding and debris flows. Multiple mainstem rivers flooded prompting evacuations from local officials. A tree fell on a car causing one fatality and one serious injury on Highway 17 while another downed tree caused a serious multi-car traffic accident that resulted in another fatality and multiple injuries.

Event Date	Event Type	FEMA Declaration Number	Location	Description
February 21, 2017	Atmospheric River	DR-4308	Countywide	Widespread rain caused flooding, debris flow, accidents, and overtopping of reservoir spillways. In Livermore and Pleasanton, there were multiple road closures including westbound 580, westbound Stanley Blvd, Happy Valley Road. Ten people were stranded by flash flood in Livermore along Collier Canyon Road.
February 9, 2017	Atmospheric River	DR-4308	Countywide	Strong wind and heavy rain produced road flooding and debris flows.
November 30,2014	Rain and wind	N/A	Tri-Valley area	Rain and wind brought a few downed trees and minor urban flooding. Heavy rain produced flooding on Interstate 580 onramp in Dublin and two westbound lanes were flooded in Livermore.
October 13, 2009	Heavy Rain and wind	N/A	Northern and Central CA	Heavy rain and wind downed numerous trees and power lines. Heavy rain caused major flooding on Bernal Avenue at Valley Avenue
March 29 – April 16, 2006	Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides	DR-1646	Countywide	Strong storms brought heavy rain to most of Alameda County causing landslides, eroding hillsides and cracked pavement. Oversaturated earth also caused landslide and/or erosion problems to private properties, which spilled over onto public rights-of-way.
December 17, 2005 – January 12, 2006	Winter Storms (Severe Storms, Flood, Mudslides, Landslides)	DR-1628	Bay Area including Alameda County	Storms were blamed for two deaths from falling trees, around 50 businesses were declared damaged, and three homes were nearly wiped out by mudslides. The event included severe storms, flooding, mudslides, and landslides. Estimated damage was over $100 million.
February 3, 1998	Flash Flood	N/A	Tri-Valley area	A levee breach along Arroyo Mocha damage roads and property in Dublin and Livermore. Estimated damage was $100,000.
December 28, 1996 – April 1, 1997	Severe Storms, Flooding, Mud and Landslides	DR-1155	48 counties including Alameda County	300 square miles in northern California were flooded and over 12,000 people were evacuated. Levee breaks were reported across the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. Over 23,000 homes, business, agricultural lands, bridges, and roads were damaged. Eight deaths resulted from this event. Overall, the state had $1.8 billion in damage.
January 3 – February 10, 1995; and February 13 – April 19, 1995	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mud Flows	DR-1044 and DR-1046	42 counties including Alameda County	Winter storms, flooding and landslides impacted a large area of the state. Storms in the Sacramento River Basin resulted in small stream flooding due to drainage system failures. Over 100 stations recorded their greatest one-day rainfall in history. Overall, there were 38 deaths, damage to homes and over $1.7 billion in damage.
February 12 – March 10, 1986	Severe Storms & Flooding	DR-758	Bay Area including Alameda County	The event damaged over 12,000 homes, destroyed over 1,300 homes, and caused 13 deaths and 67 injuries in California. Damage totaled over $407.5 million.
January 21 – March 30, 1983	Coastal Storms, Floods, Slides & Tornadoes	DR-677	40 counties including Alameda County	The state had over $500 million in damage from this event due to heavy rains, high winds, flooding, and levee breaks.
February 10, 1970	Severe Storms & Flooding	DR-283	Bay Area including Alameda County	Heavy winds, storms and flooding impacted the Bay Area, including Alameda County. Impacted areas had over $27 million in damage.

Sources: (NOAA NCEI 2022 , NOAA 2023); (Association of Bay Area Governments 2010); (California Governor's Office of Emergency Services 2018)

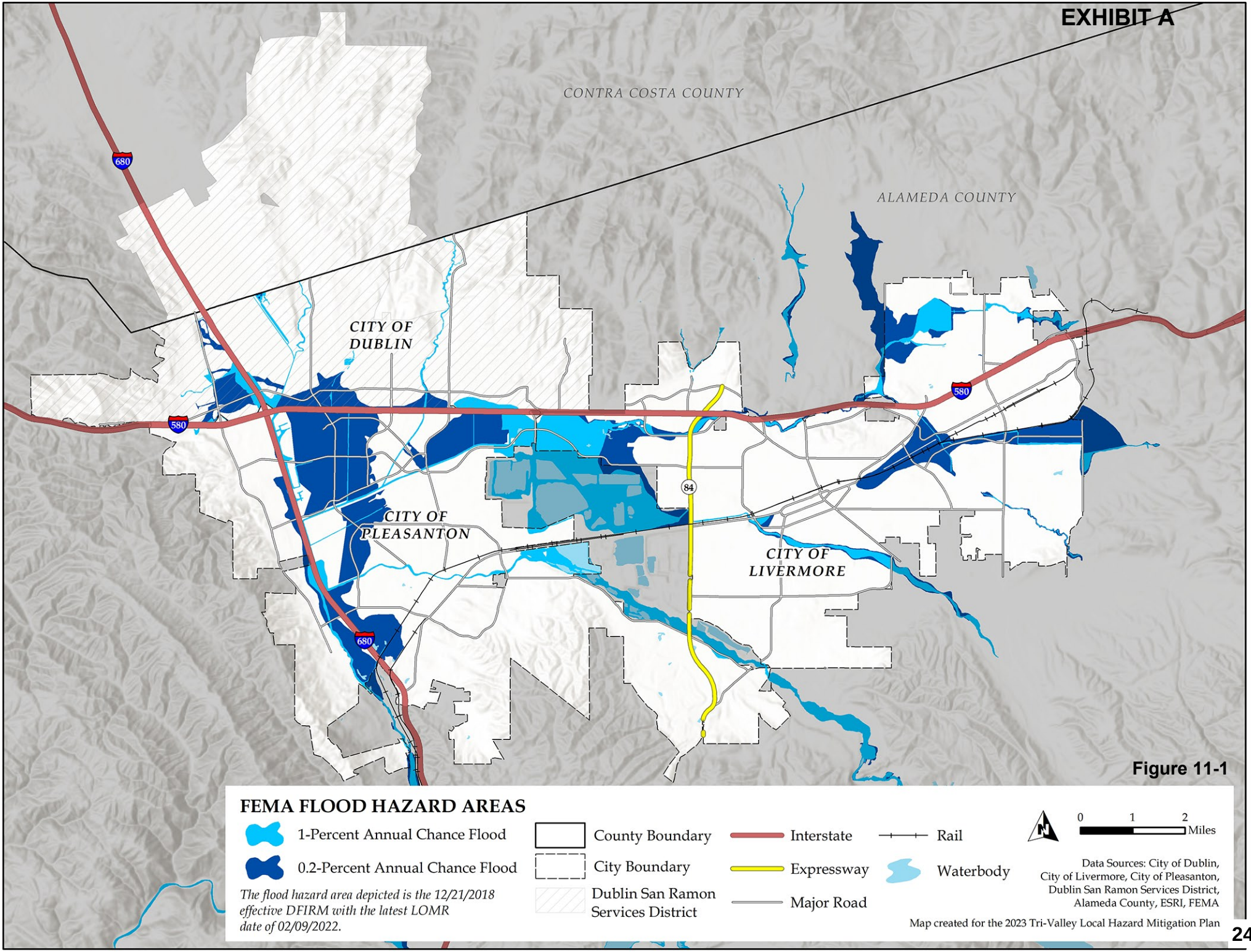

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
FEMA FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
1-Percent Annual Chance Flood
0.2-Percent Annual Chance Flood
The flood hazard area depicted is the 12/21/2018 effective DFIRM with the latest LOMR date of 02/09/2022.
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Rail
Waterbody
0 1 2 Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, FEMA
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Figure 11-1

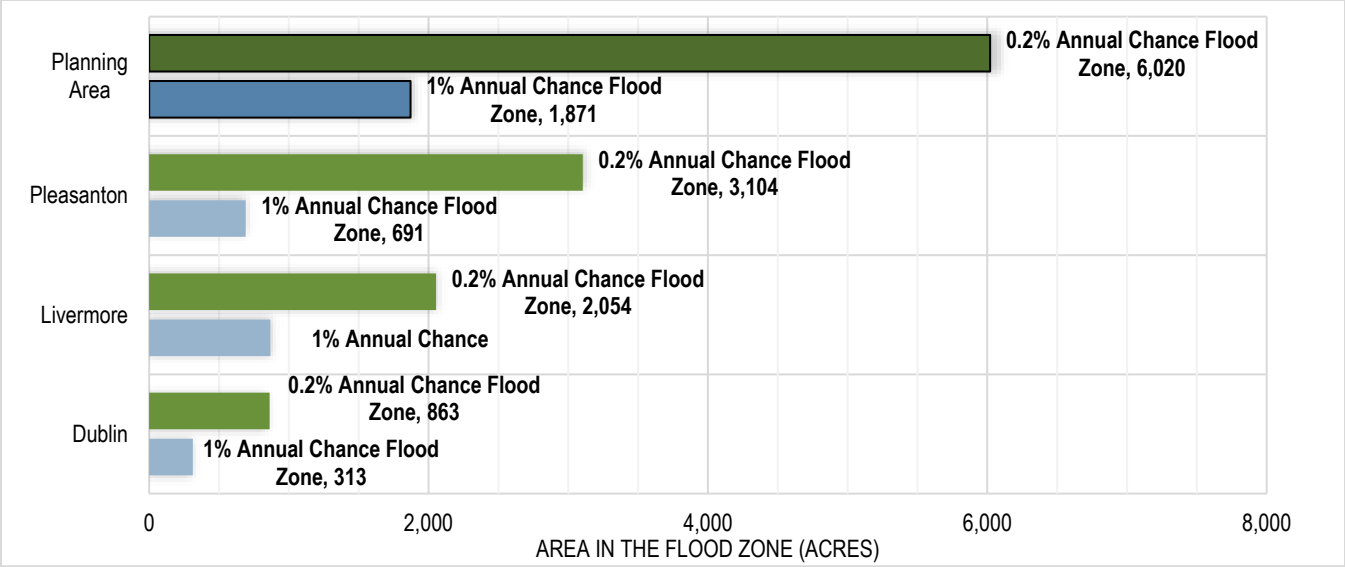


Figure 11-2. Area in the Flood Zone, by Jurisdiction and Flood Event

All principal flooding sources are incorporated in the currently effective FIRMs. The FIRMs are the most detailed and consistent data source available for determining flood extent. The effective 2018 Flood Insurance Study was used in this risk assessment to map the extent and location of the flood hazard.

Repetitive Loss

A repetitive loss property is an NFIP-insured property that has experienced repeated flood damage. A repetitive loss area is the portion of a floodplain holding structures that FEMA has identified as repetitive loss properties. Identifying repetitive loss areas helps to identify structures that are at risk but are not on FEMA's list of repetitive loss structures. The CRS program requires participating communities to identify repetitive loss areas. Based on information provided by FEMA Region 9 as of 2022, there are no repetitive loss structures within the city limits of Dublin or Livermore, and only one, a residence, in Pleasanton. The Pleasanton residence was not a severe repetitive loss structure. There were no severe repetitive loss structures in the planning area.

11.2.5 Frequency

According to NOAA NCEI, Alameda County has experienced 129 flood and flash flood events since 1996. Table 11-6 shows these statistics, as well as the annual average number of events and the percent chance of each flood hazard occurring in Alameda County in any given year.

Table 11-6. Probability of Future Occurrences of Flood Events

Hazard Type	Number of Occurrences Between 1996 and November 2022*	Rate of Occurrence	Recurrence Interval (in years)	% Chance of Occurrence in Any Given Year
Flash Flood	26	0.65	1.58	63.4%
Flood	103	2.56	0.40	251.2%
TOTAL	**129**			**Over 100%**

Source: (NOAA NCEI 2022)
*This table also includes the atmospheric river flood event of December 2022 – January 2023.

Smaller floods may occur on a more frequent basis and be categorized under a different hazard event type, most typically severe weather or severe storms. It is estimated that the planning area will experience the direct and indirect impacts of flooding each year, including urban flooding and smaller floods in identified flood-prone areas. These events may induce secondary hazards such as erosion, infrastructure deterioration or failure, utility failures, power outages, water quality and supply concerns, and transportation delays, accidents and inconveniences.

11.2.6 Severity

The principal factors affecting flood damage are flood depth and velocity. The deeper and faster flood flows become, the more damage they can cause. Shallow flooding with high velocities can cause as much damage as deep flooding with slow velocity. This is especially true when a channel migrates over a broad floodplain, redirecting high velocity flows and transporting debris and sediment. Flood severity is often evaluated by examining peak flow; Table 11-7 lists peak flows used by FEMA to map the floodplains of the planning area.

Table 11-7. Summary of Peak Discharges within the Planning Area

Source/Location	Peak Flow (cubic feet/second)			
	10-Percent Annual Chance	2-Percent Annual Chance	1-Percent Annual Chance	0.2-Percent Annual Chance
ARROYO DE LA LAGUNA				
Downstream of Arroyo Del Valle	7,000	13,500	17,000	28,000
Downstream of Arroyo Mocho	6,000	12,000	15,000	25,000
ARROYO DEL VALLE				
Upstream of Arroyo De La Laguna	1,860	4,150	7,000	9,080
ARROYO LAS POSITAS				
Upstream of confluence with Arroyo Mocho'	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
At Gage (USGS No. 11176145)	2,000	4,200	5,000	6,700
ARROYO MOCHO				
Upstream of Arroyo De La Laguna	4,520	11,500	13,700	20,600
Upstream of Chabot Canal	4,450	11,450	13,600	20,300
Upstream of Tassajara Creek	5,300	10,300	12,400	16,700
Downstream of Arroyo Las Positas	5,200	10,200	12,300	16,500
At USGS Gage No. 11176000	2,100	3,800	4,500	5,900
Upstream of Arroyo	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
Las Positas Near Garden Circle	5,000	7,800	9,100[a]	11,900
Upstream of Tassajara Creek	5,100	7,900	9,200[a]	12,100
CHABOT CANAL				
At confluence with Arroyo Mocho	730	1,260	1,560	2,430
COLLIER CANYON CREEK				
Near North Canyon Parkway	470	990	1,200	1,600
Downstream of Tributary	470	990	1,200	1,600
Upstream of Tributary	390	810	980	1,300
COLLIER CANYON TRIBUTARY	180	410	500	680
HEWLETT CANAL				
At confluence with Chabot Canal	186	331	400	614

Source/Location	Peak Flow (cubic feet/second)			
	10-Percent Annual Chance	2-Percent Annual Chance	1-Percent Annual Chance	0.2-Percent Annual Chance
LINE B-2-1				
At Interstate Highway 680	830	1,500	1,840	2,850
Upstream of Western Pacific RR	680	1,210	1,500	2,060
Upstream of confluence with Line B-2-3	230	420	520	800
LINE G-3				
At confluence with Arroyo Mocho	540	970	1,190	1,800
LINE J (ZONE 6) (CANADA DEL ALISO)				
At confluence with Line E (Zone 6) (Laguna Creek)	160	380	550	1,000
PLEASANTON CANAL				
At confluence with Arroyo Del La Laguna	280	480	580	850
TASSAJARA CREEK				
At confluence with Arroyo Mocho	1,540	3,200	4,140	6,900

a. Base flood elevations in the improved reach of Arroyo Mocho between Santa Rita and El Charro Roads are based on peak flows of 12,400 cubic feet per second at Santa Rita Road and 12,300 cubic feet per second at Garden Circle. These flows do not reflect overbank losses. The design flow for this reach of Arroyo Mocho is 12,500 cubic feet per second.

Source: (FEMA 2018)

11.2.7 Warning Time

Potential warning time available to a community for response to a flooding threat depends on the time between the first measurable rainfall and the first occurrence of flooding. The time needed to recognize a flood threat reduces potential warning time for a community. Because of the sequential pattern of weather conditions needed to cause serious flooding, occurrence of a flood without warning is unusual. Warning times for floods can be between 24 and 48 hours. Flash flooding can be less predictable, but populations in potential hazard areas can be warned in advance of flash flooding danger.

The National Weather Service (NWS) issues watches and warnings when forecasts indicate rivers may approach bank-full levels. Flood extent or severity categories used by NWS include minor flooding, moderate flooding, and major flooding, based on property damage and public threat:

- **Minor Flooding**—Minimal or no property damage, but possibly some public threat or inconvenience.
- **Moderate Flooding**—Some inundation of structures and roads near streams. Some necessary evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations.
- **Major Flooding**—Extensive inundation of structures and roads. Significant evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations (National Weather Service 2009b).

When a watch is issued, the public should prepare for the possibility of a flood. When a warning is issued, the public is advised to stay tuned to a local radio station for further information and be prepared to take quick action if needed. A warning means a flood is imminent, generally within 12 hours, or is occurring. Local media broadcast NWS warnings.

11.3 EXPOSURE

A quantitative assessment of exposure to the flood hazard was conducted using the flood mapping shown in Figure 11-1 and the asset inventory developed for this plan. Results for the planning area are presented below.

11.3.1 Population

All populations living in mapped flood zones are exposed to the risk of flooding. Figure 11-3 shows the estimated population for each planning area city living in the 1-percent and 0.2-percent annual chance floodplains, compared to total city population. Figure 11-4 shows results for the entire planning area.

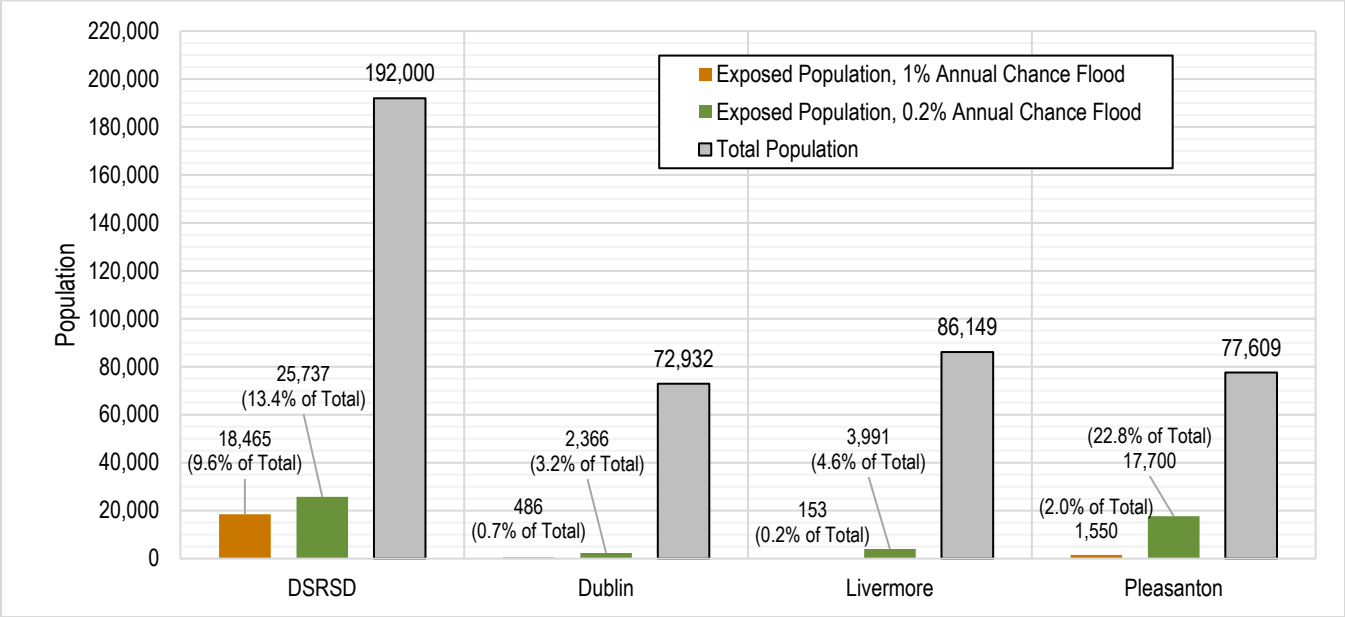


Figure 11-3. Population Exposed to Flood and Total Population, by Jurisdiction

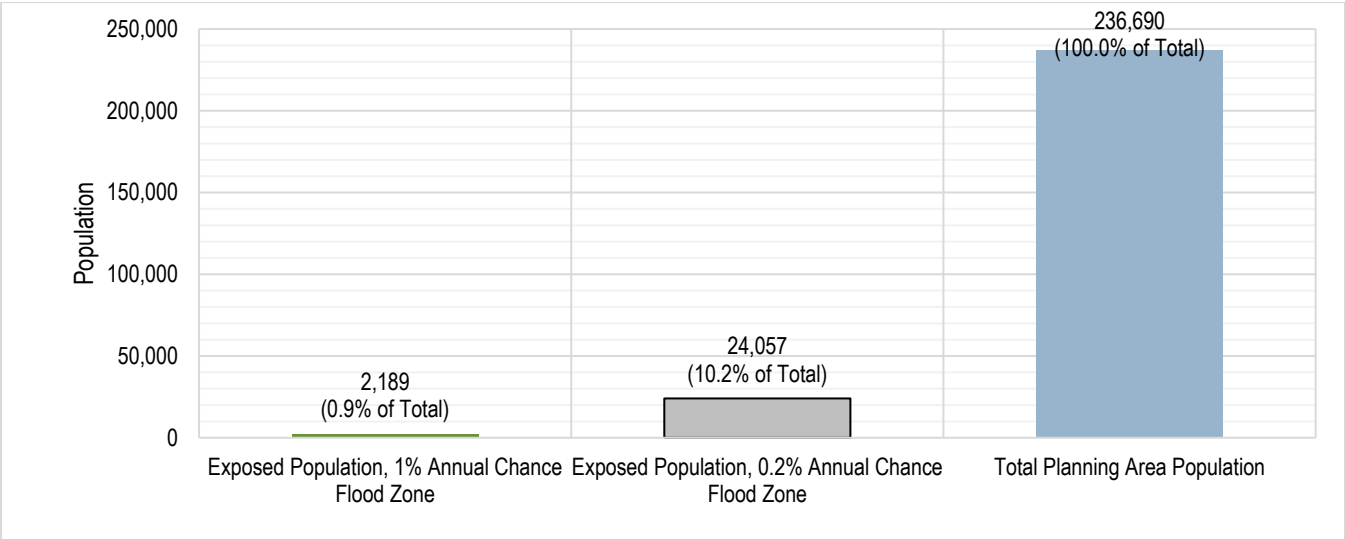


Figure 11-4. Total Planning Area Population Exposed to Flood

11.3.2 Property

The estimated value of planning area buildings within the 1- and 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood zones is shown in Figure 11-5 and Figure 11-6. Figure 11-7 shows the estimated exposed total value as a percentage of the total replacement value in each city and in the overall planning area. The numbers of structures in each flood zone, by occupancy class, are shown in Figure 11-8 and Figure 11-9.

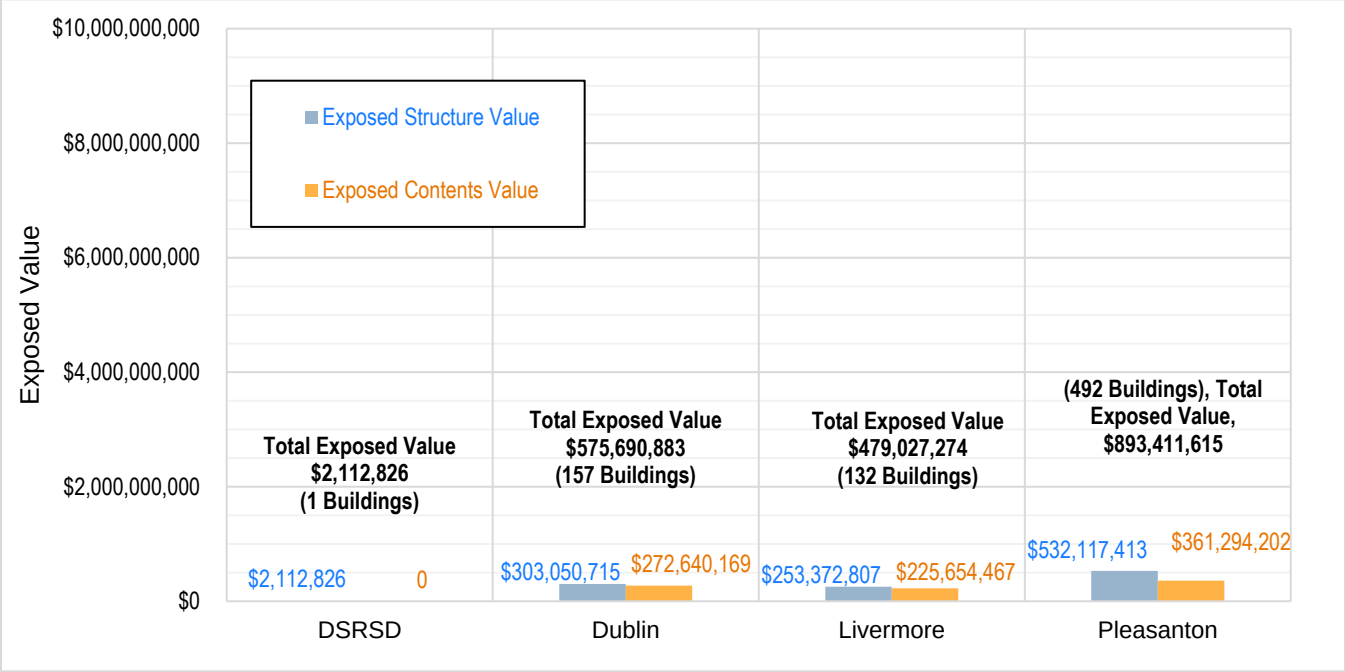


Figure 11-5. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the 1% Annual Chance Flood Zone

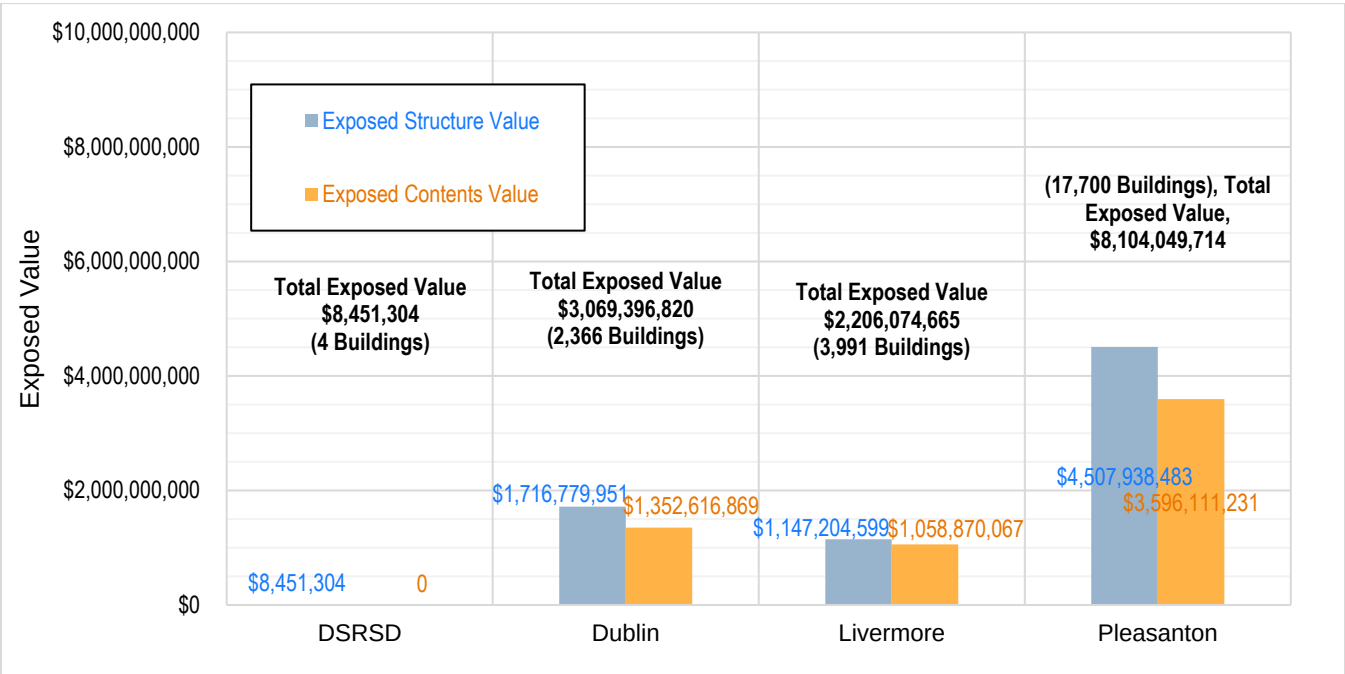


Figure 11-6. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Zone

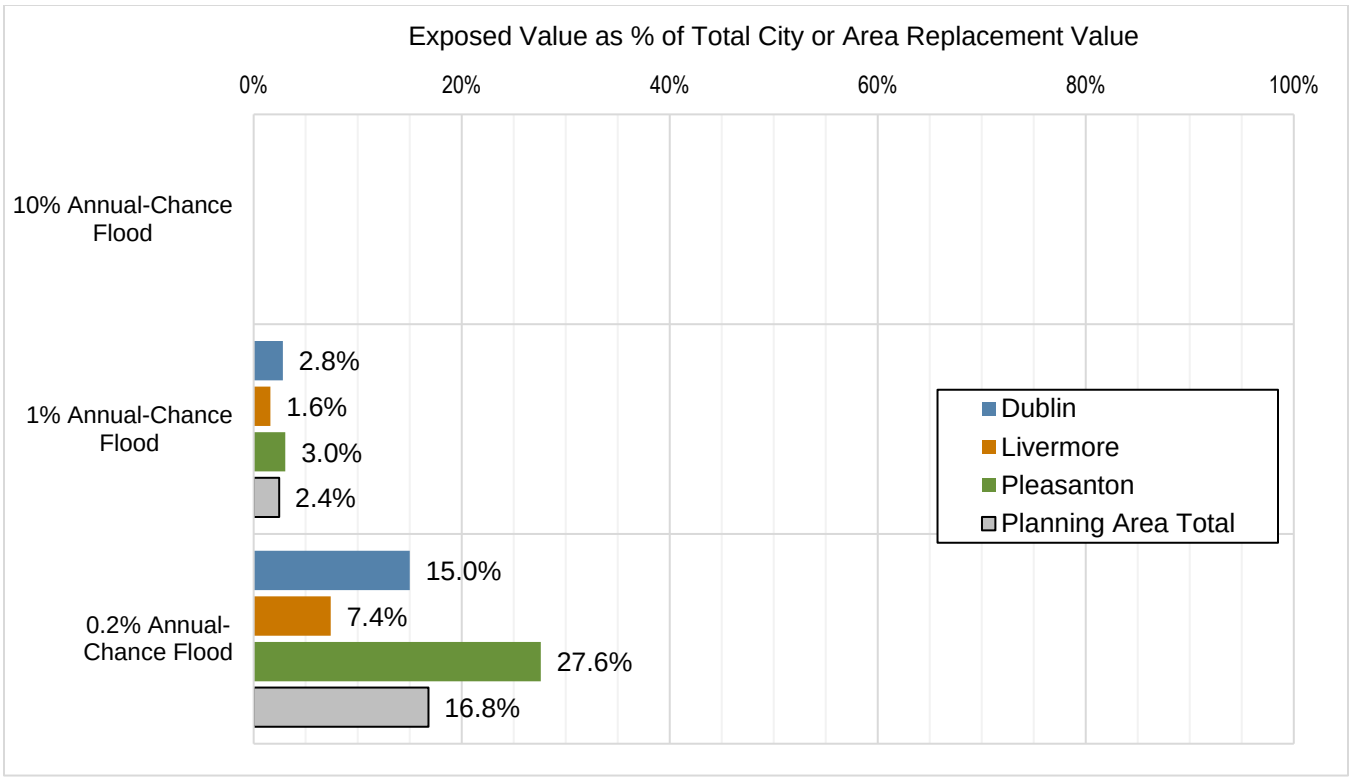


Figure 11-7. Total Value in Flood Areas as Percent of Total Replacement Value, by Jurisdiction

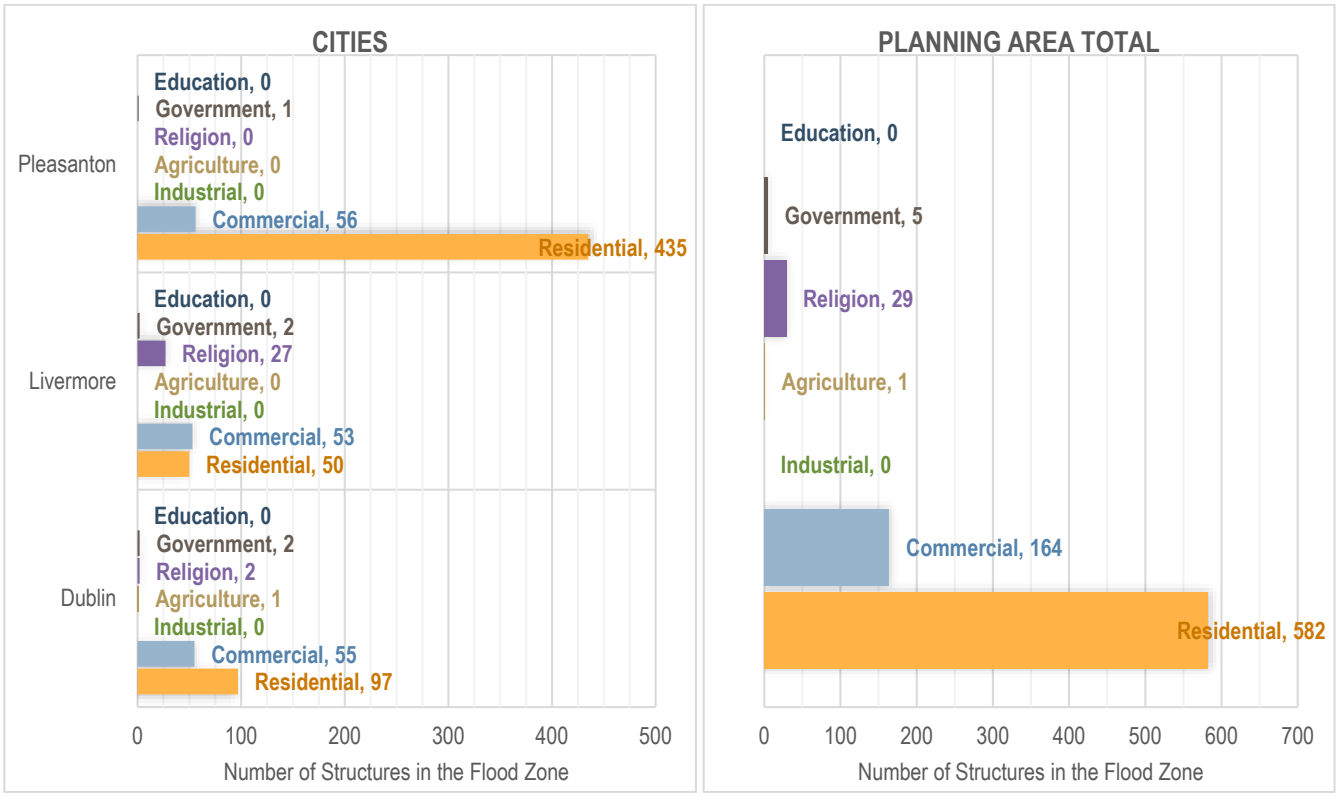


Figure 11-8. Structures in the 1% Annual Chance Flood Zone, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class

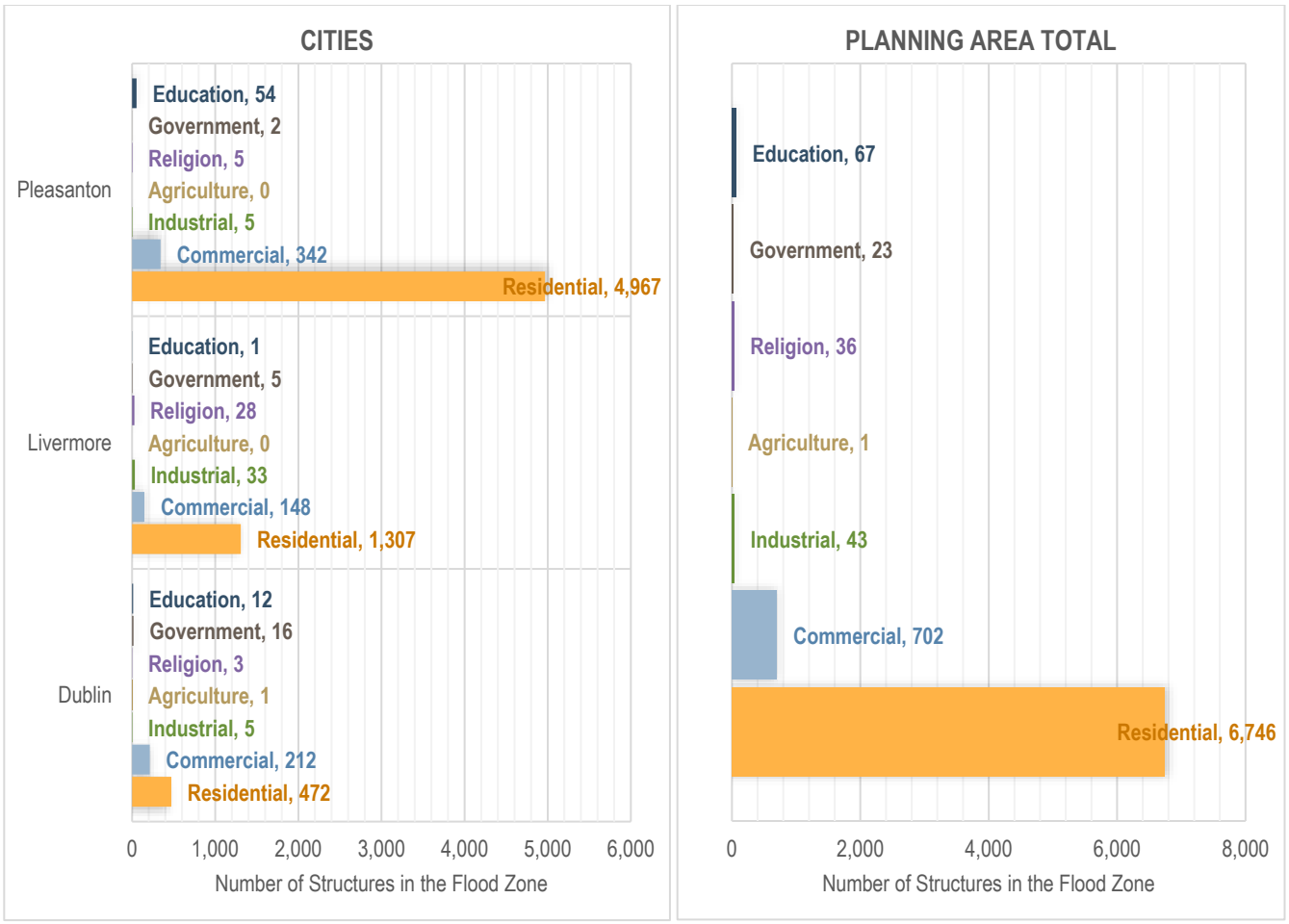


Figure 11-9. Structures in the 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Zone, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class

11.3.3 Critical Facilities

Estimates of critical facilities in the 1- and 0.2-percent annual chance flood hazard areas are summarized in Figure 11-10 and Figure 11-11. Critical facilities exposed to the flood hazard represent the following percentages of all critical facilities in the planning area:

- 7 percent (77 facilities) of all critical facilities are in the 1 percent-annual-chance flood hazard area.
- 23 percent (265 facilities) of all critical facilities are in the 0.2 percent-annual-chance flood hazard area.

11.3.4 Environment

Because floodplain management measures place restrictions on development in areas affected by flooding, floodplains often have a higher portion of area that is undeveloped open space or natural area. These undeveloped areas represent environment exposed to the flood hazard.

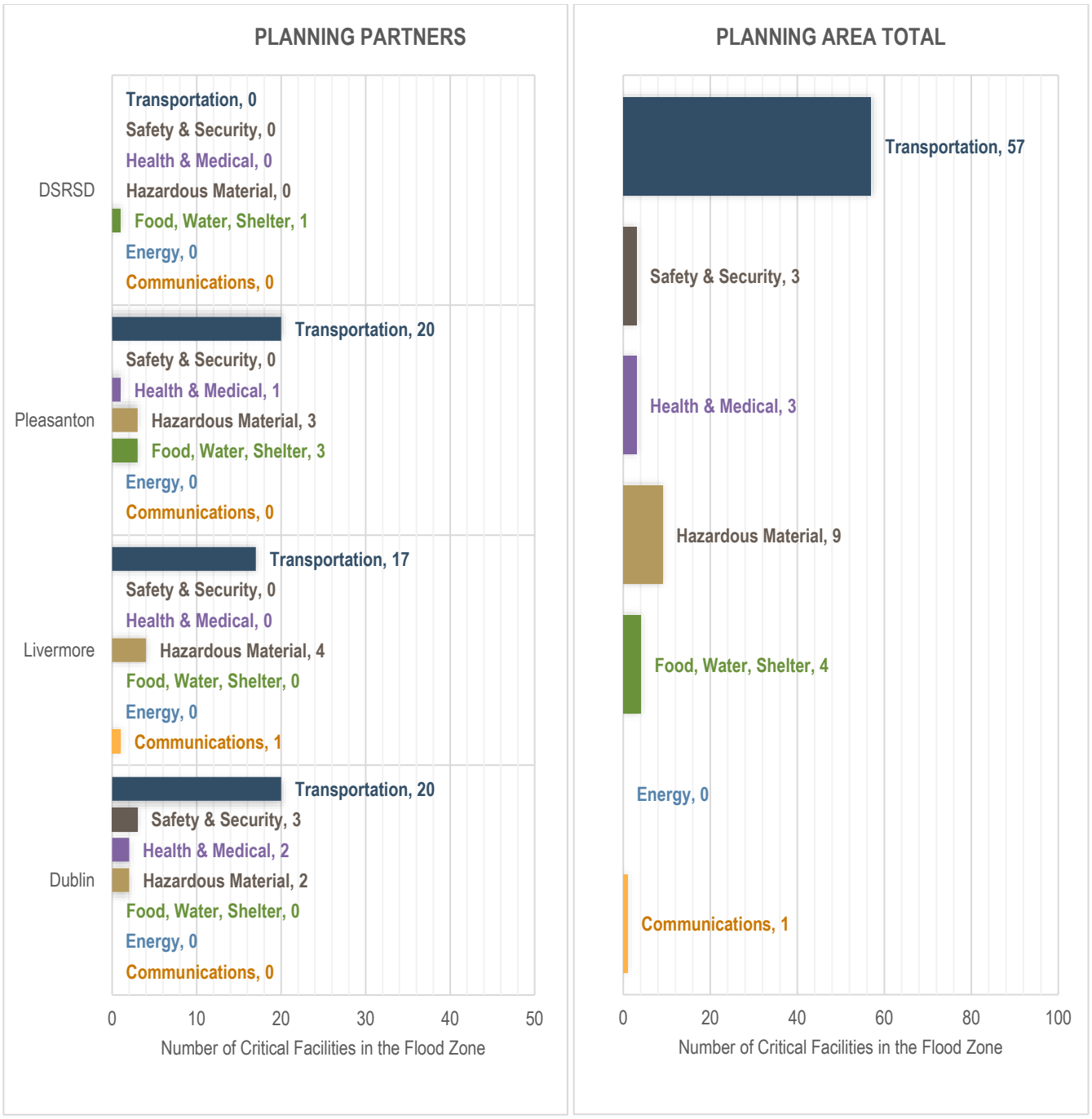


Figure 11-10. Critical Facilities in the 1-Percent Annual Chance Flood Zone, by Category and Jurisdiction

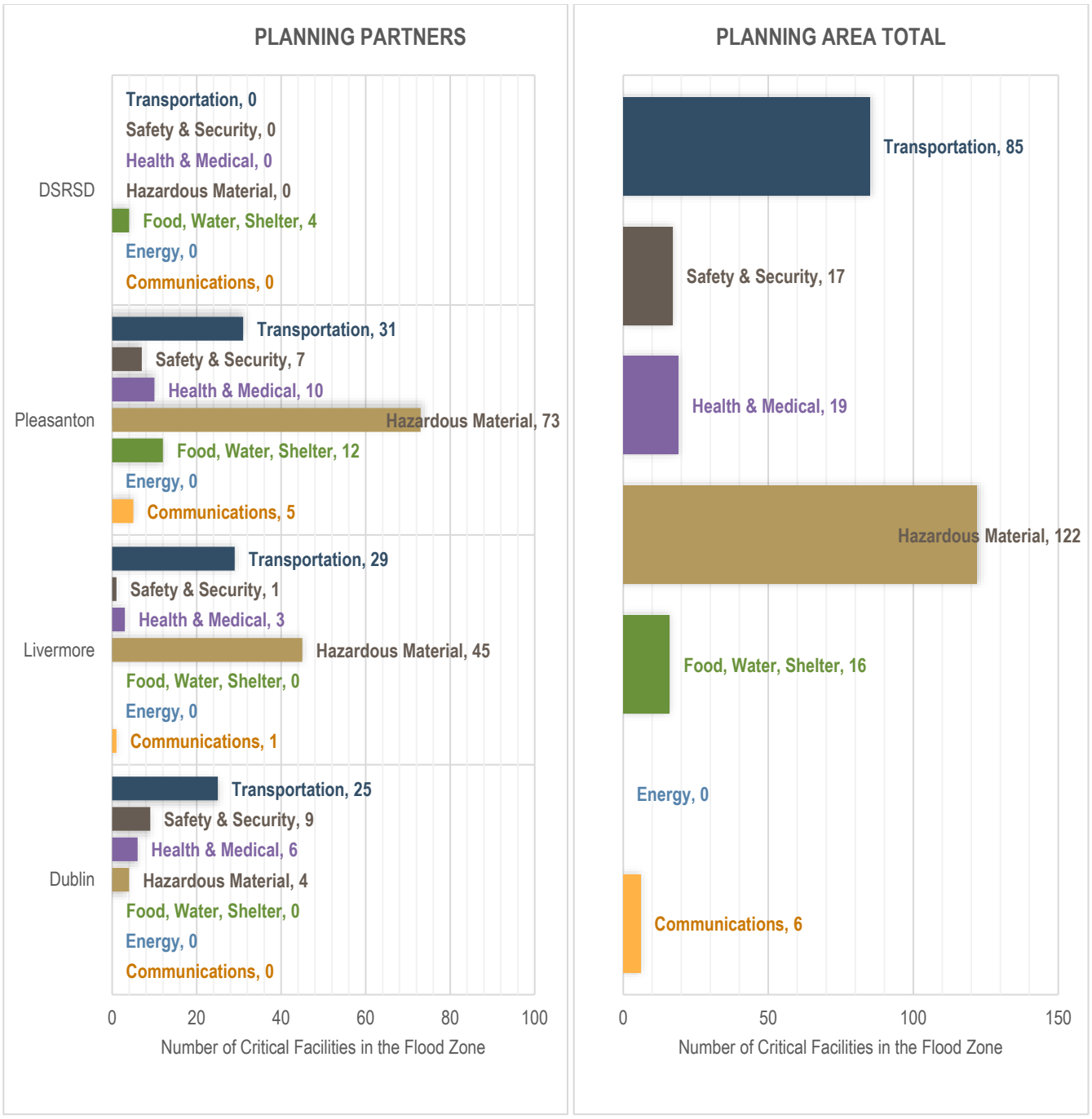


Figure 11-11. Critical Facilities in the 0.2-Percent Annual Chance Flood Zone, by Category and Jurisdiction

11.4 VULNERABILITY

Many of the areas exposed to flooding may not experience serious flooding or flood damage. This section describes vulnerabilities in terms of population, property, critical facilities, and the environment.

11.4.1 Population

Impacts on population in the planning area were estimated for the 1- and 2-percent annual chance flood events. Estimates for each city and the total planning area are presented in Figure 11-12 and Figure 11-13. DSRSD does not have any responsibility for sheltering or evacuation of displaced people.

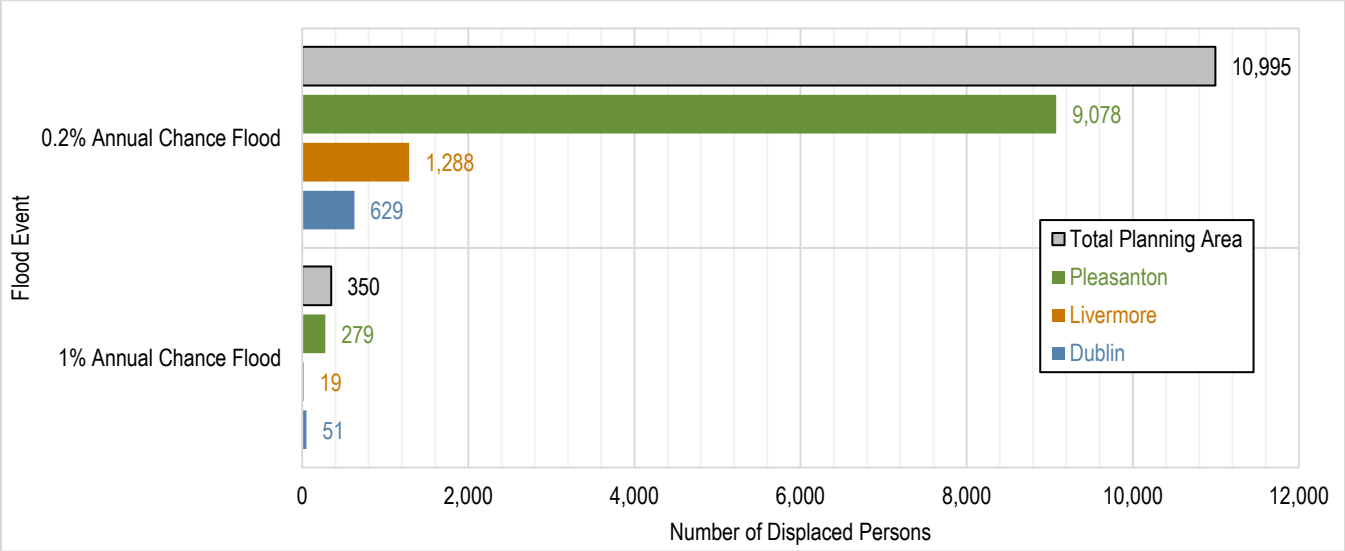


Figure 11-12. Estimated Number of Displaced Persons Due to Flood

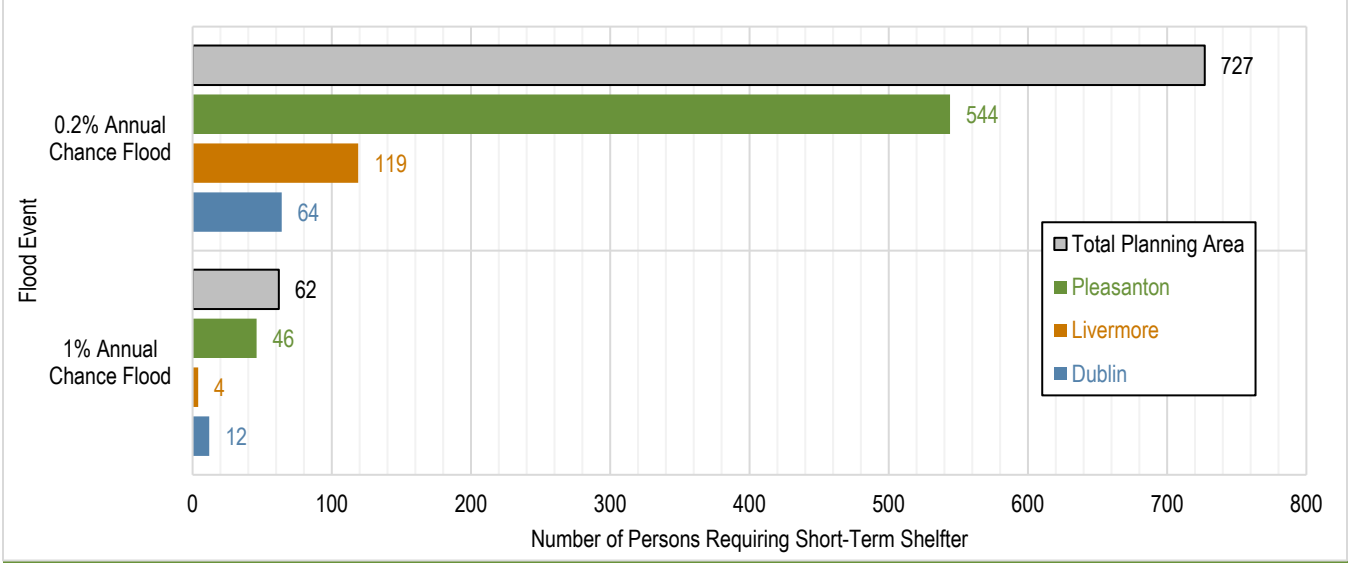


Figure 11-13. Estimated Number of Persons Requiring Short-Term Shelter Due to Flood

Vulnerable Populations

Socially vulnerable populations are susceptible to the flood hazard based on many factors, including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard event and the location and construction quality of their housing. Economically disadvantaged populations are likely to evaluate their risk and make decisions based on the major economic impact on their family and may not have funds to evacuate.

The aftermath of flooding events presents numerous threats to public health and safety, including unsafe food, contaminated drinking and washing water and poor sanitation, mosquitoes and animals, mold and mildew, carbon monoxide poisoning, and mental stress and fatigue. These impacts pose a unique risk to the local at-risk senior and disabled populations in Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton and those served by DSRSD due to existing health conditions and the increased need for proper nutrition.

Since the homeless population is often transient, they may be at risk during a flood event resulting in their displacement. The ability to notify them in advance may be limited since they most likely do not have immediate access to technology, such as email, cell phone, notifications, and alerts. Their ability to relocate or access and shelter may also be limited due to lack of transportation.

11.4.2 Property

Impacted Buildings

Impacted structures are those with finished floor elevations below the flood event water surface elevation. These structures are the most likely to receive significant damage in a flood event. Figure 11-14 shows the estimated number of buildings in Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton impacted by the flood events evaluated for this risk assessment.

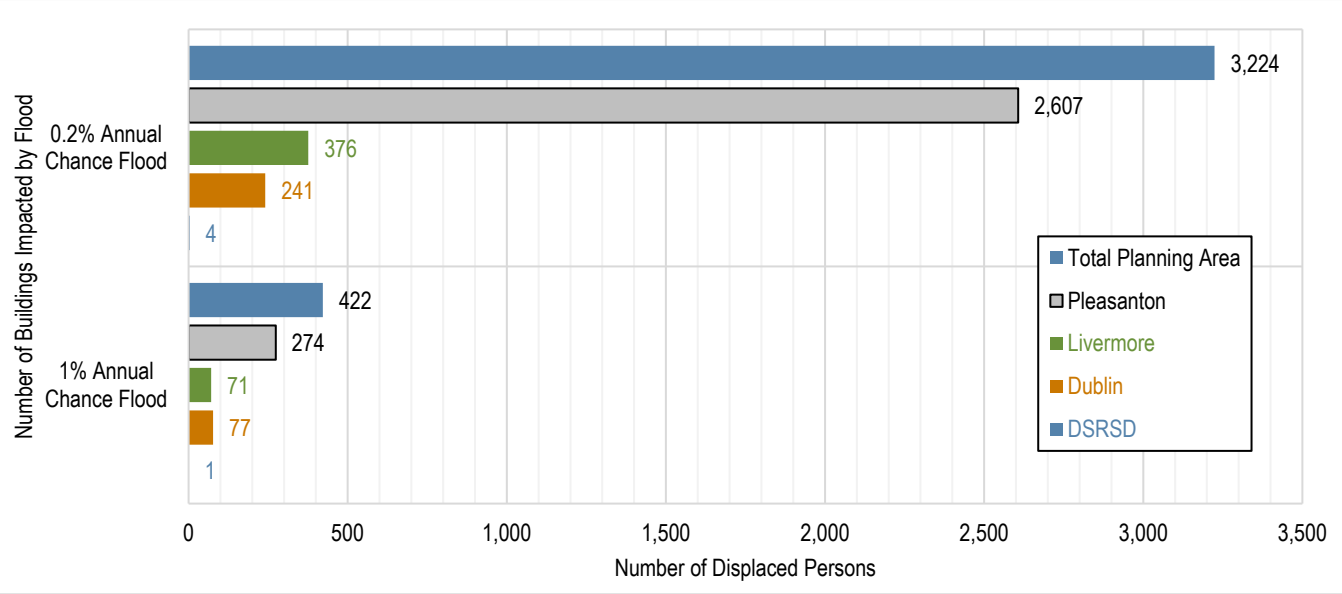


Figure 11-14. Estimated Number of Buildings Impacted by Flood

Damage to Structures and Contents

Using historical flood insurance claim data, Hazus estimates the percentage of damage to structures and their contents by applying established damage functions to an inventory. For this analysis, local data on facilities was used instead of the default inventory data provided with Hazus. The analysis is summarized in Figure 11-15 through Figure 11-18 for the overall planning area and each planning area city.

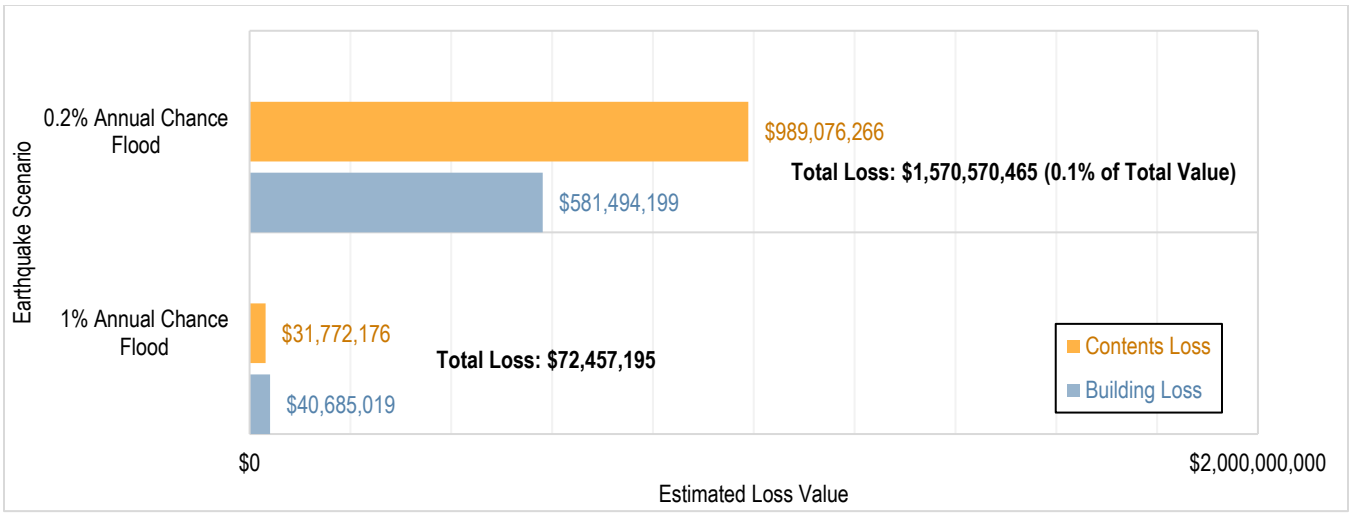


Figure 11-15. Loss Estimates for Flood, Total Planning Area

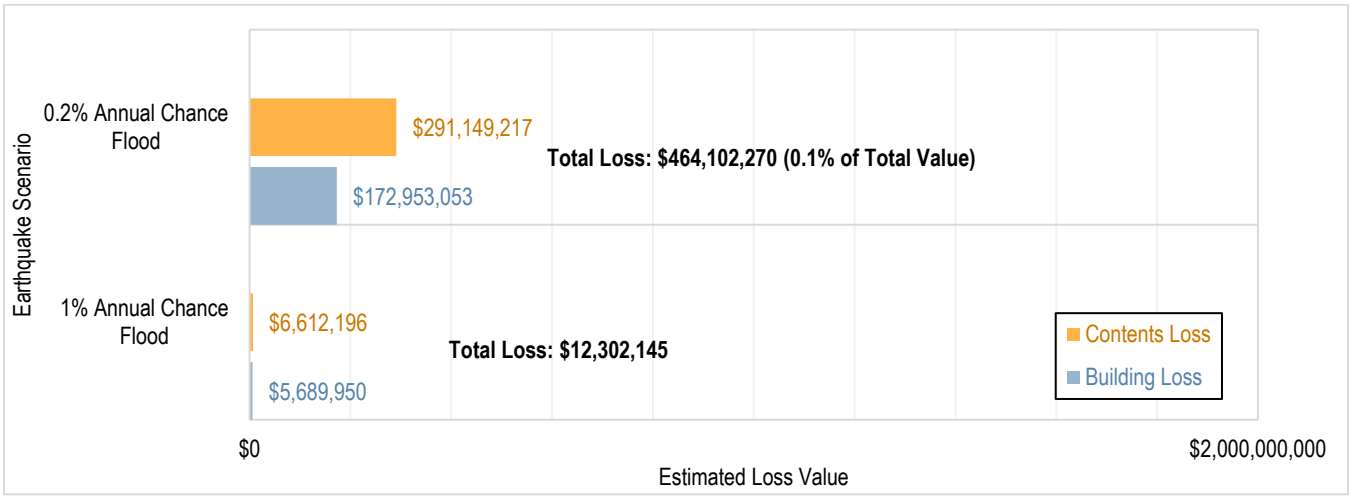


Figure 11-16. Loss Estimates for Flood, City of Dublin

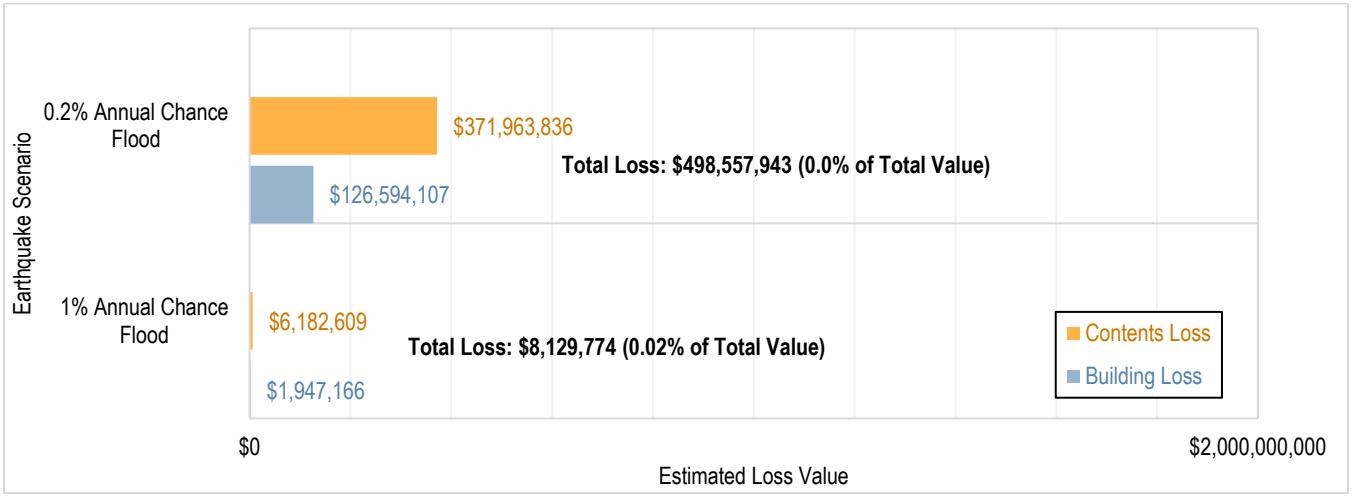


Figure 11-17. Loss Estimates for Flood, City of Livermore

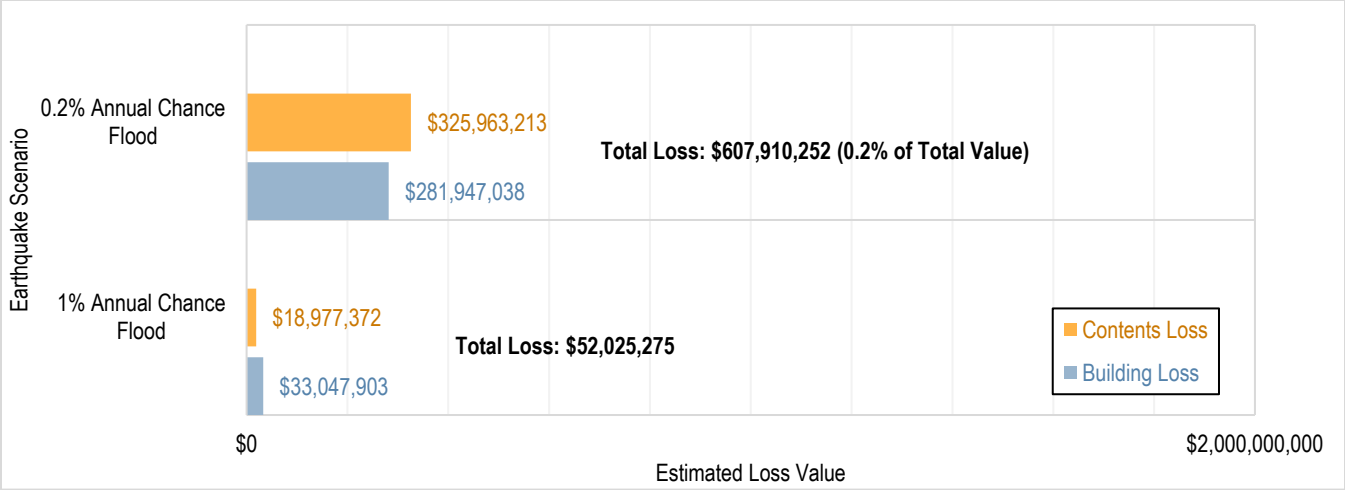


Figure 11-18. Loss Estimates for Flood, City of Pleasanton

Flood-Caused Debris

The Hazus analysis estimated the amount of flood-caused debris within the planning area generated by flooding, as summarized in Figure 11-19.

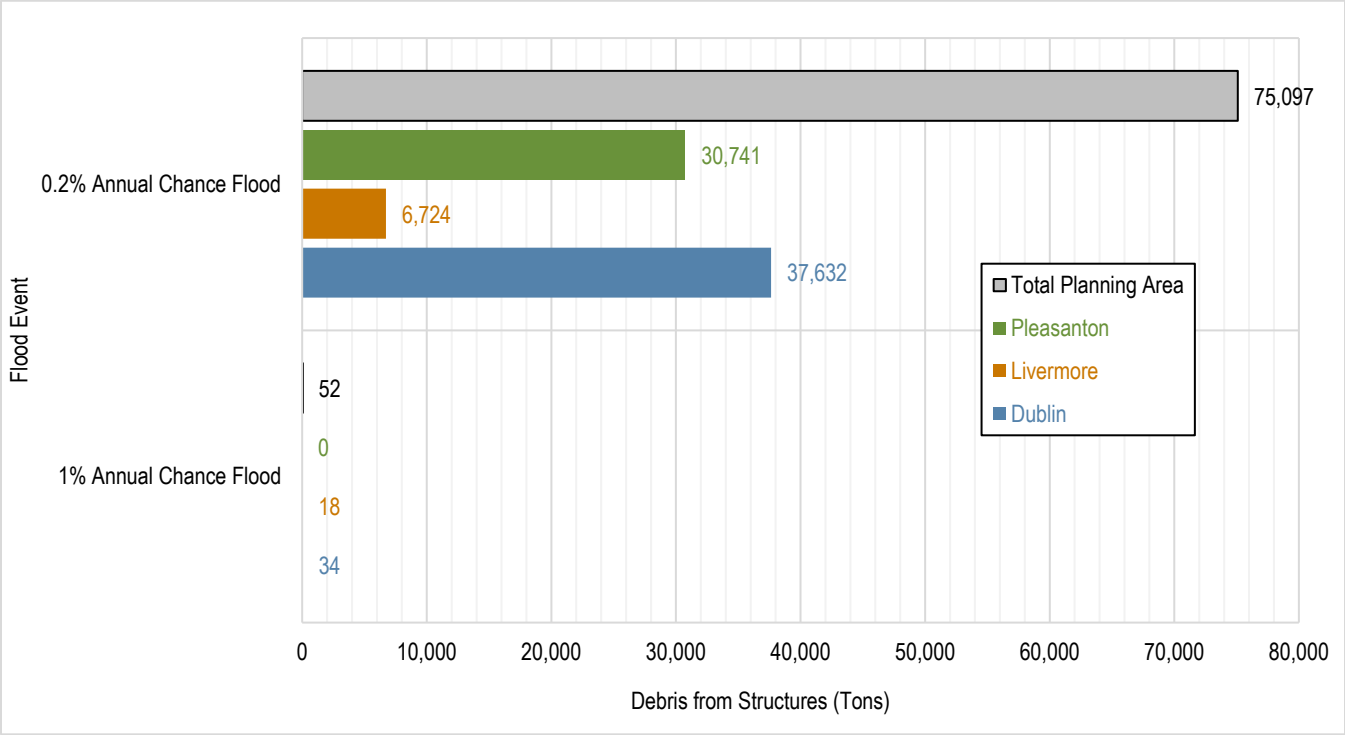


Figure 11-19. Estimated Flood-Caused Debris

11.4.3 Critical Facilities

Hazus was used to estimate the number of critical facilities affected by flooding and the resulting percent of damage to the building and contents. The estimated number of affected critical facilities and damage as a percent of total value are shown in Figure 11-20 and Figure 11-21 for the evaluated flood events. For the 1 percent-annual-chance-event, the average amount of damage to structures, measured as a percentage of total value, ranges from 0 to 9 percent of total value and average damage to contents ranges from 0 to 38 percent, depending on critical facility category.

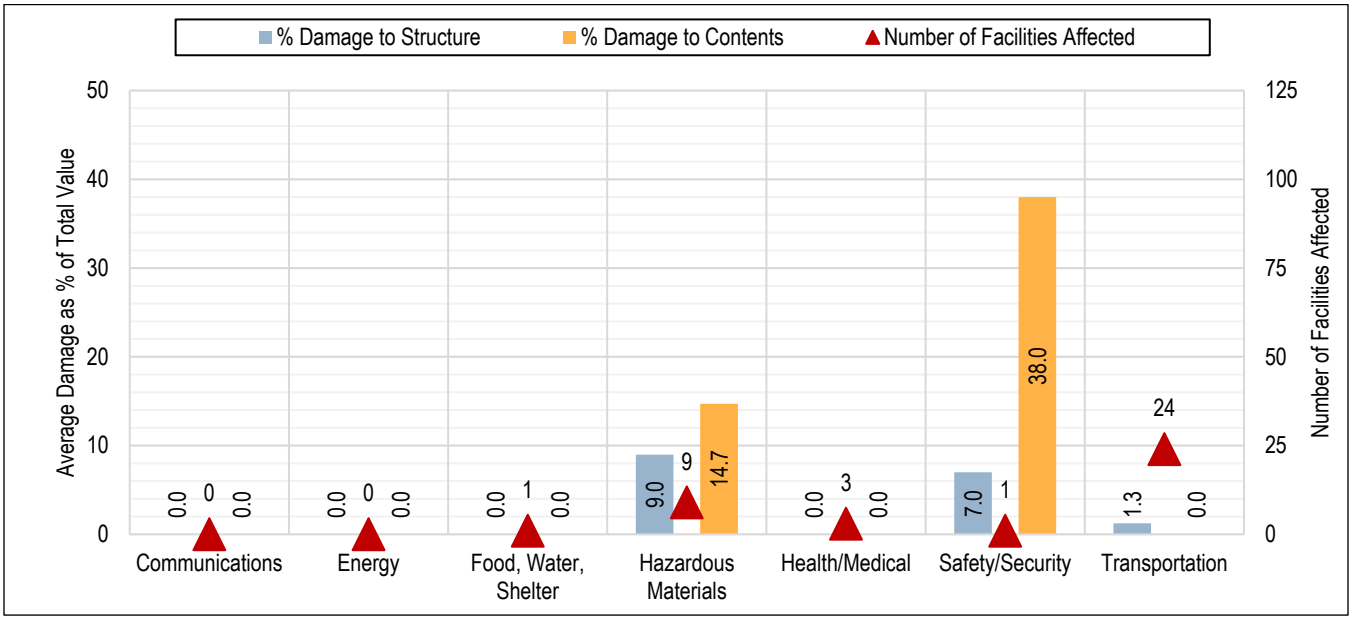


Figure 11-20. Estimated Damage to Critical Facilities from 1% Annual Chance Flood

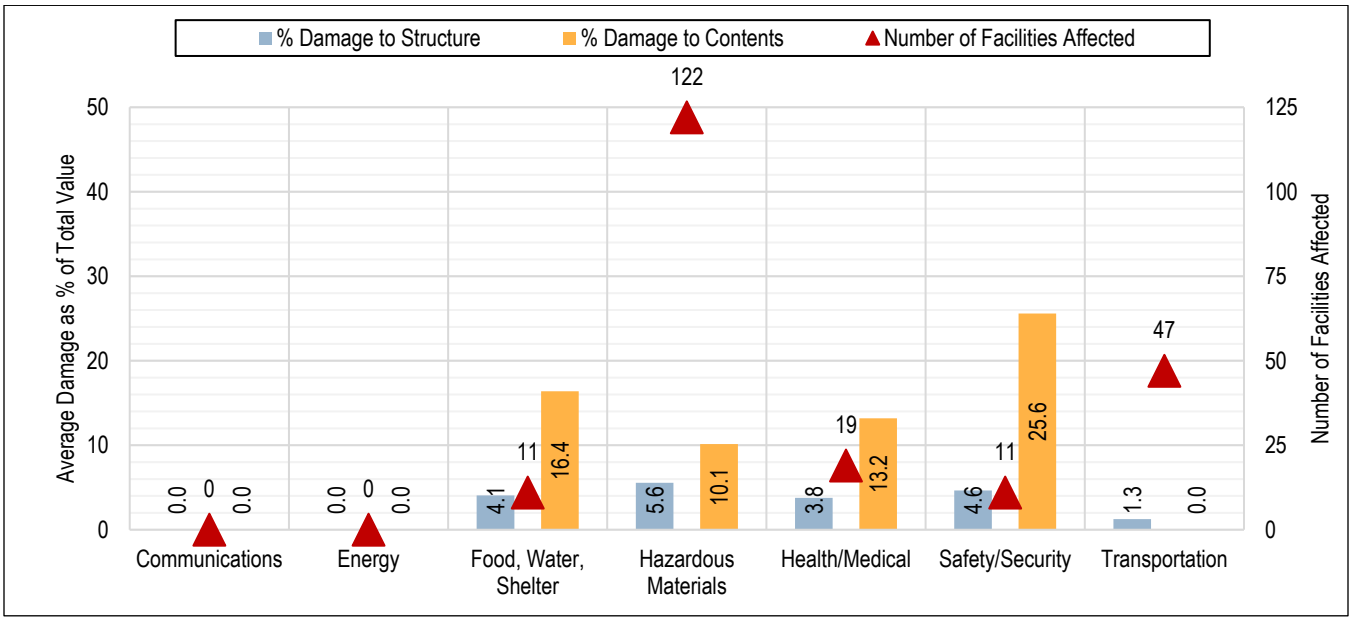


Figure 11-21. Estimated Damage to Critical Facilities from 0.2% Annual Chance Flood

Significant facilities predicted by Hazus to be affected by the 1 percent-annual-chance flood include the following:

- 1 primary education facilities
- 5 hazardous materials facilities
- 1 medical care facility
- 24 bridges

11.4.4 Environment

Flooding can impact the environment in negative ways. Migrating fish can wash into roads or over dikes into flooded fields, with no possibility of escape. Pollution from roads, such as oil, and hazardous materials can wash into rivers and streams. During floods, these can settle onto normally dry soils, polluting them for agricultural uses. Human development, such as bridge abutments, levees, or logjams from timber harvesting, can increase stream bank erosion, causing rivers and streams to migrate into non-natural courses.

Loss estimation platforms such as Hazus are not currently equipped to measure environmental impacts of flood hazards. The best gauge of vulnerability of the environment would be a review of damage from past flood events. Loss data that segregates damage to the environment was not available at the time of this plan. Capturing this data from future events could be beneficial in measuring the vulnerability of the environment for future updates.

11.5 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

The planning partners are equipped to handle future growth within flood hazard areas. All three cities have general plans that address frequently flooded areas in their safety elements and have committed to linking their general plans to this hazard mitigation plan. This will create an opportunity for wise land use decisions as future growth impacts flood hazard areas. Additionally, the three cities participant in the NFIP and have adopted flood damage prevention ordinances in response to its requirements. They have committed to maintaining their good standing under the NFIP through actions identified in this plan.

11.6 SCENARIO

The primary water courses in the planning area have the potential to flood at irregular intervals, generally in response to a succession of intense winter rainstorms. Storm patterns of warm, moist air usually occur between early November and late March. A series of such weather events can cause severe flooding in the planning area. The worst-case scenario is a series of storms that flood numerous drainage basins in a short time. This could overwhelm the response and floodplain management capability within the planning area. Major roads could be blocked, preventing critical access for many residents and critical functions. High in-channel flows could cause water courses to scour, possibly washing out roads and creating more isolation problems.

11.7 ISSUES

The planning team has identified the following flood-related issues relevant to the planning area:

- The accuracy of the existing flood hazard mapping produced by FEMA in reflecting the true flood risk within the planning area is questionable. This is most prevalent in areas protected by privately owned levees and levees not accredited by the FEMA mapping process.

- The extent of the flood-protection currently provided by flood control facilities (dams, dikes and levees) is not known due to the lack of an established national policy on flood protection standards.
- Older levees are subject to failure or do not meet current building practices for flood protection.
- The risk associated with the flood hazard overlaps the risk associated with other hazards such as earthquake, landslide and wildfire. This provides an opportunity to seek mitigation alternatives with multiple objectives that can reduce risk for multiple hazards.
- More information is needed on flood risk to support the concept of risk-based analysis of capital projects.
- There needs to be a sustained effort to gather historical damage data, such as high water marks on structures and damage reports, to measure the cost-effectiveness of future mitigation projects.
- Ongoing flood hazard mitigation will require funding from multiple sources.
- There needs to be a coordinated hazard mitigation effort between jurisdictions affected by flood hazards within and outside of the planning area.
- Floodplain residents need to continue to be educated about flood preparedness and the resources available during and after floods.
- The concept of residual risk should be considered in the design of future capital flood control projects and should be communicated with residents living in the floodplain.
- The promotion of flood insurance as a means of protecting private property owners from the economic impacts of frequent flood events should continue.
- Existing floodplain-compatible uses such as agricultural and open space need to be maintained. There is constant pressure to convert these existing uses to more intense uses within the planning area during times of moderate to high growth.

12. LANDSLIDE

12.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

12.1.1 Landslide Types

According to the USGS, the term landslide includes a wide range of ground movements. Landslides are commonly categorized by the type of initial ground failure, the material carried, or the nature of the movement. They include the following:

- **Block slides**—Blocks of rock that slide along a slip plane as a unit down a slope.
- **Creep**—A slow-moving landslide often only noticed through crooked trees and disturbed structures.
- **Debris avalanche**—A debris flow that travels faster than about 10 miles per hour (mph). Speeds in excess of 20 mph are not uncommon, and speeds in excess of 100 mph, although rare, can occur. The slurry can travel miles from its source, growing as it descends, picking up trees, boulders, cars, and anything else in its path.
- **Earth flows**—Fine-grained sediments that flow downhill and typically form a fan structure.
- **Mudslides or Debris Flows**—Rivers of rock, earth, organic matter and other soil materials saturated with water. They develop in the soil overlying bedrock on sloping surfaces when water rapidly accumulates in the ground, such as during heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt.
- **Rock falls**—Blocks of rock that fall away from a bedrock unit without a rotational component.
- **Rock topples**—Blocks of rock that fall away from a bedrock unit with a rotational component.
- **Rotational slumps**—Blocks of fine-grained sediment that rotate and move down slope.
- **Transitional slides**—Sediments that move along a flat surface without a rotational component.

12.1.2 Landslide Risk Areas

Landslides are typically a function of soil type and steepness of slope. Soil type is a key indicator for landslide potential and is used by geologist and geotechnical engineers to determine soil stability for construction standards. In general, landslide hazard areas are where the land has characteristics that contribute to the risk of the downhill movement of material, such as the following:

- A slope greater than 33 percent
- Post-wildfire areas
- A history of landslide activity or movement during the last 10,000 years

- Stream or wave activity, which has caused erosion, undercut a bank or cut into a bank to cause the surrounding land to be unstable
- The presence or potential for snow avalanches
- The presence of an alluvial fan, indicating vulnerability to the flow of debris or sediments
- The presence of impermeable soils, such as silt or clay, mixed with granular soils, such as sand or gravel.

The best predictor of where slides might occur is the location of past movements. Past landslides can be recognized by their distinctive topographic shapes, which can remain in place for thousands of years. Most landslides recognizable in this fashion range from a few acres to several square miles. Most show no evidence of recent movement and are not currently active. A small proportion of them may become active in any given year, with movements concentrated within all or part of the landslide masses or around their edges. The recognition of ancient dormant landslide sites is important in the identification of areas susceptible to flows and slides because they can be reactivated by earthquakes or by exceptionally wet weather. Also, because they consist of broken materials and frequently involve disruption of groundwater flow, these dormant sites are vulnerable to construction-triggered sliding.

12.1.3 Landslide Causes

Landslides are caused by a combination of geological and climate conditions and the influence of urbanization. They can be initiated by storms, earthquakes, fires, volcanic eruptions, or human modification of the land. Vulnerable natural conditions are affected by human development and the infrastructure that supports it. In some cases, irrigation increases the landslide potential. The following factors can contribute to slide formation:

- Change in slope of the terrain
- Increased load on the land
- Shocks and vibrations
- Change in water content
- Groundwater movement
- Frost action
- Weathering of rocks
- Removing or changing the vegetation covering slopes.

While small landslides are frequently a result of human activity, the largest landslides are often naturally occurring phenomena with little or no human contribution.

12.1.4 Landslide Management

Landslides can create immediate, critical threats to public safety. They can move rapidly down slopes or through channels, and can strike with little or no warning. Effective landslide management should include the following elements:

- Continuing investigation to identify natural landslides, understand their mechanics, assess their risk to public health and welfare, and understand their role in ecological systems
- Regulation of development in or near existing landslides or areas of natural instability through the cities' codes and ordinances and Alameda County code.
- Preparation for emergency response to landslides to facilitate rapid, coordinated action among Alameda County, the planning area, and state and federal agencies, and to provide emergency assistance to affected or at-risk citizens

- Evaluation of options including landslide stabilization or structure relocation where landslides are identified as a threat to critical public structures or infrastructure

12.1.5 Secondary Hazards

Mass movements are not generally known to result in secondary hazards. A landslide that blocks a river or stream does have the potential to cause flooding.

12.2 HAZARD PROFILE

12.2.1 Past Events

Landslides in the Bay Area typically occur either as a result of an earthquake or during heavy and sustained rainfall events. Urbanized areas, like the Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton, and especially hilly areas of Alameda and Contra Costa County, have sustained damage from landslides caused by storms. Between January 1980 and May 2022, FEMA issued disaster (DR) declarations for the State of California for 11 landslide hazard-related events that affected Alameda or Contra Costa County, classified as one or a combination of the following events: severe winter storms, flooding, debris flow, mud flows, landslides and mudslides, as listed in Table 12-1.

Table 12-1. FEMA Landslide Disaster Declarations in Alameda County

FEMA Declaration	Event Date	Event Type	Location
DR-4308	February 1 – February 23, 2017	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Mudslides	43 counties including Alameda and Contra Costa
DR-4305	January 18 – January 23, 2017	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Mudslides	23 counties including Alameda and Contra Costa
DR-4301	January 3 – January 12, 2017	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Mudslides	34 counties including Alameda and Contra Costa
DR-1646	March 29 – April 16, 2006	Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides	17 counties including Alameda
DR-1628	December 17 – January 3, 2006	Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides	31 counties including Alameda and Contra Costa
DR-1155	December 28, 1996 – April 1, 1997	Severe Storms, Flooding, Mud and Landslides	48 counties including Alameda and Contra Costa
DR-1046	February 13 – April 19, 1995	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mudslides	57 counties including Alameda and Contra Costa
DR-1044	January 3 – February 10, 1995	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mudslides	42 counties including Alameda and Contra Costa
DR-979	January 5 – March 20, 1993	Severe Storms, Flooding, Mud and Landslides	27 counties including Contra Costa
DR-677	January 21 – March 30, 1983	Coastal Storms, Floods, Slides & Tornadoes	40 counties including Alameda and Contra Costa
DR-651	December 19, 1981 – January 8, 1983	Severe Storms, Flood, Mudslides & High Tide	10 counties including Alameda and Contra Costa

Source: (FEMA 2022)

Little recorded information is available regarding previous landslide occurrences in the Cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton. Table 12-2 lists known landslide events that have impacted the planning area between January 1980 and May 2022.

Table 12-2. Landslide Events in the Tri-Valley Planning Area

Event Date	Event Type	FEMA Declaration	Location	Description
February 13, 2019	Flooding and Debris Flows	N/A	Livermore	Widespread flooding and debris flows prompted evacuations.
March 8, 2017	Landslide	N/A	Pleasanton	The backyards of three homes along Foothill Road slid/eroded into Arroyo De La Laguna Creek in Pleasanton.
February 20, 2017	Slide	DR-4308	Livermore	Slide blocked at least one land east bound 84 just west of Vallecitos and Tesla Road closed from mudslide in Livermore.
January 19, 2017	Mudslides	DR-4305	Tri-Valley area/ unincorporated county	Mudslide debris covered Palomares Road, Tesla Road, Mines Road, and Old Altamont Pass Road.
November 2, 2015	Mudslide	N/A	Livermore/ unincorporated county	Heavy rain caused mudslide on Patterson Pass Road, Tesla Road and Corral Hollow Road, east of Livermore
April 6-20, 2006	Heavy Rain and Debris Flows	DR-1646	Alameda County	Heavy rains caused landslides, eroding hillsides and cracked pavement. Landslide or erosion problems on private properties spilled over onto county rights-of-way. Overall, the County had approximately $10 million in damage to county roadways.
December 17, 2005 – January 12, 2006	Winter Storms	DR-1628	Alameda County	Severe storms brought flooding, mudslides, and landslides to most of Alameda County.
February 1995	Late Winter Storms (Severe Winter Storms, Flood, Landslide, Mudflows)	DR-1046	Statewide	All California counties except Del Norte were included in this declaration. In total, the state recorded 17 deaths; $190.6 million in public property damage, $122.4 million in individual damage, $46.9 million in business damage, $79 million in highway damage, and $651.6 million in agricultural damage; with 1,322 homes recording major damage, 267 listed as destroyed, and 2,299 recording minor damage.

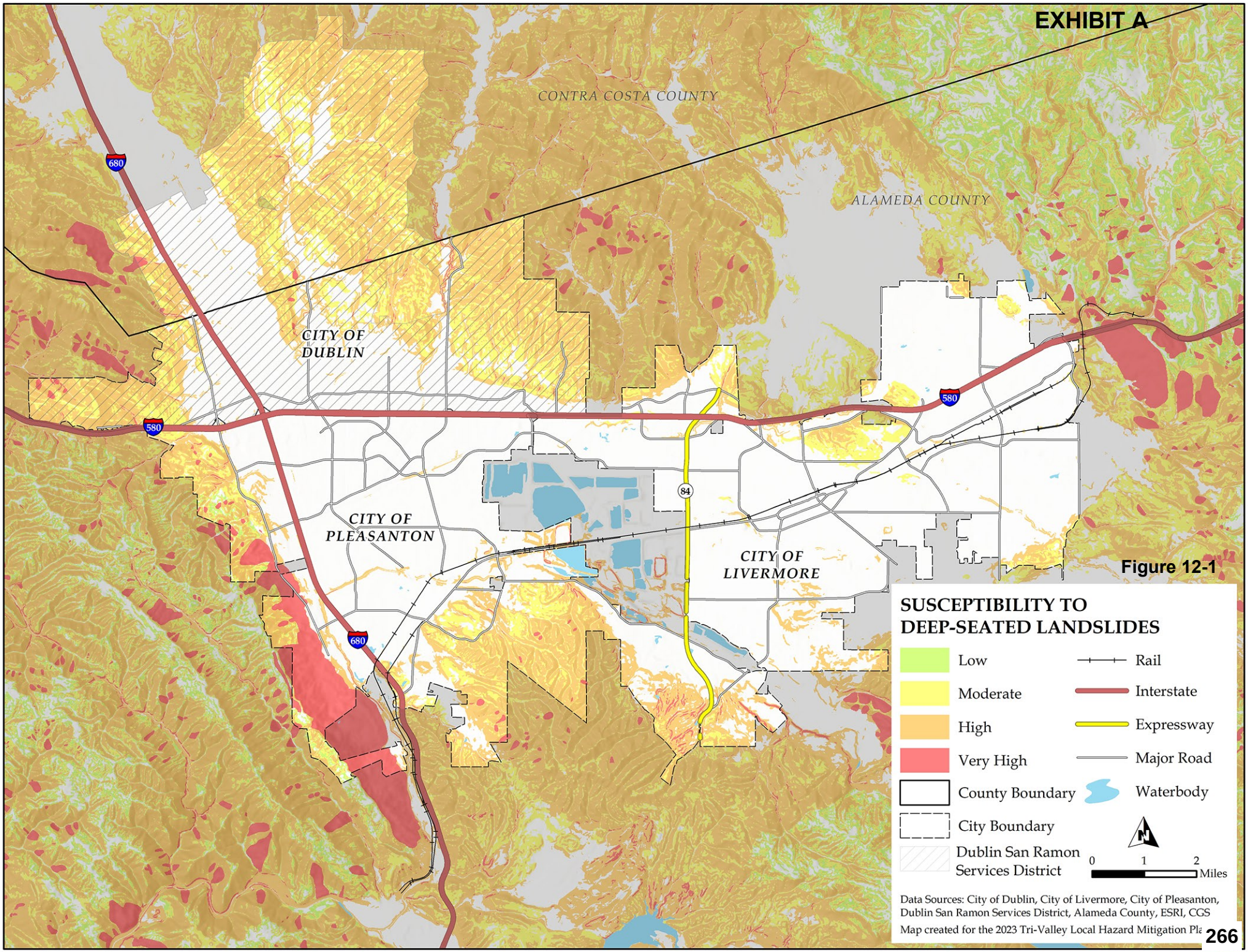
Sources: (National Climatic Data Center 2022); (FEMA 2022); (Alameda County 2021)

12.2.2 Location

The California Geological Survey developed statewide mapping of landslide susceptibility classes based on regional rock strength and slope. The mapping assumed that landslide susceptibility is low on very low slopes in all rock materials and increases with slope and in weak rocks. The analysis factored in locations of past landslides. Figure 12-1 shows the planning area susceptibility classes—low, moderate, high, and very high/existing landslide. Most of the planning area has low susceptibility, though portions of all the cities' boundaries have moderate to high susceptibility. Western Pleasanton has very high susceptibility.

12.2.3 Frequency

Landslides are often triggered by events such as earthquakes, heavy rain, floods, or wildfires, so landslide frequency is often related to the frequency of these other hazards. In the planning area, landslides typically occur during and after major storms, so the potential for landslides largely coincides with the potential for sequential severe storms that saturate steep, vulnerable soils. The probability of a landslide event occurring in the planning area in any given year is high. Table 12-1 lists 10 federal disaster declarations for landslides in Alameda County between 1981 and May 2022, an average of once every four years. Table 12-2 lists eight landslide events in the Tri-Valley planning area between 1995 and May 2022, which averages about one event every three or four years.


EXHIBIT A
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
Figure 12-1
SUSCEPTIBILITY TO DEEP-SEATED LANDSLIDES
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Waterbody
N
0 1 2 Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, CGS
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla

12.2.4 Severity

Landslides destroy property and infrastructure and can take human lives. Slope failures in the United States result in about 25 to 50 deaths per year and damage costing over $1 billion (U.S. Geological Survey n.d.). Landslides can pose a serious hazard to properties on or below hillsides. When landslides occur—in response to such changes as increased water content, earthquake shaking, addition of load, or removal of downslope support—they deform and tilt the ground surface. The result can be destruction of foundations, offset of roads, breaking of underground pipes, or overriding of downslope property and structures. In the planning area, landslides and mudslides have caused damage to homes, public facilities, roads, parks, and sewer lines in particular. Landslides can vary widely in extent, from a single rock tumbling down a hillside, to a major landslide or mudflow that covers several acres.

12.2.5 Warning Time

Mass movements can occur suddenly or slowly. The velocity of movement may range from a slow creep of inches per year to many feet per second, depending on slope angle, material and water content. Generally accepted warning signs for landslide activity include the following:

- Springs, seeps, or saturated ground in areas that have not typically been wet before
- New cracks or unusual bulges in the ground, street pavements or sidewalks
- Soil moving away from foundations
- Ancillary structures such as decks and patios tilting and/or moving relative to the main house
- Tilting or cracking of concrete floors and foundations
- Broken water lines and other underground utilities
- Leaning telephone poles, trees, retaining walls or fences
- Offset fence lines
- Sunken or down-dropped roadbeds
- Rapid increase in creek water levels, possibly accompanied by increased turbidity (soil content)
- Sudden decrease in creek water levels though rain is still falling or just recently stopped
- Sticking doors and windows, and visible open spaces indicating frames out of plumb
- A faint rumbling sound that increases in volume as the landslide nears
- Unusual sounds, such as trees cracking or boulders knocking together.

Some methods used to monitor mass movements can provide an idea of the type of movement and the amount of time prior to failure. Assessing the geology, vegetation, and amount of predicted precipitation for an area can help in predictions of what areas are at risk during general time periods. Currently, there is no practical warning system for individual landslides.

12.3 EXPOSURE

12.3.1 Population

Population exposure was estimated by calculating the number of buildings in each landslide susceptibility zone withing the planning area as a percent of total planning area buildings, and then applying this percentage to the estimated planning area population. Figure 12-2 shows the estimated population for each planning area city living in the moderate, high, and very high landslide susceptibility zones, compared to total city population. Figure 12-3 shows results for the entire planning area.

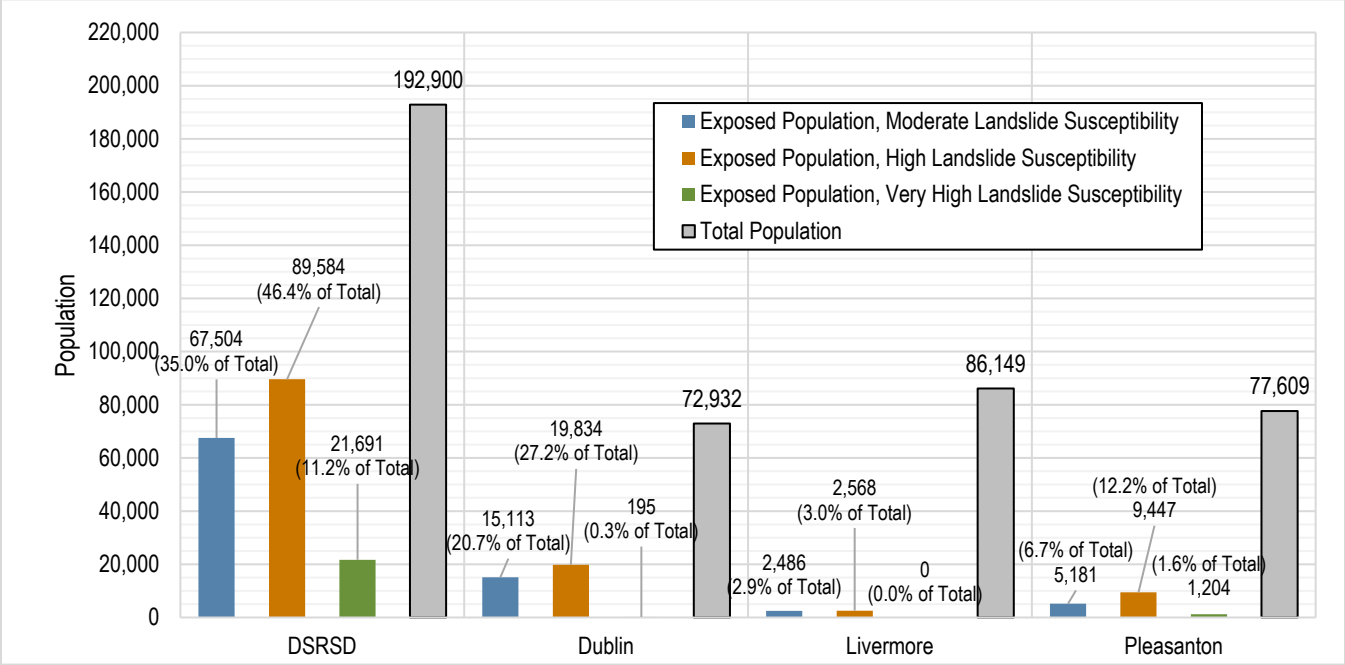


Figure 12-2. Population Exposed to Landslide Hazard and Total Population, by Jurisdiction

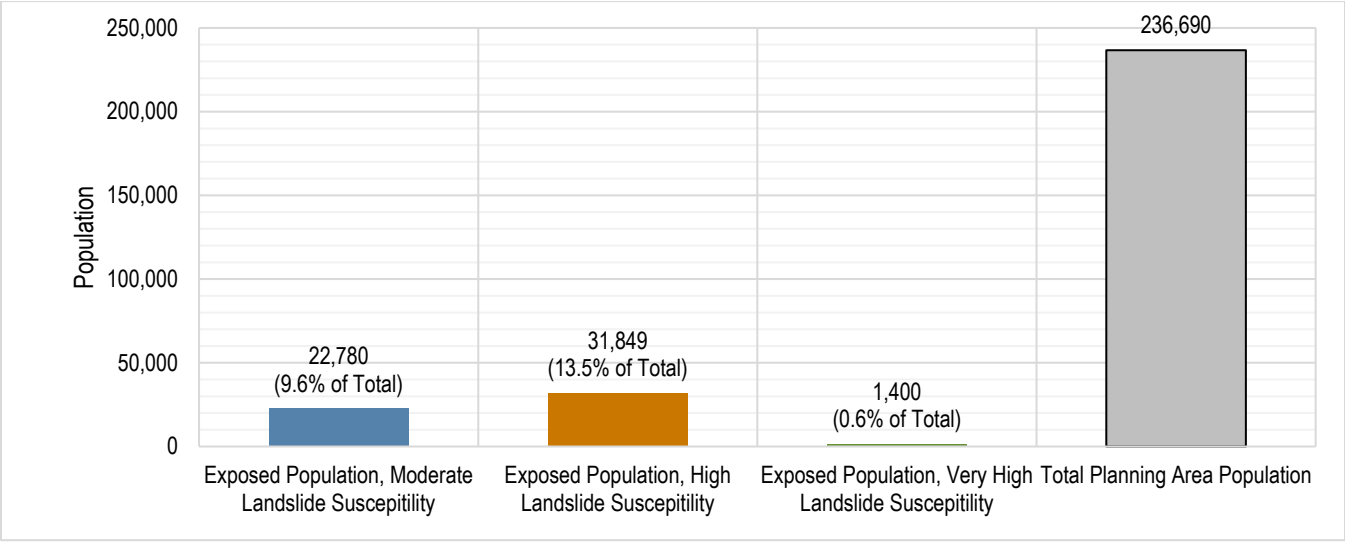
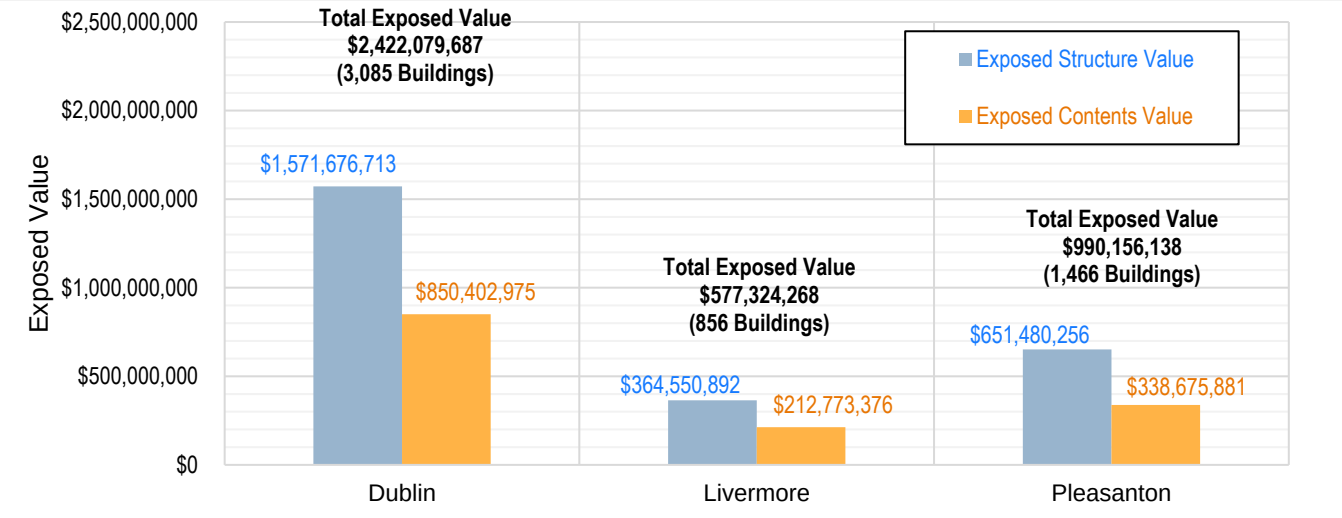


Figure 12-3. Total Planning Area Population Exposed to Landslide Hazard

12.3.2 Property

The estimated value of planning area buildings within the moderate, high, and very high landslide susceptibility zones is shown in Figure 12-4 through Figure 12-6. Figure 12-7 shows the estimated exposed total value as a percentage of the total replacement value in each city and in the overall planning area. The numbers of structures in each susceptibility zone, by occupancy class, are shown in Figure 12-8 through Figure 12-10.



DSRSD does not have any exposure for this zone

Figure 12-4. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the Moderate Landslide Susceptibility Zone

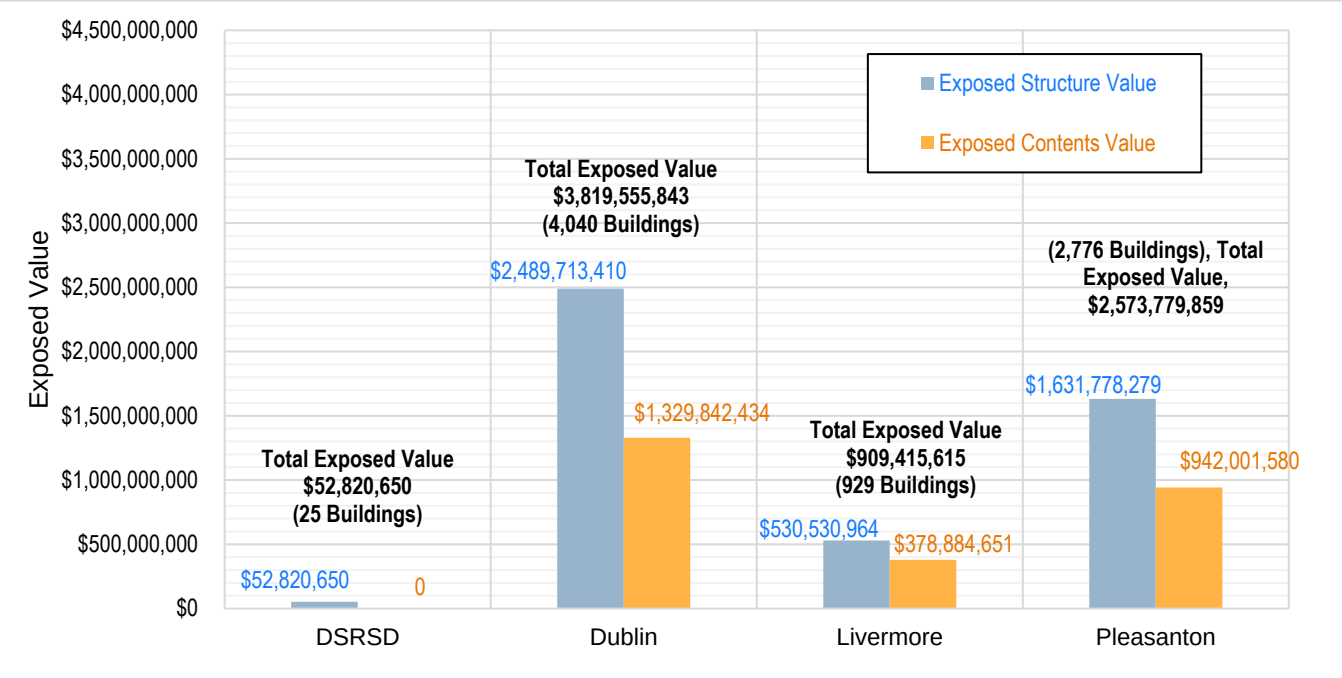
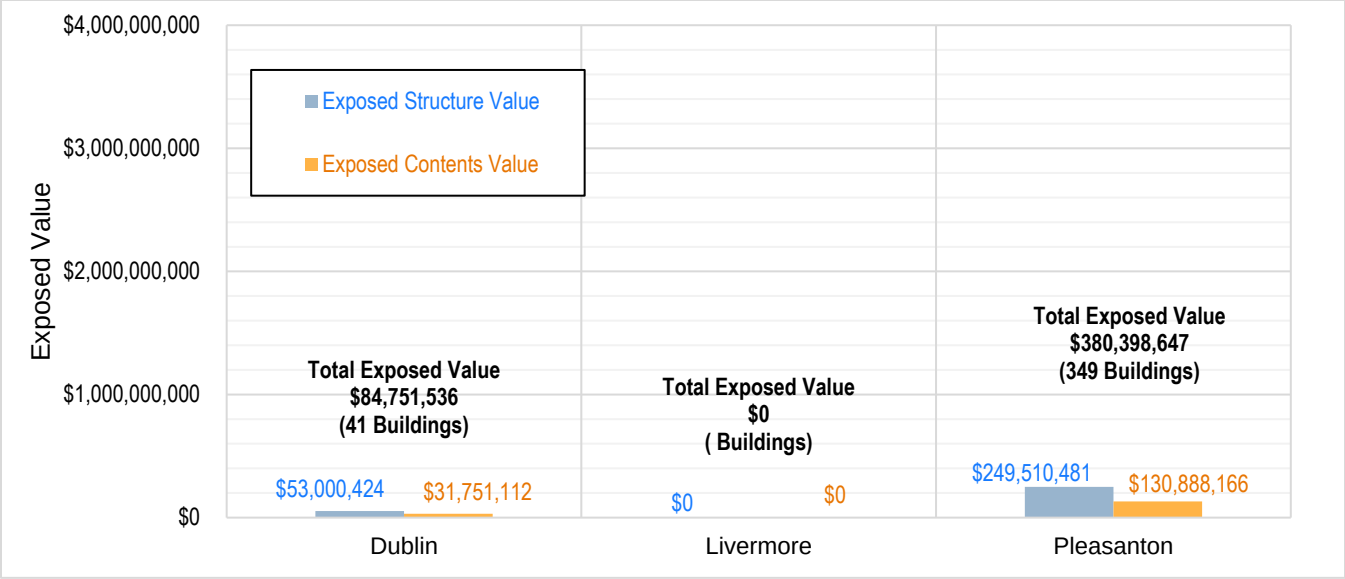


Figure 12-5. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the High Landslide Susceptibility Zone



DSRSD does not have any exposure for this zone

Figure 12-6. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the Very High Landslide Susceptibility Zone

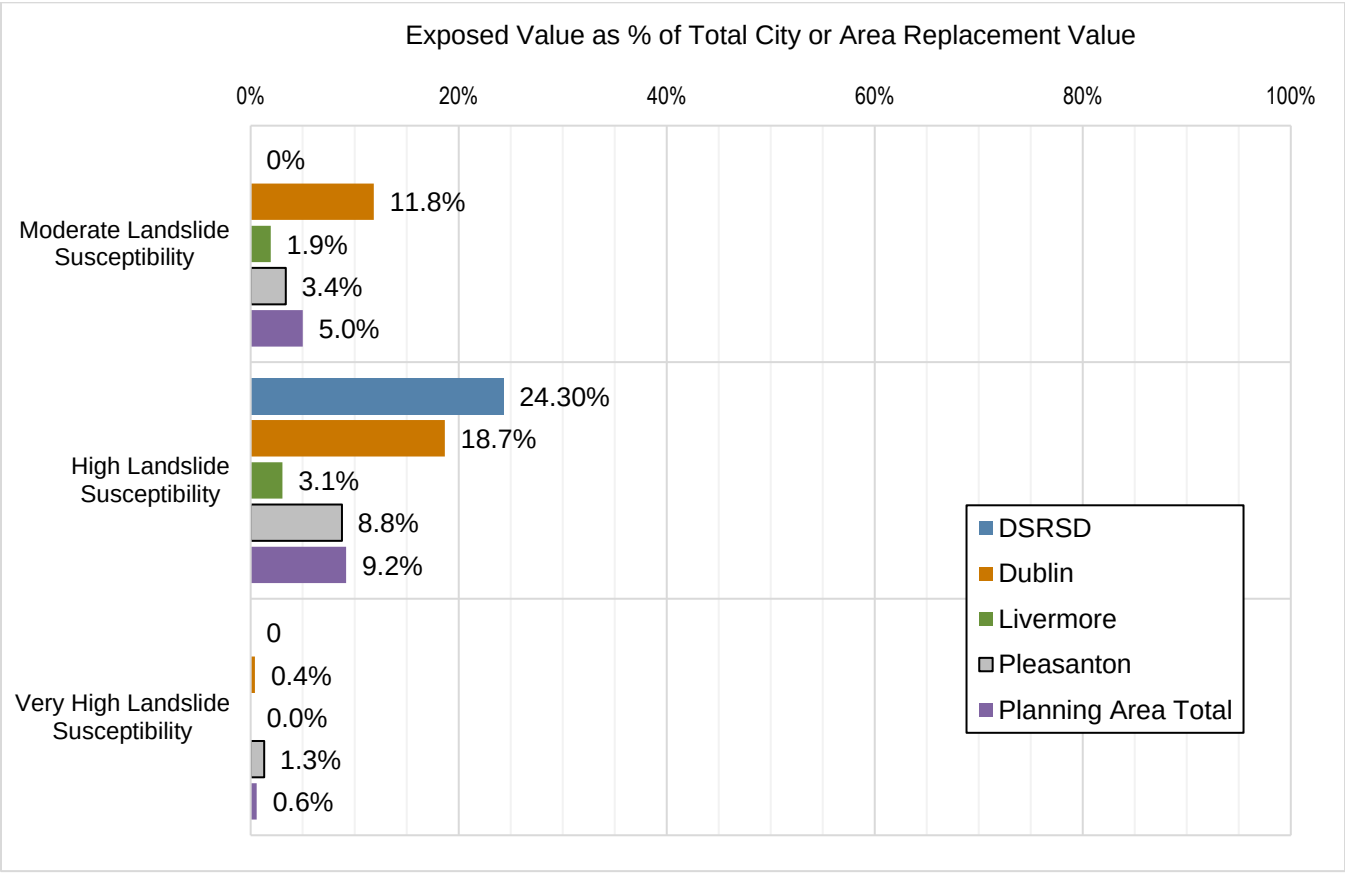


Figure 12-7. Total Value in Landslide Susceptibility Zones as % of Total Replacement Value, by City

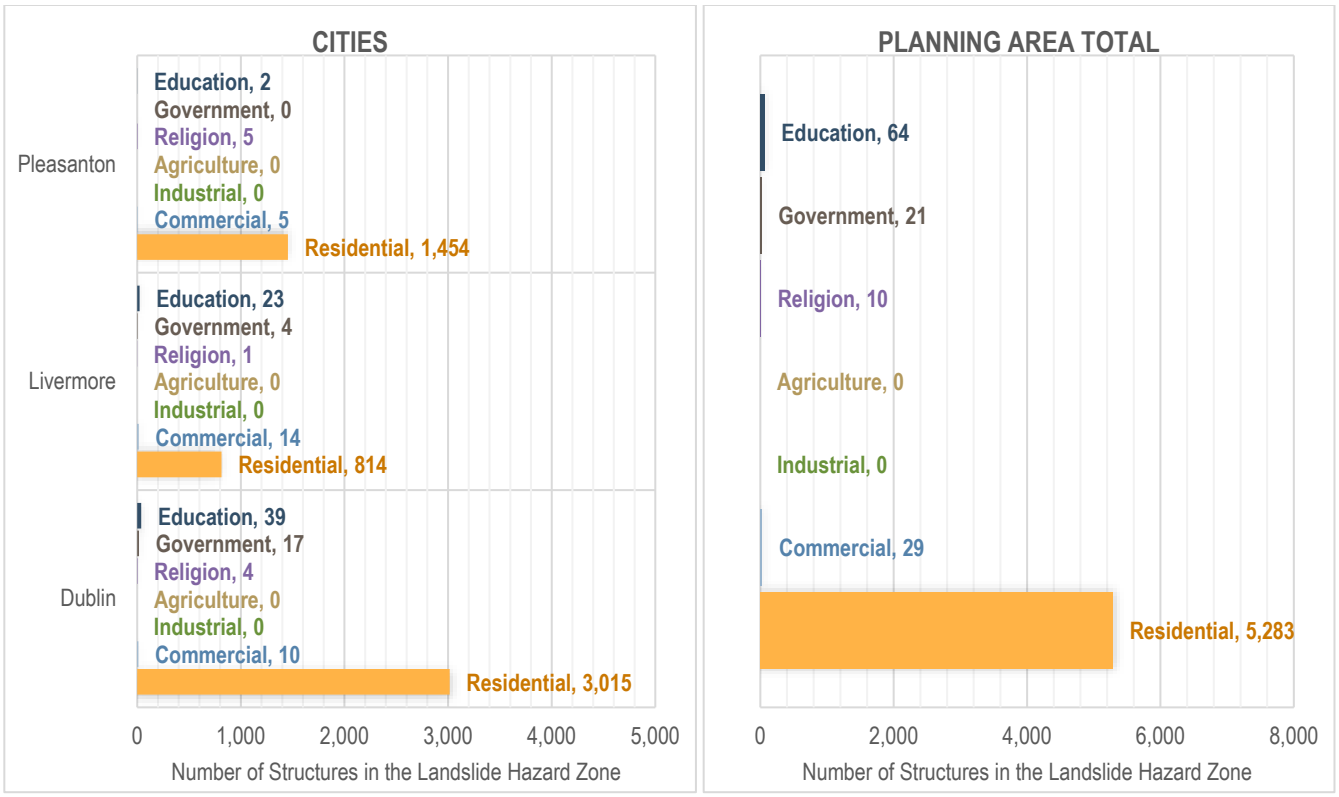


Figure 12-8. Structures in the Moderate Landslide Susceptibility Zone, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class

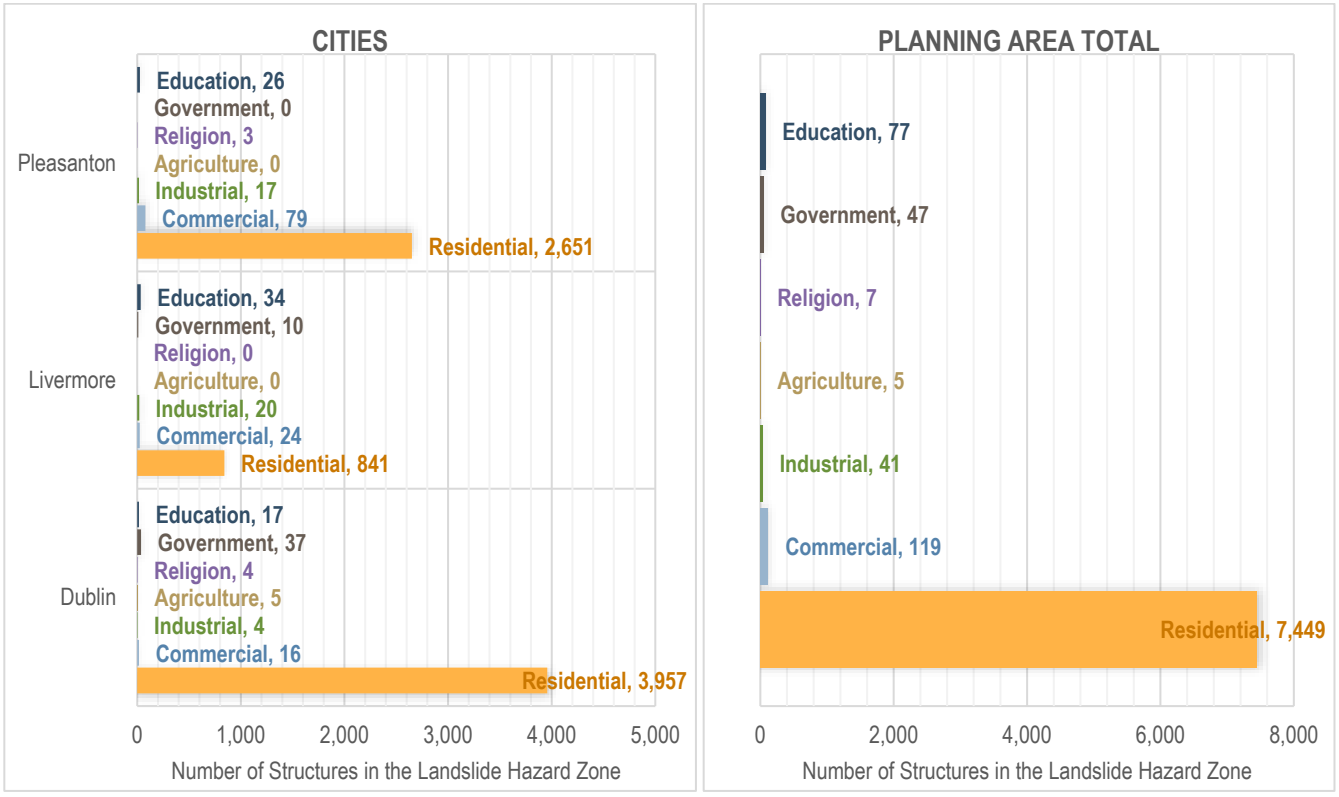


Figure 12-9. Structures in the High Landslide Susceptibility Zone, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class

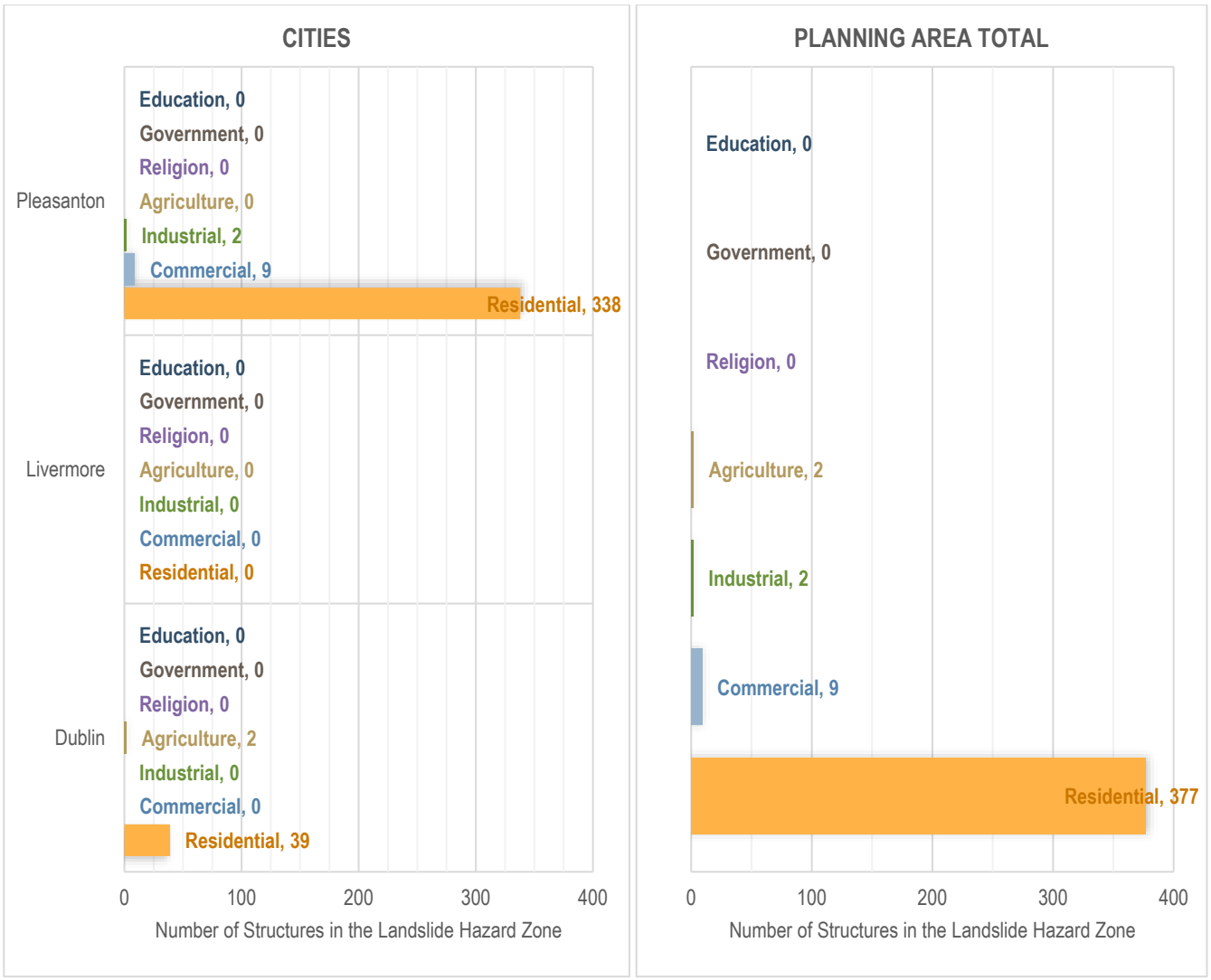


Figure 12-10. Structures in Very High Landslide Susceptibility Zone, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class

12.3.3 Critical Facilities

Estimates of critical facilities in the mapped landslide susceptibility zones are summarized in Figure 12-11. The total count of critical facilities in high or very high landslide susceptibility zones (98) represents 8 percent of the planning area total of 1,161.

12.3.4 Environment

All natural areas within the high susceptibility zones for landslide are considered to be exposed to the hazard.

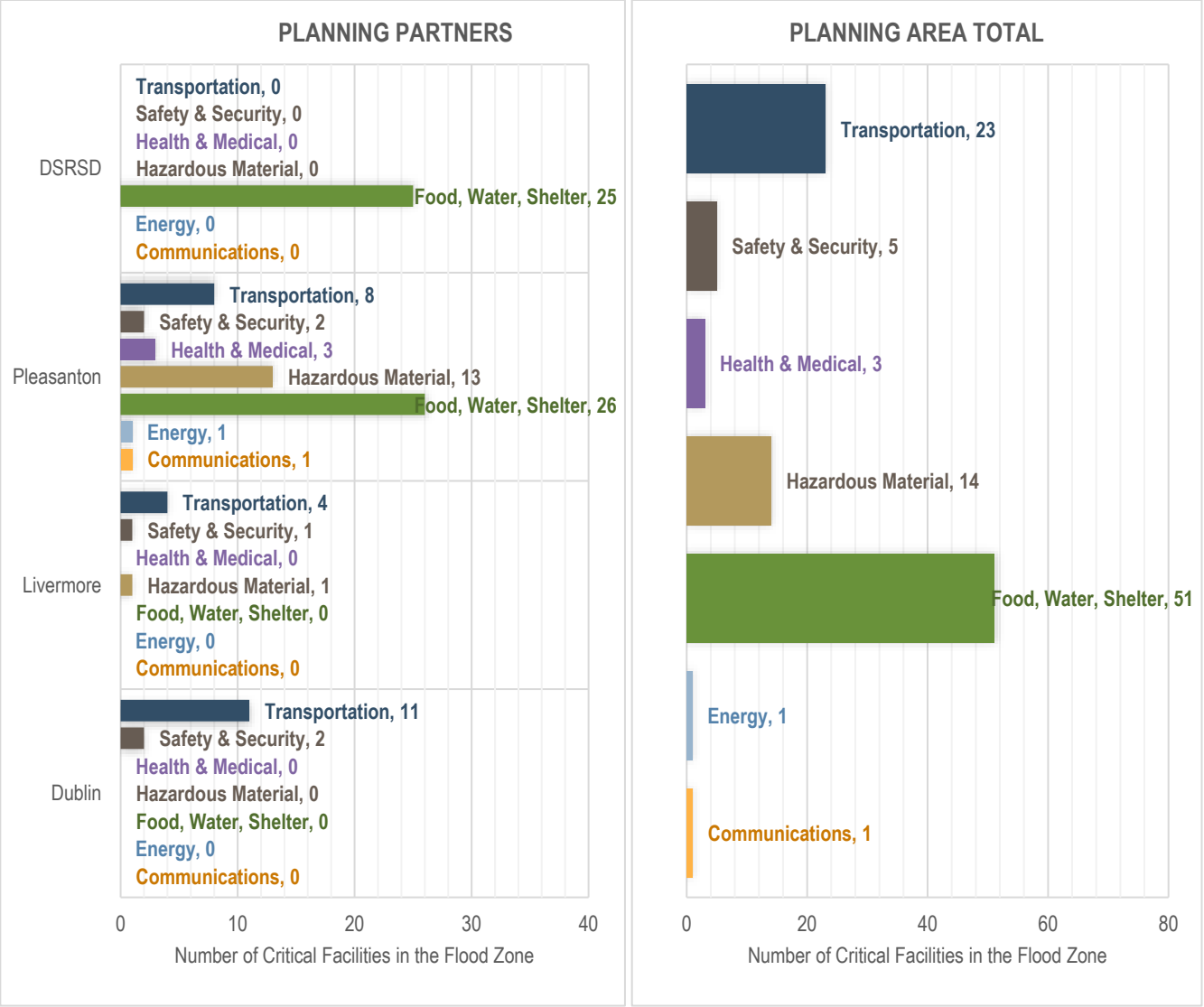


Figure 12-11. Critical Facilities in the High or Very High Landslide Susceptibility Zone

12.4 VULNERABILITY

Vulnerability estimates for the landslide hazard are described qualitatively. No loss estimation of these facilities was performed because damage functions have not been established for the landslide hazard.

12.4.1 Population

According to the CDC, health threats from landslides include the following (CDC 2018):

- Trauma caused by rapidly moving water and debris
- Broken electrical, water, gas and sewage lines that can lead to injury or illness
- Disrupted roadways that can endanger motorists and disrupt transport and access to health care

Landslide events can hinder evacuation routes, prevent the delivery of necessary goods to vulnerable populations in the Tri-Valley planning area, and delay emergency and medical responses to the area. Local vulnerable populations, such as the senior community, schools, individuals without vehicles, and individuals with disabilities within the cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton and those served by DSRSD, may also have a difficult time evacuating the affected area in time due to their circumstances. A landslide might also impact access to senior centers, the veteran center in Livermore, schools, and disadvantaged community centers.

12.4.2 Property

Figure 12-12 shows estimates of potential loss representing 10 percent, 30 percent, and 50 percent of the assessed value of structures exposed to the landslide hazard (for the moderate, high, and very high susceptibility zones combined). These estimates allow emergency managers to assess a range of economic impacts based on an estimate of the percent of damage to the general building stock. Damage in excess of 50 percent is considered to be substantial by most building codes and typically requires total reconstruction of the structure.

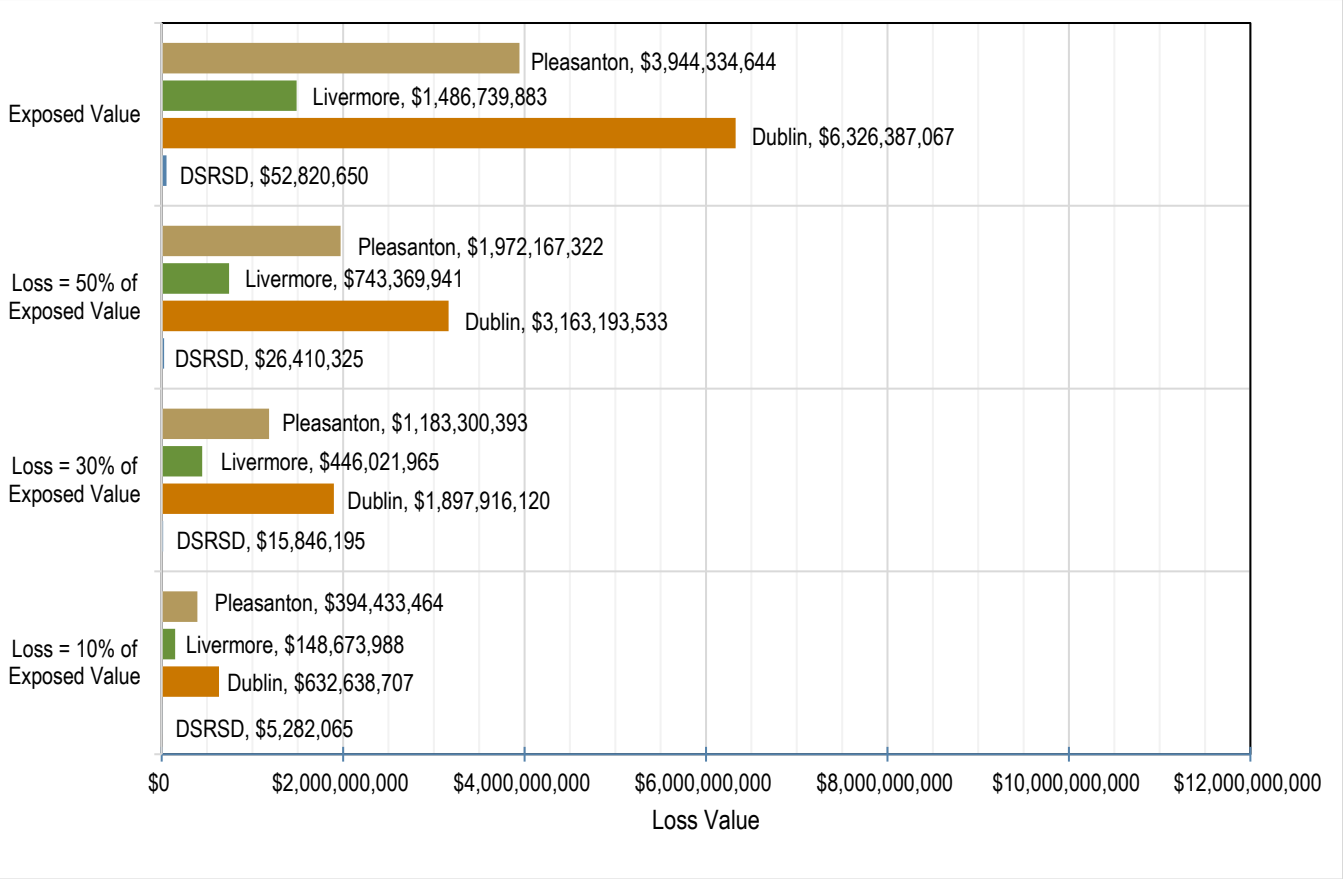


Figure 12-12. Loss Estimates for Landslide

12.4.3 Critical Facilities

There are 98 critical facilities exposed to the high or very high landslide susceptibility zone. No loss estimates were developed as a result of the lack of established damage functions for the landslide hazard.

12.4.4 Environment

Environmental problems as a result of landslides can be numerous. Vegetation and wildlife habitats may be damaged or destroyed. Soil and sediment runoff accumulate downslope, potentially blocking waterways and roadways and impairing the quality of streams and other water bodies. Landslides that fall into streams may significantly impact fish and wildlife habitat, as well as affecting water quality. Hillsides that provide wildlife habitat can be lost for prolonged periods of time due to landslides.

12.5 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

The planning partners are equipped to handle future growth within landslide hazard areas. Landslide risk areas are addressed in the safety elements of local general plans. All three cities have committed to linking their general plans to this hazard mitigation plan. This will create an opportunity for wise land use decisions as future growth impacts landslide hazard areas.

Additionally, the State of California has adopted the International Building Code by reference in its California Building Standards Code. The Code includes provisions for geotechnical analyses in steep slope areas that have soil types considered susceptible to landslide hazards. These provisions assure that new construction is built to standards that reduce the vulnerability to landslide risk.

12.6 SCENARIO

Major landslides in the planning area occur as a result of soil conditions that have been affected by severe storms, groundwater or human development. The worst-case scenario for landslide hazards in the planning area would generally correspond to a severe storm that had heavy rain and caused flooding. Landslides are most likely during late winter when the water table is high. After heavy rains from November to December, soils become saturated with water. As water seeps downward through upper soils that may consist of permeable sands and gravels and accumulates on impermeable silt, it will cause weakness and destabilization in the slope. A short intense storm could cause saturated soil to move, resulting in landslides. As rains continue, the groundwater table rises, adding to the weakening of the slope. Gravity, poor drainage, a rising groundwater table and poor soil exacerbate hazardous conditions.

Landslides are becoming more of a concern as development moves outside of city centers into less-developed areas. It is probable that private and public property, including infrastructure, will be affected. Mass movements could affect bridges that pass over landslide-prone ravines and knock out rail service through the planning area. Road obstructions caused by mass movements would create isolation problems for residents and businesses in sparsely developed areas. Property owners exposed to steep slopes may suffer damage to property or structures. Landslides carrying vegetation such as shrubs and trees may cause a break in utility lines, cutting off power and communication access to residents.

12.7 ISSUES

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

- There are existing homes in landslide risk areas throughout the planning area. The degree of vulnerability of these structures depends on the codes and standards the structures were constructed to. Information to this level of detail is not currently available.

- Future development could lead to more homes in landslide risk areas.
- Mapping and assessment of landslide hazards are constantly evolving. As new data and science become available, assessments of landslide risk should be reevaluated.
- The impact of climate change on landslides is uncertain. If climate change impacts atmospheric conditions, then exposure to landslide risks is likely to increase.
- The risk associated with the landslide hazard overlaps the risk associated with other hazards such as earthquake, flood and wildfire. This provides an opportunity to seek mitigation alternatives with multiple objectives that can reduce risk for multiple hazards.

13. SEVERE WEATHER

13.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

Severe weather refers to any dangerous meteorological phenomena with the potential to cause damage, serious social disruption, or loss of human life. Severe weather conditions with the greatest potential to impact the planning area are described in the following sections. Flooding and landslides associated with severe weather are discussed as separate hazards in Chapters 11 and 12. In this risk assessment, the "severe weather" hazard refers in aggregate to the various weather conditions profiled—severe storms, extreme heat, damaging winds and space weather. These conditions are treated as a single hazard for the following reasons:

- Each condition has impacted the planning area, with similar frequencies of occurrence, based on weather records.
- Each condition impacts the entire planning area, with no clearly mapped or defined extent. Without a mapped or defined extent, quantitative, geospatial analysis to assess exposure or vulnerability is not available. Therefore, the risk assessment for severe weather is qualitative and is based on the aggregate exposure and vulnerability to all weather conditions.

13.1.1 Severe Storms

Severe storm conditions in the planning area include heavy rain (atmospheric rivers and thunderstorms), lightning and hail. Heavy rain refers to events where the amount of rain exceeds normal levels. The amount of precipitation needed to qualify as heavy rain varies with location and season. Heavy rain is distinct from climate change analyses on increasing precipitation. It does not mean that the total amount of precipitation at a location has increased, just that the rain is occurring in a more intense event. More frequent heavy rain events, however, can serve as indicators of changing precipitation levels. Heavy rain is most frequently measured by tracking the frequency of events, analyzing the mean return period, and measuring the amount of precipitation in a certain period (most typically inches of rain within a 24-hour period) (Environmental Protection Agency 2021).

Thunderstorms

NOAA classifies a thunderstorm as a storm with lightning and thunder produced by cumulonimbus clouds, usually producing gusty winds, heavy rain, and sometimes hail. Thunderstorms are usually short in duration (seldom more than two hours). They have three stages:

- The developing stage is marked by a cumulus cloud that is being pushed upward by a rising column of air (updraft). The cumulus cloud soon looks like a tower. There is little to no rain during this stage but occasional lightning. The developing stage lasts about 10 minutes.

- In the mature stage, the updraft continues to feed the storm, precipitation begins to fall, and a downdraft begins (a column of air pushing downward). When the downdraft and rain-cooled air spread out along the ground, they form a line of gusty winds. The mature stage is the most likely time for hail, heavy rain, frequent lightning, strong winds, and tornadoes.
- Eventually, a large amount of precipitation is produced and the updraft is overcome by the downdraft, beginning the dissipating stage. At the ground, the gusty winds move out a long distance from the storm and cut off the warm moist air that was feeding the thunderstorm.

According to the American Meteorological Society *Glossary of Meteorology*, thunderstorms are reported as light, medium, or heavy according to the following characteristics:

- Nature of the lightning and thunder
- Type and intensity of the precipitation
- Speed and gustiness of the wind
- Appearance of the clouds
- Effect on surface temperature.

A thunderstorm is classified as "severe" when it contains one or more of the following: hail with a diameter of three-quarter inch or greater, winds gusting in excess of 50 knots (57.5 mph), or tornado.

Atmospheric Rivers

An atmospheric river is a common weather pattern that brings southwest winds and heavy rain to California. Atmospheric rivers are long, narrow regions in the atmosphere that transport water vapor carried away from the tropics. These columns of vapor move with the weather, carrying large amounts of water vapor and strong winds. When they make landfall, they often release the water vapor in the form of heavy rain or snow.

Lightning

Lightning is an electrical discharge that results from the buildup of positive and negative charges within a thunderstorm. When the buildup becomes strong enough, lightning appears as a "bolt." This flash of light usually occurs within the clouds or between the clouds and the ground. A bolt of lightning reaches temperatures approaching 50,000ºF instantaneously. The rapid heating and cooling of air near the lightning causes thunder. Lightning is a major threat during a thunderstorm. In the United States, between 1989 and 2018, lightning killed an average of 43 people per year (National Weather Service 2019).

Hail

Hail occurs when updrafts in thunderstorms carry raindrops upward into extremely cold areas of the atmosphere where they freeze into ice. Super-cooled water may accumulate on frozen particles near the back-side of a storm as they are pushed forward across and above the updraft by the prevailing winds near the top of the storm. Eventually, the hailstones encounter downdraft air and fall to the ground. Hailstones can begin to melt and then re-freeze together, forming large and very irregularly shaped hail.

13.1.2 Extreme Heat

Extreme heat is defined as temperatures that hover 10 ºF or more above the average high temperatures for a region for several days or weeks. Extreme heat events can lead to an increase in heat-related illnesses and deaths, cause drought, and impact water supplies. Heat waves do not strike victims immediately, but their cumulative effects slowly cause harm to vulnerable populations. Older adults, children, and sick or overweight individuals are at greater risk from extreme heat. Such events do not typically impact buildings; however, losses may be associated with the urban heat island effect and overheating of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems.

Extreme heat is the primary weather-related cause of death in the United States. Excessive heat claims over 100 lives each year in this country. In a 30-year record of weather fatalities across the nation (1990-2019), excessive heat claimed more lives each year than floods, lightning, tornadoes, and hurricanes (Erdman 2022). According to the *California Climate Adaptation Strategy*, heat waves have claimed more lives in California than all other declared disaster events combined. Despite this history, in a span of 60 years, only four heat emergencies (August 14, 2020; September 2, 2020; June 16, 2021; July 9, 2021) were proclaimed in California at the state level and none were proclaimed at a federal level.

The heat index is what the temperature feels like to the human body when relative humidity is combined with the air temperature. When the body gets too hot, it begins to perspire or sweat to cool itself off. If the perspiration is not able to evaporate, the body cannot regulate its temperature. When atmospheric moisture content (humidity) is high, the rate of evaporation from the body decreases, and the body feels warmer. Figure 13-1 shows the heat index used by the National Weather Service (National Weather Service n.d.).

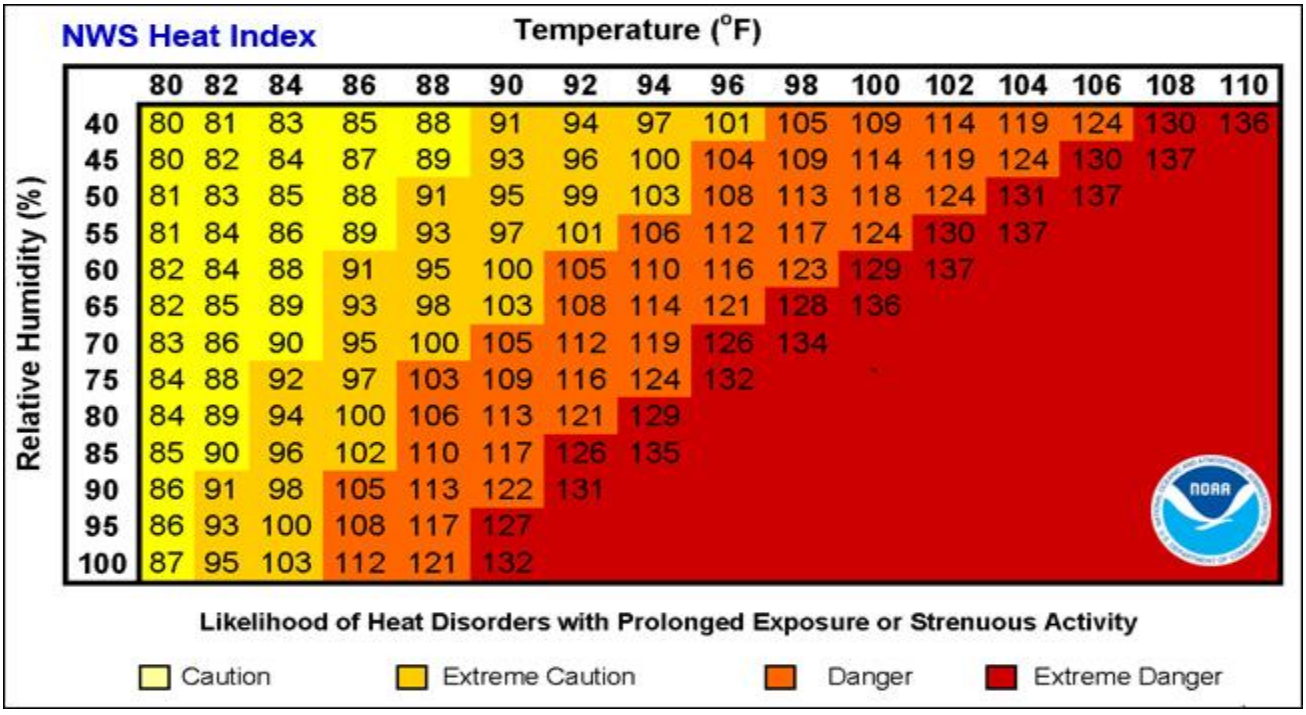


Figure 13-1. National Weather Service Heat Index

13.1.3 Damaging Winds

Straight-Line Winds

Straight-line wind is a general term used to describe winds that have no rotation (i.e., are not tornadoes). Damaging straight-line winds are those that exceed 50 to 60 mph. The Beaufort wind chart (Table 13-1) provides terminology and a description of potential impacts at different levels.

Table 13-1. Beaufort Wind Chart

Beaufort Number	Range (mph)	Terminology	Description
0	0	Calm	Calm. Smoke rises vertically.
1	1-3	Light air	Wind motion visible in smoke.
2	4-7	Light breeze	Wind felt on exposed skin. Leaves rustle.
3	8-12	Gentle breeze	Leaves and smaller twigs in constant motion.
4	13-18	Moderate breeze	Dust and loose paper are raised. Small branches begin to move.
5	19-24	Fresh breeze	Smaller trees sway
6	25-31	Strong breeze	Large branches in motion. Whistling heard in overhead wires. Umbrella use is difficult.
7	32-38	Near gale	Whole trees in motion. Some difficulty when walking into the wind.
8	39-46	Gale	Twigs broken from trees. Cars veer on road.
9	47-54	Sever gale	Light structure damage.
10	55-63	Storm	Trees uprooted. Considerable structural damage.
11	64-73	Violent storm	Widespread structural damage.
12	74-95	Hurricane	Considerable and widespread damage to structures.

Source: (NWS n.d.)

Public Safety Power Shutoff Events

High winds can uproot trees, blow branches onto power lines or create sparks if power lines contact one another. When this occurs in combination with extreme heat and low humidity that dry out vegetation, it poses increased risks of wildfire. In 2012, the California Public Utilities Commission ruled that California Public Utilities Code gives electric utilities authority to shut off electric power to protect public safety by reducing the potential to ignite wildfires (California Public Utilities Commission 2021). Such shutoffs are referred to as public safety power shutoff events. Given the long, connected nature of power supply systems, a shutoff event targeted to a small at-risk area can affect a larger area outside the risk zone. The duration of a shutoff is tied directly to the severe weather that triggers it; the shutoff typically ends within 24 hours after the severe weather has passed (Pacific Gas & Electric 2022).

13.1.4 Space Weather

Space weather refers to variations in the space environment between the sun and earth. It includes phenomena that impact systems and technologies in orbit and on earth. Space weather can occur anywhere from the surface of the sun to the surface of the earth. As a space weather storm leaves the sun, it passes through the sun's corona and into the solar wind. When it reaches earth, it energizes earth's magnetosphere and accelerates electrons and protons down to earth's magnetic field lines where they collide with the atmosphere and ionosphere, particularly at high latitudes. Each component of space weather impacts a different technology. Figure 13-2 illustrates several types of space weather phenomena.

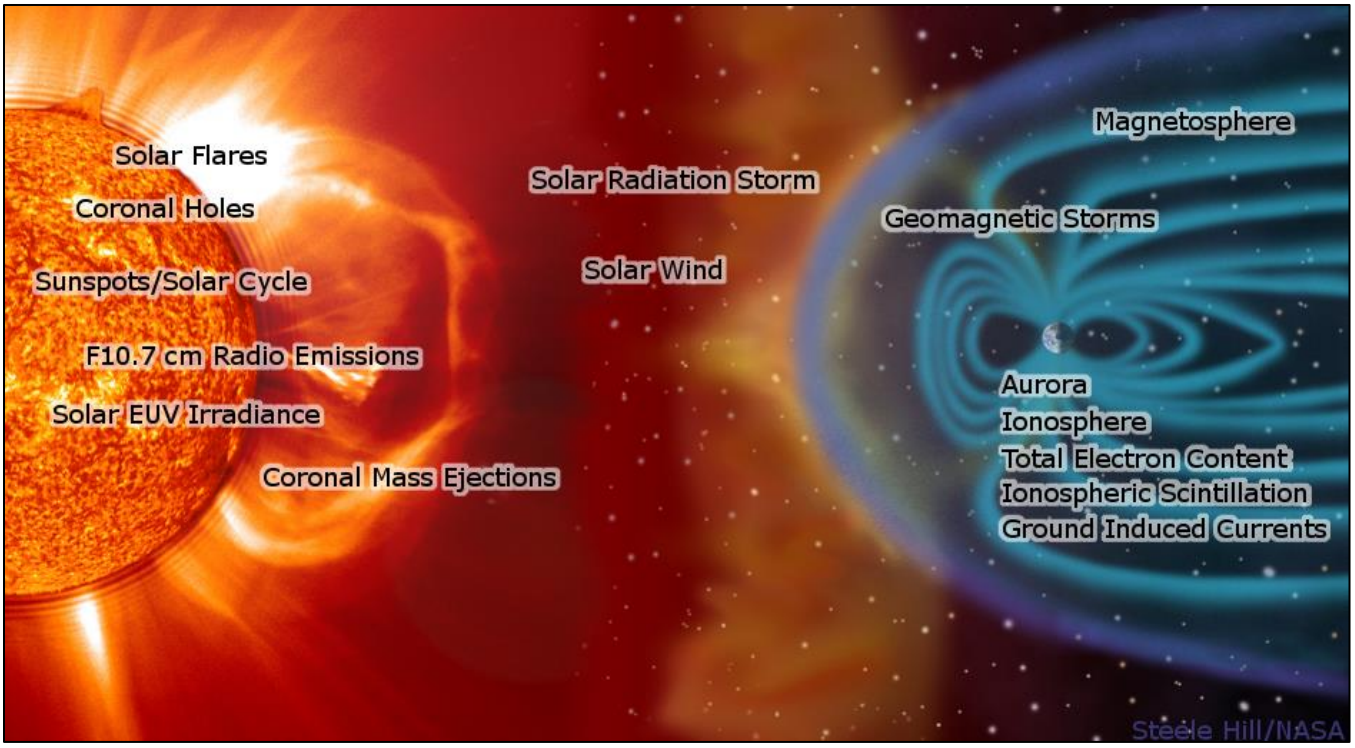


Figure 13-2. Space Weather Phenomena

A solar flare occurs when magnetic energy that has built up in the solar atmosphere is suddenly released. The flare ejects clouds of electrons, ions, and atoms through the corona of the sun into space. These clouds typically reach earth a day or two after the event. Solar flares last from minutes to hours. Radiation is emitted across virtually the entire electromagnetic spectrum, from radio waves at the long wavelength end, through optical emission to X-rays and gamma rays at the short wavelength end ((National Aeronautics and Space Administration 2016)). Solar flares only impact the earth when they occur on the side of the sun that faces the earth (National Aeronautics and Space Administration 2016a). If the energy from a solar flare reaches the earth, it has the potential to affect global positioning system (GPS) signals, television and radio transmissions, and telecommunications.

13.1.5 Secondary Hazards

The most significant secondary hazards associated with severe weather are floods and landslides. Heavy rain can overwhelm natural and man-made drainage systems, causing overflow and property destruction. Landslides occur when the soil on slopes becomes oversaturated and fails.

13.2 HAZARD PROFILE

13.2.1 Past Events

Sources that provide historical information regarding previous occurrences and losses associated with severe weather events in Alameda County and the planning area include FEMA, NWS, and NOAA NCEI. Between 1970 and March 2022, Alameda County was included in 12 FEMA disaster declarations for severe storms, severe

winter storms, mudslides, landslides and flooding. Impacts on the planning area were not identified in the sources reviewed.

According to NOAA NCEI, between 1996 and March 2022, no extreme heat nor tornado events were recorded in Alameda County. Three hail events occurred in the county, but not in the Tri-Valley planning area. Alameda County recorded 30 high wind events in this timeframe with wind magnitude ranging between 44 knots and 96 knots, 39 strong wind events with wind magnitude between 30 knots and 48 knots, and five thunderstorm wind events. Table 13-2 lists known severe weather events that impacted the planning area between 1970 and April 2017, along with solar flare events that occurred in North America.

Table 13-2. Severe Weather Events in the Tri-Valley Planning Area

Event Date	Event Type	FEMA Declaration	Location	Description
October 24, 2021	Atmospheric River, Flood, Heavy Rain	N/A	Alameda County	An atmospheric river system brought heavy rain, urban and small stream flooding, strong winds, and high surf to the region. Area streams rose rapidly. Multiple flood advisories and warnings were issued. Several downed trees were reported, along with wind gusts of 40 to 50 mph at lower elevations and 60 to 80 mph in the hills. One station in Alameda County reported a wind gust of 92 mph.
February 20, 2017	Atmospheric River, Heavy Rain, Flash Flood	N/A	Alameda County	An atmospheric river brought heavy rain, causing widespread flooding, debris flows, accidents, and overtopping of reservoir spillways. SR 84 completely closed in both directions due to Alameda Creek flooding between Mission in Fremont to Main Street in Sunol
February 7, 2017	Atmospheric River	DR- 4308	Alameda County, planning area, Bay Area	An atmospheric river produced widespread roadway flooding, debris flows, strong winds, and overtopping of reservoir spillways in the Bay Area. Pleasanton recorded 2.45 inches of rain on Feb. 20.
January 20, 2017	Atmospheric River	DR- 4305	Alameda County, planning area, Bay Area	
January 10, 2017	Atmospheric River	DR- 4301	Alameda County, planning area, Bay Area	An atmospheric river produced widespread roadway flooding, debris flows, and strong winds in the Bay Area. Pleasanton recorded 2.15 inches of rain on Jan 10.
December 10 – 11, 2014	Heavy Rains and High Winds	N/A	Alameda County, planning area, and Bay Area	An atmospheric river brought heavy rains and gusty winds to the Bay Area for several days. Rainfall of 1.5 to 2 inches an hour was reported. A flash flood warning was issued for Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton. Wind gusts were recorded up to 83 mph. Rainfall totals ranged from 5.78 to 7.24 inches. Power outages occurred across the Bay Area. Total rainfall in Pleasanton was 3.27 inches.
December 2006	Geomagnetic Storms and Solar Flares	N/A	United States	This event disabled GPS signal acquisition over the United States.
April 6-20, 2006	Heavy Rain and Debris Flows	DR-1646	Alameda County and planning area	Storms brought heavy rain causing landslides, eroding hillsides and cracked pavement. Landslides or erosion on private properties spilled over onto county rights-of-way. Overall, the County had approximately $10 million in damage to county roadways.
December 17, 2005 – January 12, 2006	Winter Storms (Severe Storms, Flood, Mudslides, Landslides)	DR-1628	Alameda County, planning area, Bay Area	Damage estimates for the region were over $100 million. Storms were blamed for two deaths from falling trees, around 50 businesses declared damage, and three homes were nearly wiped out by mudslides.

Event Date	Event Type	FEMA Declaration	Location	Description
October 2003	Space Weather ("Halloween Storms of 2003")	N/A	Parts of the Europe and the United States	Solar flares impacted satellite-based systems and communications. A one-hour-long power outage resulted in Sweden. Aurorae were observed as far south as Texas.
December 28, 1996 – April 1, 1997	Severe Storms, Flooding, Mud and Landslides	DR-1155	48 counties including Alameda County	Over 12,000 people were evacuated in northern California. Levee breaks were reported across the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. Over 23,000 homes and business, agricultural lands, bridges, and roads were damaged. The event caused eight deaths and $1.8 billion in damage.
March 13, 1989	Space Weather Storm	N/A	Quebec, Canada	A space weather storm disrupted the hydroelectric power grid in Quebec, Canada. This system-wide outage lasted for 9 hours and left 6 million people without power.
February 12 – March 10, 1986	Severe Storms & Flooding	DR-758	Bay Area including Alameda County	This event damaged over 12,000 homes, destroyed over 1,300 homes, and caused 13 deaths and 67 injuries in California. Damage totaled over $407.5 million.
January 3 – 5, 1982	Landslides, Floods, and Marine Effects	DR-651	Bay Area including Alameda County	A major storm caused widespread and catastrophic landslide damage throughout the Bay Area, resulting in numerous deaths and over $60 million in direct costs. In Alameda County, damage was concentrated in Oakland, Piedmont, and Berkeley. The County had approximately $3.5 million in damage.
February 10, 1970	Severe Storms & Flooding	DR-283	Bay Area including Alameda County	Heavy winds, storms and flooding impacted the Bay Area, including Alameda County. Impacted areas had over $27 million in damage.

Source: FEMA, 2017b; NOAA NCEI, 2022

13.2.2 Location

All severe weather conditions profiled in this chapter have the potential to happen anywhere in the planning area. No location mapping is currently available.

13.2.3 Frequency

The planning area can expect to experience exposure to and adverse impacts from severe weather events almost annually.

13.2.4 Severity

The most common problems associated with the severe weather conditions profiled in this assessment are immobility and loss of utilities. Fatalities are uncommon, but can occur. Roads may become impassable due to flooding, downed trees, or a landslide. Power lines may be downed due to high winds, and services such as water or phone may not be able to operate without power. Lightning can cause severe damage and injury. Physical damage to homes and facilities can be caused by wind or flooding.

Atmospheric rivers or heavy precipitation can have significant impacts, including crop damage, soil erosion, and increased risk of flood. These events can drop up to 12 inches of rain over a few days and cause widespread flooding and disruption to road and air travel. Stormwater runoff from heavy rains can also impair water quality by washing pollutants into water bodies. Thunderstorms carry the same risks as heavy precipitation events, and depending on the type of storm, they can also result in tornados, lightning, and heavy winds, increasing risk of injury and property damage (Keller and Blodgett 2008).

Lightning severity is typically associated with both property damage and life safety (injuries and fatalities). The number of reported injuries from lightning is likely to be low, but planning area infrastructure losses can be up to thousands of dollars each year. Lightning also is associated with wildfire ignitions in the planning area.

An indicator of the potential severity of extreme heat is the number of heat advisories issued for the planning area by the National Weather Service. Figure 13-3 shows the annual number of heat advisories in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties since 2006.

Source: (Times Record News 2023)

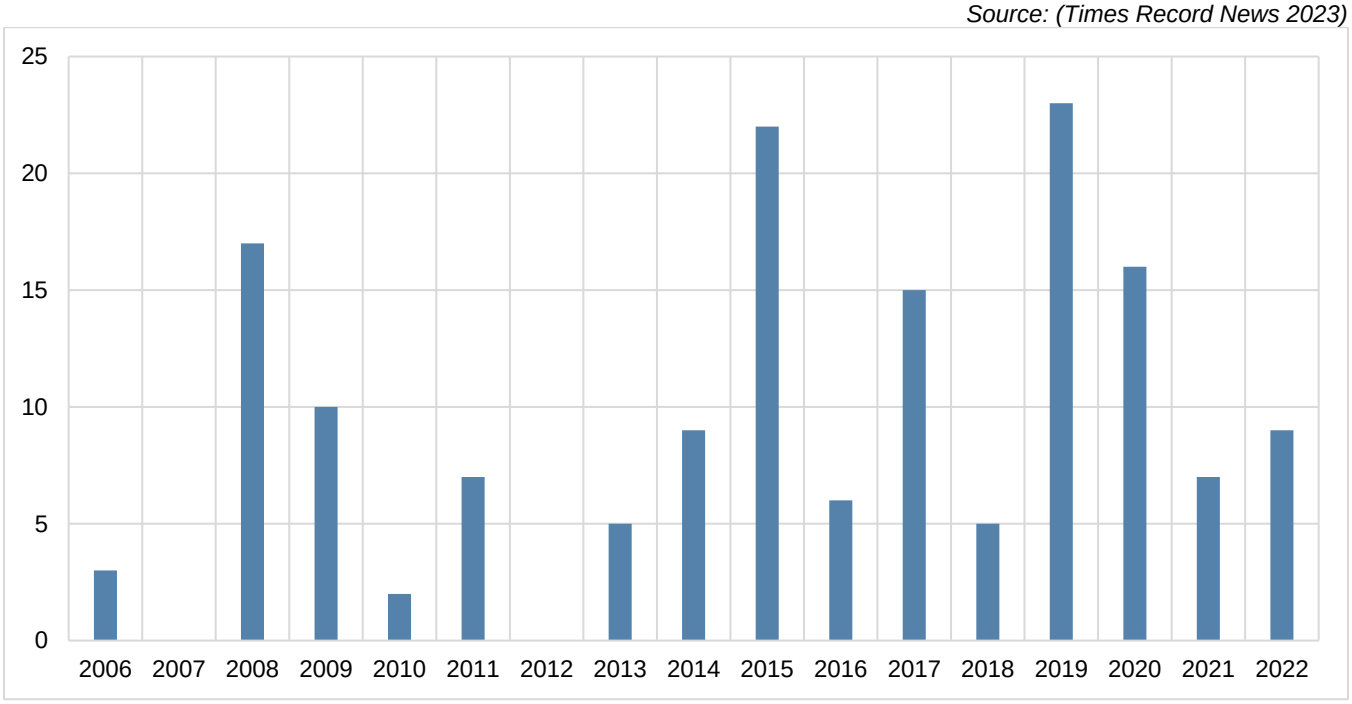


Figure 13-3. Annual Number of Heat Advisories in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties Since 2006

Windstorms can be a frequent problem in the planning area and have been known to cause damage to utilities. Strong, hot, dry offshore winds locally known as “diablo winds” can be particularly dangerous. These winds can occur at any time of year, but are especially dangerous in summer and fall when vegetation is at its driest. The wind speed given in wind warnings issued by the NWS is for a one-minute average; gusts may be 25 to 30 percent higher. The FEMA *Winds Zones of the United States* map (Figure 13-4) indicates the strength of windstorms in the United States and the general location of the most wind activity, based on 40 years of tornado data and 100 years of hurricane data collected by FEMA. The planning area, along with most of the Western United States, is in Wind Zone I, where wind speeds can reach up to 130 mph.

Solar flares can lead to long-term power grid outages. Moderate solar storms have affected transformers as they are not very resilient to long electromagnetic pulses (Global Resilience Network 2016). Recent events impacting the United States have disrupted the power grid, shut down satellites and air traffic precision navigation, and disabled GPS signals. Power outages induced by space weather can be life-threatening to those dependent on electricity for life support.

Source: (National Institutes of Standards and Technology 2011)

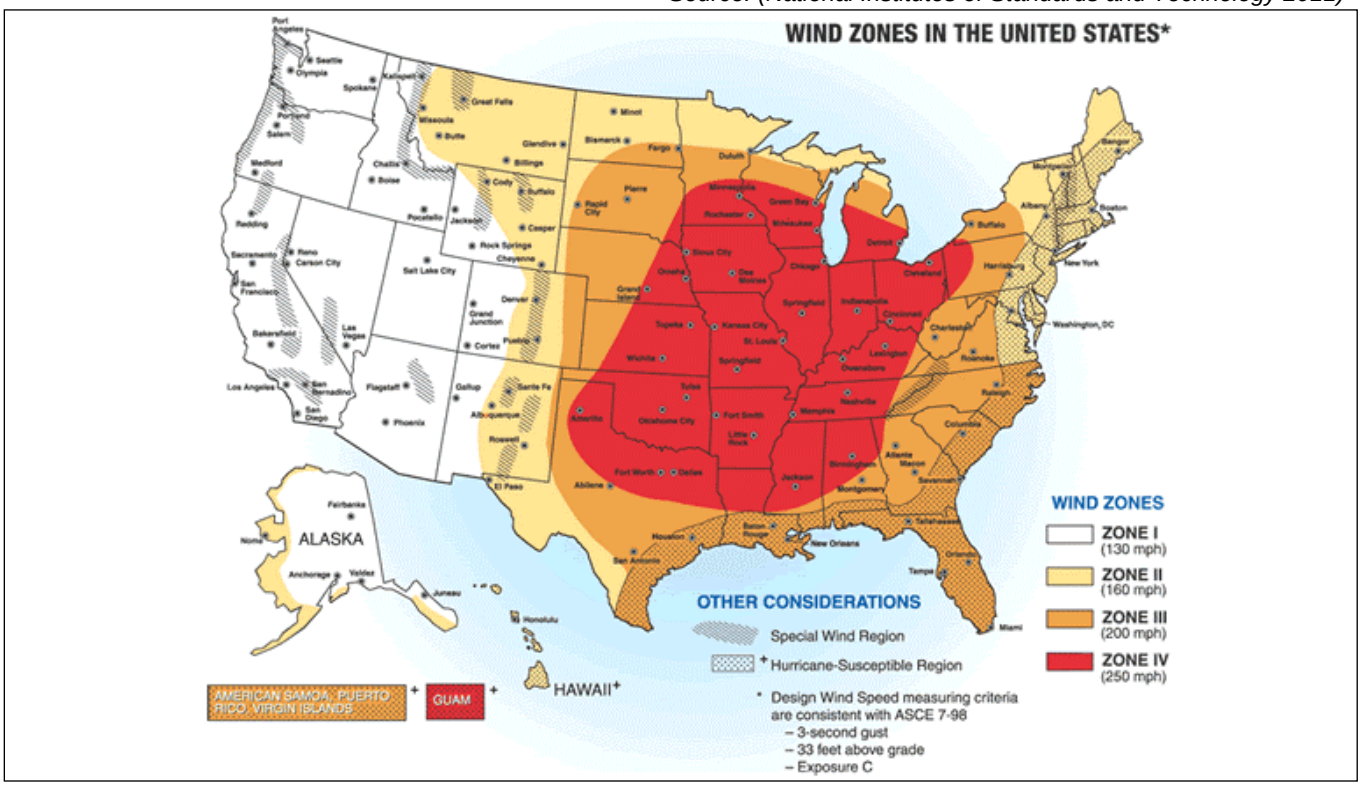


Figure 13-4. Wind Zones in the United States

13.2.5 Warning Time

Meteorologists can often predict the likelihood of a severe weather event. This can give several days of warning time. However, meteorologists cannot predict the exact time of onset or severity of the storm. Some storms may come on more quickly and have only a few hours of warning time. The San Francisco Bay Area Weather Forecast Office of the NWS monitors weather stations and issues watches and warnings when appropriate to alert government agencies and the public of possible or impending weather events. The watches and warnings are broadcast over NOAA weather radio and are forwarded to the local media for retransmission using the Emergency Alert System.

Space weather prediction in the United States is provided primarily by the Space Weather Prediction Center and the U.S. Air Force's Weather Agency. The Space Weather Prediction Center draws on a variety of data sources, both space- and ground-based, to provide forecasts, watches, warnings, alerts, and summaries to civilian and commercial users.

13.3 EXPOSURE AND VULNERABILITY

A lack of clearly defined extent mapping for the severe weather conditions profiled in this chapter prevents a detailed analysis of exposure and vulnerability. However, it can be assumed that the entire planning area is exposed to some extent to all severe weather conditions profiled. Certain areas are more exposed due to geographic location and local weather patterns.

13.3.1 Population

All people in the planning area are exposed to some degree to the severe weather hazard. The most common problems associated with severe weather events are immobility and loss of utilities. Vulnerable populations are the elderly, low income or linguistically isolated populations, people with life-threatening illnesses, and residents living in areas that are isolated from major roads. Power outages can be life threatening to those dependent on electricity for life support, making the local at-risk senior community and individuals with disabilities in the cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton and those served by DSRSD especially vulnerable. These populations face isolation and exposure during severe weather events and could suffer more secondary effects of the hazard. Those experiencing homelessness who lack adequate shelter may be directly exposed to severe weather, leading to the destruction of temporary shelter, heat stroke, hypothermia, or illness from this exposure.

Populations living at higher elevations with large stands of trees or power lines may be more susceptible to wind damage and black out. The most common impacts of specific weather event types on people are as follows:

- **Severe Storms**—Nationally, lightning is one of the leading causes of weather-related fatalities, though lightning strikes are less common in the west than in other areas of the country. The majority of injuries and deaths associated with lightning occur when people are outdoors; however, almost one-third of lightning-related injuries occur indoors. Males are five times more likely than females to be struck by lightning and people between the ages of 15 and 34 account for 41 percent of all lightning strike victims.
- **Damaging Winds**—Debris carried by extreme winds and trees felled by gusty conditions can contribute directly to loss of life as well as increase the vulnerability of people by damaging buildings where people take shelter. Utility lines brought down by winds have been known to cause fires and create the possibility of lethal electric shock.
- **Extreme Heat**—Individuals with physical or mobility constraints, cognitive impairments, economic constraints, or social isolation are typically at greater risk to the adverse effects of extreme heat. Some medical conditions, such as heat stroke, are directly attributable to extreme heat, while others may be exacerbated by it, resulting in medical emergencies.
- **Space Weather —**The sun's activities cause extreme space weather events that can affect the City's population, mainly by power black-out events

13.3.2 Property

Most of the buildings within the census tracts that define the planning area are residential. Older structures were built without the influence of a structural building code that would mitigate the severe weather conditions profiled in this assessment. All of these buildings are considered to be exposed to the severe weather hazard, but structures in poor condition or in particularly vulnerable locations (located on hilltops or exposed open areas) may risk the most damage. The frequency and degree of damage will depend on specific locations.

Loss estimations for the severe weather hazard are not based on damage functions, because no such damage functions have been generated. Instead, loss estimates were developed representing 10 percent, 30 percent, and 50 percent of the assessed value of exposed structures. Figure 13-5 lists the loss estimates. These estimates allow emergency managers to select a range of potential economic impact based on an assessment of the percent of damage to the general building stock. Damage in excess of 50 percent is considered to be substantial by most building codes and typically requires total reconstruction of the structure.

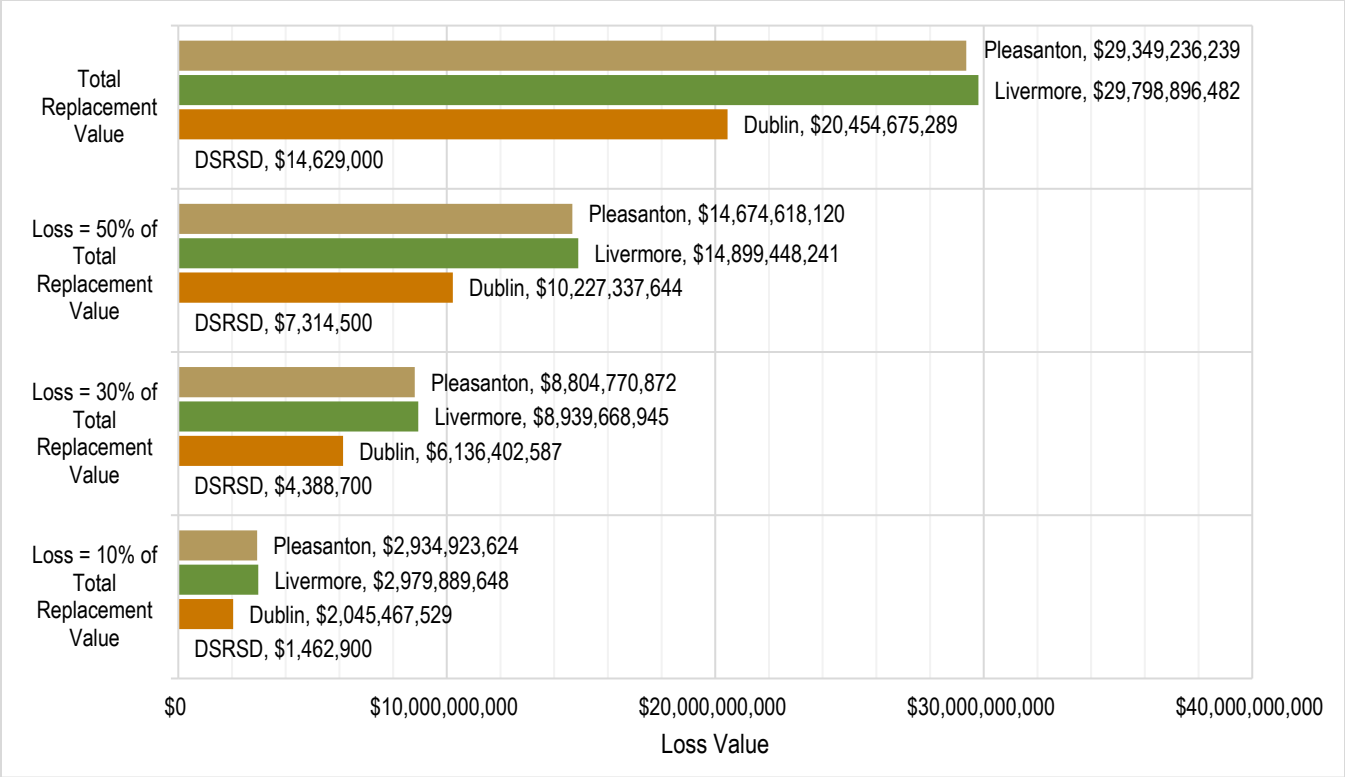


Figure 13-5. Loss Estimates for Severe Weather

13.3.3 Critical Facilities

All critical facilities are vulnerable during severe weather events, especially those that lack backup power generation capabilities. When facilities supplying power to planning area land line telephone systems are frequently disrupted, significant issues arise with communication in the planning area. In addition, some facilities are particularly vulnerable to specific types of severe weather events:

- **Thunderstorms**—Facilities and transportation systems are vulnerable to disruption from secondary hazards such as flooding or landslides.
- **Damaging Winds**—Facilities near trees or power lines that are likely to fall are vulnerable. Roads and other transportation infrastructure could be blocked by downed trees or other debris.
- **Extreme Heat**— Extreme heat is generally not a threat to damage critical facilities or infrastructure.
- **Space Weather**— Extreme space weather events can degrade or damage critical infrastructures, which may result in direct or cascading failures across key services such as electric power, communications, water supply, healthcare, and transportation (National Science & Technology Council 2019).

13.3.4 Environment

The environment is highly exposed to severe weather events. Natural habitats such as streams and trees are exposed to the elements during a severe storm and risk major damage and destruction. Prolonged rains can saturate soils and lead to slope failure. Flooding events caused by severe weather can produce river channel migration or damage riparian habitat.

13.4 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

All future development will be affected by severe storms. The ability to withstand impacts lies in sound land use practices and consistent enforcement of codes and regulations for new construction. The planning partners have adopted the International Building Code in response to California mandates. This code is equipped to deal with the impacts of severe weather events. Land use policies identified in general plans within the planning area also address many of the secondary impacts (flood and landslide) of the severe weather hazard. With these tools, the planning partners are well equipped to deal with future growth and the associated impacts of severe weather.

13.5 SCENARIO

Severe weather impacts can be significant, particularly when secondary hazards occur. A worst-case event would involve prolonged high winds during a winter storm caused by an atmospheric river event. Such an event would have both short-term and longer-term effects. Initially, schools and roads would be closed due to power outages caused by high winds and downed tree obstructions. Prolonged rain could produce flooding, overtopped culverts with ponded water on roads. Flooding and debris could further obstruct roads and bridges, further isolating residents.

13.6 ISSUES

Important issues associated with a severe weather in the planning area include the following:

- Older building stock in the planning area is built to low code standards. These structures could be highly vulnerable to severe weather events such as windstorms.
- The cities may need to open cooling centers during extreme heat events.
- Redundancy of power supply and communications equipment must be evaluated.
- The capacity for backup power generation is limited.
- Dead or dying trees as a result of drought conditions are more susceptible to falling during severe storm events.
- Public education on dealing with the impacts of severe weather needs to continue to be provided so that citizens can be better informed and prepared for severe weather events.
- Debris management (downed trees, etc.) must be addressed, because debris can impact the severity of severe weather events, requires coordination efforts, and may require additional funding.
- The effects of climate change may result in an increase of heavy rain or more atmospheric storm events, and will likely lead to increased temperatures and changes in overall precipitation amounts.

14. WILDFIRE

14.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

A wildfire is any uncontrolled fire occurring on undeveloped land that requires fire suppression. Wildfires can be ignited by lightning or by human activity such as smoking, campfires, equipment use, and arson. The potential for such fires is primarily influenced by the following factors:

- **Fuel**—Fuel may include living and dead vegetation on the ground, along the surface as brush and small trees, and above the ground in tree canopies. Lighter fuels such as grasses, leaves, and needles quickly expel moisture and burn rapidly, while heavier fuels such as tree branches, logs and trunks take longer to warm and ignite. Trees killed or defoliated by forest insects and diseases are more susceptible to wildfire.
- **Weather**—Relevant weather conditions include temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and direction, cloud cover, precipitation amount and duration, and the stability of the atmosphere. Conditions are favorable for severe wildfires when the temperature is high, relative humidity is low, wind speed is increasing and coming from the east (inland), and there has been little or no precipitation. These conditions occur more frequently inland where temperatures are higher and fog is less prevalent.
- **Terrain**—Topography includes slope and elevation. The topography of a region influences the amount and moisture of fuel; the impact of weather conditions such as temperature and wind; potential barriers to fire spread, such as highways and lakes; and elevation and slope of landforms (fire spreads more easily uphill than downhill).

14.1.1 Wildfire Hazard Mapping

Fire Hazard Severity Zones

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) has modeled and mapped wildfire hazard zones using a computer model that designates moderate, high or very high fire hazard severity zones (FHSZ). CAL FIRE classifies these zones based on how a fire would behave in a given area and the probability of flames and embers threatening buildings. Each area gets a score for flame length, embers, and the likelihood of the area burning. Scores of smaller areas are then averaged over larger zones that encompass them.

CAL FIRE's maps these zones using a model that derives fire frequency from 50 years of fire data. The model considers the frequency of fire weather, ignition patterns, and expected rate-of spread. It accounts for flying ember production, which is the principal driver of the wildfire hazard in densely developed areas. A related concern in built-out areas is the relative density of vegetative fuels that can serve as sites for new spot fires and spread fire between structures. The model refines the zones to characterize fire exposure mechanisms that cause ignitions to structures.

14.1.2 Wildfire Protection Responsibility in California

Hundreds of local, state, and federal agencies have responsibility for wildfire protection in California. Often, two organizations share responsibility on the same parcel of land—one for wildfire protection, and the other for structural or "improvement" fire protection. To address wildfire jurisdictional responsibilities, the California state legislature adopted legislation establishing the following responsibility areas:

- **Federal Responsibility Areas (FRAs)**—FRAs are fire-prone wildland areas owned or managed by a federal agency (e.g., Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Defense). Primary financial and rule-making jurisdictional authority rests with the federal land agency. In many instances, FRAs are interspersed with private land ownership or leases. Fire protection for developed private property is usually not the responsibility of the federal land management agency; structural protection responsibility is that of a local government agency.
- **State Responsibility Areas (SRAs)**—SRAs are lands where CAL FIRE has legal and financial responsibility for wildfire protection and administers fire hazard classifications and building standard regulations. SRAs are defined as lands that meet the following criteria:
  - Are county unincorporated areas
  - Are not federally owned
  - Have wildland vegetation cover rather than agricultural or ornamental plants
  - Have watershed or range/forage value
  - Have housing densities not exceeding three units per acre.

  Where SRAs contain built environment or development, the responsibility for fire protection of those improvements (non-wildland) is that of a local government agency.
- **Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs)**—LRAs include land in cities, cultivated agriculture lands, non-flammable areas in unincorporated areas, and lands that do not meet the criteria for SRA or FRA. LRA fire protection is typically provided by city fire departments, fire protection districts, and counties, or by CAL FIRE under contract to local governments. The Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton are located in incorporated LRAs. LRAs may include flammable vegetation and areas where the financial and jurisdictional responsibility for improvement and wildfire protection is that of a local government agency.

State law requires local governments to update their general plan safety elements to recognize SRAs and "Very High" FHSZs. The safety element must include information and policies on unreasonable risk from fire. The state encourages integration among jurisdictions to enhance mitigation and prevention efforts.

14.1.3 Secondary Hazards

Secondary effects of wildfires can in some cases cause more damage than the fire itself. Wildfires strip slopes of vegetation, exposing them to greater amounts of runoff. This in turn can weaken soils and cause failures on slopes. Major landslides can occur several years after a wildfire. Most wildfires burn hot and for long durations that can bake soils, especially those high in clay content, thus increasing the imperviousness of the ground. This increases the runoff generated by storm events, thus increasing the chance of flooding.

14.2 HAZARD PROFILE

14.2.1 Local Climate Conditions Related to Wildfire

The planning area has a Mediterranean-like climate with no summer rains and potential high winds. Non-native and invasive weedy vegetation has replaced more fire resistant and ecologically stable native species in many

places. In addition, highly flammable homes are located in high fire hazard zones. “Red flag” weather in the planning area features strong, hot, dry offshore winds known as “diablo winds.” These winds carry extremely dry air at high velocity and can push a fire down or up a slope quickly. They can occur at any time of year but are especially dangerous in the driest months of summer and fall.

14.2.2 Past Events

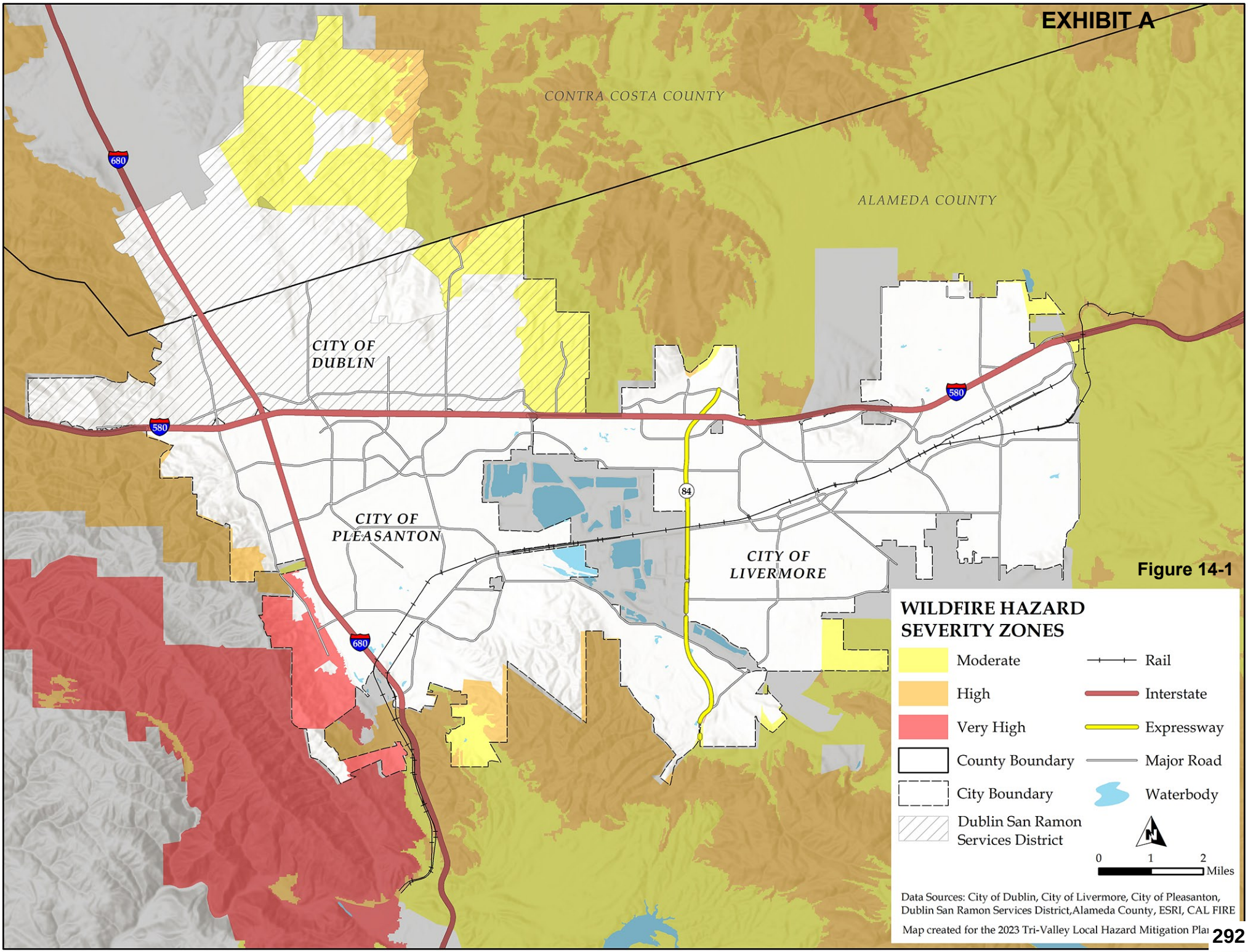
Between 1954 and May 2022, Alameda County was included in two FEMA major disaster (DR) fire management assistance declarations (DR-919 Oakland Hills Fire in 1991 and DR-295 Buckingham Norfolk Fire in 1970) but neither of these affected the planning area. With drought conditions in recent years, wildfires have occurred near the planning area, though none have caused sufficient damage to trigger a state or federal disaster declaration. Table 14-1 lists wildfires of over 10 acres recorded near the planning area in recent years (CAL FIRE 2023).

Table 14-1. Recent Fires Affecting Planning Area (Burning More Than 10 Acres)

Start Date	Date Contained	Acres Burned	Location
07/16/20	07/19/20	253	Near Tesla Road and McLaughlin Road, southeast of Livermore.
07/04/20	07/05/20	108	Near Sheridan Road, south of Sunol (which is just south of Pleasanton).
10/24/19	10/27/19	35	Near Mines Rd and Del Valle Rd, southeast of Livermore.
10/08/19	10/08/19	12	Near SR 84 and Little Valley Road in Sunol, south of Pleasanton.
09/02/19	09/02/19	11	Near Mines Road in Livermore.
08/31/19	08/31/19	19	Near eastbound 580 and North Flynn Road, east of Livermore.
08/21/19	08/21/19	139	Near Patterson Pass and Midway Road, east of Livermore.
08/09/19	08/12/19	240	Near Central Pkwy and Croak Rd, 4 miles east of Dublin.
06/21/19	06/24/19	30	Near Grant Line Rd and Mountain House Rd, east of Livermore.
11/14/18	01/04/19	20	Near Vallecitos Road and Little Valley, south of Livermore.
07/08/18	01/04/19	640	Near I-580 and Grantline Rd, east of Livermore.
07/25/18	01/04/19	34	Near Patterson Pass Road and Midway Rd, east of Livermore.
05/14/18	01/04/19	12	Near Grant Line Road and I-580, east of Livermore.
10/17/17	01/09/18	116	Near Fallon Road 3 miles East of Dublin.
08/22/17	01/09/18	200	Near Range Road and Cromwell Avenue, Camp Parks Dublin, National Guard Reserve Forces Training Center.
06/25/16	06/26/16	211	In the Altamont Pass, 10 miles east of Livermore.
08/19/15	08/22/15	2,700	Off Tesla Road near Corral Hollow between Livermore and Tracy. This fire took four days to contain with 18 fire personnel and five fire engines.
06/25/15	06/25/15	53	Near Tesla Road, southeast of Livermore.
10/04/13	10/04/13	150	Along Highland Road near Livermore.
07/06/13	07/06/13	38	Near Fallon Road and Camino Tassajara near Dublin.
06/08/13	06/08/13	240	Near Vasco Road and North Vasco Road, north of Livermore.

14.2.3 Location

Figure 14-1 shows the FHSZ mapping for the planning area.


EXHIBIT A
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
Figure 14-1
WILDFIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES
Moderate
High
Very High
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Waterbody
0 1 2 Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District,Alameda County, ESRI, CAL FIRE
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

14.2.1 Frequency

Wildfire frequency can be assessed through review of the percent of a given area that has been burned in previous wildfire events. Based on CAL FIRE records of fires, about 3 percent of the mapped wildfire risk zones in Alameda County burned in the 138-year period from 1878 to 2016 (see Table 14-2).

Table 14-2. Record of Fire in Alameda County

FHSZ Category	Total Area in Zone (acres)	Area Burned, 1878 – 2016	
		Acres	Percent of Total Area
Moderate	10,564	115	1.09%
High	9,455	498	5.26%
Very High	472	0	0.00%

Source: CAL FIRE, 2016

14.2.2 Severity

The largest wildfire in the Bay Area, and one of the worst wildfires in the United States, occurred in 1991 in the Oakland Hills of Alameda County. The fire resulted in $1.7 billion in losses and received a FEMA disaster declaration. The fire spread across 1,520 acres, destroyed 3,354 homes and 456 apartments, injured 150 people and took the lives of 25 people (Alameda County 2021). There are no recorded incidents of loss of life from wildfires in the planning area.

Potential losses from wildfire include human life, structures and other improvements, and natural resources. There are no recorded incidents of loss of life from wildfires within the planning area. Given the immediate response times to reported fires, the likelihood of injuries and casualties is minimal.

Smoke and air pollution from wildfires can be a health hazard, especially for children, the elderly and those with respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. First responders are exposed to dangers from the initial incident and after-effects from smoke inhalation and heat stroke. Public health impacts associated with wildfire include difficulty in breathing, odor, and reduction in visibility.

14.2.3 Warning Time

Wildfires are often caused by humans, intentionally or accidentally. There is no way to predict when one might break out. Since fireworks often cause brush fires, extra diligence is warranted around the Fourth of July when the use of fireworks is highest. Dry seasons and droughts are factors that greatly increase fire likelihood. Dry lightning may trigger wildfires. Severe weather can be predicted, so special attention can be paid during weather events that may include lightning. Reliable National Weather Service lightning warnings are available on average 24 to 48 hours prior to a significant electrical storm

If a fire does break out and spread rapidly, residents may need to evacuate within days or hours. Once a fire has started, fire alerting is reasonably rapid in most cases. The rapid spread of cellular and two-way radio communications in recent years has further contributed to a significant improvement in warning time.

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14.3 EXPOSURE

14.3.1 Population

Population exposed to the wildfire hazard was estimated using the structure count of buildings in each mapped FHSZ and multiplying by the estimated average population per household. Figure 14-2 shows the estimated population for each planning area city living in the moderate, high, and very high FHSZs, compared to total city population. Figure 14-3 shows results for the entire planning area.



Figure 14-2. Population Exposed to Wildfire Hazard and Total Population, by Jurisdiction

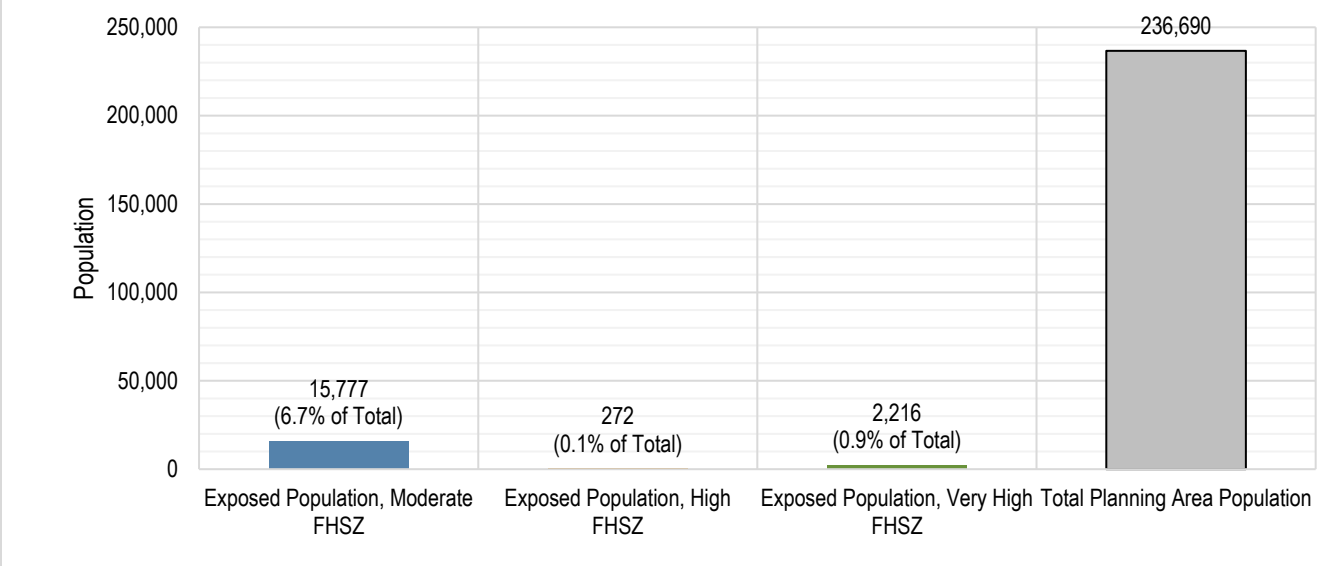


Figure 14-3. Total Planning Area Population Exposed to Wildfire Hazard

14.3.2 Property

The estimated value of planning area buildings within the moderate, high, and very high FHSZs is shown in Figure 14-4 through Figure 14-6. Figure 14-7 shows the estimated exposed total value as a percentage of the total replacement value in each city and in the overall planning area. The numbers of structures in each FHSZ, by occupancy class, are shown in Figure 14-8 through Figure 14-10.

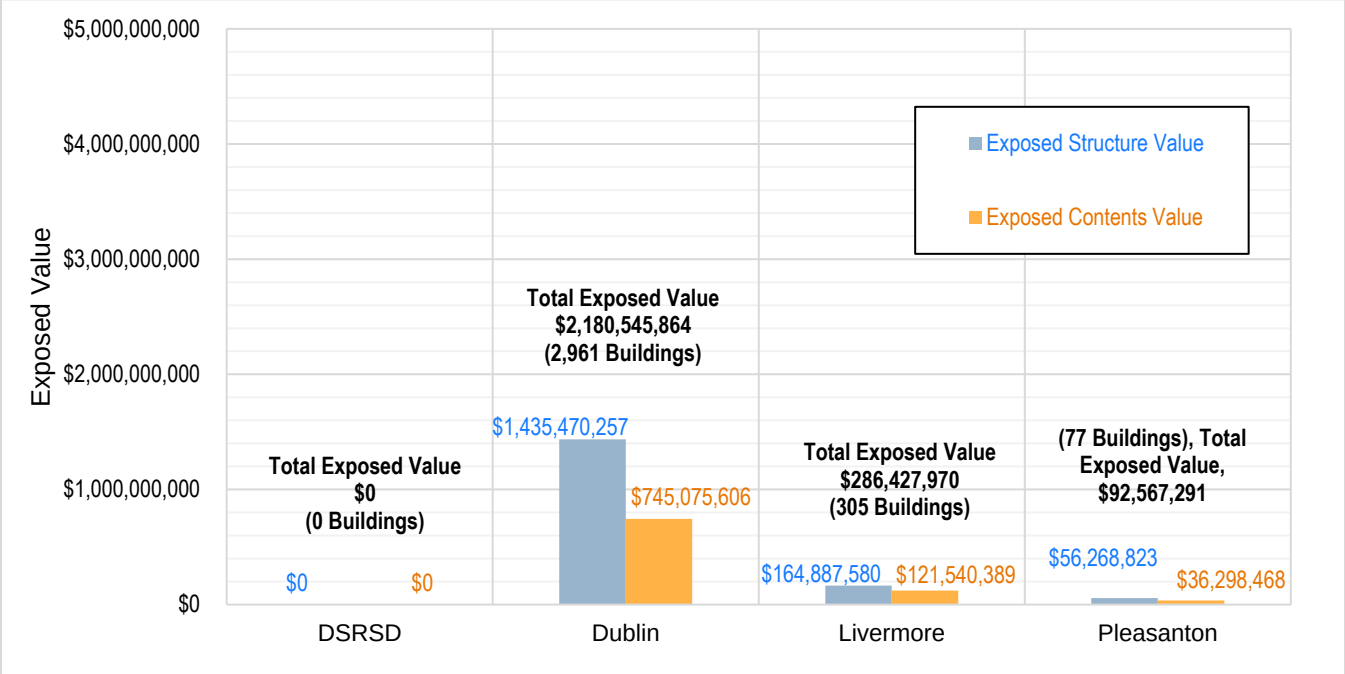


Figure 14-4. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the Moderate FHSZ

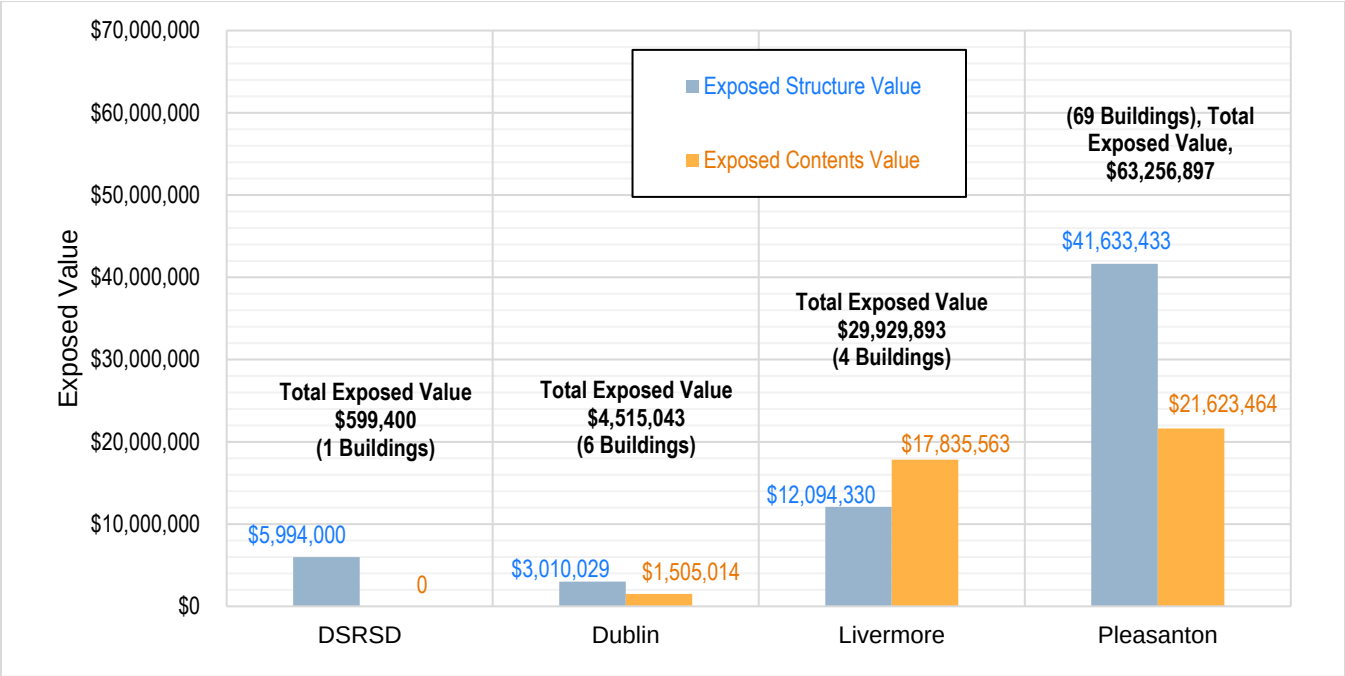


Figure 14-5. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the High FHSZ

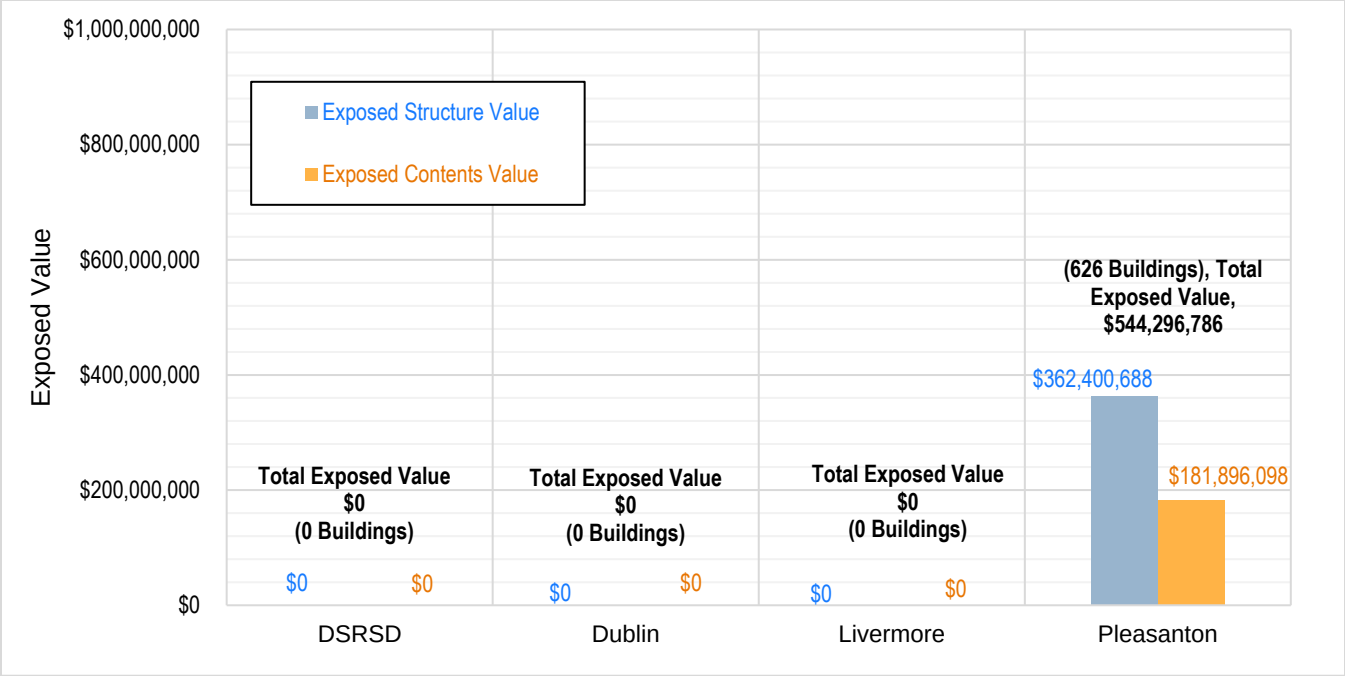


Figure 14-6. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the Very High FHSZ

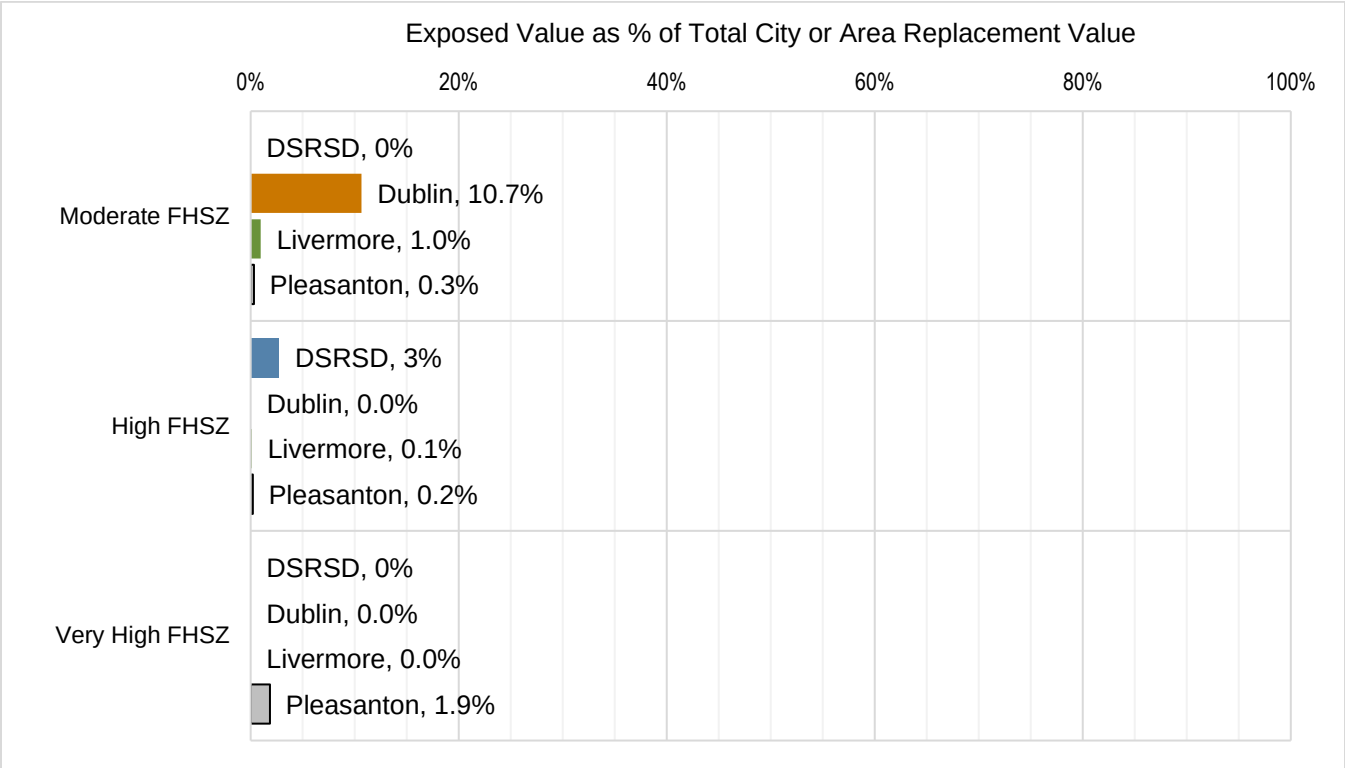


Figure 14-7. Total Value in FHSZs as Percent of Total Replacement Value, by Jurisdiction

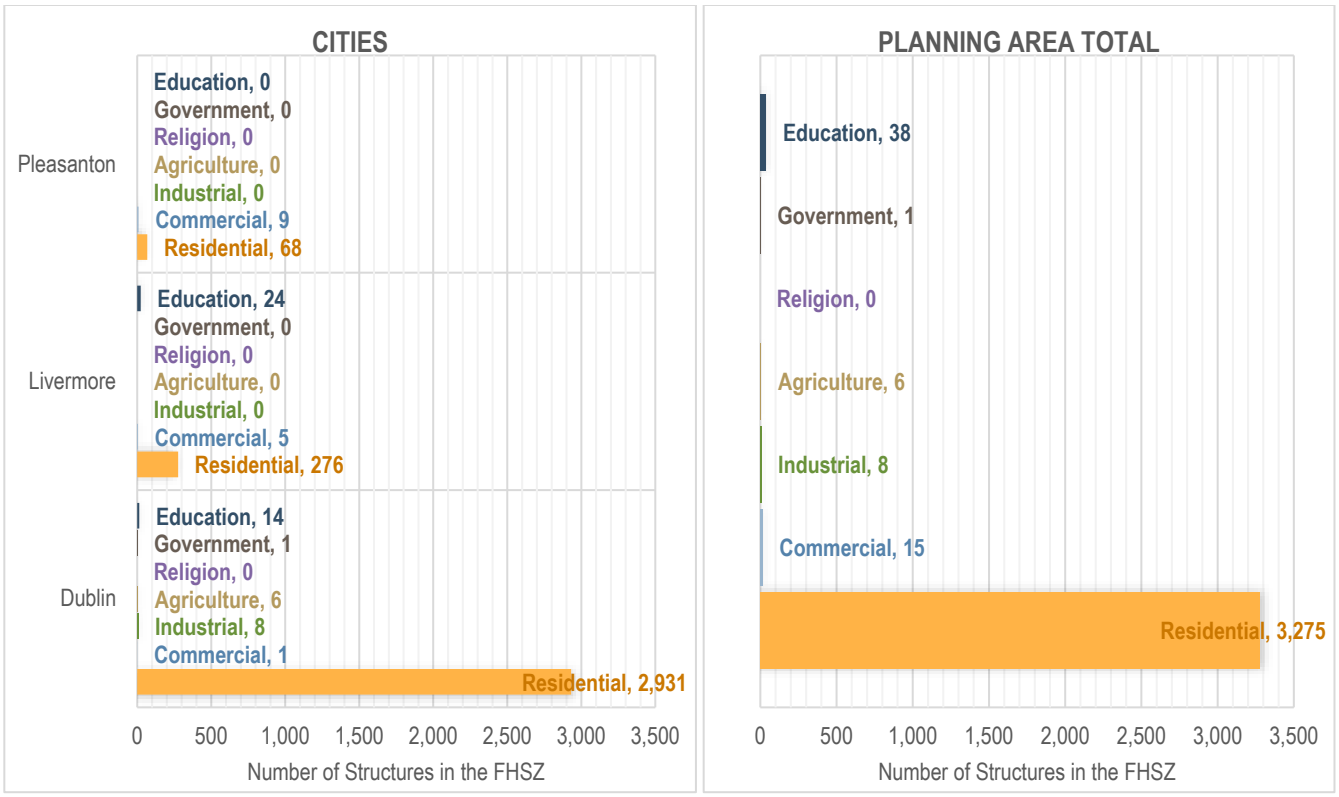


Figure 14-8. Structures in the Moderate FHSZ, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class



Figure 14-9. Structures in the High FHSZ, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class

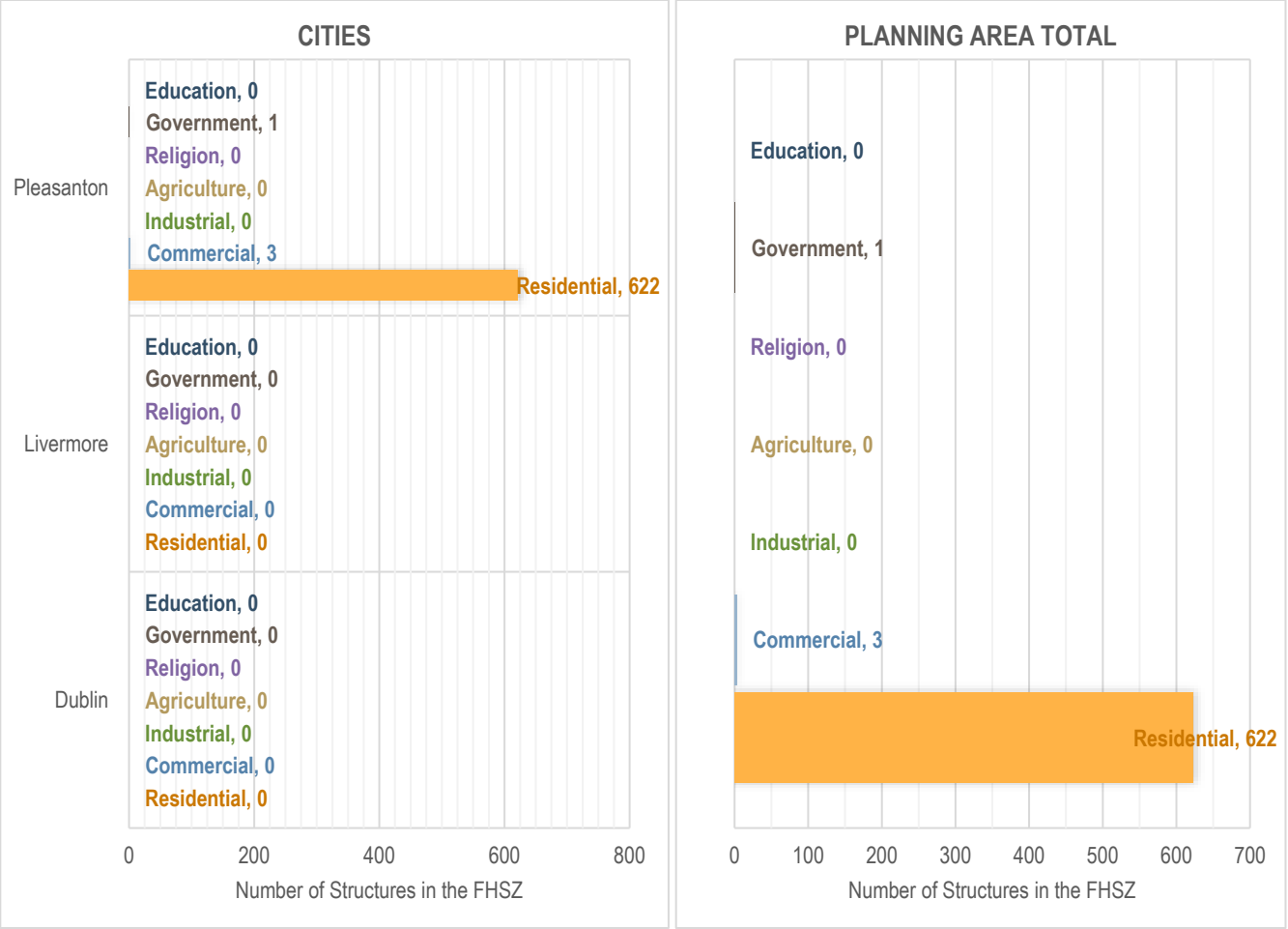


Figure 14-10. Structures in the Very High FHSZ, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class

14.3.3 Critical Facilities

Estimates of critical facilities in each FHSZ are summarized in Figure 14-11. The total count of critical facilities in high or very high fire hazard severity zones (11) represents 1 percent of the planning area total of 1,161.

14.3.4 Environment

All natural resources and habitats in mapped FHSZs are exposed to the risk of wildfire.

14.4 VULNERABILITY

Structures, above-ground infrastructure, critical facilities and natural environments are all vulnerable to the wildfire hazard. There is currently no validated damage function available to support wildfire mitigation planning. Except as discussed in this section, vulnerable populations, property, infrastructure and environment are assumed to be the same as described in the section on exposure.

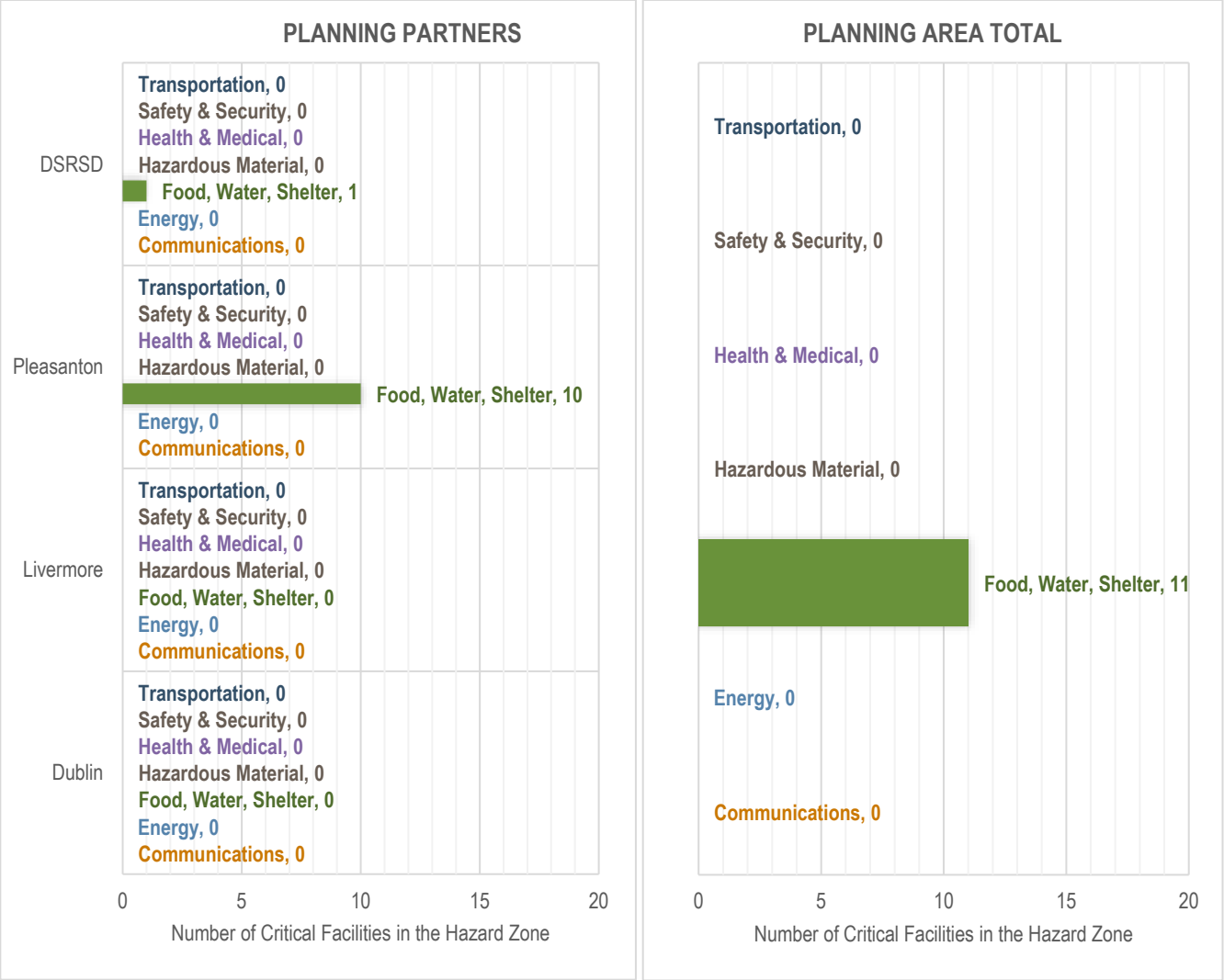


Figure 14-11. Critical Facilities in the High or Very High FHSZ

14.4.1 Population

Many communities and populations are especially vulnerable to wildfires, including low-income communities, migrant populations, populations whose primary language is not English, indigenous populations, communities of older adults, and those with respiratory and other health concerns. The local senior community and individuals within the cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton and those served by DSRSD are especially vulnerable to respiratory issues in the event of reduced air quality following wildfire. Members of immigrant communities may be concerned about impacts to their immigration status and not seek help. The homeless population may also be affected with their exposure to smoke or airborne particulates, especially if no shelter or evacuation center has been open.

When a wildfire impacts an area with high rents where multiple families live in one structure, it may be difficult for those not listed on the lease to prove that they were affected by the fire; this could result in a lack of access to services. Additionally, fires quickly increase housing prices and rent prices, further displacing people already affected by the fire. Homelessness may increase as a result of wildfire events.

All people exposed to the wildfire hazard are potentially vulnerable to wildfire impacts. Populations with access and functional needs as well as elderly populations and the very young are more vulnerable as they may not be able to evacuate quickly enough to avoid the impacts of a wildfire. Persons with existing health issues may be more vulnerable to the health impacts associated with wildfire smoke. Wildfires also threaten the health and safety of those fighting the fires.

14.4.2 Property

All property exposed to the wildfire hazard is vulnerable. As of 2008, California State Building code requires minimum standards be met for new buildings in relative fire hazard zones. Older structures that were not constructed to these standards may be especially vulnerable.

Figure 14-12 shows estimates of potential loss representing 10 percent, 30 percent, and 50 percent of the assessed value of structures exposed to the wildfire hazard (for the moderate, high, and very high FHSZs combined). These estimates allow emergency managers to assess a range of economic impacts based on an estimate of the percent of damage to the general building stock. Damage in excess of 50 percent is considered to be substantial by most building codes and typically requires total reconstruction of the structure.

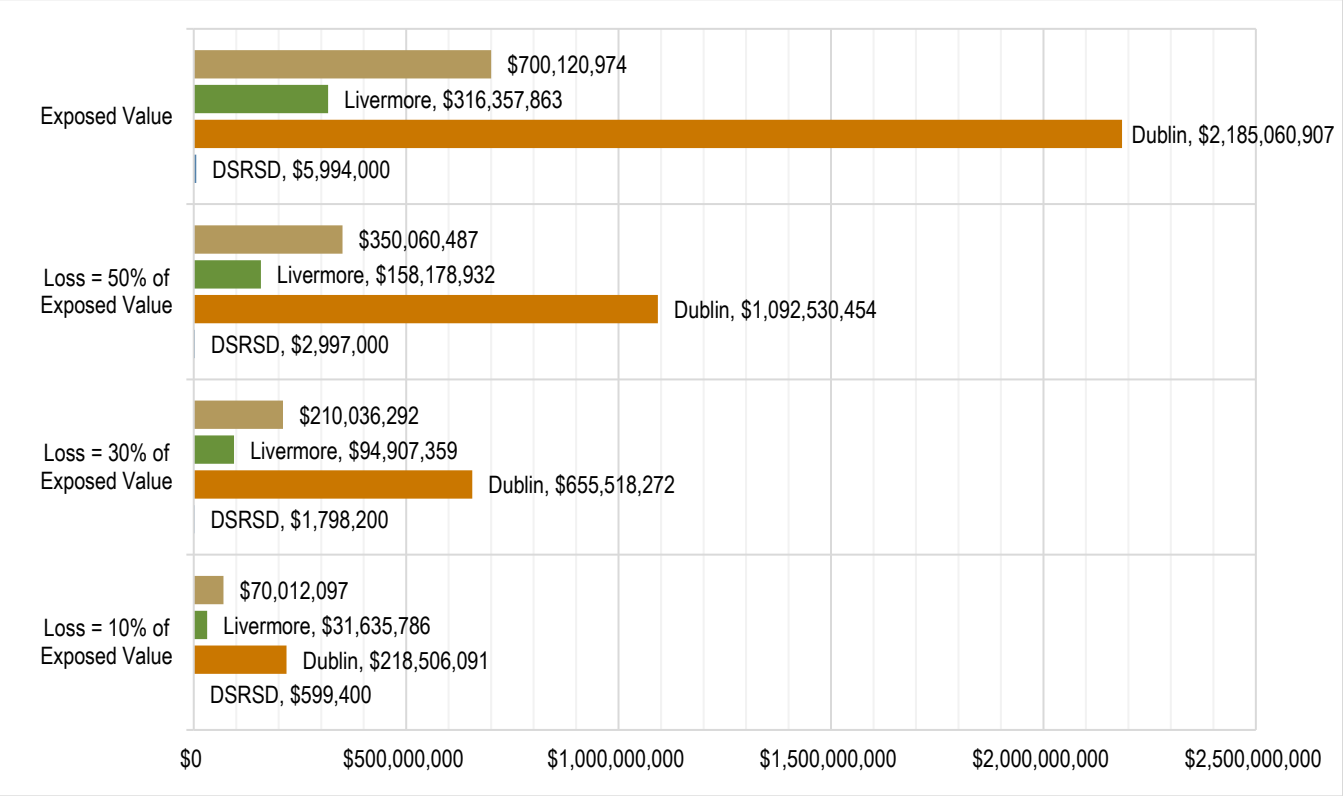


Figure 14-12. Loss Estimates for Wildfire

14.4.3 Critical Facilities

Critical facilities of wood frame construction are especially vulnerable to wildfire. In the event of wildfire, there would likely be little damage to most infrastructure. Most roads and railroads would be without damage except in the worst scenarios. Power lines are the most at risk from wildfire because most poles are made of wood and

susceptible to burning. Fires can create conditions that block or prevent access and can isolate residents and emergency service providers. Wildfire typically does not have a major direct impact on bridges, but it can create conditions in which bridges are obstructed. Many bridges in areas of high to moderate fire risk are important because they provide the only ingress and egress to large areas and in some cases to isolated neighborhoods.

During a wildfire event, containers storing hazardous materials at sites in wildfire risk zones could rupture due to excessive heat and act as fuel for the fire, causing rapid spreading and escalating the fire to unmanageable levels. In addition, they could leak into surrounding areas, saturating soils and seeping into surface waters, and have a disastrous effect on the environment.

14.4.4 Environment

Fire is a natural and critical ecosystem process in most terrestrial ecosystems, dictating in part the types, structure, and spatial extent of native vegetation. However, wildfires can cause severe environmental impacts:

- **Damaged Cultural and Historical Resources**—The destruction of cultural and historic resources may occur, scenic vistas can be damaged, and access to recreational areas can be reduced.
- **Damaged Fisheries**—Fisheries can suffer from increased water temperatures, sedimentation, and changes in water quality.
- **Destroyed Endangered Species Habitat—**Wildfire can have negative consequences for endangered species by degrading their habitat.
- **Disease and Insect Infestations**—Unless diseased or insect-infested trees are swiftly removed, infestations and disease can spread to healthy forests and private lands. Timely active management actions are needed to remove diseased or infested trees.
- **Reduced Agricultural Resources**—Wildfire can have disastrous consequences on agricultural resources, removing them from production and necessitating lengthy restoration programs.
- **Soil Erosion**—The protective covering provided by foliage and dead organic matter is removed, leaving the soil fully exposed to wind and water erosion. Accelerated soil erosion occurs, causing landslides and threatening aquatic habitats.
- **Soil Sterilization**—Some wildfires burn so hot that they can sterilize the soil. Topsoil exposed to extreme heat can become water repellant, and soil nutrients may be lost.
- **Spread of Invasive Plant Species**—Non-native woody plant species frequently invade burned areas. When weeds become established, they can dominate the plant cover over broad landscapes, and become difficult and costly to control.

14.5 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

The highly urbanized portions of the planning area have little or no wildfire risk exposure. Urbanization tends to alter the natural fire regime, and can create the potential for the expansion of urbanized areas into wildland areas. The expansion of the wildland urban interface can be managed with strong land use and building codes. The planning area is well equipped with these tools and this planning process has assessed capabilities with regards to the tools. As the planning area experiences future growth, it is anticipated that the exposure to this hazard will remain as assessed or even decrease over time due to these capabilities.

14.6 SCENARIO

A major wildfire in the planning area might begin with a wet spring, adding to fuels already present on the forest floor. Flashy fuels would build throughout the spring. A dry summer could follow the wet spring, exacerbated by diablo winds. Carelessness with combustible materials or a tossed lit cigarette, or a sudden lightning storm could trigger a multitude of small, isolated fires.

The embers from these smaller fires could be carried miles by hot, dry winds. The deposition zone for these embers would be deep in the forests and interface zones. Fires that start in flat areas move slower, but wind still pushes them. It is not unusual for a wildfire pushed by wind to burn the ground fuel and later climb into the crown and reverse its track. This is one of many ways that fires can escape containment, typically during periods when response capabilities are overwhelmed. These small new fires would most likely merge. Suppression resources would be redirected from protecting the natural resources to saving more remote subdivisions.

While local fire districts would be extremely useful in the urban interface areas, they have limited wildfire capabilities or experience, and they would have a difficult time responding to the ignition zones. Even though the existence and spread of the fire is known, it may not be possible to respond to it adequately, so an initially manageable fire can become out of control before resources are dispatched.

14.7 ISSUES

The major issues for wildfire are the following:

- Public education and outreach to people living in or near the fire hazard zones should include information about and assistance with mitigation activities such as defensible space, and advance identification of evacuation routes and safe zones.
- Wildfires could cause multiple secondary natural hazards.
- Climate change could affect the wildfire hazard.
- Future growth into interface areas should continue to be managed, particularly in the western hillside area of Pleasanton.
- Area fire districts need to continue to train on wildland-urban interface events.
- Vegetation management activities. This would include enhancement through expansion of the target areas as well as additional resources.
- Regional consistency of higher building code standards such as residential sprinkler requirements and prohibitive combustible roof standards.

15. CLIMATE CHANGE

15.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

"Climate change" refers to alterations in the long-term patterns of temperature, precipitation, humidity, wind, and seasons that play a fundamental role in shaping natural ecosystems and the human economies and cultures that depend on them. These shifts may result from natural processes (e.g., cyclical ocean patterns like El Niño or La Niña, volcanic activity, changes in the sun's energy output, variations in Earth's orbit), but they can also be driven by human activity. The worldwide warming trend of recent decades has been attributed to human activity resulting in rising concentrations of "greenhouse gases" in the earth's atmosphere.

Greenhouse gases are gases that trap heat in the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide is the most commonly known greenhouse gas; however, methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases also contribute to warming. Emissions of these gases come from sources such as the combustion of fossil fuels, agricultural production, and changes in land use. According to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), carbon dioxide concentrations measured about 280 parts per million before the industrial era began in the late 1700s and have risen dramatically since then, surpassing 400 parts per million in 2013 for the first time in recorded history (see Figure 15-1).

Source: NASA 2021

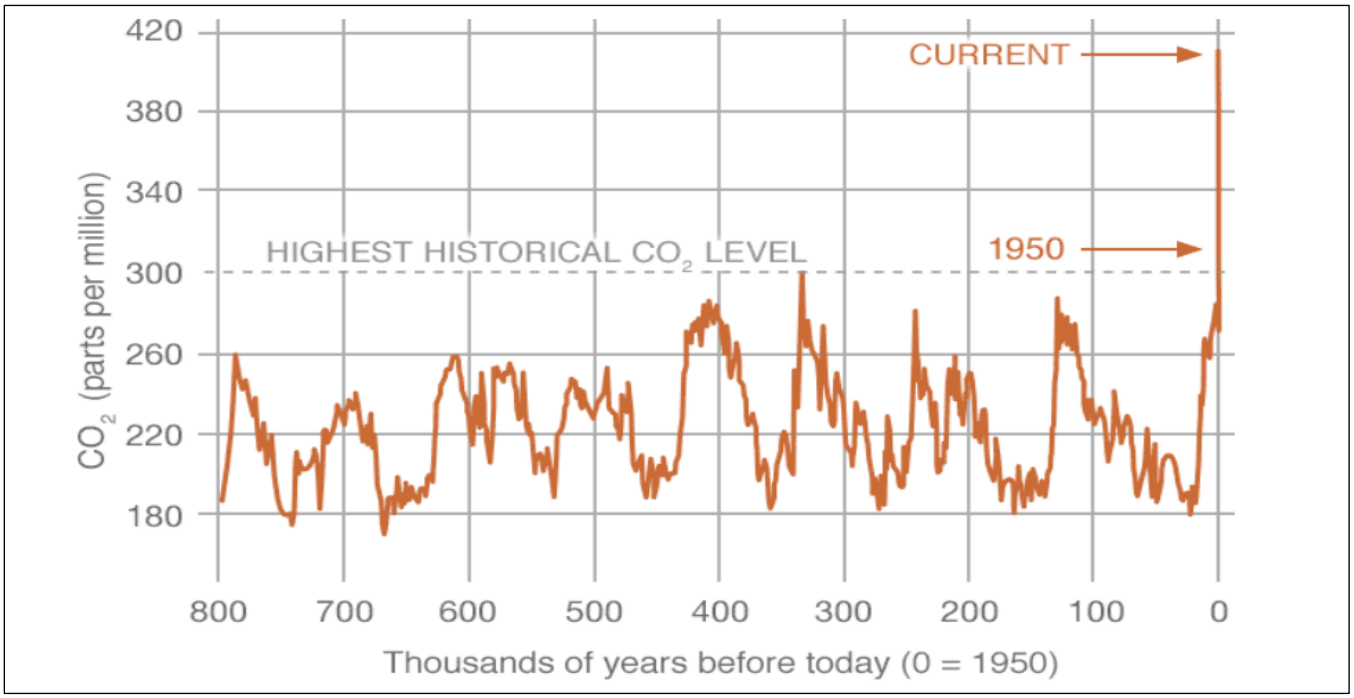


Figure 15-1. Global Carbon Dioxide Concentrations Over Time

15.1.1 How Climate Change Affects Hazard Mitigation

Climate change will affect the people, property, economy, and ecosystems of the planning area in a variety of ways. Consequences of climate change include increased periods of prolonged drought, potential for heat-related illnesses, detrimental impacts on agricultural productivity, and increased flood vulnerability. The most important effect for the development of this hazard mitigation plan is that climate change will have a measurable impact on the occurrence and severity of many natural hazards.

An essential aspect of hazard mitigation is predicting the likelihood of future hazard events. Typically, predictions are based on statistical projections from records of past events. This approach assumes that the likelihood of hazard events remains essentially unchanged over time. Thus, averages based on the past frequencies of, for example, floods are used to estimate future frequencies: if a river has flooded an average of once every 5 years for the past 100 years, then it can be expected to continue to flood an average of once every 5 years.

For hazards that are affected by climate conditions though, the assumption that future behavior will be equivalent to past behavior is not valid. For example, flooding is generally associated with precipitation frequency and quantity. However, the frequency of flooding will not remain constant if broad precipitation patterns change over time. Specifically, as hydrology changes, storms currently considered to be the 100-year flood might strike more often, leaving many communities at greater risk.

The risks of landslide, severe storms, severe weather, and wildfire are all affected by climate patterns as well. For this reason, an understanding of climate change is pertinent to efforts to mitigate natural hazards. Information about how climate patterns are changing provides insight on the reliability of future hazard projections used in mitigation analysis.

15.1.2 Current Indicators of Climate Change

Global Indicators

The major scientific agencies of the United States—including NASA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)—have presented evidence that climate change is occurring. NASA summarizes key evidence as follows (National Aeronautics and Space Administration 2023):

- **Global Temperature Rise**—The planet's average surface temperature has risen about 2.12 ºF since the late 19th century, a change driven largely by increased carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere and other human activities. Most of the warming occurred in the past 40 years. The years 2016 and 2020 are tied for the warmest year on record. The ocean has absorbed much of this increased heat, with the top 100 meters (about 328 feet) of ocean showing warming of more than 0.6 ºF since 1969. Earth stores 90 percent of its extra energy in the ocean.
- **Shrinking Ice Sheets**—The Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets have decreased in mass. Data from NASA's Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment show Greenland lost an average of 279 billion tons of ice per year between 1993 and 2019, while Antarctica lost about 148 billion tons of ice per year.
- **Glacial Retreat**—Glaciers are retreating almost everywhere around the world—including in the Alps, Himalayas, Andes, Rockies, Alaska and Africa.
- **Decreased Snow Cover**—Satellite observations reveal that the amount of spring snow cover in the Northern Hemisphere has decreased over the past five decades and that the snow is melting earlier

- **Sea-Level Rise**—Global sea levels rose about 8 inches in the last century. The rate in the last two decades is nearly double that of the last century and is accelerating slightly every year.
- **Declining Arctic Sea Ice**—Both the extent and thickness of Arctic sea ice has declined rapidly over the last several decades
- **Extreme Events**—The number of record high temperature events in the United States has been increasing, while the number of record low temperature events has been decreasing, since 1950. The U.S. has also witnessed an increasing number of intense rainfall events.
- **Ocean Acidification**—Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the acidity of surface ocean waters has increased by about 30 percent. The amount of carbon dioxide absorbed by the upper layer of the oceans is increasing to about 7 to 10 billion metric tons per year.

California Indicators

Monitoring and research efforts across California have generated data that describe changes already underway in the state. Notable examples across the state include the following (California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment 2018):

- Dissolved oxygen in coastal waters is declining throughout the south coast survey region
- Since 1950, the northern Sierra Nevada showed an overall snowpack decline of 7.4 inches.
- Unusually warm waters occurred in the Pacific Ocean in 2014-2015, leading to widespread impacts on marine life. This marine heat wave first appeared as a large area of exceptionally high sea surface temperatures in the Gulf of Alaska in November 2013 and later extended along the entire west coast of North America.
- The surface area of seven Sierra Nevada glaciers has decreased dramatically since the beginning of the 20th century. In 2014, the size of these glaciers ranged from 14 to 52 percent of their 1903 area.
- Sea level has risen by about 7 inches since 1900 at San Francisco and by about 6 inches since 1924 at La Jolla.
- Since 1906, the fraction of annual snowmelt runoff that flows into the Sacramento River between April and July has decreased by about 9 percent.
- Compared to the 1930s, forests across much of California today have lower densities of large trees, and higher densities of small trees. Water stress, which increases in a warming climate, poses a greater risk to large trees than to small trees.
- Annual tree mortality in California forests increased in 2014, and steep increases in mortality followed in subsequent years; the highest number, 62 million tree deaths, was recorded in 2016.
- Future droughts may be hotter, as warm temperatures coincide with periodic dry years; 2016 and 2020 were the warmest years on record.
- Heat-related deaths and illnesses in California increased dramatically in 2006 following a record-breaking heat wave. At least 140 deaths occurred between July 15 and August 1. Deaths related to this heat wave were largely attributed to elevated nighttime temperatures.
- The number of acres burned by wildfires statewide has been increasing since 1950. Large fires affecting 1,000 acres or more account for most of the area burned each year.

15.1.3 Projected Future Impacts

Climate change projections contain inherent uncertainty, largely derived from the fact that they depend on future greenhouse gas emission scenarios. Generally, the uncertainty in greenhouse gas emissions is addressed by the presentation of differing scenarios: low-emissions or high-emissions scenarios. In low-emissions scenarios, greenhouse gas emissions are reduced substantially from current levels. In high-emissions scenarios, greenhouse gas emissions generally increase or continue at current levels. Uncertainty in outcomes is generally addressed by averaging a variety of model outcomes. Despite this uncertainty, climate change projections present valuable information to help guide decision-making for possible future conditions.

Global Projections

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which includes more than 1,300 scientists from the United States and other countries, project that Earth's average temperatures will raise 2.5 to 10 ºF over the next century (National Aeronautics and Space Administration 2023). The Third and Fourth *National Climate Assessment Reports* indicate that climate change will continue through this century and beyond, with the following specific changes:

- Rising temperatures
- Increased droughts and heat waves
- Lengthening frost-free seasons and growing seasons
- Stronger hurricanes
- Changed patterns of precipitation
- Ice-free summers in the Arctic Ocean
- Sea level rise of 1 to 8 feet by 2100

Projections for the Bay Area and Alameda County

The *California Climate Adaptation Planning Guide* outlines the following climate change impact concerns for Bay Area communities (California Emergency Management Agency 2012):

- Increased temperature
- Reduced precipitation
- Sea level rise—coastal inundation and erosion
- Public health—heat and air pollution
- Reduced agricultural productivity
- Inland flooding
- Reduced tourism.

Some of these changes are direct or primary climatic changes, such as increased temperature, while others are indirect climatic changes or secondary impacts, such as heat wave frequency, resulting from these direct changes. Some direct changes may interact with one another to create unique secondary impacts. These primary and secondary impacts may then result in impacts on human and natural systems. The primary and secondary impacts likely to affect the planning area are summarized in Table 15-1.

Table 15-1. Summary of Likely Primary and Secondary Climate Change Impacts on the Planning Area

Primary Impact	Secondary Impact	Example Human and Natural System Impacts
Increased temperature	Heat wave	• Increased frequency of illness and death • Increased stress on mechanical systems, such as HVAC systems
Increased temperature and changes in precipitation	Changed seasonal patterns	• Reduced agricultural productivity • Reduced tourism
Increased temperature and/or reduced precipitation	Drought	• Reduced agricultural productivity • Decreased water supply
	Reduced Snowpack	• Decreased water supply • Reduced tourism
	Wildfire	• Increased incidence of landslide or mudslide • Reduced tourism • Increase in air pollution and related health impacts
Sea level rise	Permanent inundation of previously dry land	• Loss of assets and tax base • Loss of coastal habitat
	Larger area impacted by extreme high tide	• More people and structures impacted by storms • Increased incidence of loss of utilities and lifeline systems
	Increased coastal erosion	• Loss of assets and tax base
	Saltwater intrusion into freshwater systems	• Decreased water supply • Ecosystem disruption Sea level rise
Changes in wind patterns	Increased extreme events, including severe storms and fires	• More frequent disruption to systems resulting from severe storms
Ocean acidification		• Decreased biodiversity in marine ecosystems

Source: Adapted and expanded from *California Adaptation Planning Guide: Planning for Adaptive Communities*

Climate change projections contain inherent uncertainty, largely derived from the fact that they depend on future greenhouse gas emission scenarios. Generally, the uncertainty in greenhouse gas emissions is addressed by the presentation of differing scenarios: low-emissions or high-emissions scenarios. In low-emissions scenarios, greenhouse gas emissions are reduced substantially from current levels. In high-emissions scenarios, greenhouse gas emissions generally increase or continue at current levels. Uncertainty in outcomes is generally addressed by averaging a variety of model outcomes.

Despite this uncertainty, climate change projections present valuable information to help guide decision-making for possible future conditions. The following sections summarize information developed for the planning area by Cal-Adapt, a resource for public information on how climate change might impact local communities, based on the most current data available. The projections are averaged across Alameda County and include information from two emissions scenarios, which were developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (Cal-Adapt 2023):

- Low Emissions Scenario—Emissions peak around 2040 and then decline (this was designated Scenario B1 in previous IPCC analyses but is Scenario RCP 4.5 under more recent IPCC analyses)
- High Emissions Scenario—Emissions continue to rise strongly through 2050 and plateau around 2100 (this was designated Scenario A2 in previous IPCC analyses but is Scenario RCP 8.5 under more recent IPCC analyses).

Temperature

The historical (1961-1990) average maximum temperature in Tri-Valley planning area was 69.9 ºF and the average minimum temperature was 44.6 ºF. While average temperatures may fluctuate from year-to-year, and may differ from one municipality to the next, the trend for the planning area indicates that average temperatures are increasing (see Figure 15-2). The annual average maximum temperature increased by 7.7 ºF when comparing 1961 to 1990 and 2070 to 2099 records. Average temperatures are expected to continue to rise. Table 15-2 shows the estimated average temperatures for 2050 and 2099 under the low and high emission scenario.

Source: Cal-Adapt, 2017

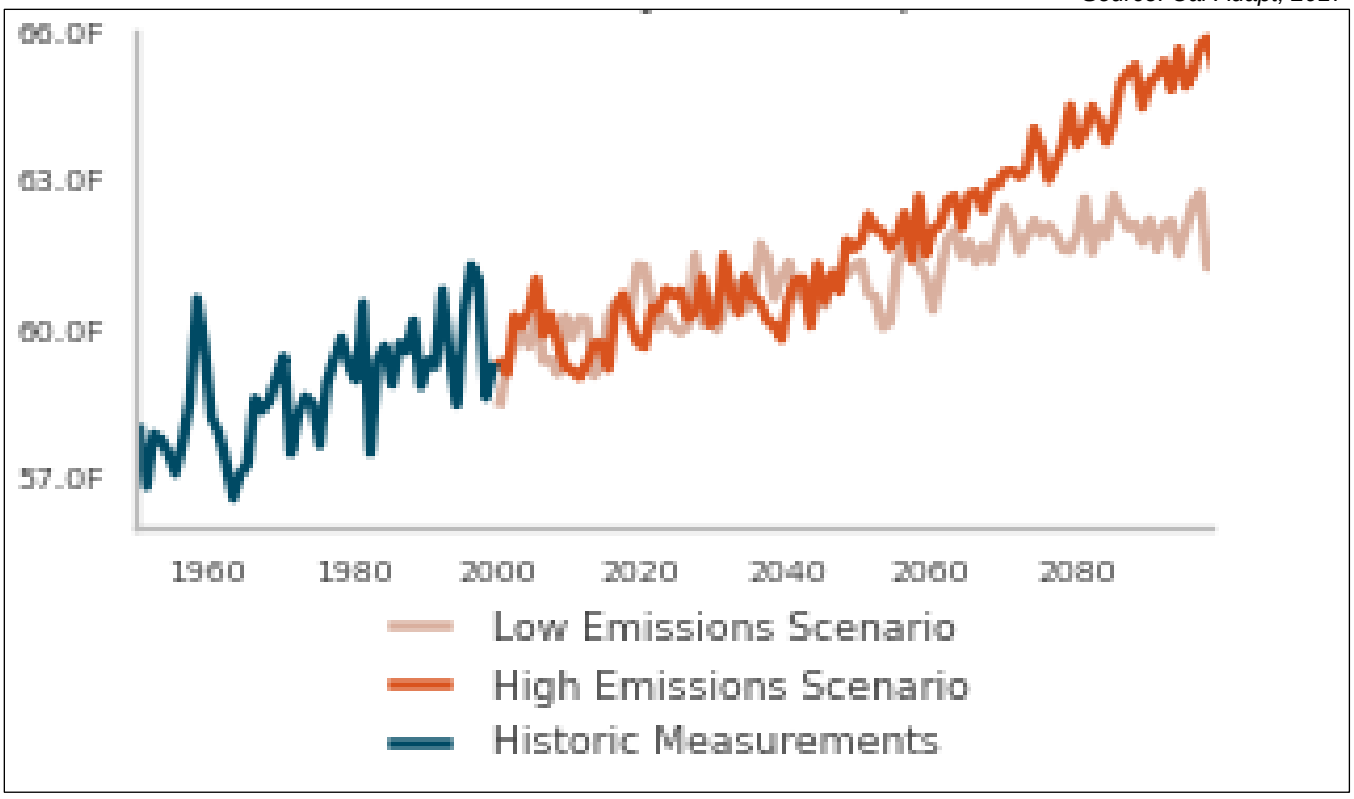


Figure 15-2. Observed and Projected Average Temperatures in Tri-Valley Planning Area

Table 15-2. Average Temperature Projections in Tri-Valley Planning Area

	2050 Projection (°F)				2099 Projection (°F)			
	Average Temperature		Difference from Historical Average		Average Temperature		Difference from Historical Average	
Emission Scenario	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Low Emissions (RCP 4.5)	73.9	50.1	+4.0	+5.5	76.23	49.3	+6.3	+4.7
High Emissions (RCP 8.5)	74.8	51.0	+4.9	+6.4	80.6	56.4	+10.7	+11.8

Extreme Heat

The extreme heat day temperature threshold for the planning area is 98.3 °F. The historical average (1961-1990) number of extreme heat days is 4.3 days. In the low emissions scenario, there are projected to be an annual average of 13 days with temperatures over the extreme heat day threshold between 2017 and 2050 and between

2051 and 2099. In the high emissions scenario, there are projected to be an annual average of 20 days with temperatures over the extreme heat day threshold between 2017 and 2050 and an average of 19 days per year between 2051 and 2099 (see Figure 15-3).

Source: Cal-Adapt, 2017

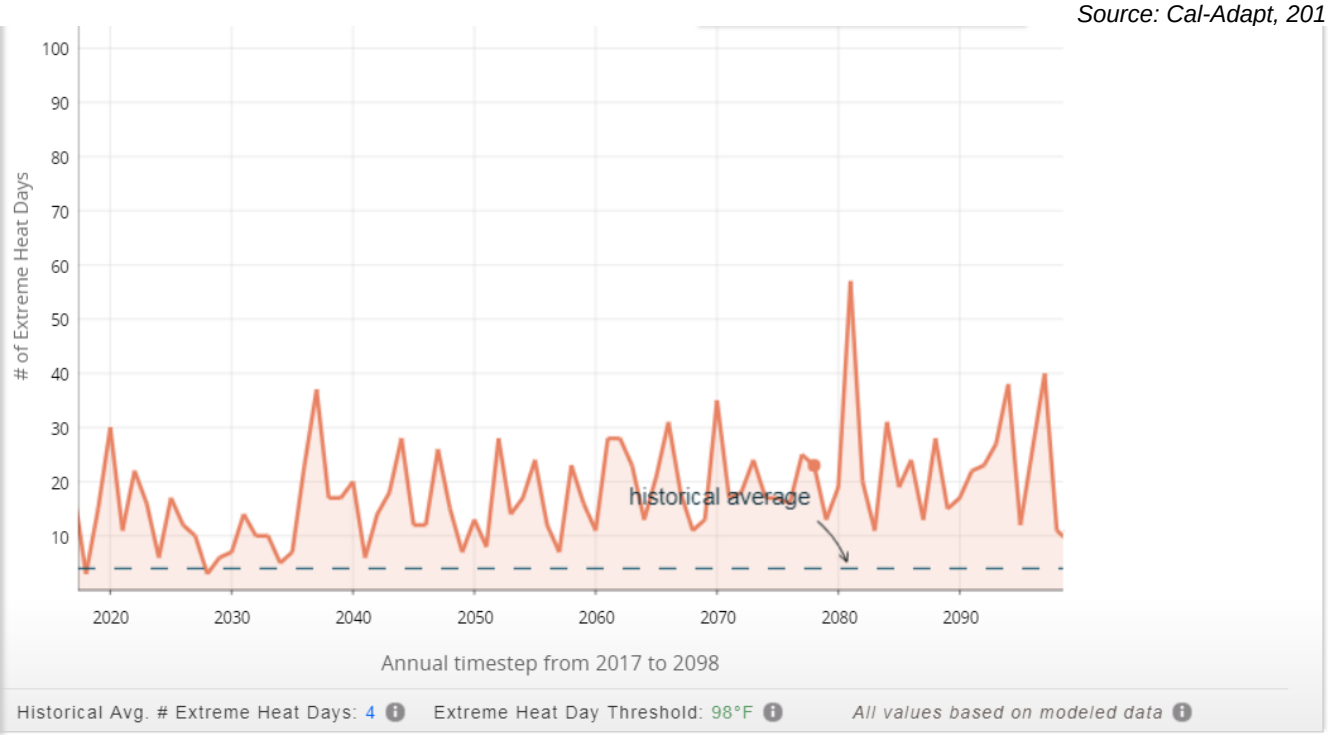


Figure 15-3. Projected Number of Extreme Heat Days by Year

Precipitation

Cal-Adapt shows that the historical annual mean precipitation (1961-1990) for the Tri-Valley planning area was 21.1 inches. Under the low and high emission scenario, annual precipitation is expected to average 22.75 inches from 2017 to 2050 and 29.22 inches from 2051 to 2099. In general, most precipitation is expected to continue to fall during the winter. Small changes in precipitation patterns in the state will have the potential to cause significant disruption to built and natural systems.

Snowpack

While there are no snow-water equivalency measurements for the planning area, Cal-Adapt indicates that changes in precipitation patterns may result in a reduction in snowpack. For example, Sierra Nevada snowpack may be reduced by as much as 70 to 90 percent.

Wildfire

Wildfire risk is expected to change in the coming decades (see Figure 15-4). Under both high- and low-emissions scenarios, the change in area burned in planning area decreases by 10 to 20 percent by 2050.

Source: Cal-Adapt, 2017

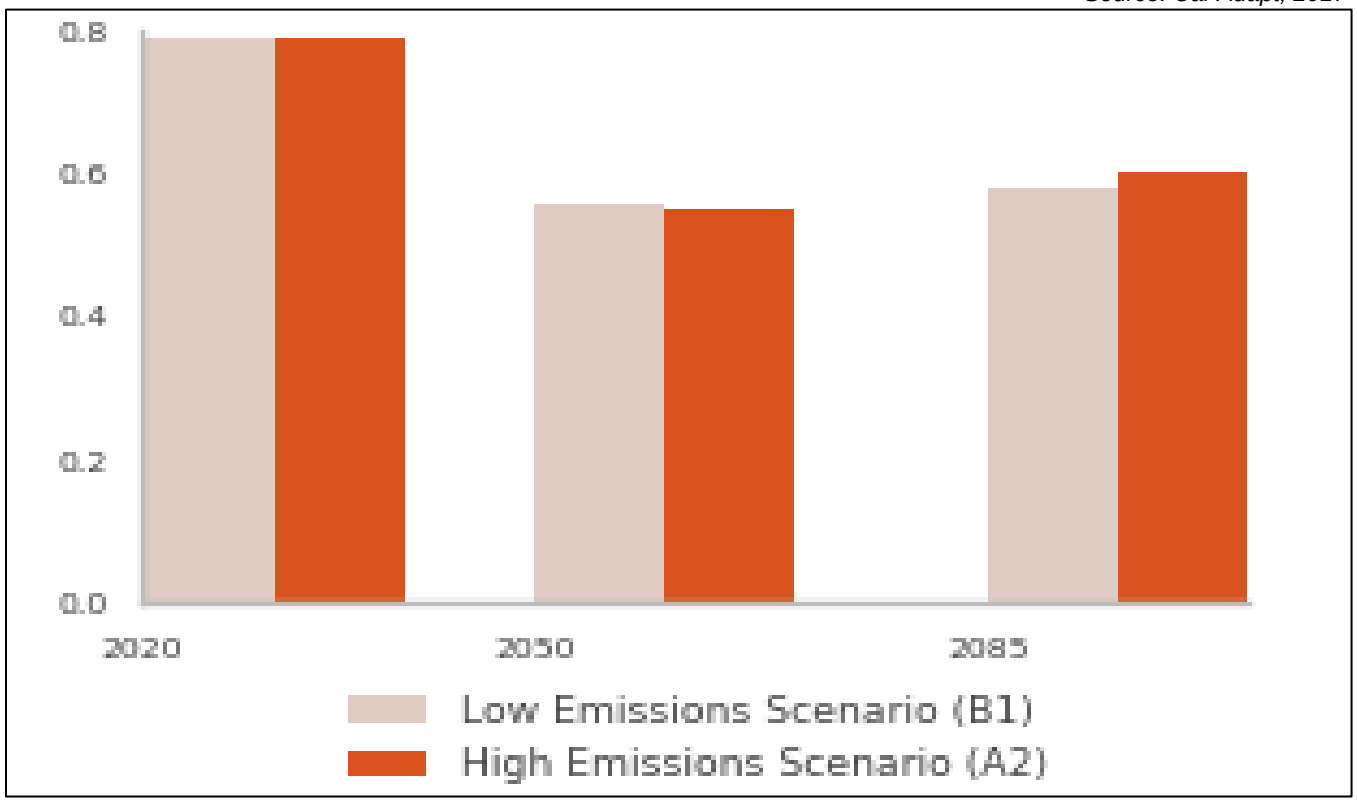


Figure 15-4. Projected Changes in Fire Risk, Relative to 2010 Levels

15.1.4 Responses to Climate Change

Communities and governments worldwide are working to address, evaluate and prepare for climate changes that are likely to impact communities in coming decades. Generally, climate change discussions encompass two separate but inter-related considerations—mitigation and adaptation:

- Mitigation in climate change discussions is defined as human intervention to reduce the impact on the climate system. It includes strategies to reduce greenhouse gas sources and emissions and enhance greenhouse gas sinks.
- The IPCC defines adaption as "the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects."

Mitigation and adaptation are related, as the world's ability to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will affect the degree of adaptation that will be necessary. Some actions can both reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support adaptation to likely future conditions. Some adaptation actions also help communities reach other community goals (referred to as co-benefits). The ability to adapt to changing conditions is often referred to as adaptive capacity, which is "the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences" (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2014).

Societies across the world are facing the need to adapt to changing conditions and to identify ways to increase their adaptive capacity. Some efforts are already underway. Farmers are altering crops and agricultural methods to

deal with changing rainfall and rising temperature; architects and engineers are redesigning buildings; planners are looking at managing water supplies to deal with droughts or flooding.

Adaptive capacity goes beyond human systems, as some ecosystems show a remarkable ability to adapt to change and to buffer surrounding areas from the impacts of change. Forests can bind soils and hold large volumes of water during times of plenty, releasing it through the year; floodplains can absorb vast volumes of water during peak flows; coastal ecosystems can hold out against storms, attenuating waves and reducing erosion. Other ecosystem services—such as food provision, timber, materials, medicines and recreation—can provide a buffer to societies in the face of changing conditions. Ecosystem-based adaptation is the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall strategy to help people adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. This includes the sustainable management, conservation and restoration of specific ecosystems that provide key services.

Assessment of the current efforts and adaptive capacity of the planning partners participating in this hazard mitigation plan are included in the jurisdiction-specific annexes in Volume 2.

15.2 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

The following sections provide information on how each natural hazard of concern for this planning process may be impacted by climate change and how these impacts may alter current exposure and vulnerability for the people, property, critical facilities and the environment in the planning area.

15.2.1 Dam Failure

On average, changes in California's annual precipitation levels are not expected to be dramatic; however, small changes may have significant impacts for water resource systems, including dams. Dams are designed partly based on assumptions about a river's flow behavior, expressed as hydrographs. Changes in weather patterns can have significant effects on the hydrograph used for the design of a dam. If the hygrograph changes, it is conceivable that the dam can lose some or all of its designed margin of safety, also known as freeboard.

If freeboard is reduced, dam operators may be forced to release increased volumes earlier in a storm cycle in order to maintain the required margins of safety. Such early releases of increased volumes can increase flood potential downstream. According to the California Department of Water Resources, flood flows on many California rivers have been record-setting since the 1950s. This means that water infrastructure, such as dams, have been forced to manage flows for which they were not designed. The California Division of Dam Safety has indicated that climate change may result in the need for increased safety precautions to address higher winter runoff, frequent fluctuations of water levels, and increased potential for sedimentation and debris accumulation from changing erosion patterns and increases in wildfires. According to the Division, climate change also will impact the ability of dam operators to estimate extreme flood events (California Department of Water Resources 2021b).

A strategy called Forecast Informed Reservoir Operations is being developed and tested in California as a way to inform decisions to retain or release water by allowing flexibility in operation policies and rules with enhanced monitoring and improved weather and water forecasts (Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes 2021).

Dams are constructed with safety features known as "spillways." Spillways are put in place on dams as a safety measure in the event of the reservoir filling too quickly. Spillway overflow events, often referred to as "design failures," result in increased discharges downstream and increased flooding potential. Although climate change will not increase the probability of catastrophic dam failure, it may increase the probability of design failures.

The following summarizes changes in exposure and vulnerability to the dam failure hazard resulting from climate change:

- **Population**—Population exposure and vulnerability to the dam failure hazard are unlikely to change as a result of climate change.
- **Property**—Property exposure and vulnerability to the dam failure hazard are unlikely to change as a result of climate change.
- **Critical facilities**—The exposure and vulnerability of critical facilities are unlikely to change as result of climate change. Dam owners and operators are sensitive to the risk and may need to alter maintenance and operations to account for changes in the hydrograph and increased sedimentation.
- **Environment**—The exposure and vulnerability of the environment to dam and levee failure are unlikely to change as a result of climate change. Ecosystem services may be used to mitigate some factors that could increase the risk of design failures, such as increasing the natural water storage capacity in watersheds above dams.

15.2.2 Drought

The long-term effects of climate change on regional water resources are unknown, but global water resources are already experiencing the following stresses without climate change:

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

With a warmer climate, droughts could become more frequent, more severe, and longer-lasting. According to the National Climate Assessment, “higher surface temperatures brought about by global warming increase the potential for drought. Evaporation and the higher rate at which plants lose moisture through their leaves both increase with temperature. Unless higher evapotranspiration rates are matched by increases in precipitation, environments will tend to dry, promoting drought conditions” (U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit 2021).

Because changes in precipitation patterns are still uncertain, the potential impacts and likelihood of drought are uncertain. DWR has noted impacts of climate change on statewide water resources by charting changes in snowpack, sea level, and river flow. As temperatures rise and more precipitation comes in the form of rain instead of snow, these changes will likely continue or grow even more significant. DWR estimates that the Sierra Nevada snowpack, which provides a large amount of the water supply for other parts of the state, will experience a 48- to 65-percent loss by the end of the century compared to the historical April 1 average (California Department of Water Resources 2021a). Projections for the planning area show a significant decline in projected snow water equivalent in April snowpack. Increasing temperatures may also increase net evaporation from reservoirs, which would reduce water availability for ecosystems and human use (Mount, Escriva-Bou and Sencan 2021).

By addressing current stresses on water supplies and by building a flexible, robust program, the County will be able to more adeptly respond to changing conditions and to survive dry years.

The following summarizes changes in exposure and vulnerability to the drought hazard resulting from climate change:

- **Population**—Population exposure and vulnerability to drought are unlikely to increase as a result of climate change. While greater numbers of people may need to engage in behavior change, such as water saving efforts, significant life or health impacts are unlikely.
- **Property**—Property exposure and vulnerability may increase as a result of increased drought resulting from climate change, although this would most likely occur in non-structural property such as crops and landscaping. It is unlikely that structure exposure and vulnerability would increase as a direct result of drought, although secondary impacts of drought, such as wildfire, may increase and threaten structures.
- **Critical facilities**—Critical facility exposure and vulnerability are unlikely to increase as a result of increased drought resulting from climate change; however, critical facility operators may be sensitive to changes and need to alter standard management practices and actively manage resources, particularly in water-related service sectors
- **Environment**—The vulnerability of the environment may increase as a result of increased drought resulting from climate change. Prolonged or more frequent drought resulting from climate change may stress ecosystems in the region, which include many special-status species.

15.2.3 Earthquake

The impacts of global climate change on earthquake probability are unknown, although scientists have identified tiny earthquakes triggered by the change of fault stress loads from rain and snow. Similarly, long-term drought can result in a significant change in the stress load on earth's crust.

Pumping of groundwater from underground aquifers by humans, which is exacerbated during times of drought, has also been shown to impact patterns of stress loads by "unweighting" Earth's crust. A 2014 study looked at the effects of groundwater extraction in California's Central Valley on seismicity on the adjacent San Andreas Fault. The researchers found that such extractions can promote lateral changes in stress to the two sides of the San Andreas, which move horizontally against each other along the boundary of two major tectonic plates. This could potentially cause them to unclamp and slip, resulting in an earthquake (National Aeronautics and Space Administration 2019).

Because impacts on the earthquake hazard are not well understood, increases in exposure and vulnerability of local resources are not able to be determined.

15.2.4 Flood

Use of historical hydrologic data has long been the standard of practice for designing and operating water supply and flood protection projects. For example, historical data are used for flood forecasting models and to forecast snowmelt runoff for water supply. This method of forecasting assumes that the climate of the future will be similar to that of the period of historical record. However, the hydrologic record cannot be used to predict changes in frequency and severity of extreme climate events such as floods. Scientists project greater storm intensity with climate change, resulting in more direct runoff and flooding. High frequency flood events in particular will likely increase with a changing climate. What is currently considered a 1-percent-annual-chance also may strike more

often, leaving many communities at greater risk. Going forward, model calibration must happen more frequently, new forecast-based tools must be developed, and a standard of practice that explicitly considers climate change must be adopted.

Climate change is already impacting water resources, and resource managers have observed the following:

- Historical hydrologic patterns can no longer be solely relied upon to forecast the water future.
- Precipitation and runoff patterns are changing, increasing the uncertainty for water supply and quality, flood management and ecosystem functions.
- Extreme climatic events will become more frequent, necessitating improvement in flood protection, drought preparedness and emergency response.

The amount of snow is critical for water supply and environmental needs, but so is the timing of snowmelt runoff into rivers and streams. Rising snowlines caused by climate change will allow more mountain areas to contribute to peak storm runoff. Changes in watershed vegetation and soil moisture conditions will likewise change runoff and recharge patterns. As stream flows and velocities change, erosion patterns will also change, altering channel shapes and depths, possibly increasing sedimentation behind dams, and affecting habitat and water quality. With potential increases in the frequency and intensity of wildfires due to climate change, there is potential for more floods following fire, which increase sediment loads and water quality impacts.

The following summarizes changes in exposure and vulnerability to the flood hazard resulting from climate change:

- **Population and Property**—Population and property exposure and vulnerability may increase as a result of climate change impacts on the flood hazard. Runoff patterns may change, resulting in flooding in areas where it has not previously occurred.
- **Critical facilities**—Critical facility exposure and vulnerability may increase as a result of climate change impacts on the flood hazard. Runoff patterns may change, resulting in risk to facilities that have not historically been at risk from flooding. Changes in the management and design of flood protection critical facilities may be needed as additional stress is placed on these systems. Planners will need to factor a new level of safety into the design, operation, and regulation of flood protection facilities such as dams, bypass channels and levees, as well as the design of local sewers and storm drains.
- **Environment**—The exposure and vulnerability of the environment may increase as a result of climate change impacts on the flood hazard. Changes in the timing and frequency of flood events may have broader ecosystem impacts that alter the ability of already stressed species to survive.

15.2.5 Landslide

Climate change may impact storm patterns, increasing the probability of more frequent, intense storms with varying duration. Increase in global temperature is likely to affect the snowpack and its ability to hold and store water. Warming temperatures also could increase the occurrence and duration of droughts, which would increase the probability of wildfire, reducing the vegetation that helps to support steep slopes. Each these factors would increase the probability of landslides.

The following summarizes changes in exposure and vulnerability to the landslide hazard resulting from climate change:

- **Population and Property**—Population and property exposure and vulnerability would be unlikely to increase because of climate change impacts on the landslide hazard. These events may occur more frequently, but the extent and location should be contained within mapped hazard areas or recently burned areas.
- **Critical facilities**—Critical facility exposure and vulnerability would be unlikely to increase due to climate change impacts on the landslide hazard; however, critical facility owners and operators may experience more frequent disruption to service provision resulting from landslide hazards. For example, transportation systems may experience more frequent delays if movements blocking these systems occur more frequently.
- **Environment**—Exposure and vulnerability of the environment would be unlikely to increase because of climate change, but more frequent movements in river systems may impact water quality and have negative impacts on stressed species.

15.2.6 Severe Weather

Climate change presents a challenge for risk management associated with severe weather. The number of weather-related disasters during the 1990s was four times that of the 1950s, and cost 14 times as much in economic losses. The science for linking the severity of specific severe weather events to climate change is still evolving; however, a number of trends have been recorded that indicate how climate change may be impacting these events. According to the U.S. National Climate Change Assessment (U.S. Global Change Research Program 2014), there were more than twice as many high temperature records as low temperatures records broken between 2001 and 2012, and heavy rainfall events are becoming more frequent and more severe.

The increase in average surface temperatures can also lead to more intense heat waves that can be exacerbated in urbanized areas by what is known as urban heat island effect. The evidence suggests that heat waves are already increasing, especially in western states. According to information on Cal-Adapt provided above, extreme heat days are likely to increase in the planning area.

Climate change impacts on other severe weather events such as thunderstorms and high winds are still not well understood.

The following summarizes changes in exposure and vulnerability to the severe weather hazard resulting from climate change:

- **Population and Property**—Population and property exposure and vulnerability are likely to increase as a direct result of climate change impacts on the severe weather hazard in term of summer extreme heat events and potentially winter storm events. Secondary impacts, such as the risk of fire or extent of localized flooding, may increase, impacting greater numbers of people and structures.
- **Critical facilities**—Critical facility exposure and vulnerability may increase as a result of climate change impacts on the severe weather hazard. Critical facility owners and operators may experience more frequent disruption to service provision. For example, more frequent and intense heat waves or storms may cause more frequent disruptions in power service.
- **Environment**—More frequent storms and heat events and more intense rainfall may place additional stress on already stressed ecosystems.

15.2.7 Wildfire

Climate change has the potential to affect multiple elements of the wildfire system: fire behavior, ignitions, fire management, and vegetation fuels. Hot dry spells create the highest fire risk. Increased temperatures may intensify wildfire danger by warming and drying out vegetation.

Changes in climate patterns may impact the distribution and perseverance of insect outbreaks that create dead trees (increase fuel). When climate alters fuel loads and fuel moisture, forest susceptibility to wildfires changes. Climate change also may increase winds that spread fires. Faster fires are harder to contain, and thus are more likely to expand into residential neighborhoods.

The following summarizes changes in exposure and vulnerability to the wildfire hazard resulting from climate change:

- **Population**—*California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment - Bay Regional Report* states that "wildfires will continue to be a major disturbance in the region. Future wildfire projections suggest a longer fire season, an increase in wildfire frequency, and an expansion of the area susceptible to fire."
- **Property and Critical facilities**—The exposure and vulnerability of property and infrastructure is anticipated to increase based on projections from California's *Fourth Climate Change Assessment*. The application and enforcement of codes and standards to mitigate the risk from wildfire hazards could help to decrease this risk as development moves into wildfire hazard areas.
- **Environment**— It is possible that the exposure and vulnerability of the environment will be impacted by changes in wildfire risk due to climate change. Natural fire regimes may change, resulting in more or less frequent or higher intensity burns. These impacts may alter the composition of the ecosystems in areas in and surrounding planning area. If more acres are burned every year, wildlife may be more stressed as the suitable habitat is lost.

15.3 ISSUES

The major issues for climate change are the following:

- Planning for climate change related impacts can be difficult due to the inherent uncertainty in projected future impacts.
- Average temperatures are expected to continue to increase in the planning area, which may lead to a host of primary and secondary impacts, such as an increased incidence of heat waves.
- Expected changes in precipitation patterns are poorly understood and could have significant impacts on the water supply and flooding in the planning area.
- Some impacts of climate change are poorly understood, such as potential impacts on the frequency and severity of earthquakes and thunderstorms.
- Atmospheric river events may result in stormwater flooding after stormwater management systems are overwhelmed.

16. PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

16.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

16.1.1 Definitions

According to the Centers for Disease Control, a pandemic involves the international spread of a new disease (CDC 2016). While an epidemic remains limited to one city, region, or country, a pandemic spreads beyond national borders and possibly worldwide. Authorities consider a disease to be an epidemic when the number of people with the infection is higher than the forecast number within a specific region. A pandemic is an epidemic that becomes widespread in several countries at the same time. A pandemic affects a higher number of people and can be more deadly than an epidemic.

16.1.2 General Causes

A new virus strain or subtype that easily transmits between humans can cause a pandemic. Bacteria that become resistant to antibiotic treatment may also be behind the rapid spread. Sometimes, pandemics occur when new diseases develop the ability to spread rapidly, such as COVID-19. Humans may have little or no immunity against a new virus. Often, a new virus cannot spread between animals and people. However, if the disease changes or mutates, it may start to spread easily, and a pandemic may result. Seasonal flu epidemics generally occur because of a viral subtype that is already circulating among people. Novel subtypes, such as COVID-19, generally cause pandemics. These subtypes will not previously have circulated among humans.

16.1.3 Pandemic Response

A pandemic can lead to social disruption, economic loss, and general hardship on a wide scale. The severity is dependent upon the hazard and the population exposed to it. As the population increases, so does the risk of exposure to hazards. The key to reducing the disease hazard is isolation so that the exposed population does not continue to spread the hazard to the uninfected population. For disease and weather-related human health hazards, promoting education and personal preparedness will help to mitigate and reduce the severity of the hazard.

16.1.4 Identified Health Hazards in California

The California Department of Public Health has identified the conditions described in Table 16-1 as reportable human communicable diseases that could contribute to a serious epidemic in the state.

Table 16-1. Naturally Spread Diseases Seen in California

Description	Examples	
Animal Transmitted		
These are diseases that are transmitted to humans by domestic or non-domestic animals.	• Brucellosis (undulant fever) • Campylobacteriosis • Escherichia coli (E. coli) • Giardiasis • Middle Eastern Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) • Plague	• Psittacosis (ornithosis, parrot fever) • Q Fever • Rabies • Salmonellosis • Tularemia
Bloodborne		
Viruses, bacteria and parasites that can be carried in blood and cause disease are known as bloodborne pathogens. Transmission of these diseases may be from direct blood contact, needle sticks, intravenous drug use, sexual behavior, insects or other vectors.	• Hepatitis C • Malaria	
Community-Acquired Infections		
Community-acquired infections are infections that are contracted outside of a hospital (or are diagnosed within 48 hours of admission) without any previous health care encounter.	• Campylobacteriosis • Influenza due to novel strains • Legionellosis • Meningitis (viral, bacterial, fungal, parasitic)	• Respiratory syncytial virus • Smallpox • Tularemia
Foodborne		
Foodborne diseases can be spread when food becomes contaminated with fecal matter containing bacteria, viruses, or parasites. This contamination can happen at a farm, manufacturing plant, restaurant, or home. Foodborne diseases usually result in gastrointestinal illness, which can include symptoms such as diarrhea, vomiting, nausea, stomachache, and fever. People who are ill with a foodborne disease can give the infection to others, so proper hygiene and hand washing practices are essential to limit the spread of disease.	• Brucellosis • Campylobacteriosis • Cholera • Ciguatera fish poisoning • Cryptosporidiosis • Cyclosporiasis • Escherichia coli (E. coli) • Giardiasis	• Listeriosis • Salmonellosis • Scombroid fish poisoning • Shigellosis • Tularemia • Typhoid Fever • Vibriosis • Yersinia enterocolitica
Mosquito-Transmitted		
In addition to causing severe annoyance and allergic reaction, mosquitoes found in California are capable of spreading many diseases to humans.	• Chikungunya • Dengue • Malaria	• West Nile • Yellow Fever • Zika
Respiratory Viruses		
Respiratory viruses are responsible for influenza-like illness. They can also cause the common cold. The virus that caused the COVID-19 pandemic is a respiratory virus. People at high risk (those with certain underlying conditions, the elderly, the very young, and pregnant women) can develop severe illness that results in hospitalization or death.	• Coronaviruses (including SARS and MERS CoV) • Influenza • Respiratory Syncytial Virus	• Measles • Pertussis (whooping cough)
Waterborne Diseases		
Diseases caused by micro-organisms transmitted in water can be spread while bathing, washing, drinking water, or eating food exposed to contaminated water.	• Cholera • Giardiasis • Legionellosis	• Leptospirosis • Typhoid Fever • Vibriosis
Sexually Transmitted Disease		
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention uses community engagement methods in their Community Approaches to Reducing Sexually Transmitted Diseases (CARS). California has state-mandated HIV/AIDS prevention education in middle and high schools.	• Hepatitis A, B, and C • Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS)	• Syphilis • Zika

16.1.5 Secondary Hazards

The largest secondary impact caused by human health hazards is economic. Large outbreaks of any human health hazard could reduce the work force significantly, causing businesses and agencies to close or be greatly impacted. The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated the economic impacts of a public health emergency affecting all nations across the globe. Staffing issues, supply chain disruptions, and other economic issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic continue to affect individuals, companies, and organizations.

Another secondary impact is stigmatization. The fear of the human health hazard and fear of the unknown can lead to isolation, violence, and self-inflicted injury. Hospitals and health care providers can be overwhelmed with the "worried well" seeking care and comfort. Stigmatization of those infected by the disease may also play a role, along with political polarization that results from differences of opinion on the most effective way to handle public health emergencies. Providing key and critical information can reduce and mitigate this secondary risk.

16.2 HAZARD PROFILE

16.2.1 Past Events

COVID-19 Pandemic

In March 2020, Alameda County was included in the FEMA Major Disaster Declaration for the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic. As of January 2023, about 394,000 people, or 23.9 percent of the Alameda County population, had contracted the coronavirus and 2,128 people, or 0.1 percent of the population, had died from it. As of January 2023, 73.1 percent of people in Alameda County had received the COVID-19 vaccine along with a booster dose (Alameda County 2023).

Throughout the cycle of the COVID-19 pandemic, safety precautions were adapted to current infection rates and circumstances. Tri Valley cities and Alameda County provided public service outreach through numerous channels, including the Alameda County Public Health Department website and the cities of Pleasanton, Livermore, and Dublin's COVID-19 websites, which provide regular updates regarding:

- Vaccine information
- Business information
- Booster shots
- COVID-19 testing
- School/childcare and sports information
- Quarantine guidance
- Monoclonal antibody treatment
- Outreach activities.

Infectious Diseases

The following is a summary of recent infections disease outbreak events other than COVID-19:

- In the United States during the 2009 H1N1 influenza pandemic, there were 60 million confirmed cases of the disease, 270,000 people hospitalized due to the illness and 12,000 deaths. In California, there were 4,134 people hospitalized due to the illness and 596 deaths. In Alameda County, there were 243 confirmed cases, with 29 deaths (City of Dublin; City of Livermore; City of Plesanton 2018).
- The most recent data for influenza in California is for the 2019-2020 flu season. The California Department of Public Health identified 889 influenza-coded deaths on death certificates, compared to 613 in the 2018-2019 period, along with 22 laboratory-confirmed pediatric deaths. In Alameda County, there were 11.8 deaths from influenza per 100,000 from 2018 through 020. Overall, the influenza activity for this season was high in severity (CDPH 2021).
- California was impacted by the Enterovirus D68 outbreak in 2014. By October 2014, there were 32 reported cases in the state. Two of those cases were reported in Alameda County.
- In 2015, California experienced a norovirus outbreak. Between October and December, there were 32 confirmed cases of norovirus (California Department of Public Health 2015).
- In May 2022, an MPX (formerly called monkeypox) outbreak began in the United Kingdom before spreading to other countries including the United States. As of January 2023, 243 cases of MPX had been identified in Alameda County, but the risk to the general population remained low (Alameda County Health Care Services Agency 2023).

Vector-Borne

The following is a summary of recent vector-borne disease outbreak events:

- In Alameda County, between 2006 and 2015, there were 35 confirmed cases of Lyme disease and six reported cases of West Nile Virus (California Department of Public Health 2015).
- As of September 16, 2016, 18 Zika cases were reported in Alameda County, all from returning travelers.

16.2.2 Location

All of the planning area is susceptible to human health hazards. While some hazards, such as Lyme disease, can have a geographic presence within the planning area, other diseases can cause exposure to the planning area from outside the local region. Planning area residents who travel can become exposed to diseases while abroad and bring the diseases back with them, potentially placing the region at risk for exposure. Frequent travel on aircraft, public transportation, and in crowded areas may increase planning area residents' risk of contracting communicable disease. Extreme weather poses an equal human health hazard across the planning area.

16.2.3 Frequency

Predicting the future occurrences of disease outbreaks is difficult; however, based on the history of past occurrences, it is likely that the planning area will be impacted in the future. An increase in population and population density in the planning area have the potential to increase residents' exposure and susceptibility to outbreaks. Infected mosquitos and ticks will continue to inhabit and impact the planning area.

16.2.4 Severity

The severity of the human health hazard varies from individual to individual. Typically, young children and older adults are more susceptible to acquiring communicable diseases due to developing or diminishing immune

systems. These populations often experience the most severe of symptoms, as their immune systems are not capable of fighting off infection or efficiently regulating temperature. In general, severity varies depending on the pathology of the disease, the health of the infected, and the availability of treatments for alleviating symptoms or curing the disease.

16.3 EXPOSURE AND VULNERABILITY

Health hazards that affect residents of the Tri-Valley area and Alameda County may arise in a variety of situations, such as during a communicable disease outbreak or after a natural disaster. While all of the population in the Tri-Valley area is considered at risk to the human health hazards discussed in this chapter, the young and the elderly, pregnant women, those with compromised immune systems, and those with special needs are considered the most vulnerable. Food insecurity can impact those who lose employment during a pandemic, who are not eligible for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits due to immigration status, or who may not be able to access food at stores because of supply chain issues or lack of stock. Food banks may be the only option for these families.

16.4 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

The potential for communicable diseases, vector-borne diseases or extreme weather in the planning area is not likely to lessen or prohibit growth or development.

16.5 SCENARIO

A worst-case human health scenario for the planning area would be an epidemic or large-scale incident of any of the human health hazards discussed in this chapter. Medical treatment facilities in the planning area would be overwhelmed and taxed beyond their capabilities as the numbers of patients escalates. Impacts on the work force could have acute and long-term economic impacts on the planning area's primary employers. First responders would be exposed to the human health hazards, which could deplete the medical work force and could have profound impact on the potential escalation of the scenario.

16.6 ISSUES

Important issues associated with the human health hazards include but are not limited to the following:

- Prevention through vaccination and personal emergency and disaster preparation will help to reduce the impacts of human health hazards.
- Medical and response personnel need to be integrated in a unified command to provide care when needed in response to human health hazards.
- Medical and response personnel must be adequately trained and supplied.
- Up-to-date and functional all-hazard contingency planning should be carried out.
- A system needs to be in place to inform the public with a unified message about the human health hazard.
- Health agencies and facilities require surge capacity management and adaptation to the rising number and needs of the region.

17. HUMAN-CAUSED HAZARDS

17.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

Although the DMA does not require an assessment of human-caused hazards, this plan includes human-caused hazards for the following reasons:

- The planning partners take a proactive approach to disaster preparedness in order to protect the public safety of all citizens.
- Preparation for and response to a human-caused disaster will involve much of the same staff training, critical decision-making, and commitment of resources as for a natural hazard.
- The hazard mitigation planning effort is an opportunity to inform the public about all hazards, including human-caused hazards.
- The likelihood of a human-caused hazard in the planning area is greater than several of the identified natural hazards in this plan.

Human-caused hazards fall into the following categories:

- Intentional, criminal, malicious acts, including acts of terrorism, cyber threats, civil unrest, riots, and active threats.
- Technological incidents that arise accidentally from human activities such as the manufacture, transportation, storage and use of hazardous materials; pipeline failure and release; and transportation.

17.1.1 Intentional Hazards

This section addresses man-made hazards caused by individuals with ill-intent, specifically involving a criminal act. Terrorism, active threats, cyber threats, and civil unrest are the primary topics addressed in this section.

Terrorism

Defining Terrorism

Acts of terrorism are intentional, criminal, malicious acts with the following characteristics:

- They involve the use of illegal force.
- They are intended to intimidate or coerce.
- They are committed in support of political or social objectives.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) categorizes two types of terrorism in the United States:

- **Domestic terrorism** involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are directed at elements of our government or population without foreign direction. The bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah federal building in Oklahoma City is an example of domestic terrorism. The FBI is the primary response agency for domestic terrorism. The FBI coordinates domestic preparedness programs and activities of the United States to limit acts posed by terrorists, including the use of weapons of mass destruction.
- **International terrorism** involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are foreign-based or directed by countries or groups outside the United States, or whose activities transcend national boundaries. Examples include the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center and the attacks of September 11, 2001, at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

Three factors distinguish terrorism hazards from other types of hazards:

- In the case of chemical, biological, and radioactive agents, their presence may not be immediately obvious, making it difficult to determine when and where they may have been released, who has been exposed, and what danger is present for first responders and emergency medical technicians.
- There is limited scientific understanding of how these agents affect the population at large.
- Terrorism evokes strong emotional reactions, ranging from anxiety to fear to anger to despair to depression.

Most terrorist events in the United States have been bombing attacks, involving detonated or undetonated explosive devices, tear gas, pipe bombs, or firebombs. The effects of terrorism can vary from loss of life and injuries to property damage and disruptions in services such as electricity, water supplies, transportation, or communications. The event may have an immediate effect or a delayed effect. Terrorists often choose targets that offer limited danger to themselves and areas with relatively easy public access. Foreign terrorists look for visible targets where they can avoid detection before and after an attack such as international airports, large cities, major special events, and high-profile landmarks.

Cyberterrorism

Cyberterrorism is the use of computers and information, particularly over the Internet, to recruit others to a cause, cause physical or financial harm, or cause a severe disruption of service. It can be driven by religious, political, or other motives. Like traditional terrorism tactics, cyberterrorism seeks to evoke strong emotional reactions, but it does so through information technology rather than a physically violent or disruptive action.

Cyberterrorism has three main types of objectives (Kostadinov 2012):

- **Organizational**—Cyberterrorism with an organizational objective includes functions other than cyber-attacks. Terrorist groups today use the internet every day for recruitment, training, fundraising, communication, or planning. Organizational cyberterrorism can use platforms such as social media as a tool to spread a message beyond country borders and instigate physical forms of terrorism. Organizational efforts may include system attacks as a tool for training new members of a faction in cyber warfare.
- **Undermining**—Cyberterrorism with undermining as an objective seeks to hinder the normal functioning of computer systems, services, or websites. Such methods include defacing, denying, and exposing information. These attacks aim to undermine the victim's high dependence on online structures to support vital operational functions. They typically do not result in grave consequences unless undertaken as part of a larger attack. Undermining attacks on computers include the following:

- Physical attack against computer equipment, a computer facility, or transmission lines to disrupt the reliability of equipment.
- Using electromagnetic energy, usually in the form of an electromagnetic pulse, to attack computer equipment or data transmissions. By overheating circuitry or jamming communications, an electronic attack disrupts the reliability of equipment and the integrity of data.
- Using malicious code directed against computer processing code, instruction logic, or data. The code can generate malicious network packets that disrupt data or logic. This type of cyber-attack can disrupt the reliability of equipment, the integrity of data, and the confidentiality of communications.

- **Destructive**—The destructive objective for cyberterrorism is what organizations fear most. Through the use of computer technology and the Internet, the terrorists seek to inflict destruction or damage on tangible property or assets, and even death or injury to individuals. There are no cases of pure cyberterrorism as of the date of this plan.

Addressing Terrorism

While education, heightened awareness, and early warning of unusual circumstances may deter crime and terrorism, intentional acts that harm people and property are possible at any time. Public safety entities react to the threat, locating, isolating and neutralizing further damage, and investigating potential scenes and suspects to bring criminals to justice. Those involved with terrorism response, including public health and public information staff, are trained to deal swiftly with the public's emotional reaction. The area of the event must be clearly identified in all emergency alert messages to prevent those not affected by the incident from overwhelming local emergency rooms and response resources, which would reduce service to those actually affected. The public must be informed clearly and frequently about what government agencies are doing to mitigate the impacts of the event. The public will also be given clear directions on how to protect the health of individuals and families.

In dealing with terrorism, the unpredictability of human beings must be considered. People with a desire to perform criminal acts may seek out targets of opportunity that may not fall into established lists of critical facilities. First responders train not only to respond to organized terrorism events, but also to respond to random acts by individuals who, for a variety of reasons ranging from fear to emotional trauma to mental instability, may choose to harm others and destroy property.

The Alameda County Office of Emergency Services is responsible for mitigation, preparedness, planning, coordination of response, and recovery activities related to county emergencies and disasters, including terrorism. The department serves as the primary coordination point for emergency management's activities affecting more than one jurisdiction, and the unincorporated areas of the county.

Active Threats

Active threats may include active shootings, secondary explosives, and/or chemical or biological threats.

Active Shooter

Active shooter attacks are typically motivated by the desire to maximize human casualties. They are differentiated from other attack types by the indiscriminate nature of the victim's targets of opportunity rather than actions directed toward a specific target. Active shooter attacks have evolved over the last decade ranging from "lone wolf" shooters who act alone and without any organizational affiliation to organized groups acting in concert to achieve a specific objective. Current active shooter threat force tactics commonly employ a blend of lone shooters and multi-person teams as part of a larger assault.

Active shooters may choose to use a variety of weapons during an attack. In the United States, active shooter events typically involve the use of handguns, followed by rifles, and less commonly shotguns. With additional planning and preparation, attackers periodically implement the use of explosive devices to increase the potential for loss of human life or serve as a distraction to confuse bystanders and law enforcement.

Biological Threats

Biological hazards include disease-causing microorganisms and pathogens, such as bacteria and viruses. The distinguishing characteristic of these substances is their ability to multiply within a host and cause an infection. Some bacteria and viruses can spread from one individual to another. Infections typically occur as a result of airborne exposure, skin contact, or ingestion. In general, exposure to bacteria and viruses can occur through inhalation (as is the case with airborne *B. anthracis* spores, which cause anthrax), ingestion of contaminated food or water (the case with *E. coli*, which causes gastrointestinal infection), contact with infected individuals, or contact with contaminated surfaces (which may be harboring, for example, viruses that cause influenza). As a result, domestic and transnational threat groups have considered targeting heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems of large commercial buildings.

Anthrax has been used as a weapon for nearly 100 years and is one of the most likely agents to be used in a biological threat. Its spores are easily found in nature, can be produced in a lab, and can last for a long time. It can be released quietly and without anyone knowing. Microscopic spores can be put into powders, sprays, food, and water. Due to their size, one may not be able to see, smell or taste them (CDC 2020). Terrorists may release anthrax spores in public places. In 2001, letters containing powdered anthrax spores were sent through the U.S. mail, causing skin and lung anthrax in 22 people. Five people died, all due to lung anthrax.

If a biological attack were to occur within the planning area, a large number of personnel could be impacted. Buildings in the impacted area and transportation infrastructure might be closed for investigation and cleanup. These areas would not be accessible until cleanup is completed, which would impact the businesses. Hospitals could become overwhelmed with people coming in fearing contamination. Residents and businesses may need to shelter in place in the area of the attack.

Chemical Threats

Chemical weapons are often classified according to their effect on the body, based on the primary organ system affected by exposure. They are poisonous vapors, aerosols, liquids, and solids that have toxic effects on humans, animals, and plants. Exposure pathways include inhalation, skin contact, ingestion or injection. Depending on the severity of exposure, impacts may include temporary illness or injury, permanent medical conditions, or death. An attack using chemical threats can come without warning. Signs of a chemical release include difficulty breathing; eye irritation; losing coordination; nausea; or a burning sensation in the nose, throat and lungs (Ready.gov 2022). Harmful chemicals that could be used in an attack include the following:

- Chemical weapons developed for military use (warfare agents)
- Toxic industrial and commercial chemicals that are produced, transported, and stored in the making of petroleum, textiles, plastics, fertilizers, paper, foods, pesticides, household cleaners, and other products
- Chemical toxins of biological origin such as ricin (DHS 2004).

There have been reports of chlorine found in explosive devices, mortars, rockets, and missiles. Chlorine has been used in the past, mainly in blunt, terrorist-style attacks. Some experts believe that groups are trying to advance

their technology for deploying the chemical in combat operations (Military Times 2015). Chlorine is an acutely toxic industrial compound that can cause severe coughing, pulmonary, eye and skin irritation, and even death at higher concentrations (Homeland Security Digital Library 2007).

A chemical release in the planning area could lead to closed down streets and major transportation routes (including bridges) for extended periods of time, causing transportation delays and traffic. Many homes and businesses would also be impacted as they would need to be evacuated for an extended period of time. There could also be impact on the environment and/or natural resources that would require cleanup. Hazardous material response teams and fire-rescue would be needed to respond to the incident and coordinate cleanup efforts.

Explosive Devices

Improvised explosive device (IED) attacks are the favored method of terrorist groups around the world. The evolution in explosive materials, firing devices, and their ease of concealment and delivery has increased the effectiveness of this hazard. IED attacks are typically motivated by the desire to maximize human casualties. Explosive incidents account for 70 percent of all terrorist attacks worldwide. These types of attacks range from small-scale letter bombs to large- scale attacks on specific buildings. According to the FBI, 172 improvised explosive devices were reported in the United States between October 2012 and April 2013.

IEDs generally consist of TNT equivalent explosives (e.g., black or smokeless powder) in a container (e.g., galvanized pipe, paint can, etc.). These propellants are easily purchased on the commercial market. IEDs may also contain added shrapnel to induce greater casualties or shaped charges that direct the force of the explosive towards the target. Devices may be hidden in everyday objects such as briefcases, flowerpots or garbage cans, or on the person of the attacker in the case of suicide bombers. The most commonly used container is galvanized pipe, followed by PVC pipe. When shrapnel is added to the device, the type of shrapnel varies; BBs and other small pieces of hardware are common, as is glass or gravel.

An attack using IEDs or other explosive devices within the planning area has potential large-scale consequences that may require multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination. Depending on the location of the attack, businesses and other venues may be closed for investigation and due to damage. If the attack occurred in or near residences, evacuations and/or sheltering may occur.

Fire as a Weapon

The use of fire for criminal, gang, and terrorist activities, as well as targeting first responders, is not new. The World Health Organization estimates that 195,000 people die each year from fire, while according to the Global Terrorism Database an average of 7,258 people die annually from terrorism, and that includes deaths in conflict zones such as Afghanistan and Iraq (Stewart 2013).

Cyber Threats

A cyber threat is an intentional and malicious crime that compromises the digital infrastructure of a person or organization, often for financial or terror-related reasons. Such attacks vary in nature and are perpetrated using digital mediums or sometimes social engineering to target human operators. Generally, attacks last minutes to days, but large-scale events and their impacts can last much longer. As information technology continues to grow in capability and interconnectivity, cyber threats become increasingly frequent and destructive.

Cyber threats differ by motive, attack type and perpetrator profile. Motives range from the pursuit of financial gain to political or social aims. Cyber threats are difficult to identify and comprehend. Types of threats include using viruses to erase entire systems, breaking into systems and altering files, using someone's personal computer to attack others, or stealing confidential information. The spectrum of cyber risks is limitless, with threats having a wide-range of effects on the individual, community, organization, and nation.

Cyber-Attacks

Public and private computer systems are likely to experience a variety of cyber-attacks, from blanket malware infection to targeted attacks on system capabilities. Cyber-attacks specifically seek to breach computer security measures designed to protect an individual or organization. The initial attack is followed by more severe attacks for the purpose of causing harm, stealing data, or financial gain. Organizations are prone to different types of attacks that can be either automated or targeted in nature. Table 17-1 describes the most common cyber-attack mechanisms faced by organizations today.

Table 17-1. Common Mechanisms for Cyber-attacks

Type	Description
Socially Engineered Trojans	Programs designed to mimic legitimate processes (e.g., updating software, running antivirus software). When the victim runs the fake process, the Trojan is installed on the system.
Unpatched Software	Nearly all software has weak points that may be exploited by malware. Most common software exploitations occur with Java, Adobe Reader, and Adobe Flash. These vulnerabilities are often exploited as small amounts of malicious code are often downloaded via drive-by download.
Phishing	Malicious email messages that ask users to click a link or download a program. Phishing attacks may appear as legitimate emails from trusted third parties.
Password Attacks	Third party attempts to crack a user's password and gain access to a system. Password attacks do not typically require malware, but rather stem from software applications on the attacker's system. These applications may use a variety of methods to gain access, including generating large numbers of generated guesses, or dictionary attacks, in which passwords are systematically tested against all of the words in a dictionary.
Drive-by Downloads	Malware is downloaded unknowingly by the victims when they visit an infected site.
Denial of Service Attacks	Attacks that focus on disrupting service to a network in which attackers send high volumes of data until the network becomes overloaded and can no longer function.
Man in the Middle	Man-in-the-Middle attacks mirror victims and endpoints for online information exchange. In this type of attack, the attacker communicates with the victims, who believe they are interacting with a legitimate endpoint website. The attacker is also communicating with the actual endpoint website by impersonating the victim. As the process goes through, the attacker obtains entered and received information from both the victim and endpoint.
Malvertising	Malware downloaded to a system when the victim clicks on an affected ad.
Advanced Persistent Threat	An attack in which the attacker gains access to a network and remains undetected. Advanced Persistent Threat attacks are designed to steal data instead of cause damage.

With millions of threats created each day, the importance of protection against cyber-attacks becomes a necessary function of everyday operations for individuals, government facilities, and businesses. The increasing dependency on technology for vital information storage and the often automated method of infection means higher stakes for the success of measurable protection and education. Cyber-attacks may lead to widespread business interruptions and likely considerable repair and response costs. A cyber-attack could cause sewage pump stations to fail, which could result in contaminated beaches, unsanitary conditions and/or potentially unsafe water supply.

Since 2013, a new type of cyber-attack is becoming increasingly common against individuals and small- and medium-sized organizations. This attack is called cyber ransom. Cyber ransom occurs when an individual

downloads ransom malware, or ransomware, often through phishing or drive-by download, and the subsequent execution of code results in encryption of all data and personal files stored on the system. The victim then receives a message that demands a fee in the form of electronic currency or cryptocurrency, such as Bitcoin, for the decryption code (Figure 17-1). In October 2015, the FBI said that commonly used ransomware is so difficult to override, that victims should pay the ransom to retrieve their data (BusinessInsider.com 2015)

Source: (PBS 2017)



Figure 17-1. Example Pop-Up Message Indicating Ransomware Infection

If an attack were to occur that impacted the planning area, multi-jurisdictional response would need to be coordinated, in accordance with local and county emergency operations plans. To reduce the planning area's vulnerability, cyber security should be improved by providing network defense intelligence and conducting regular evaluations of network security posture and readiness. Additionally, the planning area should provide education on cyber threats and cyber-attack measurements.

Cyberterrorism

Cyberterrorism is the use of computers and information, particularly over the Internet, to recruit others to an organization's cause, cause physical or financial harm, or cause a severe disruption of infrastructure service. Such disruptions can be driven by religious, political, or other motives. Like traditional terrorism tactics, cyberterrorism

seeks to evoke very strong emotional reactions, but it does so through information technology rather than a physically violent or disruptive action. Cyberterrorism has three main types of objectives (Kostadinov 2012):

- **Organizational**—Cyberterrorism with an organizational objective includes specific functions outside of or in addition to a typical cyber-attack. Terrorist groups today use the internet on a daily basis. This daily use may include recruitment, training, fundraising, communication, or planning. Organizational cyberterrorism can use platforms such as social media as a tool to spread a message beyond country borders and instigate physical forms of terrorism. Additionally, organizational goals may use systematic attacks as a tool for training new members of a faction in cyber warfare.
- **Undermining**—Cyberterrorism with undermining as an objective seeks to hinder the normal functioning of computer systems, services, or websites. Such methods include defacing, denying, and exposing information. While undermining tactics are typically used due to high dependence on online structures to support vital operational functions, they typically do not result in grave consequences unless undertaken as part of a larger attack. Undermining attacks on computers include the following (Waldron 2011):
  - Directing conventional kinetic weapons against computer equipment, a computer facility, or transmission lines to create a physical attack that disrupts the reliability of equipment.
  - Using electromagnetic energy, most commonly in the form of an electromagnetic pulse, to create an electronic attack against computer equipment or data transmissions. By overheating circuitry or jamming communications, an electronic attack disrupts the reliability of equipment and the integrity of data.
  - Using malicious code directed against computer processing code, instruction logic, or data. The code can generate a stream of malicious network packets that disrupt data or logic by exploiting vulnerability in computer software, or a weakness in computer security practices. This type of cyber-attack can disrupt the reliability of equipment, the integrity of data, and the confidentiality of communications (Wilson 2008).
- **Destructive**—The destructive objective for cyberterrorism is what organizations fear most. Through the use of computer technology and the Internet, the terrorists seek to inflict destruction or damage on tangible property or assets, and even death or injury to individuals.

Civil Unrest

Civil disturbance refers to groups of people purposely choosing not to observe a law, regulation or rule, usually in order to bring attention to their cause, concern or agenda. Disturbances may take the form of small gatherings or large groups blocking or impeding access to planning area municipality facilities or businesses to actions directed at intimidating staff, visitors, and causing property damage. Civil disturbances can arise from a number of causes for a variety of reasons. Protests intended to be a peaceful demonstration to the public and the government can escalate into general chaos.

The circumstances surrounding civil disturbance may be spontaneous or may result from escalating tensions within an institutional facility, community or the larger society. This was the case in Ferguson, MO and other recent national examples, where local police activities resulted in a massive community response that began as protest but evolved into less controlled, potentially violent response from community members. Civil disorder can erupt anywhere, but the most likely locations are areas with large population groupings or gatherings. Civil disorder can also occur near locations where a "trigger event" occurred, as was the case in Ferguson.

The following types of large gatherings are typically associated with civil disturbances:

- **Crowds**:

- A casual crowd is identified as individuals or small groups with nothing in common to bind them together. If they have an agenda, it is their own. Casual crowds are made up of individuals or small groups occupying the same common place.
- Sighting crowds are people gathering for an event. People migrating to sporting events, gathering to observe a fire or accident, and those that attend music concerts are all types of sighting crowds. Individuals or small groups gather at these events for the same purpose. It is the event and/or one's curiosity that compels a crowd to come together.
- Agitated crowds have responses based on the elements (people, space, and event). Individuals with strong emotional feelings within a crowd can quickly spread and influence the rest of the crowd. As more people within the crowd become emotionally involved, a sense of unity may develop, causing changes in the overall demeanor of the crowd. Yelling, screaming, and name-calling are all associated with an agitated crowd.

- **Mobs—**Mobs have all the elements found in the crowd types described above, but also display aggressive, physical, and sometimes violent actions. Under these conditions, individuals within a crowd will often say or do things they usually would not do. Extreme acts of violence and property damage are often part of mob activities. They consist of, or involve, the elements of people and groups being mixed together and becoming fluid. Mobs are usually emotional, loud, tumultuous, violent, and lawless. There are different levels of mobs (Alvarez and Bachman 2019):

  - An aggressive mob is one that attacks, riots, and terrorizes. The object of violence may be a person, property, or both. An aggressive mob is distinguished from an aggressive crowd only by lawless activity. Examples of aggressive mobs are the inmate mobs in prisons and jails, mobs that act out their frustrations after political defeat, or violent mobs at political protests or rallies.
  - An escape mob is attempting to flee from something such as a fire, bomb, flood, or other catastrophe. Members of escape mobs are generally difficult to control and can be characterized by unreasoning terror.
  - An acquisitive mob is one motivated by a desire to acquire something. Riots caused by other factors often turn into looting sprees. This mob exploits an authority's lack of control in safeguarding property.
  - An expressive mob is one that expresses fervor or revelry following some sporting event, religious activity, or celebration. Members experience a release of pent up emotions in highly charged situations.
  - A flash mob is a large group of people who gather in some predetermined location, perform some brief action, and then quickly disperse. Youth flash mobs in Boston, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, New York, Kansas City, Missouri, Orange, New Jersey, and elsewhere in the United States have resulted in violence, vandalism, injuries, and arrests.

- **Riots**—A riot is form of civil disorder characterized by a group lashing out in a violent public disturbance against authority, property, or people. Riots typically involve vandalism and the destruction of property, public or private. The property targeted varies depending on the riot and the inclinations of those involved. Targets can include shops, cars, restaurants, government institutions, and religious buildings.

Civil disorders can result in numerous secondary hazards. Depending on the size and scope of the incident, civil disturbance may lead to widespread urban fire, utility failure, transportation interruption, and environmental hazards. Civil disorders can be a secondary hazard after a severely destructive disaster. This may include looting, blocking of roadways, which may impact emergency response vehicles, and demonstrations.

17.1.2 Technological Hazards

Technological hazards are associated with human activities such as the manufacture, transportation, storage and the use of hazardous materials. Incidents related to these hazards are assumed to be accidental, with unintended consequences. Technological hazards in the planning area can be categorized as follows:

- Hazardous materials incidents
- Pipeline and utility failure
- Transportation accidents.

Hazardous Materials Incidents

Hazardous materials are substances that are severely harmful to human health and the environment, as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Many hazardous materials are commonly used substances that are harmless in their normal uses but dangerous if released. The EPA designates more than 800 substances as hazardous and identifies many more as potentially hazardous due to their characteristics and the circumstances of their release.

If released or misused, hazardous substances can cause death, serious injury, long-lasting health effects, and damage to structures, other properties, and the environment. Many products containing hazardous substances are used and stored in homes, and these products are shipped daily on highways, railroads, waterways, and pipelines. The following are the most common type of hazardous material incidents:

- **Fixed-Facility Hazardous Materials Incident**—This is the uncontrolled release of materials from a fixed site capable of posing a risk to health, safety and property. It is possible to identify and prepare for a fixed-site incident because federal and state laws require those facilities to notify state and local authorities about what is being used or produced at the site.
- **Hazardous Materials Transportation Incident**— A hazardous materials transportation incident is any event resulting in uncontrolled release of materials during transport that can pose a risk to health, safety, and property as defined by Department of Transportation Materials Transport regulations. Transportation incidents are difficult to prepare for because there is little if any notice about what materials could be involved should an accident happen. Hazardous materials transportation incidents can occur at any place within the country, although most occur on the interstate highways or major federal or state highways, or on the major rail lines. In addition to materials such as chlorine that are shipped throughout the country by rail, thousands of shipments of radiological materials, mostly medical materials and low-level radioactive waste, take place via ground transportation across the United States. Many incidents occur in sparsely populated areas and affect very few people.
- **Interstate Pipeline Hazardous Materials Incident**—A significant number of interstate natural gas, heating oil, and petroleum pipelines run through California. These are used to provide natural gas to the utilities in California and to transport these materials from production facilities to end-users.

CERCLA, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, and California law require responsible parties to report hazardous material releases if certain criteria are met. All releases of hazardous substances (including radionuclides) exceeding reportable quantities must be reported by the responsible party to the National Response Center. If an accidental chemical release exceeds the Right-to-Know Act applicable minimal reportable quantity, the facility must notify state emergency response commissions and local emergency planning committees for any area likely to be affected by the release, and provide a detailed written follow-up as soon as practicable. Information about accidental chemical releases must be made available to the public.

Pipeline and Utility Failure

Raw Materials Pipelines

Transmission and distribution pipelines provide two differing services. Transmission pipelines transport raw material for further refinement. These pipes are large and far reaching, operating under high pressure. Distribution pipelines provide processed materials to end users. These are smaller in diameter, some as small as a half an inch, and operate under lower pressure.

Although pipelines are the safest and most reliable way to transport natural gas, crude oil, liquid petroleum products, and chemical products, there is still an inherent risk due to the nature of the hazardous materials. Pipelines are regulated by the Office of the State Fire Marshal. The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration enforces oil and gas pipeline safety regulations. The federal government enforces hazardous material transport pursuant to its interstate commerce regulation authority. Pipelines are also monitored by system control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems that measuring flow rate, temperature and pressure. The SCADA system transfers real-time data via satellite from the pipelines to a control center where the valves, pumps, and motors are remotely operated. If tampering with the pipeline occurs, an alarm sounds. The ensuing valve reaction is instantaneous, with the alarm system isolating any rupture and setting off a chain reaction that shuts down pipeline pumps and alerts pipeline operators within seconds.

Failures of distribution and transmission pipelines can occur when pipes corrode, are damaged during excavation, are incorrectly operated, or are damaged by other forces. More serious accidents occur on distribution pipelines than on any other type due to their number, intricate networking, and location in highly populated areas.

Water

Water disruption is a secondary impact from a natural disaster or intentional act. A breach in the pipelines that carry water through the planning area would have significant temporary impacts on the cities until alternative water sources are pumped and treated. Long-term disruption would have significant impacts on residences and businesses in the planning area if demand exceeds secondary supplies and water conservation measures do not provide enough relief to reduce demand to equal the secondary supplies.

Wastewater

Disruption of the planning area's wastewater collection and wastewater treatment plants would have significant citywide and regional impacts. Such disruption could result if the system were to be overwhelmed by a significant storm or discharge of materials in such quantities that the treatment plant could not adequately treat the waste. Natural hazards such as earthquake or flood, major power outages, or terrorism directed at the facilities and systems could disrupt the process of collecting and treating millions of gallons of sewage. Wastewater treatment plants may also have emergencies internal to the plant such as oxygen deficiencies that render them incapable of treating waste. The disruption of service may also have significant environmental impacts on the waterways adjacent to the treatment plants.

Petroleum Refineries

A petroleum refinery's main job is to separate crude oil into its many parts, which are then reprocessed into products. The type, number, and size of process units at a particular refinery depends on factors such as the type

of crude oil and the products made. The units making up a refinery are tanks, furnaces, distillation towers, reactors, heat exchangers, pumps, pipes, fittings, and valves. Products include the following:

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

These products can be hazardous not only in their final state but as they are being processed and refined. The principal hazards at refineries are fire and explosion. Refineries process a multitude of products with low flash points. Although systems and operating practices are designed to prevent such catastrophes, they can occur. In a refinery, hazardous chemicals can come from many sources and in many forms. In crude oil, there are not only the components sought for processing, but impurities such as sulfur, vanadium, and arsenic compounds. The oil is split into many component streams that are further altered and refined to produce the final product range. Most, if not all, of these component stream chemicals are inherently hazardous to humans, as are the other chemicals added during processing. Hazards include fire, explosion, toxicity, corrosiveness, and asphyxiation.

At refineries, the potential for fires, explosions, releases of flammable or toxic materials, or other accidents that could cause injuries, fatalities, or spills could occur and would be primarily associated with the flammable vapors and other flammable materials transported as cargo by tankers visiting the marine terminal. Damage prevention measures include routine inspection and maintenance, corrosion protection, continuous monitoring and control technologies, public awareness programs, and integrity management and emergency response plans.

Transportation Accidents

Transportation accidents are incidents involving air, road or rail travelers resulting in death or serious injury. The potential for transportation accidents that block ingress, egress, and movement through the planning area is significant, as is the likelihood of hazardous material incidents resulting from a traffic or rail accident.

17.2 HAZARD PROFILE

17.2.1 Past Events

Intentional Hazards

Terrorism Events

The Bay Area has not experienced a regional terrorism event. However, the 2016 hosting of the Super Bowl in Santa Clara County increased mainstream exposure of the Bay Area for potential future terrorist events. The following incidents in or near Alameda County have been recorded:

- February 26, 2019—A 23-year-old Oakland man was sentenced to nearly 16 years in federal prison after he created Facebook and Twitter accounts for individuals he thought were members of ISIS. The man also stated he wanted to carry out terrorist acts in the United States in support of ISIS (DOJ 2019).
- September 9, 2003—A bombing at Shaklee Corp in Pleasanton was attributed to a faction of the Animal Liberation Front (Alameda County 2012).
- August 8, 2003—Two bombings at the Chiron Corp in Emeryville were attributed to a faction of the Animal Liberation Front (Alameda County 2012).

Cyber Threats

The following recent cyber threat events in or near Alameda County have been recorded:

- In 2019, a cyber-attack locked all members of the Alameda County Bar Association out of their computers and servers for a period of time. No data was reported lost in this attack and no ransom was paid (DeepNet 2019).
- In October 2017, the Alameda County Library's servers were hacked and the private information of up to 400,000 people was compromised. Officials are still unsure of the total scope of this attack (CBS San Francisco 2017).
- In December 2015, University of California at Berkeley experienced a massive cyber-attack that left upwards of 80,000 people exposed to cyber-crime. The university is one of the largest employers in the Bay Area, and this cyber-attack reached beyond jurisdictional and county lines to affect the entire Bay Area.
- On December 1, 2014, a global cyber-attack shut down web access to agenda, minutes, and video for many Bay Area government agencies, including Alameda County. The San Francisco-based company Granicus, which provides web services for government agencies nationwide, reported the outage (Johnson 2014).

Civil Unrest

The 2012 Alameda County Emergency Operations Plan and other resources identify the following civil unrest incidents (Alameda County 2012):

- May 1, 2021—Seven people were arrested in Oakland following annual May Day demonstrations. The individuals were arrested for a number of offenses, including assault on a police officer, assault with a deadly weapon, and resisting arrest. Some demonstrators also broke into a vacant home.
- May 31, 2020 – June 1, 2020—In response to the death of George Floyd on May 25, 2020, at the hands of Minneapolis police, thousands of demonstrators gathered in the Bay Area. These demonstrations resulted in the looting of multiple business and shopping malls. A shooting took place in which a woman was shot in the arm. Tear gas was deployed by police, leading to further agitation (Yelimeli 2020).
- November 24 – December 10, 2014—After a grand jury decision in the Michael Brown case in Ferguson, MO, there was a 17-day revolt in Oakland that resulted in marches, blocked roadways, looting of businesses, destruction of property, and arrests.
- October 20, 2011— Occupy Oakland protesters took to the streets in Oakland over economic inequality, corporate excess, and homelessness. Hundreds of participants set up tents in Frank Ogawa Plaza. Some arrests were made for disruptive behavior; however, for the most part, the protest remained peaceful.

- January 7, 2009—This was the most notorious civil disturbance in Alameda County and occurred as a response to shooting by a Bay Area Rapid Transit police officer. It began as a peaceful protest but turned into a destructive riot resulting in trash can fires, multiple cars set on fire, broken storefront windows, and looting of stores.

Over the years, fights and lock-downs occur and some develop into full-scale threatening riots at the Alameda County Jail, Santa Rita, in Dublin. One occasion was August 26, 2010, when an inmate was killed. Security measures have not completely stopped the violence perpetrated on inmates and staff. The Federal Correctional Facility in Dublin is a low security federal correctional institution for female inmates that has not had recorded riots or fatalities.

In Pleasanton on September 9, 2016, hundreds of protesters gathered and 23 were arrested for civil disobedience at the Alameda County Fairgrounds. They gathered to protest the "militarization of police" at an event called Urban Shield, an annual law enforcement preparedness training.

Technological Hazards

Hazardous Materials

Although hazardous material incidents can happen almost anywhere, certain areas are at higher risk. Jurisdictions near roadways that are frequently used for transporting hazardous materials and jurisdictions with industrial facilities that use, store, or dispose of such materials all have an increasing potential for major incidents, as do jurisdictions crossed by certain railways, waterways, airways and pipelines. Hazardous materials are transported through the planning area via highways and pipelines. The planning area's level of exposure to hazardous materials can be understood by examining the type of businesses, commercial traffic routes, and highway exposure.

Alameda County and its incorporated cities have experienced many accidental hazardous materials incidents. On November 7, 2007, a container ship struck a pier bumper at the western span of the Bay Bridge, which caused 58,000 gallons of bunker fuel to be released into the water. Oil slicks, oil globs, and oiled and dead wildlife were reported around the Bay and Pacific coastline. Beaches, marines and other shoreline areas were closed for cleanup in Alameda County and surrounding areas. In 2009, an oil tanker, located south of the Bay Bridge, was being fueled when human errors caused the tanks to overflow. This released 400 gallons of fuel into the bay and led to birds being oiled and approximately 6 miles of East Bay being oiled, specifically Bay Farm Island and Alameda Island (Alameda County 2012).

Table 17-2 lists the number of hazardous material incidents reported to Cal OES Warning Center by year and spill site type between 2012 through 2016. Additional historical hazardous material spill report data is available on Cal OES website. The records show that a total of 166 hazardous materials spills occurred over 5-year timeframe in Tri-Valley planning area.

Pipeline Incidents

Accidents involving underground pipelines in Alameda County have caused injury, fatalities and property damage. Recent events have involved natural gas lines in Oakland, Union City, Berkeley, and Livermore. In particular, on September 9, 2010, a natural gas pipeline explosion in San Bruno (San Mateo County) killed eight people and reduced the Crestmoor neighborhood to ashes. There have been incidents involving hazardous liquids as well, including an event on May 20, 2016, involving crude oil in Tracy (PHMSA 2022).

Table 17-2. Hazard Materials Spills in Tri-Valley Planning Area Reported to Cal OES (2012-2016)

Spill Site	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Airport	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Plant	0	2	0	2	0	4
Merchant/Business	3	5	3	6	6	23
Military Base	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Field	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other	3	5	2	2	5	17
Pipeline	0	0	0	2	1	3
Railroad	0	1	2	2	1	6
Refinery	0	1	0	0	0	1
Residence	2	1	1	0	7	11
Road	15	11	18	14	10	68
School	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service Station	5	6	9	7	1	28
Treatment/Sewage Facility	0	1	0	0	0	1
Utilities/Substation	0	0	1	0	0	1
Waterways	1	0	0	0	1	2
Total	29	33	36	36	32	166

Source: (Cal OES 2017)

According to Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, between 2010 to July 2017, there was one reported natural gas pipeline incident in the planning area. The incident occurred on June 11, 2012, in Livermore, when Pacific Gas & Electric had an unintentional release of gas (PHMSA 2022).

Transportation Accidents

According to the 2012 Alameda County Emergency Operations Plan, the County has not experienced an incident of a commercial flight or large plane. However, a number of general aviation aircraft incidents have occurred. These types of incidents are typically localized and somewhat contained.

Alameda County has experienced train derailments in the past. Recent events have been small, with minimal damage. In August 2004, a non-hazmat car derailed and two tank cars carrying methanol were damaged. Material release was not reported. In July 2005, a train derailed near a Kinder Morgan pipeline, which had to be shut down in case of any release (Alameda County 2012). In March 2016, 14 people were injured when a commuter train derailed after hitting a tree that had fallen onto the tracks. No fatalities were reported in this incident (Marzullo and Barnard 2016).

Between 2010 and 2022, there were three aviation fatality incidents in Livermore (along with 17 nonfatal), none in Dublin and one aviation fatality incident in Pleasanton as reported by the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB). The following is information regarding recent fatality incidents in the planning area (NTSB 2023):

- June 1, 2015, Livermore—A Piper PA 22-135 collided with terrain after losing control mid-flight shortly after departing from Livermore Municipal Airport. One fatality resulted from this incident.
- June 21, 2014, Livermore—A Parker Loehle Mustang T5151 lost control and collided with terrain after an on-flight fire of unknown origin occurred. One fatality resulted from this incident.

- May 21, 2015, Pleasanton—A Cessna 210F collided with terrain, resulting in one fatality. The NTSB determined the pilot was varying plane altitude to avoid clouds before encountering an area of rising terrain that proved to be unavoidable.
- May 9, 2010, Livermore—A Piper PA-280235 pilot used visual flight into instrument meteorological conditions, which resulted in a collision with obstacles and terrain. Two fatalities occurred.

The California Office of Traffic Safety provides the total number of fatal and injury collisions on local city streets between 2017 through 2020 (see Table 17-3). Over this period, 5,258 fatal and injury collisions occurred in the Tri-Valley planning area.

Table 17-3. Total Fatal and Injury Collision Data for Tri-Valley Planning Area

Jurisdiction	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Dublin	128	129	162	73	**492**
Livermore	285	370	308	195	**1,158**
Pleasanton	301	284	247	147	**979**
Total	**714**	**783**	**717**	**415**	**5,258**

Source: (California OTS 2023)

The only railway accident reported in recent years occurred on March 8, 2016, when a commuter train detailed after it struck a downed tree on the tracks. The incident occurred in Niles Canyon, south of the City of Pleasanton, where two train cars derailed and one plunged into a creek. It occurred at night and only nine people were injured (San Francisco CBS 2016).

17.2.2 Location

Intentional Hazards

Terrorism, Civil Unrest, and Active Threats

The State of California and Office of Homeland Security have identified numerous high-profile targets for potential terrorists in California. Large population centers, high-visibility tourist attractions, and critical infrastructure accessible to the public present security challenges of an ongoing nature in California. The network of highways, railways, ports, and airports used to transport significant amounts of hazardous materials poses a significant technological hazards threat. Multiple incidents may happen simultaneously, and all typically require a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional response.

In particular, the Santa Rita County Jail and Federal Correctional Facility, both in Dublin, are locations where civil unrest may occur. Also, the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and Sandia National Laboratory are U.S. Department of Energy national labs are critical facilities that may have active threats.

Cyber Threats

Both public and private operations in the Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton are threatened on a near-daily basis by the millions of currently engineered cyber-attacks developed to automatically seek technological vulnerabilities. Possible cyberterrorist targets include the banking industry, power plants, air traffic control centers, and water systems; especially facilities that rely on computers, computer systems, and programs for their operations.

Technological Hazards

Hazardous Materials Release

Hazardous materials are stored before and after they are transported to their intended use. This may include service stations that store gasoline and diesel fuel in underground storage tanks; hospitals that store radioactive materials, flammable materials and other hazardous substances; or manufacturers, processors, distributors, and recycling plants for chemical industries that store a variety of chemicals on site (FEMA 2022). For the purpose of this plan, fixed sites include buildings or property where hazardous materials are manufactured or stored, and are regulated under various programs by the EPA.

The Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 (TSCA) provides the EPA with authority to require reporting, record-keeping and testing requirements, and restrictions relating to chemical substances and/or mixtures. Certain substances are generally excluded from TSCA, including food, drugs, cosmetics, and pesticides. TSCA addresses the production, importation, use, and disposal of specific chemicals, including polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), asbestos, radon, and lead-based paint. According to TSCA, there are no facilities with these substances in the planning area (EPA 2021).

Facilities identified in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information databases (RCRA Info) were also reviewed for this plan. Hazardous waste information is contained in RCRA Info, a national program management and inventory system about hazardous waste handlers. In general, entities that generate, transport, treat, store, and dispose of hazardous waste are required to provide information about their activities to state environmental agencies. These agencies pass on the information to regional and national EPA offices. This regulation is governed by the RCRA, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984. There are 73 RCRA facilities in Dublin, 162 facilities in Livermore, and 132 facilities in Pleasanton (EPA 2021).

Petroleum Refineries

There are five petroleum refinery operations along the Bay Area's Contra Costa-Solano refinery belt.

Pipelines and Utilities

Distribution pipelines run through highly populated areas providing refined materials for public use and consumption. Large gas distribution lines, called "mains," along with much smaller service lines that travel to homes and businesses, account for the vast majority of underground pipeline system.

Figure 17-2 shows gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipelines as well as the locations of accidents and incidents within the planning area. Both natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines traverse the planning area. The primary operator of the gas transmission pipelines is Northern California Power Agency and Pacific Gas & Electric. The primary operator for the hazardous liquid pipeline is Shell Pipeline Company (PHMSA 2023).

Zone 7 Water Agency (Zone 7), a water wholesaler, provides treated drinking water to four major retailers in the Valley area that serve approximately 240,000 people and businesses. The wholesale water has three sources: South Bay Aqueduct that originates from the California State Water Project; Lake Del Valle storage reservoir that is approximately 10 miles from Livermore; and groundwater from local wells (Zone 7 Water Agency 2023).

Source: (PHMSA 2023)

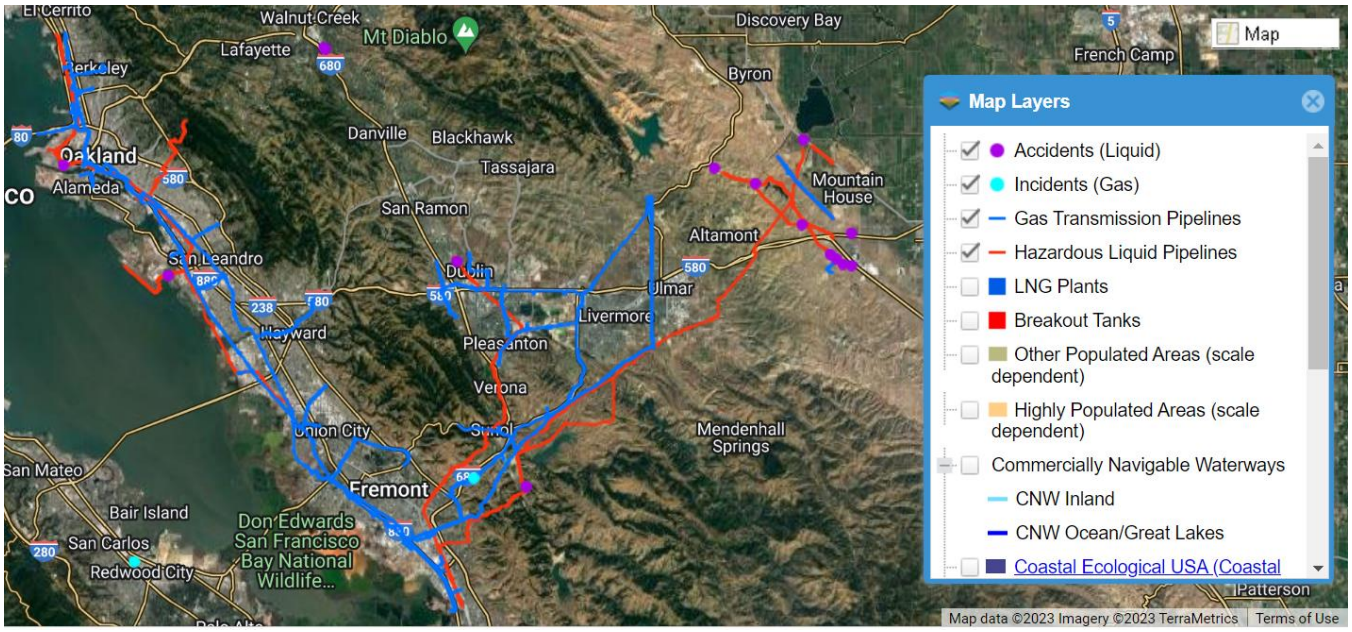


Figure 17-2. Gas Transmission and Hazardous Liquid Pipelines Near the Planning Area

Transportation Incidents

Incidents involving hazardous materials in transit or incidents occurring on roads and rail can occur through a variety of vehicles in and around the planning area. In the City of Dublin, there are 193 miles of road and no commuter train or transportation rails. In the City of Livermore, there are 348 miles of roadway, 12 miles of railroad and the Altamont Commuter express commuter train. In the City of Pleasanton, there are 340 miles of roadway, 6 miles of commuter train, and 8 miles of transportation rail (Association of Bay Area Governments 2010).

The Tri-Valley planning area is serviced by the Livermore Municipal Airport. It was a 5,255-foot main paved runway and a second 2,700-foot unlighted training runway. The nearest airports with scheduled airline service are Oakland, San Jose, and Stockton. The main artery through the planning area is Interstate 580, which feeds traffic from the Bay Area to the Central Valley of California. Union Pacific Railroad freight line traverses the Cities of Livermore and Pleasanton and Amtrak passenger train has a station in Livermore. The Altamont Commuter Express commuter train stops in Livermore and Pleasanton. It extends from Stockton to San Jose.

17.2.3 Frequency

Intentional Hazards

Terrorism, Civil Unrest, and Active Threats

As of 2022, California's economy was the largest of any state in the United States. The planning area's proximity to San Francisco and Silicon Valley presents unique conditions for terrorist attacks. The transportation, energy, and communications systems that cross the planning area have impacts on the local, regional, and even national economy. In general, the risks of a terrorist event involving a WMD are as follows:

- **Chemical**—The risk of a chemical event is present in the Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton. The agricultural community in Alameda County uses and stores significant amounts of chemicals for peaceful and productive means that could be used in destructive ways.
- **Explosives**—Pipe bomb and suspicious package events have occurred in Alameda County in the past. While none of the events has been specifically identified as a WMD-related attack, the elements necessary to construct a WMD are readily available. Additionally, the agricultural communities maintain sufficient products and quantities for use in explosive events.
- **Radiological/Nuclear**—The major transportation arteries for vehicles or rail that cross through the planning area contribute to the risk of a radiological event. Such products can unknowingly pass through any one of the regional transportation corridors.
- **Biological**—Anthrax incidents that occurred in the United States in October 2001 demonstrate the potential for spreading terror through biological WMDs. The introduction of Newcastle disease in the United States demonstrates how an agent can be introduced to livestock, causing harm to public health and the economy.
- **Combined Hazards**—WMD agents can be combined to have a greater total effect. When combined, the impacts of the event can be immediate and longer-term. Casualties will likely suffer from both immediate and long-term burns and contamination. Given the risks associated with chemical agents in Alameda County, the possibility exists for such a combined event to occur.

Cyber Threats

Cyber-attacks are experienced on a daily basis, often without being noticed. Up-to-date virus protection software used in both public and private sectors prevent most cyber-attacks from becoming successful. Programs that promote public education to that end are also an effective way in which to mitigate cyber threats. Cyberterrorism is much less common than cyber-attacks, and the frequency is unknown.

Technological Hazards

Hazardous material incidents may occur at any time in the Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton, given the presence of transportation routes bisecting the planning area, the location of businesses and industry that use hazardous materials, the presence of scattered illegitimate businesses such as clandestine drug laboratories at any given time, and the improper disposal of hazardous waste.

17.2.4 Severity

The severity of human-caused hazards could range from a minor transportation accident or power outage to a full-scale terrorist attack.

The term mass casualty incident (MCI) is often applied to transportation accidents involving air and rail travel, as well as multi-vehicle highway accidents. However, MCIs may also result from hazardous materials incidents or acts of violence, such as shootings or hostage situations. Effects may include serious injuries, loss of life, and associated property damage. Because large numbers of patients may be involved, significant MCIs may tax local emergency medical and hospital resources, and therefore require a regional response. MCIs may occur throughout the planning area, day or night, at any time of the year: Interstate 580 offer the potential for MCIs because of the heavy volume of traffic, although no highway or surface street in the City is exempt from this hazard.

The railroad tracks traversing Alameda County, carrying Amtrak passengers as well as freight, also face the risk of an MCI, as do the air corridors above the county. Severe weather may play a role in roadway, air, or rail accidents. MCIs may also result from acts of violence or terrorism, which could include a chemical, biological or radiological incident, contaminating persons and requiring mass decontamination.

Hazardous Materials

Table 17-4 shows the number of injuries and fatalities associated with hazardous material spills reported to Cal OES Warning Center between 2012 through 2016. Additional historical hazardous material spill report data is available on the Cal OES website. The records show that eight people were injured and five fatalities occurred in a 5-year timeframe in planning area. Hazardous material releases also affect the environment through contamination of soil, but data are not available on the area that has been affected by such contamination.

Table 17-4. Injuries and Fatalities from Hazardous Materials Spills in Tri-Valley Planning Area

Severity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Number of Injuries	2	1	3	0	2	**8**
Number of Fatalities	0	1	3	1	0	**5**
Total	**2**	**2**	**6**	**1**	**2**	**13**

Source: Cal OES, 2017

17.2.5 Warning Time

Very few terrorism incidents—fewer than 5 percent—are preceded by a warning. Technological accidents occur without predictability under circumstances that give responders little time to prepare.

17.3 SECONDARY HAZARDS

The largest secondary impact caused by human-caused hazards would be economic, and could be significant:

- The cost of a terrorist act would be felt in terms of loss of life and property, disruption of business activity and long-term emotional impacts. Recovery would take significant resources and expense at the local level.
- Computer security breaches associated with data and telecommunications losses can have significant economic impact.
- Pipeline and tank failure impacts can include both the cost of community recovery for the area surrounding the failure site and the cost of disruption of services for the transported material.
- Hazardous materials releases have the potential to cause major disruptions to local businesses that house hazardous materials. Additionally, a hazardous materials release could cause businesses to close if they are located in the path of the hazardous materials flow.
- The economic impacts should a transportation facility be rendered impassable would be significant. The loss of a roadway or railway would have serious effects on the local economy and ability to provide services. Loss of major travel routes would result in loss of commerce, and could impact the ability to provide emergency services to citizens by delaying response times or limiting routes for equipment such as fire apparatus, police vehicles, and ambulances. The ability to receive fuel deliveries would also be impacted. The effects of re-routed traffic could have a serious impact on local roadways.

17.4 EXPOSURE

17.4.1 Population

A human-caused hazard event could range from an isolated accident to a highly coordinated attack by multiple agents upon multiple targets. Large-scale incidents have the potential to kill or injure many citizens in the immediate vicinity, and may also affect people a relative distance from the initial event. Variables affecting exposure for a WMD attack and a hazardous material accident include the physical and chemical properties of the WMD, the ambient temperature, wind speed, wind direction, barometric pressure, and humidity.

Computer models can provide general data to first responders to advise evacuations or sheltering in place. With so many variables to determine “toxic endpoints” as defined by the California Environmental Protection Agency, distances are difficult to forecast. In general, those close to transportation corridors or businesses with acutely hazardous materials are more at risk for some sort of effect. Each chemical incident will be different and the scenarios are too numerous to describe in this plan.

Hazardous materials pose a significant risk to emergency response personnel. All potential first responders and follow-on emergency personnel must be properly trained to the level of emergency response actions required of their individual position at the response scene. Hazardous materials also pose a serious long-term threat to public health and safety, property and the environment.

17.4.2 Property

The planning area is located in Alameda County, among the fastest growing counties in California, making it a higher profile target for terrorism. Additionally, the planning area’s proximity to San Francisco and Silicon Valley make it vulnerable to secondary and cascading effects of a possible terrorist threat.

17.4.3 Critical Facilities

Terrorism events can pose a serious long-term threat to damaging critical facilities. In particular, the industrial corridor along the northern and northwestern portions of the county are highly visible targets. The high-profile buildings in the planning area include the Federal Correctional Facility, the Alameda County Jail - Santa Rita, and Camp Parks, which are all in Dublin. Additionally, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and Sandia National Laboratory are considered high profile critical facilities within the planning area. Critical facilities are limited to City facilities, Alameda County facilities, and other government facilities, private utility infrastructure and administrative offices, and medical facilities.

Critical facilities may house hazardous materials and rail, highways, and interstates transport hazardous materials on a daily basis. The exposure of critical facilities to a terrorism event or hazardous material incident is based on the facility’s criticality and physical vulnerability:

- Criticality is a measure of the potential consequence of an accidental or terrorist event as well as the attractiveness of the facility to a potential adversary or threat. The criticality for each critical facility is based on the factors shown in Table 17-5.
- Vulnerability is a measure of the physical opportunity for an accident or an adversarial attack. This assessment takes into consideration physical design, existing countermeasures, and site layout. The vulnerability for each critical facility is based on the criteria shown in Table 17-6.

Table 17-5. Criticality Factors

Criterion	Low Criticality	Medium Criticality	High Criticality
Awareness[a]	Not known/Neighborhood	City/Region/County	State/National
Hazardous Materials[b]	None / limited and secure	Moderate to large and secure	Large, minimum or no security
Collateral Damage Potential[c]	None or low	Moderate/immediate area or within 1 mile radius	High/immediate area or within 1 mile radius
Site Population[d]	0 – 300	301 – 1,000	1,001 or greater
Public/ Emergency Function[e]	No emergency function, or could be used for emergency function in the future	Support emergency function—redundant site	Emergency function—critical service with or without redundancy

a. Awareness—How aware is the public of the existence of the facility, site, system, or location?
b. Hazardous Materials—Are flammable, explosive, biological, chemical and/or radiological materials present on site?
c. Collateral Damage Potential—What are the potential consequences for the surrounding area if the asset is attacked or damaged?
d. Site Population—What is the potential for mass causalities, based on the capacity of the facility.
e. Public or Emergency Functions—Does the facility perform a function during an emergency? Is this facility or function capable of being replicated elsewhere?

Table 17-6. Vulnerability Criteria

Criterion	Low Vulnerability	Medium Vulnerability	High Vulnerability
Accessibility[a]	Remote location, secure perimeter, tightly controlled access	Controlled access, protected or unprotected entry	Open access, unrestricted, patrolling security, sign restrictions
Automobile Proximity[b]	Not within 75' – 100'	Not within 25' – 50'	Adjacent or not within 10'
Asset Mobility[c]	Moves or is relocated frequently	Moves or is relocated occasionally	Permanent/Fixed
Proximity to other Critical Facilities[d]	Greater than 1.5 – 2 miles	Greater than 3/4 - 1 mile	Within 1/2 – 3/4 mile
Secure Design[e]	No areas for concealment of packages, air intakes are on roof, access ways are not under the structure.	Area of concealment present, greater than 25' from the structure; Air intakes located at least 10' above ground, may have under structure access drives.	Areas of concealment within 25', air intakes at ground level, under structure access drives.

a. Accessibility—How accessible is the facility or site to the public?
b. Automobile Proximity—How close can an automobile get to the facility? How vulnerable is the facility to a car bomb attack?
c. Asset Mobility—Is the facility or asset's location fixed or mobile? If mobile, how often is it moved, relocated, or repositioned?
d. Proximity to other critical facilities—If the facility is close to other critical facilities, then there could be an increased probability of the facility receiving collateral damage.
e. Secure design—General evaluation of areas of obstruction, air intake locations, parking lot and road design and locations and other site design aspects.

17.4.4 Environment

The risk of human-caused hazards to the environment is considerable. Hazardous materials spilled along roads or railways could easily pollute rivers, streams, wetlands, riparian areas and adjoining fields. Other hazardous materials released into the air could severely impact plant and animal species. Reducing the risk exposure to the built environment can also mitigate potential losses to the natural environment.

17.5 VULNERABILITY

17.5.1 Population

A survey found that persons with disabilities are more anxious about their personal risk from terrorism than persons without disabilities, even when equally prepared. Another study reported that persons who increased their disaster preparations in response to the possibility of terrorist attacks included African Americans, Latinos, persons with disabilities or household dependents, and non–US-born populations (NIH National Library of Medicine 2009).

Although human-caused hazards have not resulted in a large number of deaths in this area, this type of hazard can be deadly and widespread. Injuries and casualties were not estimated for this hazard. Any individuals exposed to human-caused hazards are considered to be at risk, particularly those working as first responder professionals.

17.5.2 Property

All structures in the planning area are physically vulnerable to a human-caused hazard. The emphasis on accessibility, the opportunity for roof access, driveways underneath some structures, unmonitored areas, the proximity of many structures to transportation corridors and underground pipelines, and the potential for a terrorist to strike any structure randomly all have an impact on the vulnerability of structures.

17.5.3 Critical Facilities

The U.S. Office of Homeland Security's 2003 *National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructure of Critical Infrastructure and Key Assets* lays a foundation to work together to prepare and protect critical infrastructure and key assets nationwide from terrorist events. Critical facilities entities know their vulnerabilities to terrorism. They have executed numerous preparedness plans and exercises for years and fortified their facilities to minimize their vulnerability.

The impact of a hazardous material spill or transportation incident will likely be localized to the particular facility, hospital, airport, railroad, road, or highway. The potential losses to existing development vary because of the variable nature of the hazardous material spill, but costs from product loss, property damage and decontamination and other costs can add up to millions of dollars.

17.5.4 Environment

The environment vulnerable to a human-caused hazard is the same as the environment exposed to the hazard. While human-caused disasters have caused significant damage to the environment, estimating damage can be difficult. Loss estimation platforms such as Hazus are not equipped to measure environmental impacts of these types of hazards. The best gauge of vulnerability of the environment would be a review of damage from past human-caused hazard events. Loss data for damage to the environment were not available at the time of this plan update. Capturing this data from future events could be beneficial in measuring the vulnerability of the environment for future updates.

Most hazardous materials incidents are localized and are quickly contained or stabilized. Depending on the characteristic of the hazardous material or the volume of product involved, the affected area can be as small as a room in a building or as large as many square miles that require soil remediation. More widespread effects occur

when a product contaminates the municipal water supply or water system such as a river, lake, or aquifer. Such environmental damage can linger for decades.

17.5.5 Economic impacts

Economic impacts from human-caused hazards could be significant. The cost of a terrorist act would be felt in terms of loss of life and property, disruption of business activity and long-term emotional impacts. Recovery would take significant resources at the local level.

Utility losses could cause a reduction in employment, wholesale and retail sales, utility repairs, and increased medical risks. The planning area may lose sales tax and property taxes, and the finances of private utility companies and the businesses that rely on them would be disrupted.

The economic impact of data and telecommunications losses can be great, as computer security breaches, crime conducted via the world wide web such as identify theft, and many more forms of human-caused economic losses occur daily. Millions of dollars are lost each year as criminals and cyberterrorists steal sensitive information and funds from individuals and organizations.

The economic impacts would be significant if a transportation facility were rendered impassable. The loss of a roadway or railway would have serious effects on the planning area's economy and ability to provide services. Loss of travel routes on Interstate 580 would result in loss of commerce, and may impact the planning area's ability to provide emergency services to its citizens by delaying response times or limiting routes for egress to critical healthcare facilities or ingress of equipment such as fire apparatus, police vehicles, and ambulances. Fuel deliveries would also be impacted. The effects of re-routed traffic could also have a serious impact on local roadways. Heavy traffic on routes through the planning area already occur at peak commute times when Interstate 580 is congested.

17.6 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

The potential for human-caused hazards is not likely to lessen or prohibit development in the planning area. The threat of human-caused hazards and the availability of Homeland Security Funds will influence future development of critical facilities.

17.7 SCENARIO

Two human-caused hazard scenarios could have a significant impact on the planning area:

- The first scenario would involve hazardous materials being transported via rail, pipeline, or highway (Interstate 580) across the planning area. The release of hazardous materials via intentional or unintentional means could impact large population centers within the planning area. Advance knowledge of these shipments and their contents would play a role in preparedness for this scenario, thus reducing its potential impact. The biggest issue in response to hazardous material is material identification and containment.
- The second scenario would be a large-scale cyber-attack on Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton city servers. Such an attack would require the planning area governments to revert to non-network based operations and put a strain on daily operations. If such an attack would last for an extended period of time, fiscal operations may be impacted.

17.8 ISSUES

Future actions needed at the local level to address human-caused hazards include but are not limited to the following:

- Continue all facets of emergency preparedness training for police, fire, public works, and city manager/public information staff in order to respond quickly in the event of a human-caused disaster. Enhance awareness training for all employees to recognize threats or suspicious activity in order to prevent an incident from occurring.
- Work with the private sector to enhance and create business continuity plans in the event of an emergency.
- Encourage local businesses to adopt information technology and telecommunications recovery plans.
- Prepare and present the human-caused hazard risk and preparedness program to the public through meetings, town hall gatherings, and preparedness fairs and outreach.
- Maintain any and all citizen advisory groups and periodically e-mail emergency preparedness information including human-caused hazard preparedness instructions and reminders.
- Work proactively with hazardous materials facilities to follow best management practices:
  - Placards and labeling of containers
  - Emergency plans and coordination
  - Standardized response procedures
  - Notification of the types of materials being transported through the planning area at least annually
  - Random inspections of transporters as allowed by each company
  - Installation of mitigating techniques along critical locations
  - Routine hazard communication initiatives
  - Consideration of using safer alternative products.
- Continue all facets of the hazardous materials team training and response through commitment of resources from the Fire Department budget.
- Work with the private sector to enhance and create business continuity plans in the event of an emergency.
- Coordinate with planning area school districts to ensure that their emergency preparedness plans include preparation for human-caused incidents.

18. RISK RANKING

A risk ranking was performed for the natural hazards of concern described in this plan. This risk ranking assesses the probability of each hazard's occurrence as well as its likely impact on the people, property, and economy of the planning area, using methodologies promoted by FEMA. The results are used in establishing mitigation priorities. This chapter summarizes the planning-area-wide risk ranking prepared by the planning team using aggregate results of the risk assessment. Results for individual municipalities are provided in the Volume 2 annexes for individual planning partners.

When available, estimates of risk were generated with data from Hazus or GIS using methodologies promoted by FEMA, based on the hazard profiles and exposure and vulnerability evaluations. For hazards of concern without quantitative datasets, qualitative assessments were used. As appropriate, results were adjusted based on local knowledge and other information not captured in the quantitative assessments.

The hazards of interest were not ranked for the following reasons:

- A key component of risk is probability of occurrence. It is not feasible to assign recurrence intervals for the hazards of interest, which generally lack extensive historical occurrence records.
- Federal hazard mitigation planning regulations do not require the assessment of non-natural hazards (44 CFR, 201.6). It is FEMA's position that this is a local decision.

18.1 PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE

The probability of occurrence of a hazard is indicated by a probability factor based on likelihood of annual occurrence:

- High—Hazard event is likely to occur within 25 years (Probability Factor = 3)
- Medium—Hazard event is likely to occur within 100 years (Probability Factor =2)
- Low—Hazard event is not likely to occur within 100 years (Probability Factor =1)
- No exposure—There is no probability of occurrence (Probability Factor = 0)

The assessment of hazard frequency is generally based on past hazard events in the area. Figure 18-1 summarizes the probability assessment for each hazard of concern for this plan. These probability factors are the same for the overall planning area and for each planning partner. The probability of future events would likely affect overall Tri-Valley planning area similarly for the four planning partners.

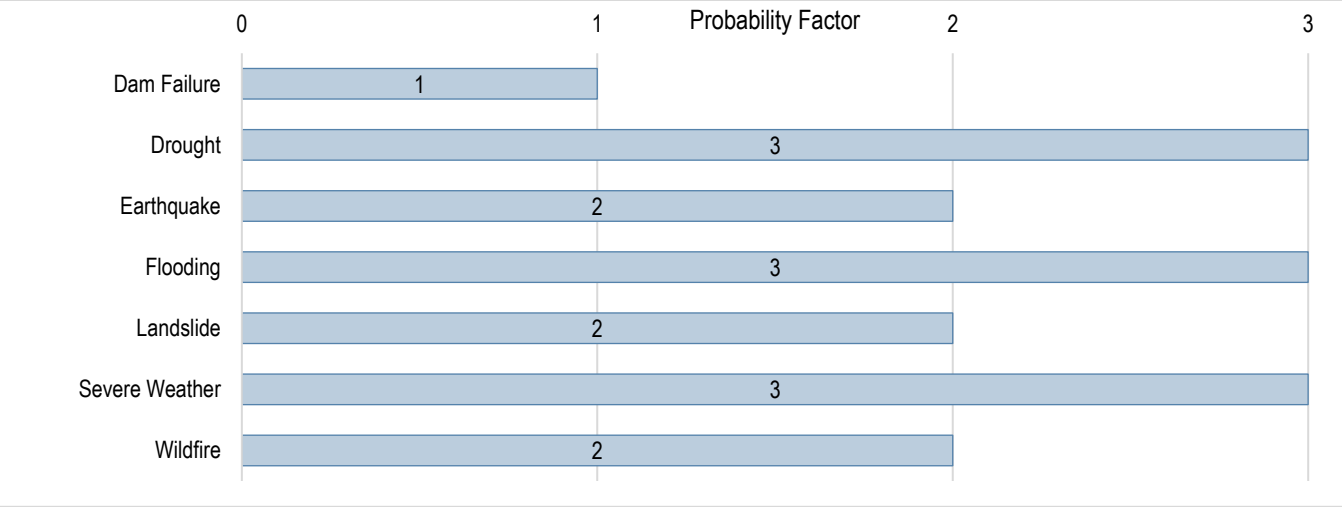


Figure 18-1. Probability Factors for Hazards of Concern

18.2 IMPACT

Hazard impacts were assessed in three categories: impacts on people, impacts on property and impacts on the local economy. Numerical impact factors were assigned as follows:

- **People**—Values were assigned based on the percentage of the total ***population exposed*** to the hazard event. The degree of impact on individuals will vary and is not measurable, so the calculation assumes for simplicity and consistency that all people exposed to a hazard because they live in a hazard zone will be equally impacted when a hazard event occurs. It should be noted that planners can use an element of subjectivity when assigning values for impacts on people. Impact factors were assigned as follows:
  - High—50 percent or more of the population is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 3)
  - Medium—25 percent to 49 percent of the population is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 2)
  - Low—25 percent or less of the population is exposed to the hazard (Impact Factor = 1)
  - No impact—None of the population is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 0)
- **Property**—Values were assigned based on the percentage of the total ***property value exposed*** to the hazard event:
  - High—30 percent or more of the total assessed property value is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 3)
  - Medium—15 percent to 29 percent of the total assessed property value is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 2)
  - Low—14 percent or less of the total assessed property value is exposed to the hazard (Impact Factor = 1)
  - No impact—None of the total assessed property value is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 0)
- **Economy**—Values were assigned based on the percentage of the total ***property value vulnerable*** to the hazard event. Values represent estimates of the loss from a major event of each hazard in comparison to the total assessed value of the property exposed to the hazard. For some hazards, such as wildfire, landslide and severe weather, vulnerability was considered to be the same as exposure due to the lack of loss estimation tools specific to those hazards. Loss estimates separate from the exposure estimates were generated for the earthquake and flood hazards using Hazus.

- High—Estimated loss from the hazard is 20 percent or more of the total exposed property value (Impact Factor = 3)
- Medium—Estimated loss from the hazard is 10 percent to 19 percent of the total exposed property value (Impact Factor = 2)
- Low—Estimated loss from the hazard is 9 percent or less of the total exposed property value (Impact Factor = 1)
- No impact—No loss is estimated from the hazard (Impact Factor = 0)

The impacts of each hazard category were assigned a weighting factor to reflect the significance of the impact. These weighting factors are consistent with those typically used for measuring the benefits of hazard mitigation actions: impact on people was given a weighting factor of 3; impact on property was given a weighting factor of 2; and impact on the economy was given a weighting factor of 1. Figure 18-2 and Figure 18-3 summarize the unweighted and weighted impact factors for each hazard.

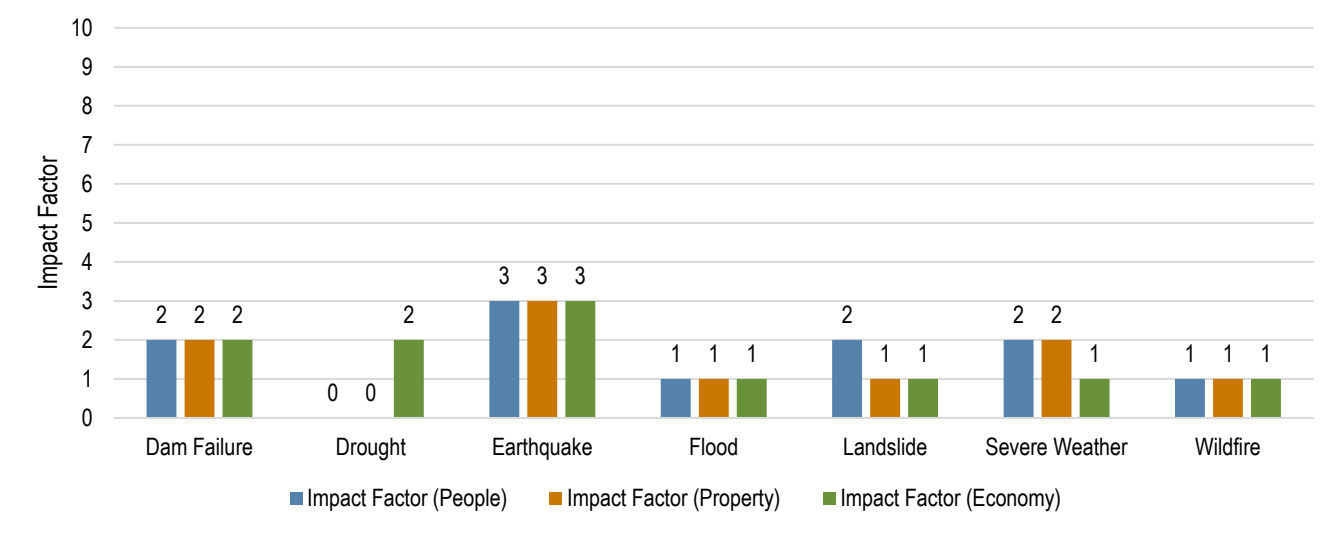


Figure 18-2. Impact Factors for Hazards of Concern

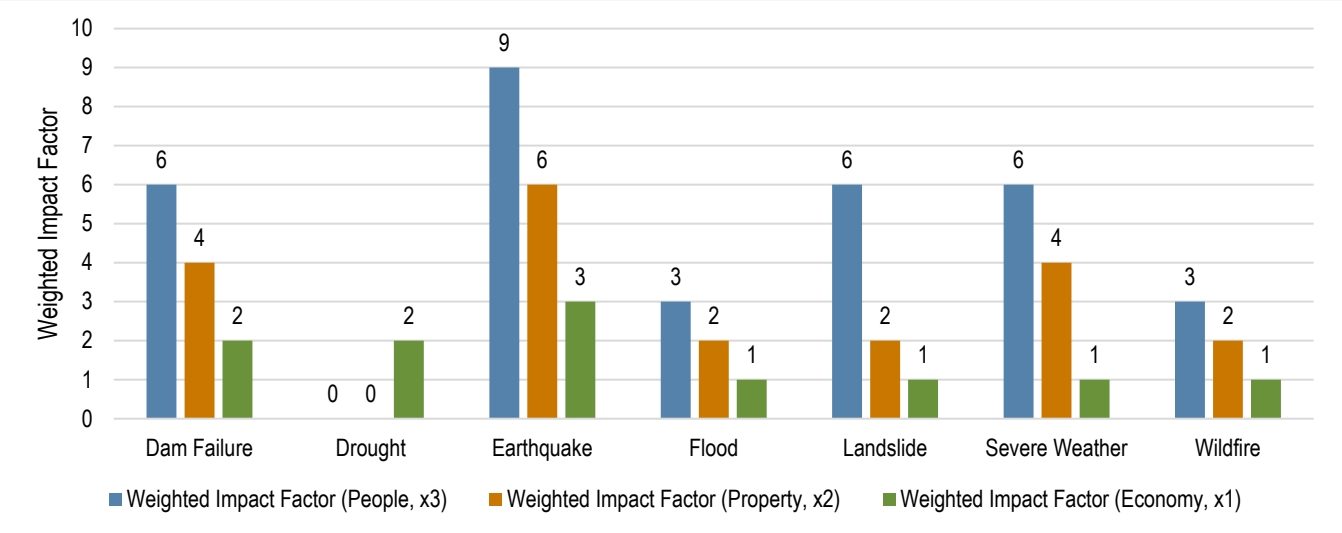


Figure 18-3. Weighted Impact Factors for Hazards of Concern

18.3 RISK RATING AND RANKING

The risk rating for each hazard was determined by multiplying the probability factor by the sum of the weighted impact factors for people, property, and operations, as summarized in Figure 18-4.

Based on these ratings, a priority of high, medium, or low was assigned to each hazard. The hazards ranked as being of highest concern are dam failure, landslide, and earthquake. Hazards ranked as being of medium concern are flood, severe storms, severe weather, and wildfire. The hazards ranked as being of lowest concern are drought, sea-level rise/coastal erosion, and tsunami. Figure 18-5 shows the hazard risk ranking.

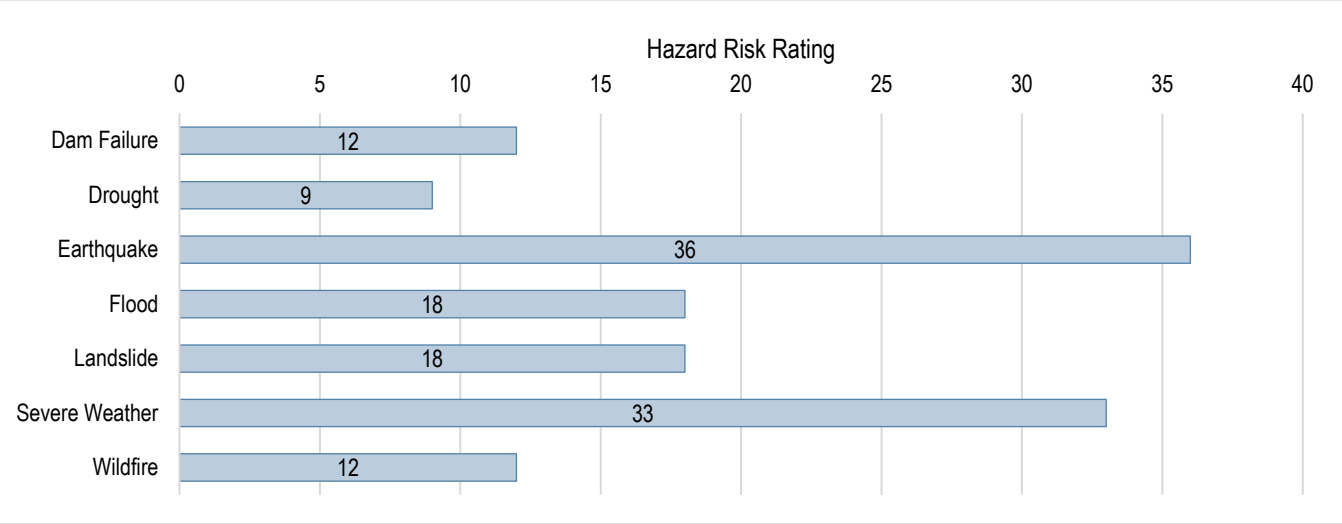


Figure 18-4. Total Risk Rating for Hazards of Concern

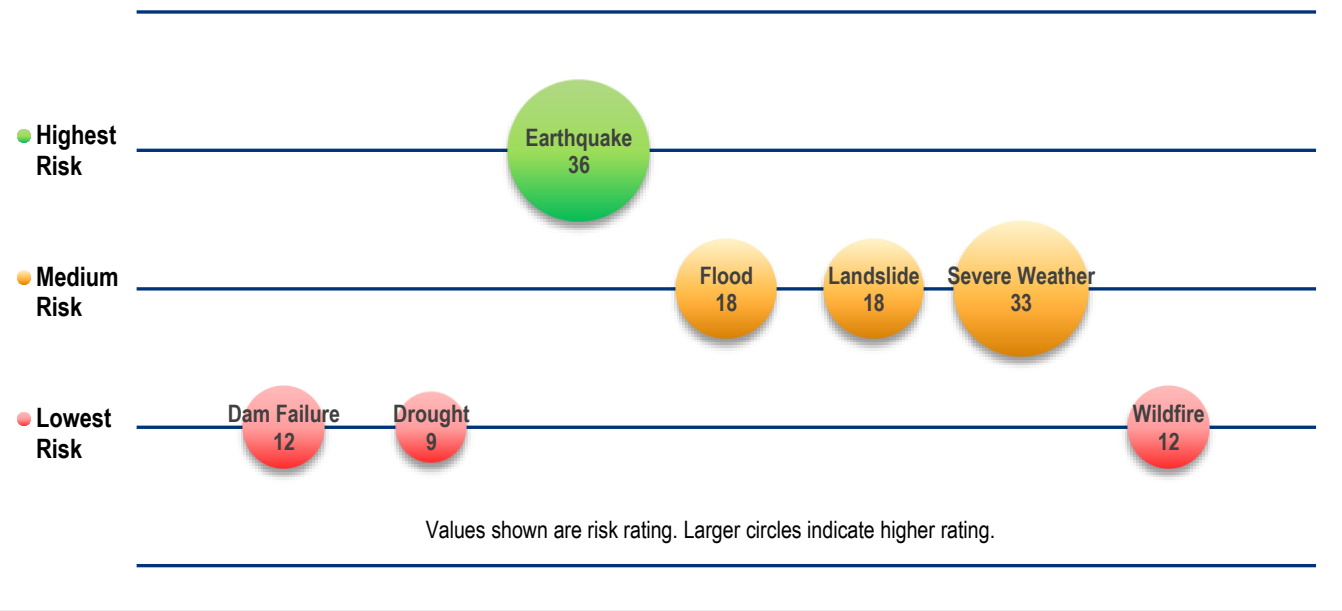


Figure 18-5. Hazard Risk Ranking

Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

PART 3—MITIGATION STRATEGY

19. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Hazard mitigation plans must identify goals for reducing long-term vulnerabilities to identified hazards (44 CFR Section 201.6(c)(3)(i)). The Steering Committee established a guiding principle, a set of goals and measurable objectives for this plan, based on data from the preliminary risk assessment and the results of the public involvement strategy. The guiding principle, goals, objectives and actions in this plan all support each other. Goals were selected to support the guiding principle. Objectives were selected that met multiple goals. Actions were prioritized based on the action meeting multiple objectives.

19.1 MISSION STATEMENT

A mission statement focuses the range of objectives and actions to be considered. This is not a goal because it does not describe a hazard mitigation outcome. The Steering Committee selected the following mitigation statement for the 2023 planning effort:

> "Through community partnerships, establish a plan to reduce the vulnerability to hazards in order to protect the health, safety, welfare, environment and economy of the planning area."

19.2 GOALS

The following are the nine mitigation goals for this plan:

1. Ensure that hazards are identified and considered in land use decisions.
2. Improve local emergency management capability.
3. Promote community awareness, understanding, and interest in hazard mitigation policies and programs.
4. Incorporate hazard mitigation as an integrated public policy and standard practice.
5. Reduce community exposure and vulnerability to hazards where the greatest risk exists.
6. Increase resilience of infrastructure and critical facilities.
7. Promote an adaptive and resilient planning area that responds proactively to future conditions.
8. Develop and implement mitigation strategies that identify the best alternative to protect natural resources, promote equity, and use public funds in an efficient and cost effective manner.
9. Prioritize and direct resources to increase disaster resiliency among historically underserved populations, for individuals with access and functional needs, and in communities disproportionately impacted by disasters.

The effectiveness of a mitigation strategy is assessed by determining how well these goals are achieved.

19.3 OBJECTIVES

Each selected objective meets multiple goals, serving as a stand-alone measurement of the effectiveness of a mitigation action, rather than as a subset of a goal. The objectives also are used to help establish priorities. The objectives are as follows:

1. Develop and provide updated information to improve the understanding of the locations, potential impacts, and linkages among threats, hazards, vulnerability, and measures needed to protect life safety health, property and the environment.
2. Use local general plan, zoning, and subdivision requirements to help establish resilient and sustainable communities.
3. Increase public participation in systems that provide warning and emergency communications.
4. Encourage the retrofit of vulnerable structures in the planning area.
5. Consider programs that incentivize risk reduction.
6. Reduce repetitive property losses due to hazards by updating land use, design, and construction policies.
7. Continually build linkages and promote dialog about emergency management within the public and private sectors.
8. Incorporate risk reduction considerations in new and updated infrastructure and development plans to reduce the impacts of hazards.
9. Inform the public, including underrepresented and marginalized community groups, on the risk of exposure to hazards and ways to increase the public's capability to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the impacts of these events.
10. Identify projects that simultaneously reduce risk while increasing planning area resilience and sustainability.
11. Where feasible and cost-effective, research, develop, and promote adoption of building and development laws, regulations, and ordinances exceeding the minimum levels needed for life safety.
12. Encourage hazard mitigation measures that promote and enhance natural processes, minimize adverse impacts on the ecosystem, and promote social equity.

20. MITIGATION BEST PRACTICES AND ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

20.1 MITIGATION BEST PRACTICES

Catalogs of hazard mitigation alternatives were developed that present a broad range of alternatives to be considered for use in the planning area, in compliance with 44 CFR (Section 201.6(c)(3)(ii)). One catalog was developed for each hazard of concern evaluated in this plan. The catalogs present alternatives that are categorized in two ways:

- By who would have responsibility for implementation:
  - Individuals (personal scale)
  - Businesses (corporate scale)
  - Government (government scale).
- By what the alternative would do:
  - Manipulate the hazard
  - Reduce exposure to the hazard
  - Reduce vulnerability to the hazard
  - Build local capacity to respond to or prepare for the hazard.

Hazard mitigation actions recommended in this plan were selected from among the alternatives presented in the catalogs. The catalogs provide a baseline of mitigation alternatives that are backed by a planning process, are consistent with the established goals and objectives, and are within the capabilities of the planning partners to implement. Some of these actions may not be feasible based on the selection criteria identified for this plan. The purpose of the catalog was to provide a list of what could be considered to reduce risk of the flood hazard within the planning area. Actions in the catalog that are not included for the partnership's action plan were not selected for one or more of the following reasons:

- The action is not feasible.
- The action is already being implemented.
- There is an apparently more cost-effective alternative.
- The action does not have public or political support.

The catalogs for each hazard are presented in Table 20-1 through Table 20-7.

Table 20-1. Alternatives to Mitigate the Dam Failure Hazard

Personal-Scale	Corporate-Scale	Government-Scale
• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ None • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Relocate out of dam failure inundation areas. • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Elevate home to appropriate levels. • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Learn about risk reduction for the dam failure hazard. ❖ Learn the evacuation routes for a dam failure event. ❖ Educate yourself on early warning systems and the dissemination of warnings.	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Remove dams. ❖ Harden dams. • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Replace earthen dams with hardened structures. • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Flood-proof facilities within dam failure inundation areas. • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Educate employees on the probable impacts of a dam failure. ❖ Develop a continuity of operations plan.	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Remove dams. ❖ Harden dams. • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Replace earthen dams with hardened structures ❖ Relocate critical facilities out of dam failure inundation areas. ❖ Consider open space land use in designated dam failure inundation areas. • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Adopt higher regulatory floodplain standards in mapped dam failure inundation areas. ❖ Retrofit critical facilities within dam failure inundation areas. • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Map dam failure inundation areas. ❖ Enhance emergency operations plan to include a dam failure component. ❖ Institute monthly communications checks with dam operators. ❖ Inform the public on risk reduction techniques ❖ Adopt real-estate disclosure requirements for the re-sale of property located within dam failure inundation areas. ❖ Consider the probable impacts of climate in assessing the risk associated with the dam failure hazard. ❖ Establish early warning capability downstream of listed high hazard dams. ❖ Consider the residual risk associated with protection provided by dams in future land use decisions. ❖ Develop comprehensive planning policies that encourage wise land use in hazard prone areas. ❖ Develop a post-disaster recovery plan that addresses the dam failure hazard. ❖ Develop a debris management plan.

Table 20-2. Alternatives to Mitigate the Drought Hazard

Personal-Scale	Corporate-Scale	Government-Scale
• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ None • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ None • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Drought-resistant landscapes ❖ Reduce water system losses ❖ Modify plumbing systems (through water saving kits) ❖ For homes with on-site water systems: increase storage, utilize rainwater catchment • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Practice active water conservation	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ None • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ None • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Drought-resistant landscapes ❖ Reduce private water system losses ❖ Support alternative irrigation techniques to reduce water use and encourage use of climate-sensitive water supplies ❖ For businesses with on-site water systems: increase storage, utilize rainwater catchment • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Practice active water conservation	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Groundwater recharge through stormwater management ❖ Develop a water recycling program • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Identify and create groundwater backup sources • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Reduce water system losses ❖ Distribute water saving kits ❖ Increase use of recycled water ❖ Diversify water supply diversion points ❖ Develop recycled water projects • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Public education on drought resistance ❖ Identify alternative water supplies for times of drought; mutual aid agreements with alternative suppliers ❖ Implement drought contingency plan ❖ Develop criteria “triggers” for drought-related actions ❖ Improve accuracy of water supply forecasts ❖ Prioritize groundwater projects for competitive funding ❖ Develop a post-disaster recovery plan that addresses the drought hazard ❖ Modify rate structure to influence active water conservation techniques ❖ Consider the probable impacts of climate change on the risk associated with the drought hazard

Table 20-3. Alternatives to Mitigate the Earthquake Hazard

Personal-Scale	Corporate-Scale	Government-Scale
• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ None • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Locate outside of hazard area (off soft soils) • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Retrofit structure (anchor house structure to foundation) ❖ Secure household items that can cause injury or damage (such as water heaters, bookcases, and other appliances) ❖ Build to higher design • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Practice "drop, cover, and hold" ❖ Develop household mitigation plan, such as creating a retrofit savings account, communication capability with outside, 72-hour self-sufficiency during an event ❖ Keep cash reserves for reconstruction ❖ Become informed on the hazard and risk reduction alternatives available. ❖ Develop a post-disaster action plan for your household	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ None • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Locate or relocate mission-critical functions outside hazard area where possible • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Build redundancy for critical functions and facilities ❖ Retrofit critical buildings and areas housing mission-critical functions • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Adopt higher standard for new construction; consider "performance-based design" when building new structures ❖ Keep cash reserves for reconstruction ❖ Inform your employees on the possible impacts of earthquake and how to deal with them at your work facility. ❖ Develop a continuity of operations plan	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ None • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Locate critical facilities or functions outside hazard area where possible • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Harden infrastructure ❖ Provide redundancy for critical functions ❖ Adopt higher regulatory standards ❖ Identify projects that limit transportation downtime • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Enhance hazard mapping based on data and science ❖ Provide technical information and guidance ❖ Enact tools to help manage development in hazard areas (e.g., tax incentives, information) ❖ Include retrofitting and replacement of critical system elements in capital improvement plan ❖ Develop strategy to take advantage of post-disaster opportunities ❖ Warehouse critical infrastructure components such as pipe, power line, and road repair materials ❖ Develop and adopt a continuity of operations plan ❖ Initiate triggers guiding improvements (such as <50% substantial damage or improvements) ❖ Further enhance seismic risk assessment to target high hazard buildings for mitigation opportunities. ❖ Develop a post-disaster action plan that includes grant funding and debris removal components. ❖ Identify food security strategies, including distribution priorities ❖ Develop comprehensive planning policies that encourage wise land use in hazard prone areas. ❖ Develop a post-disaster recovery plan that addresses the earthquake hazard. ❖ Develop a debris management plan.

Table 20-4. Alternatives to Mitigate the Flood Hazard

Personal-Scale	Corporate-Scale	Government-Scale
• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Clear storm drains and culverts ❖ Use low-impact development techniques • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Locate outside of hazard area ❖ Elevate utilities above base flood elevation ❖ Use low-impact development techniques • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Raise structures above base flood elevation ❖ Elevate items within house above base flood elevation ❖ Build new homes above base flood elevation ❖ Flood-proof structures • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Buy flood insurance ❖ Develop household plan, such as retrofit savings, communication with outside, 72-hour self-sufficiency during and after an event	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Clear storm drains and culverts ❖ Use low-impact development techniques • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Locate critical facilities or functions outside hazard area ❖ Use low-impact development techniques • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Build redundancy for critical functions or retrofit critical buildings ❖ Provide flood-proofing when new critical infrastructure must be located in floodplains • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Keep cash reserves for reconstruction ❖ Support and implement hazard disclosure for sale of property in risk zones. ❖ Solicit cost-sharing through partnerships with others on projects with multiple benefits.	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Maintain drainage system ❖ Institute low-impact development techniques on property ❖ Dredging, levee construction, and providing regional retention areas ❖ Structural flood control, levees, channelization, or revetments. ❖ Stormwater management regulations and master planning ❖ Acquire vacant land or promote open space uses in developing watersheds to control increases in runoff • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Locate or relocate critical facilities outside of hazard area ❖ Acquire or relocate identified repetitive loss properties ❖ Promote open space uses in high hazard areas via techniques such as: planned unit developments, easements, setbacks, greenways, sensitive area tracks. ❖ Adopt land development criteria such as planned unit developments, density transfers, clustering ❖ Institute low impact development techniques on property ❖ Acquire vacant land or promote open space uses in developing watersheds to control increases in runoff ❖ Restore existing flood control and riparian corridors • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Harden infrastructure, bridge replacement program ❖ Provide redundancy for critical functions and infrastructure ❖ Adopt higher regulatory standards. ❖ Stormwater management regulations and master planning. ❖ Adopt “no-adverse impact” floodplain management policies that strive to not increase the flood risk on downstream communities. ❖ Preserve natural spaces that serve as buffers against flood • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Enhance hazard mapping based on data and science ❖ Provide technical information and guidance ❖ Enact tools to help manage development in hazard areas (stronger controls, tax incentives, and information) ❖ Incorporate retrofitting or replacement of critical system elements in capital improvement plan ❖ Develop strategy to take advantage of post-disaster opportunities ❖ Warehouse critical infrastructure components ❖ Develop and adopt a continuity of operations plan ❖ Consider participation in the Community Rating System ❖ Maintain and collect data to define risks and vulnerability ❖ Train emergency responders ❖ Create an elevation inventory of structures in the floodplain ❖ Develop and implement a public information strategy ❖ Charge a hazard mitigation fee ❖ Integrate floodplain management policies into other planning mechanisms within the planning area. ❖ Consider the probable impacts of climate change on the flood hazard ❖ Consider the residual risk associated with structural flood control in future land use decisions ❖ National Flood Insurance Program compliance ❖ Adopt a Stormwater Management Master Plan ❖ Comprehensive planning policies-Wise land use in hazard prone areas ❖ Develop a post-disaster recovery plan that addresses the flood hazard ❖ Develop a debris management plan

Table 20-5. Alternatives to Mitigate the Landslide Hazard

Personal-Scale	Corporate-Scale	Government-Scale
• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Stabilize slope (dewater, armor toe) ❖ Reduce weight on top of slope ❖ Minimize vegetation removal and the addition of impervious surfaces. • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Locate structures outside of hazard area (off unstable land and away from slide-run out area) • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Retrofit home • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Institute warning system, and develop evacuation plan ❖ Keep cash reserves for reconstruction ❖ Educate yourself on risk reduction techniques for landslide hazards	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Stabilize slope (dewater, armor toe) ❖ Reduce weight on top of slope • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Locate structures outside of hazard area (off unstable land and away from slide-run out area) • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Retrofit at-risk facilities • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Institute warning system, and develop evacuation plan ❖ Keep cash reserves for reconstruction ❖ Develop a continuity of operations plan ❖ Educate employees on the potential exposure to landslide hazards and emergency response protocol.	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Stabilize slope (dewater, armor toe) ❖ Reduce weight on top of slope • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Acquire properties in high-risk landslide areas. ❖ Adopt land use policies that prohibit the placement of habitable structures in high-risk landslide areas. • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Adopt higher regulatory standards for new development within unstable slope areas. ❖ Armor/retrofit critical infrastructure against the impact of landslides. • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Enhance hazard mapping based on data and science ❖ Provide technical information and guidance ❖ Enact tools to help manage development in hazard areas: better land controls, tax incentives, information ❖ Develop strategy to take advantage of post-disaster opportunities ❖ Warehouse critical infrastructure components ❖ Develop and adopt a continuity of operations plan ❖ Educate the public on the landslide hazard and appropriate risk reduction alternatives. ❖ Develop comprehensive planning policies that encourage wise land use in hazard prone areas. ❖ Develop a post-disaster recovery plan that addresses the landslide hazard. ❖ Develop a debris management plan.

Table 20-6. Alternatives to Mitigate the Severe Weather Hazard

Personal-Scale	Corporate-Scale	Government-Scale
• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ None • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ None • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Insulate house ❖ Provide redundant heat and power ❖ Insulate structure ❖ Plant appropriate trees near home and power lines ("Right tree, right place" National Arbor Day Foundation Program) • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Trim or remove trees that could affect power lines ❖ Promote 72-hour self-sufficiency ❖ Obtain a NOAA weather radio. ❖ Obtain an emergency generator.	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ None • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ None • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Relocate critical infrastructure (such as power lines) underground ❖ Reinforce or relocate critical infrastructure such as power lines to meet performance expectations ❖ Install tree wire • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Trim or remove trees that could affect power lines ❖ Create redundancy ❖ Equip facilities with a NOAA weather radio ❖ Equip vital facilities with emergency power sources. ❖ Prioritize utility recovery based on safety and critical infrastructure needs	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ None • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ None • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Harden infrastructure such as locating utilities underground ❖ Trim trees back from power lines ❖ Designate snow routes and strengthen critical road sections and bridges • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Enhance hazard mapping based on data and science ❖ Support programs such as "Tree Watch" that proactively manage problem areas through use of selective removal of hazardous trees, tree replacement, etc. ❖ Establish and enforce building codes that require all roofs to withstand snow loads ❖ Increase communication alternatives ❖ Modify land use and environmental regulations to support vegetation management activities that improve reliability in utility corridors. ❖ Modify landscape and other ordinances to encourage appropriate planting near overhead power, cable, and phone lines ❖ Provide NOAA weather radios to the public ❖ Develop a post-disaster recovery plan that addresses the severe weather hazards ❖ Develop a debris management plan

Table 20-7. Alternatives to Mitigate the Wildfire Hazard

Personal-Scale	Corporate-Scale	Government-Scale
• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Clear potential fuels on property such as dry overgrown underbrush and diseased trees • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Create and maintain defensible space around structures ❖ Locate outside of hazard area ❖ Mow regularly • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Create and maintain defensible space around structures and provide water on site ❖ Use fire-retardant building materials ❖ Create defensible spaces around home • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Employ techniques from the National Fire Protection Association's Firewise Communities program to safeguard home ❖ Identify alternative water supplies for fire fighting ❖ Install/replace roofing material with non-combustible roofing materials.	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Clear potential fuels on property such as dry underbrush and diseased trees • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Create and maintain defensible space around structures and infrastructure ❖ Locate outside of hazard area • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Create and maintain defensible space around structures and infrastructure and provide water on site ❖ Use fire-retardant building materials ❖ Use fire-resistant plantings in buffer areas of high wildfire threat. • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Support Firewise community initiatives. ❖ Create /establish stored water supplies to be utilized for firefighting.	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Clear potential fuels on property such as dry underbrush and diseased trees ❖ Implement best management practices on public lands. • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Create and maintain defensible space around structures and infrastructure ❖ Locate outside of hazard area ❖ Enhance building code to include use of fire resistant materials in high hazard area. • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Create and maintain defensible space around structures and infrastructure ❖ Use fire-retardant building materials ❖ Use fire-resistant plantings in buffer areas of high wildfire threat. ❖ Consider higher regulatory standards (such as Class A roofing) ❖ Establish biomass reclamation initiatives • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Enhance hazard mapping based on data and science ❖ More public outreach and education efforts, including an active Firewise program ❖ Possible weapons of mass destruction funds available to enhance fire capability in high-risk areas ❖ Identify fire response and alternative evacuation routes ❖ Seek alternative water supplies ❖ Become a Firewise community ❖ Use academia to study impacts/solutions to wildfire risk ❖ Establish/maintain mutual aid agreements between fire service agencies. ❖ Create/implement fire plans ❖ Consider the probable impacts of climate change on the risk associated with the wildfire hazard in future land use decisions ❖ Develop comprehensive planning policies that encourage wise land use in hazard prone areas. ❖ Develop a post-disaster recovery plan that addresses the wildfire hazard. ❖ Develop a debris management plan.

20.2 ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

Adaptive capacity is defined as "the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences" (IPCC, 2014b). This term is typically used while discussing climate change adaptation; however, it is similar to the alternatives presented in the tables for building local capacity. In addition to hazard-specific capacity building, the following list provides general alternatives that planning partners considered to build capacity for adapting to both current and future risks (California Emergency Management Agency 2012):

- Incorporate climate change adaptation into relevant local and regional plans and projects.
- Establish a climate change adaptation and hazard mitigation public outreach and education program.
- Build collaborative relationships between regional entities and neighboring communities to promote complementary adaptation and mitigation strategy development and regional approaches.
- Establish an ongoing monitoring program to track local and regional climate impacts and adaptation strategy effectiveness.
- Increase participation of low-income, immigrant, non-English-speaking, racially and ethnically diverse, and special-needs residents in planning and implementation.
- Ask local employers and business associations to participate in local efforts to address climate change and natural hazard risk reduction.
- Conduct a communitywide assessment and develop a program to address health, socioeconomic, and equity vulnerabilities.
- Focus planning and intervention programs on neighborhoods that currently experience social or environmental injustice or bear a disproportionate burden of potential public health impacts.
- Use performance metrics and data to evaluate and monitor the impacts of climate change and natural hazard risk reduction strategies on public health and social equity.
- Develop coordinated plans for mitigating future flood, landslide, and related impacts through concurrent adoption of updated general plan safety elements and local hazard mitigation plans.
- Implement general plan safety elements through zoning and subdivision practices that restrict development in floodplains, landslide, and other natural hazard areas.
- Identify and protect locations where native species may shift or lose habitat due to climate change impacts (sea level rise, loss of wetlands, warmer temperatures, and drought).
- Collaborate with agencies managing public lands to identify, develop, or maintain corridors and linkages between undeveloped areas.
- Promote economic diversity.
- Incorporate consideration of climate change impacts as part of infrastructure planning and operations.
- Conduct a climate impact assessment on community infrastructure.
- Identify gaps in legal and regulatory capabilities and develop ordinances or guidelines to address those gaps.
- Identify and pursue new sources of funding for mitigation and adaptation activities.
- Hire new staff or provide training to current staff to ensure an adequate level of administrative and technical capability to pursue mitigation and adaptation activities.

21. PLAN ADOPTION AND MAINTENANCE

21.1 PLAN ADOPTION

A hazard mitigation plan must document that it has been formally adopted by the governing bodies of the jurisdictions requesting federal approval of the plan (44 CFR Section 201.6(c)(5)). For multi-jurisdictional plans, each jurisdiction requesting approval must document that it has been formally adopted. DMA compliance and its benefits cannot be achieved until the plan is adopted. This plan was submitted for a pre-adoption review to Cal OES and FEMA Region 9 prior to adoption. Once pre-adoption approval was provided, all planning partners formally adopted the plan. Copies of the resolutions adopting this plan for all planning partners can be found in Appendix D of this volume.

21.2 PLAN MAINTENANCE STRATEGY

Plan maintenance is the formal process for achieving the following:

- Ensuring that the hazard mitigation plan remains an active and relevant document and that the planning partnership maintains its eligibility for applicable funding sources
- Monitoring and evaluating the plan annually and producing an updated plan every five years
- Continuing public participation throughout the plan maintenance and implementation process
- Incorporating the mitigation strategies outlined in this plan into existing planning mechanisms and programs, such as any relevant comprehensive land-use planning process, capital improvement planning process, and building code enforcement and implementation.

A steering committee will be maintained to participate in the plan maintenance strategy, which is summarized in Table 21-1. The sections below further describe each element. Livermore Senior Planner Jake Potter is tasked with overseeing the overall plan maintenance, evaluation, monitoring, and updating. He will oversee scheduling regular meetings to review planning strategies, review action items and their status, develop any reports, and coordinate related activities to ensure active use of this plan. Mr. Potter will assemble a hazard mitigation plan review team that consists of at least one representative from the planning partners not less than once a year during the life of the plan in order to evaluate and monitor its progress, address any updates, and make necessary and appropriate changes to the plan.

Table 21-1. Plan Maintenance Matrix

Approach	Timeline	Lead Responsibility[a]		Support Responsibility
Monitoring				
Preparation of status updates and action implementation tracking as part of submission for midterm progress report.	2-1/2 years after the adoption and final approval of the plan by FEMA. Actual reporting period TBD	Dublin	City Manager	Jurisdictional points of contact identified in Volume 2 annexes
		Livermore	City Manager	
		Pleasanton	City Manager	
		Dublin San Ramon Services District	General Manager	
Evaluation				
Review the status of previous actions as submitted by the monitoring task lead and support to assess the effectiveness of the plan; compile the midterm progress report; assess appropriate action for preparing the next hazard mitigation plan update.	2-1/2 years after final plan approval by FEMA, or upon comprehensive update to General Plan or major disaster	City of Dublin City of Livermore City of Pleasanton Dublin/San Ramon Services District		Jurisdictional points of contacts identified in Volume 2 annexes
Update [b]				
The Tri-Valley partnership will reconvene the planning partners, at a minimum, every 5 years to guide a comprehensive update to review and revise the plan.	Every 5 years or upon comprehensive update to General Plan or major disaster	The governing body for all planning partners covered by this plan		Jurisdictional point of contacts identified in Volume 2 annexes
Grant Monitoring and Coordination				
As grant opportunities present themselves, the Tri-Valley planning partners will consider options to pursue grants to fund actions identified in this plan	As grants become available	Alameda County Emergency Managers Association provides a regional platform for grant notification and coordination		Jurisdictional point of contacts identified in Volume 2 annexes
Continuing Public Involvement				
The principle means for providing the public access to the implementation of this plan will be the Tri-Valley hazard mitigation plan website: https://www.tri-valley-hmp.com/	Annually	Planning Partners		All planning partners will provide a link to website on their jurisdictional websites. Information will be available at city halls and the DSRSD main office. Update information will be sent via social media and distributed to community groups, including ones that include socially vulnerable populations
Plan Integration				
Integrate relevant information from the hazard mitigation plan into other plans and programs where viable and opportunities arise	Ongoing	The governing body for all planning partners covered by this plan		Jurisdictional point of contacts identified in Volume 2 annexes

a. Responsible lead party may designate an alternate
b. The approach to the plan update process may change based on partnership decisions made during the evaluation phase and the preparation of the midterm progress report.

21.2.1 Plan Monitoring

The planning team and the Steering Committee have established goals and objectives and have prioritized mitigation actions that will be implemented through existing plans, policies, and programs. The planning partners will have individual responsibility for overseeing and monitoring the plan implementation, with primary responsibility identified in each jurisdictional annex plans (see Volume 2) and summarized in Table 21-1. At a minimum, the planning partners will track and report the status of the jurisdiction-specific hazard mitigation actions for inclusion into a midterm progress report.

21.2.2 Plan Evaluation

Plan evaluation will be achieved through the assessment of the status of actions as submitted by planning partners for the development of a midterm progress report. Each planning partner will evaluate the progress of its individual action plan at the midterm of the period between the completion of this plan and the next update. This progress report should be completed within two and a half years of plan approval, or upon initiation of an accelerated plan update as described under Section 21.2.3, whichever occurs first. The review will include the following:

- Summary of any hazard events that occurred during the performance period and the impact these events had on the planning area
- Review of mitigation success stories
- Review of continuing public involvement
- Brief discussion about why targeted strategies were not completed
- Re-evaluation of the action plan to determine if the timeline for identified projects needs to be amended (such as changing a long-term project to a short-term one because of new funding)
- Recommendations for new projects
- Changes in or potential for new funding options (grant opportunities)
- Impact of any other planning programs or actions that involve hazard mitigation.

The Steering Committee has created a template to guide the planning partners in preparing a progress report (see Appendix E). The progress report template may be used as a tool for annual progress reporting at the discretion of the planning partners and based on available jurisdictional resources. The completed report should be distributed as follows:

- Posted on the hazard mitigation website dedicated to the hazard mitigation plan
- Provided to the local media through a press release
- Presented to planning partner governing bodies to inform them of the progress of actions implemented during the reporting period.

Progress reporting is not a federal requirement. However, it may enhance the planning partnership's opportunities for funding. While failure to implement this component of the plan maintenance strategy will not jeopardize a planning partner's compliance under the DMA, it may jeopardize its opportunity to partner and leverage funding opportunities with other partners. Upon completion, the mid-term progress report will be posted to the hazard mitigation website, which will invite the public to provide comment on its content.

21.2.3 Plan Update

Local hazard mitigation plans must be reviewed, revised if appropriate, and resubmitted for approval in order to remain eligible for benefits under the DMA (44 CFR, Section 201.6(d)(3)). The planning partners intend to update the hazard mitigation plan on a five-year cycle from the date of initial plan adoption. This cycle may be accelerated to less than five years based on the following triggers:

- A presidential disaster declaration that impacts the planning area
- A hazard event that causes loss of life
- A comprehensive update of a planning partner's general plan.

The update will, at a minimum, include the following elements:

- The update process will be convened through a steering committee.
- The hazard risk assessment will be reviewed and, if necessary, updated using best available information and technologies.
- The action plans will be reviewed and revised to account for any actions completed, dropped, or changed and to account for changes in the risk assessment or new policies identified under other planning mechanisms (such as the comprehensive plan).
- The draft update will be sent to appropriate agencies and organizations for comment.
- The public will be given an opportunity to comment on the update prior to adoption.
- Planning partner governing bodies will adopt the updated plan.

When developing the midterm progress report, jurisdictional partners will evaluate the appropriate course of action for a plan update. The progress report will recommend a process for updating the plan based on available resources, regional initiatives, and overall timing. Options for updating this plan include the following:

- Development of an updated multi-jurisdictional plan similar to the current plan
- Development of single jurisdictional plans
- Participation in development of an operational-area initiative led by Alameda County.

21.2.4 Grant Monitoring and Coordination

The Alameda County Emergency Managers Association provides an opportunity to maintain awareness of current and future grant opportunities. Currently, Dublin, Livermore, Pleasanton and Dublin/San Ramon Services District participate in this association through the Alameda County Fire Department's contracted emergency management services. All planning partners have agreed to continue to coordinate with each other as grant opportunities arise.

21.2.5 Continuing Public Involvement

The public will continue to be apprised of the plan's progress through the hazard mitigation website and by distribution of the midterm progress report to the media. The website will house the final plan and become the central source of information about the plan, the partnership and plan implementation and the platform for the public to provide comment on plan directives and initiatives. The website will also house the mid-term progress report as discussed in Section 21.2.1 and will be set up so that the public can provide comment on the report's content and conclusions. All planning partners have agreed to provide links to the website on their individual

websites. The City of Livermore has agreed to maintain the hazard mitigation plan website. Copies of the plan will be distributed to local libraries. Upon initiation of future update processes, a new public involvement strategy will be initiated based on guidance from a new steering committee. This strategy will be based on the needs and capabilities of the Planning Partnership at the time of the update.

The public outreach strategy used during development of the current update, as described in Section 3.8.1, provides a framework for public engagement through the planning process. It can be adapted for continued public outreach through the plan performance period. Information, updates, and opportunities for public involvement, including outreach to socially vulnerable communities, may be distributed via social media to community groups and organizations and made available at government offices and other venues.

Throughout the performance period, each planning partner will maintain regular public outreach through social media. Posts will include information about progress on specific mitigation actions underway or complete, hazard events that have occurred since the plan's adoption, upcoming and recent meetings of the plan maintenance steering committee, and upcoming dates related to progress reports or the next plan update. The StoryMap that was created as part of this plan's development will be maintained and updated, with each planning partner providing pertinent content for the updates. Hazard-related presentations will be given to elected officials and to schools and community groups. Partners will continue to assess public understanding of hazards and mitigation through questionnaires and surveys. Outreach materials will emphasize photos, quotes, and other elements most likely to engage a wide range of the public.

21.2.6 Integration with Other Planning Mechanisms

The information on hazard, risk, vulnerability, and mitigation contained in this plan is based on the best science and technology available at the time this plan was prepared. The comprehensive plans of the planning partners are considered to be integral parts of this plan. The planning partners, through adoption of comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances, have planned for the impact of natural hazards. The plan development process provided them with the opportunity to review and expand on policies contained within these planning mechanisms. The planning partners used their comprehensive plans and the hazard mitigation plan as complementary documents that work together to achieve the goal of reducing risk exposure to the citizens of the planning area. An update to a comprehensive plan may trigger an update to the hazard mitigation plan.

All municipal planning partners committed to linking the hazard mitigation plan to their comprehensive plans by identifying a mitigation action as such and giving that action a high priority. Other planning processes and programs to be coordinated with the recommendations of the hazard mitigation plan include the following:

- Emergency response plans
- Capital improvement programs
- Municipal codes
- Community design guidelines
- Water-efficient landscape design guidelines
- Stormwater management programs
- Water system vulnerability assessments
- Master fire protection plans.

Specific activities identified for incorporating mitigation into other planning mechanisms can be found in each jurisdictional annex located in Volume 2 of this hazard mitigation plan. Some action items in this plan can be implemented through creation of new educational programs, continued interagency coordination, or improved public participation. As information becomes available from other planning mechanisms that can enhance this plan, that information will be incorporated via the update process.

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Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Appendix A. Hazard Mitigation Survey Results

A. HAZARD MITIGATION SURVEY RESULTS

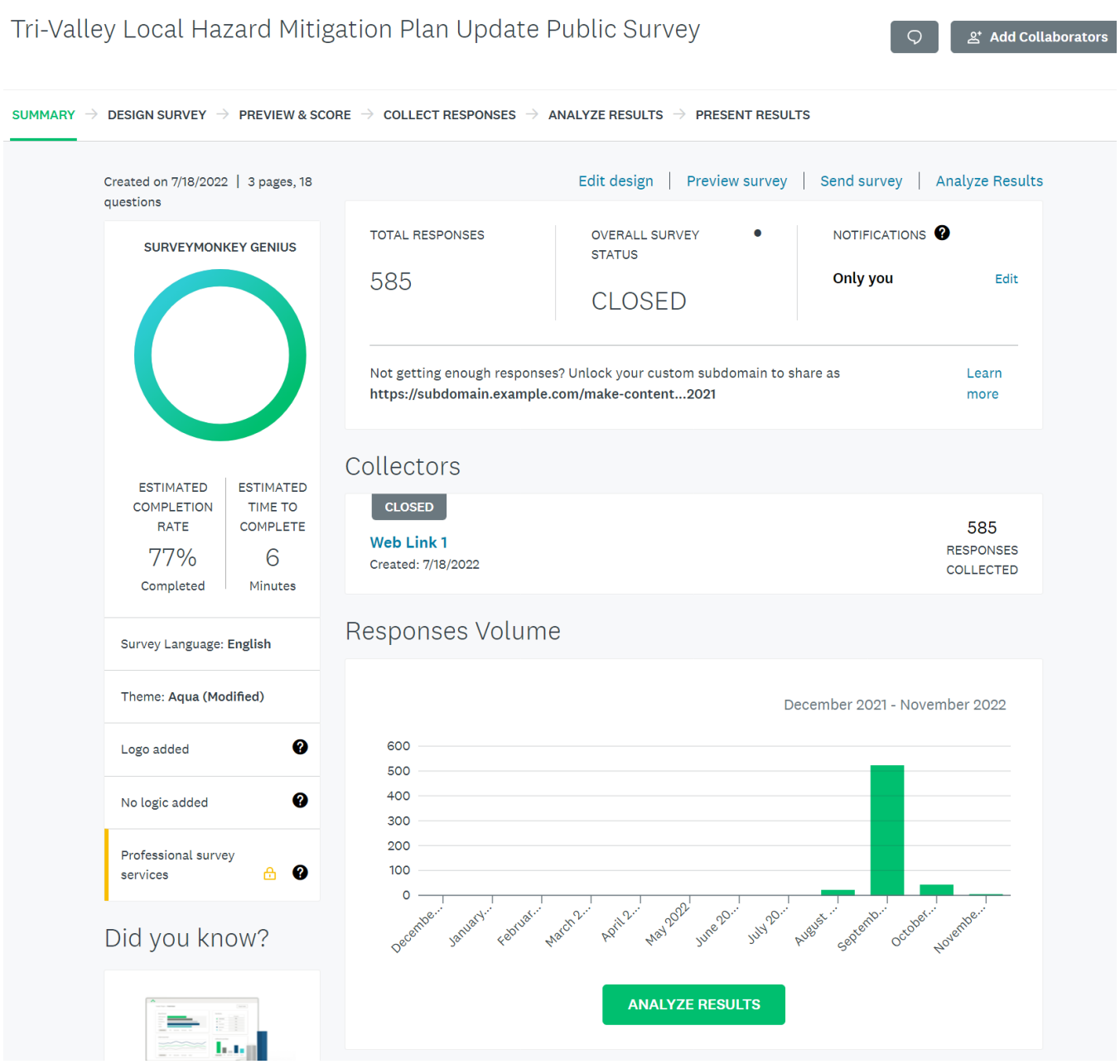
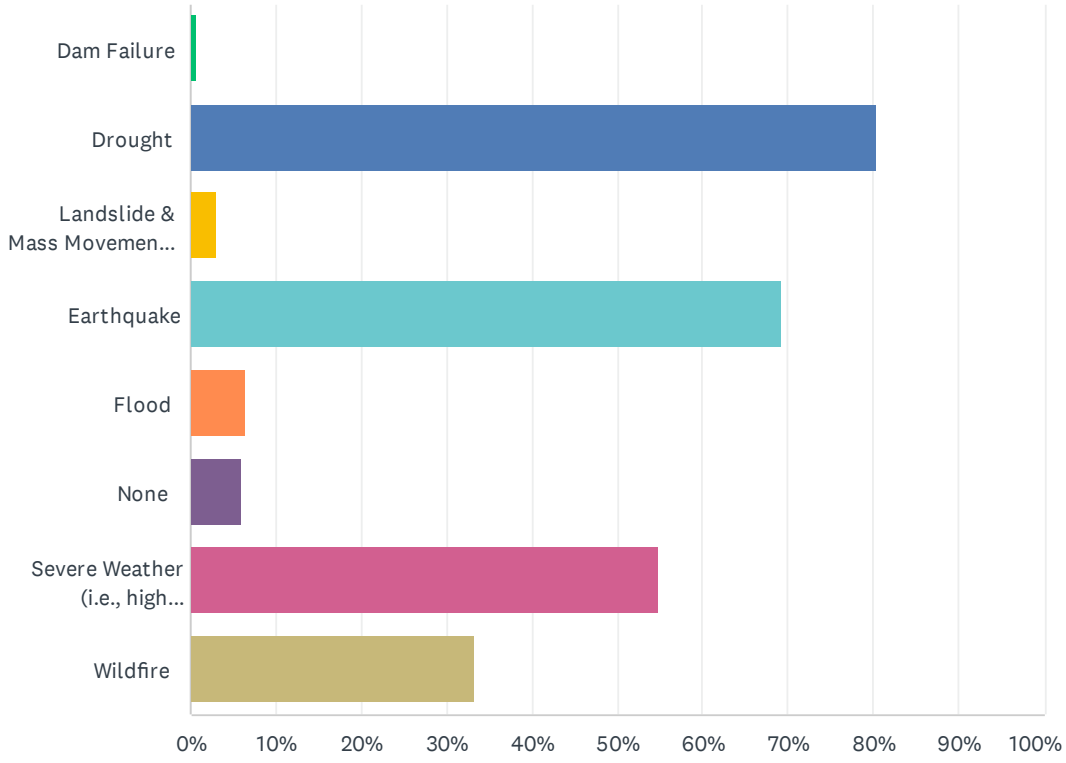


EXHIBIT A

Q1 Which of the following natural hazards have you experienced in the Tri-Valley planning area? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 577 Skipped: 8



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Dam Failure	0.69%	4
Drought	80.42%	464
Landslide & Mass Movements (geologic hazards)	2.95%	17
Earthquake	69.32%	400
Flood	6.41%	37
None	6.07%	35
Severe Weather (i.e., high wind, heavy rain, lightning)	54.77%	316
Wildfire	33.28%	192
Total Respondents: 577		

EXHIBIT A

Q2 How concerned are you about the following natural hazards in the Tri-Valley area?

Answered: 580 Skipped: 5

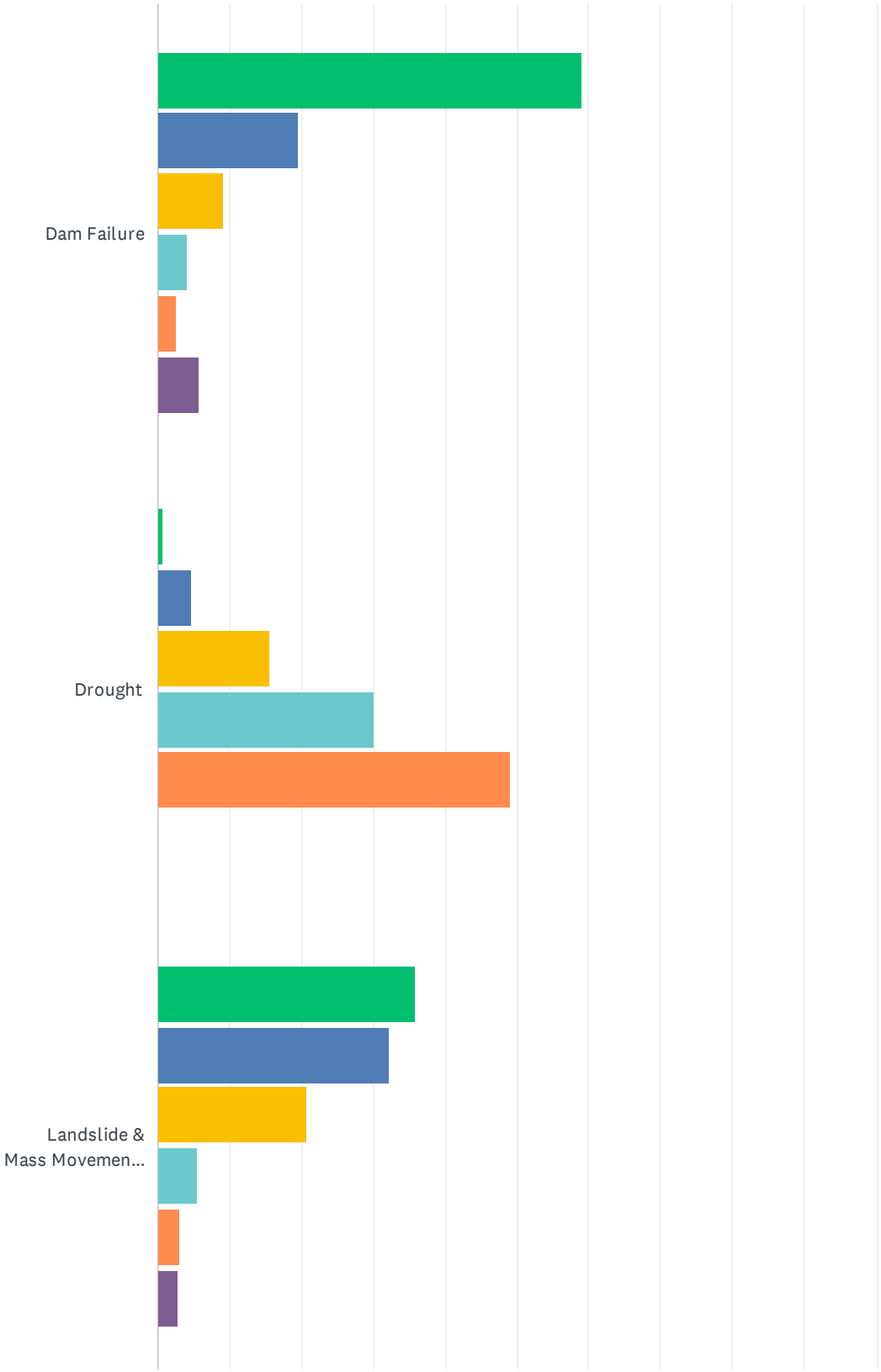


EXHIBIT A

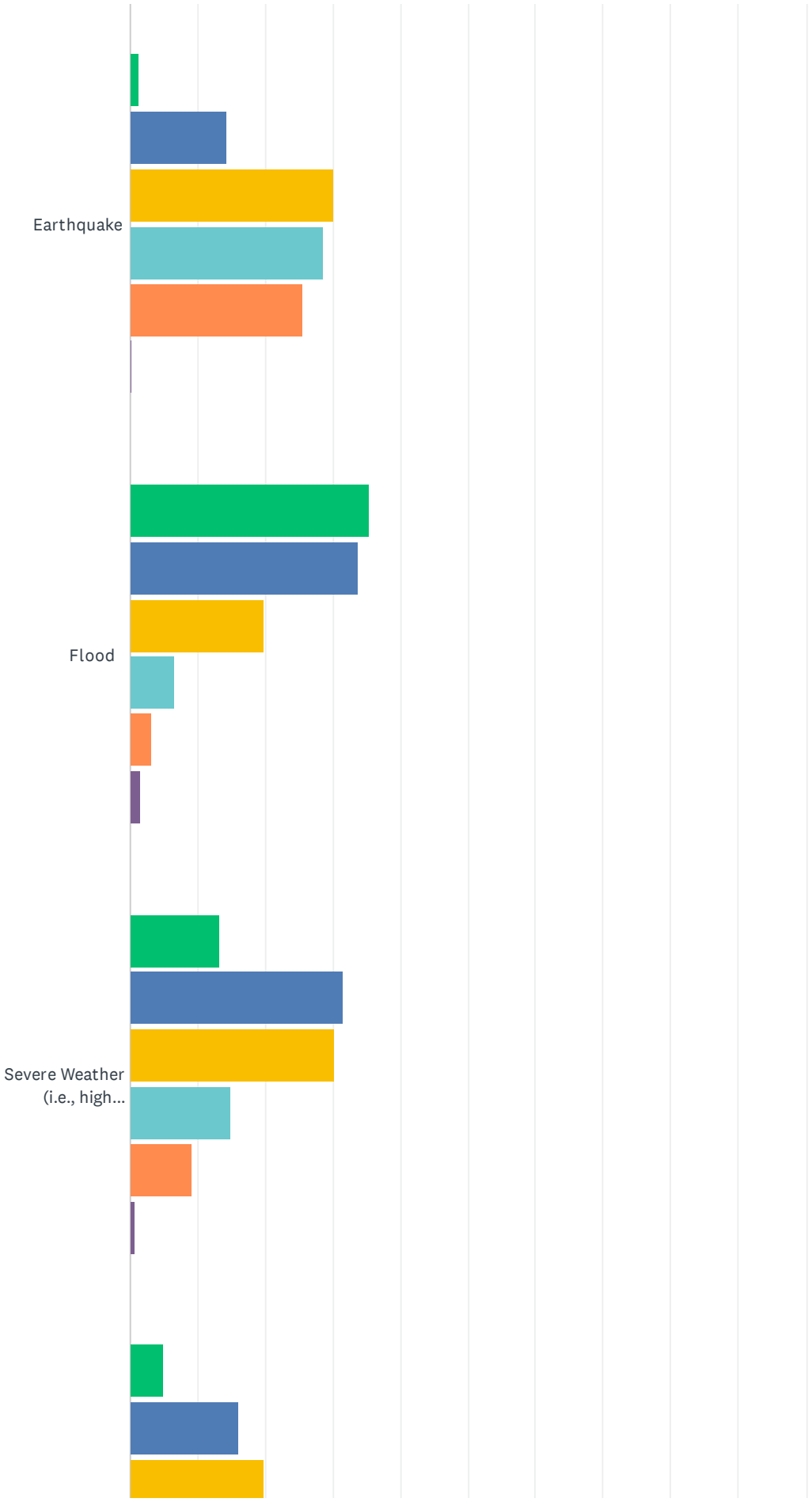
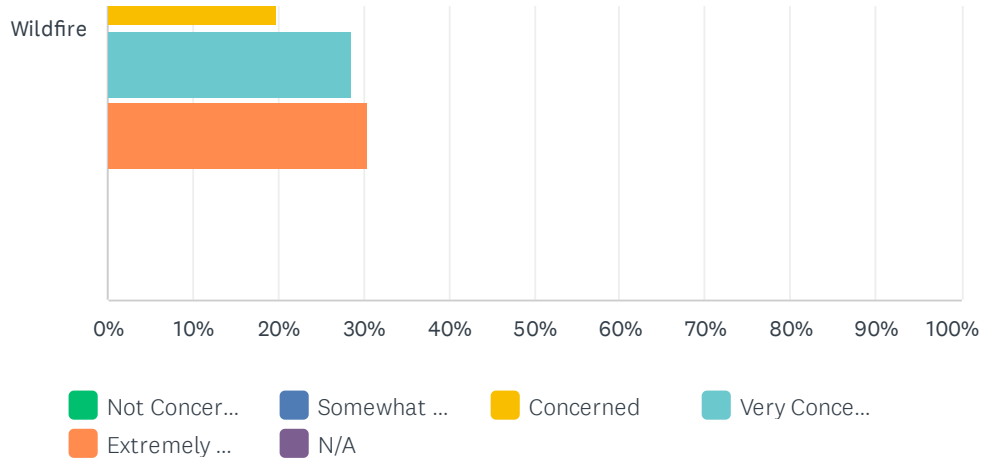


EXHIBIT A

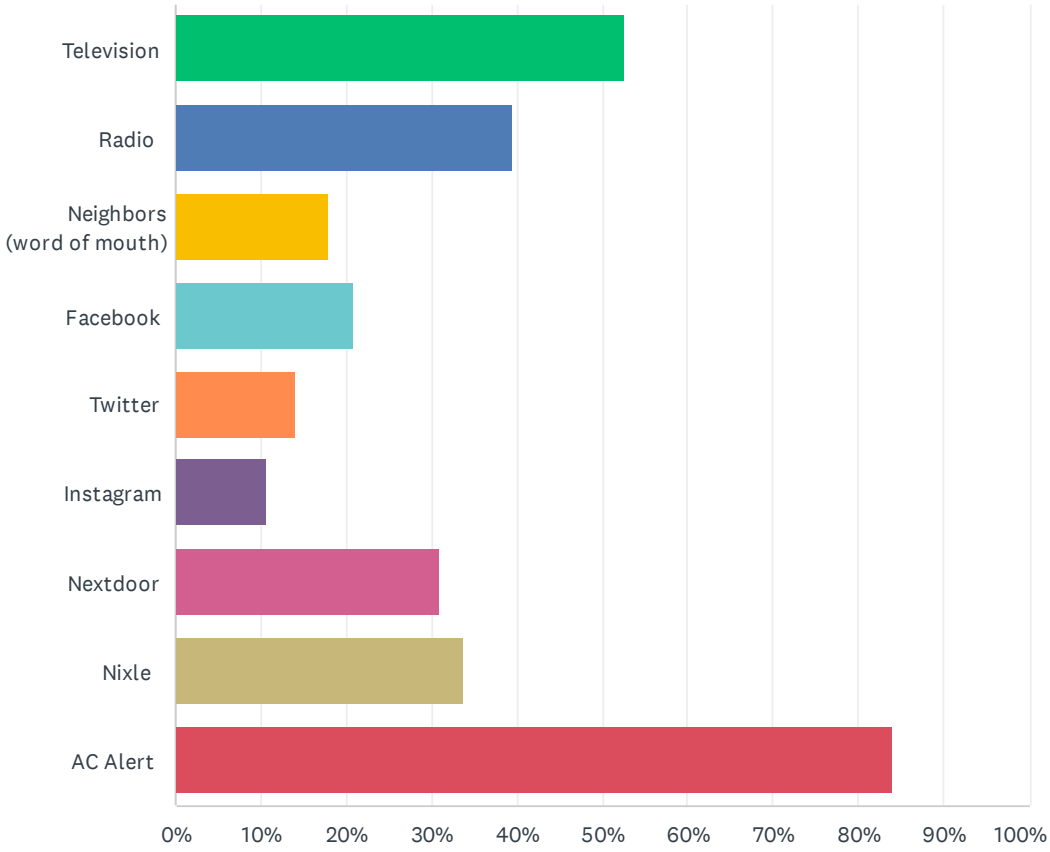


	NOT CONCERNED	SOMEWHAT CONCERNED	CONCERNED	VERY CONCERNED	EXTREMELY CONCERNED	N/A	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Dam Failure	59.07% 329	19.57% 109	9.16% 51	3.95% 22	2.51% 14	5.75% 32	557	1.63
Drought	0.70% 4	4.70% 27	15.51% 89	30.14% 173	48.95% 281	0.00% 0	574	4.22
Landslide & Mass Movements (geologic hazards)	35.83% 201	32.26% 181	20.68% 116	5.53% 31	3.03% 17	2.67% 15	561	2.05
Earthquake	1.21% 7	14.34% 83	30.05% 174	28.67% 166	25.56% 148	0.17% 1	579	3.63
Flood	35.39% 201	33.63% 191	19.89% 113	6.51% 37	3.17% 18	1.41% 8	568	2.07
Severe Weather (i.e., high wind, heavy rain, lightning)	13.26% 76	31.59% 181	30.19% 173	15.01% 86	9.25% 53	0.70% 4	573	2.75
Wildfire	4.89% 28	16.06% 92	19.90% 114	28.62% 164	30.54% 175	0.00% 0	573	3.64

EXHIBIT A

Q3 How would you prefer to be notified about a disaster event?(Check all that apply)

Answered: 559 Skipped: 26



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Television	52.59%	294
Radio	39.36%	220
Neighbors (word of mouth)	17.89%	100
Facebook	20.93%	117
Twitter	14.13%	79
Instagram	10.73%	60
Nextdoor	30.95%	173
Nixle	33.63%	188
AC Alert	84.08%	470
Total Respondents: 559		

EXHIBIT A

Q4 What steps has your household taken to prepare for a disaster? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 580 Skipped: 5

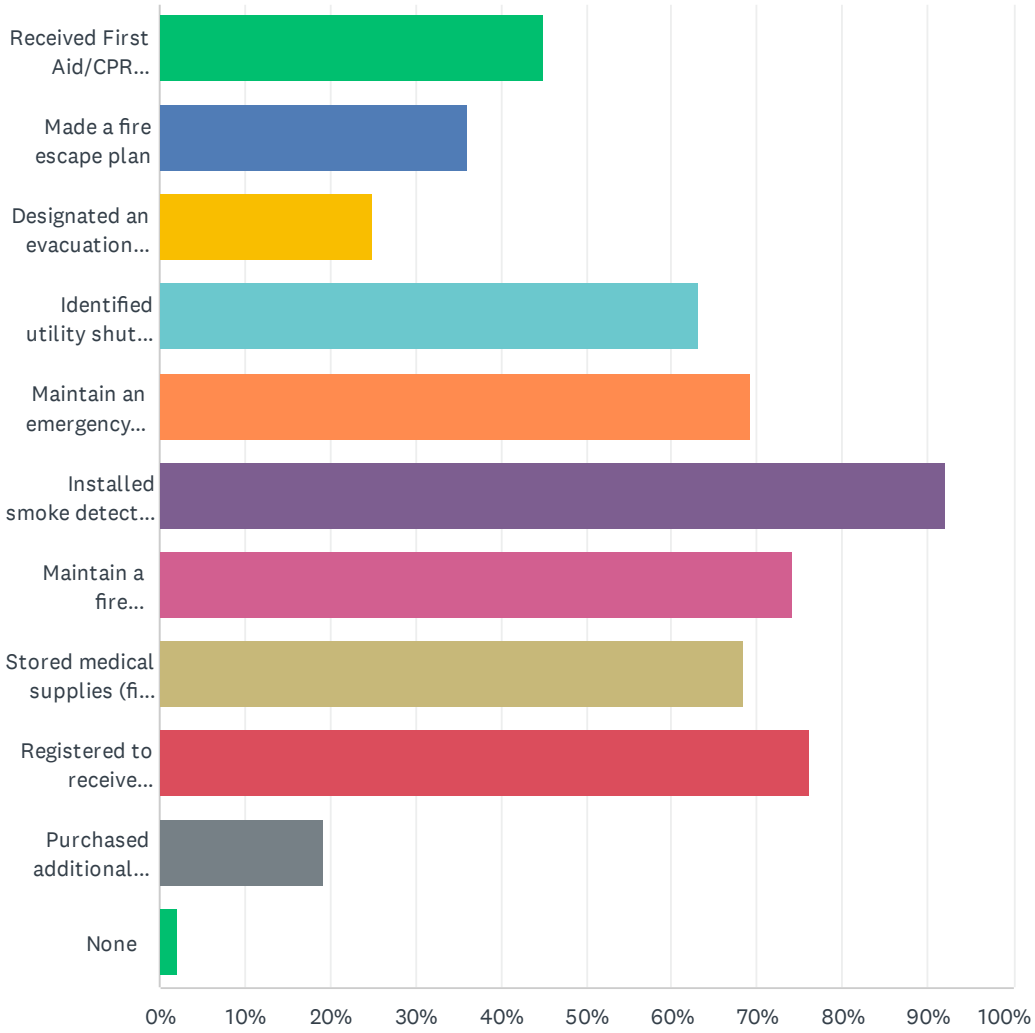


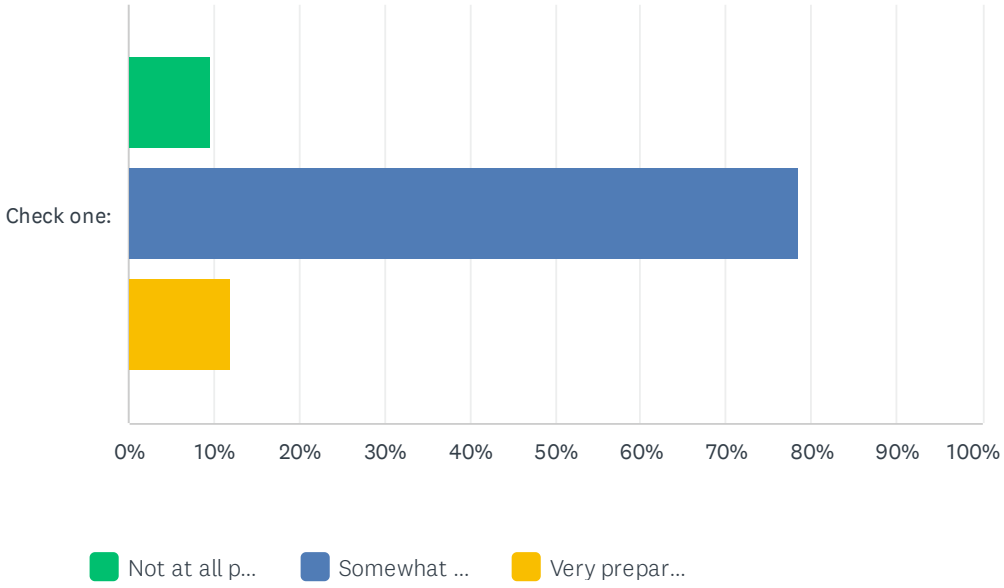
EXHIBIT A

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Received First Aid/CPR training	45.00%	261
Made a fire escape plan	36.03%	209
Designated an evacuation meeting place	25.00%	145
Identified utility shutoff locations	63.10%	366
Maintain an emergency supply kit (batteries, flashlights, battery-powered radio, food/water)	69.31%	402
Installed smoke detectors on each level of the house	92.07%	534
Maintain a fire extinguisher at home	74.14%	430
Stored medical supplies (first aid kit, medications)	68.45%	397
Registered to receive emergency alerts	76.03%	441
Purchased additional insurance	19.14%	111
None	2.07%	12
Total Respondents: 580		

EXHIBIT A

Q5 How prepared is your household to deal with a hazard event? Check one:

Answered: 569 Skipped: 16

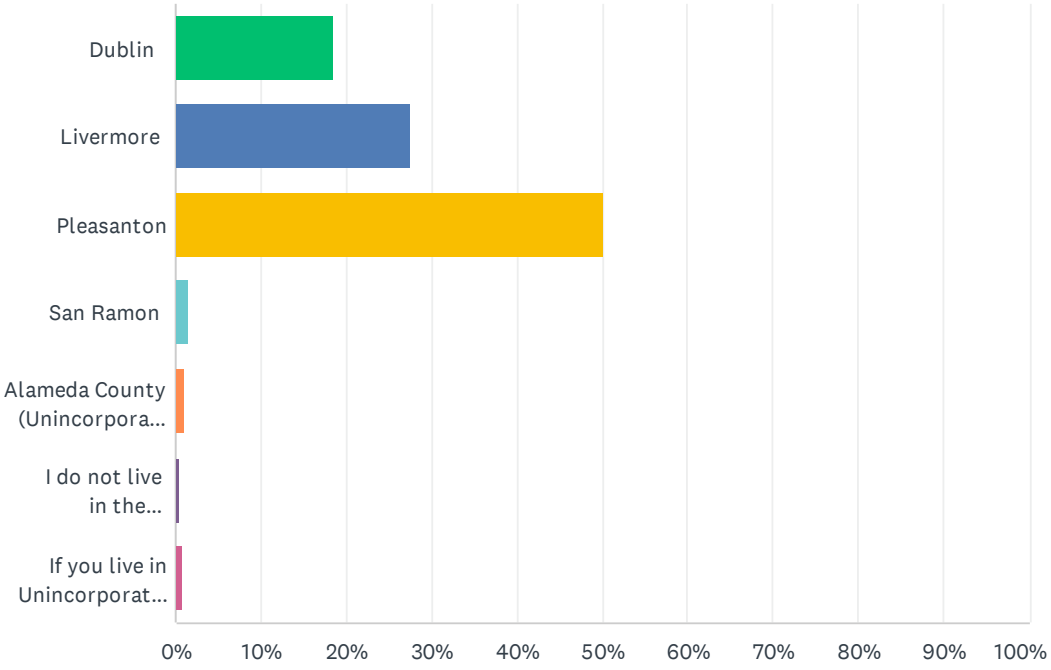


	NOT AT ALL PREPARED	SOMEWHAT PREPARED	VERY PREPARED	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Check one:	9.67% 55	78.38% 446	11.95% 68	569	2.26

EXHIBIT A

Q6 Where do you live?

Answered: 580 Skipped: 5

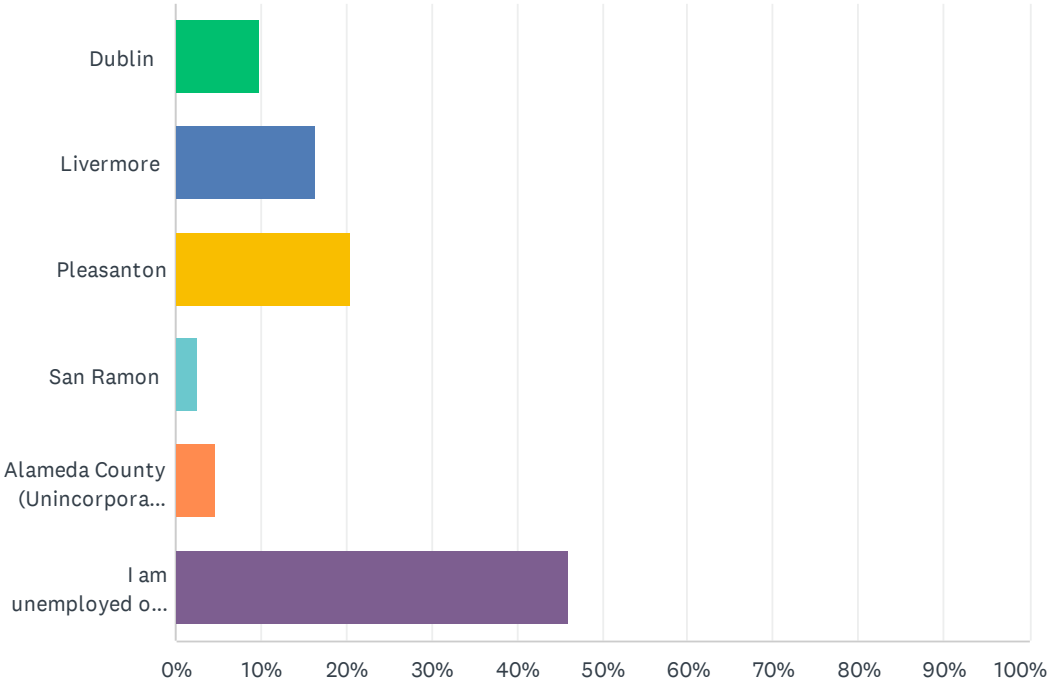


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Dublin	18.45%	107
Livermore	27.59%	160
Pleasanton	50.17%	291
San Ramon	1.55%	9
Alameda County (Unincorporated)	1.03%	6
I do not live in the Tri-Valley planning area	0.34%	2
If you live in Unincorporated County, please provide the name of your community.	0.86%	5
TOTAL		580

EXHIBIT A

Q7 Where do you work?

Answered: 540 Skipped: 45

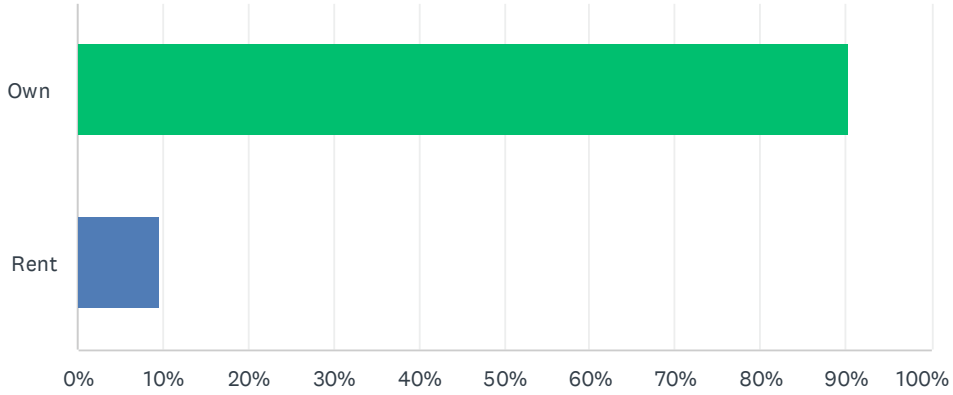


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Dublin	9.81%	53
Livermore	16.48%	89
Pleasanton	20.37%	110
San Ramon	2.59%	14
Alameda County (Unincorporated)	4.63%	25
I am unemployed or retired.	46.11%	249
TOTAL		540

EXHIBIT A

Q8 Do you own or rent your place of residence?

Answered: 579 Skipped: 6

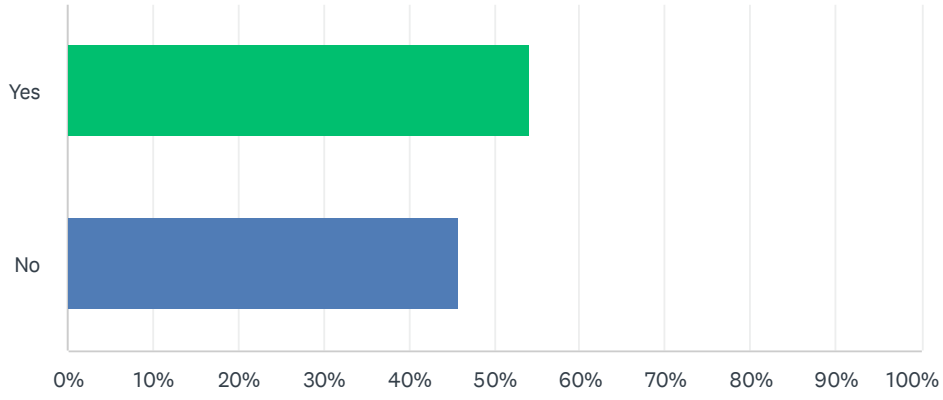


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Own	90.33%	523
Rent	9.67%	56
TOTAL		579

EXHIBIT A

Q9 When you moved into your home, did you consider the impact a disaster could have on your home?

Answered: 579 Skipped: 6

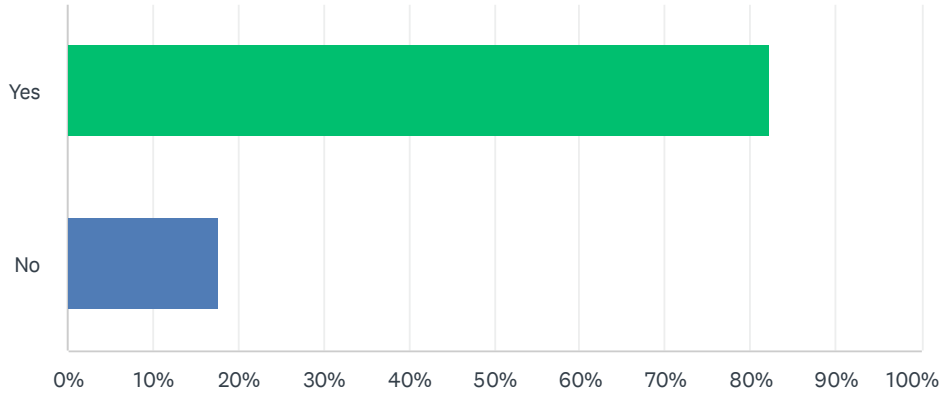


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	54.06%	313
No	45.94%	266
TOTAL		579

EXHIBIT A

Q10 Would the disclosure of natural hazard information influence your decision to purchase or move into a home today?

Answered: 547 Skipped: 38

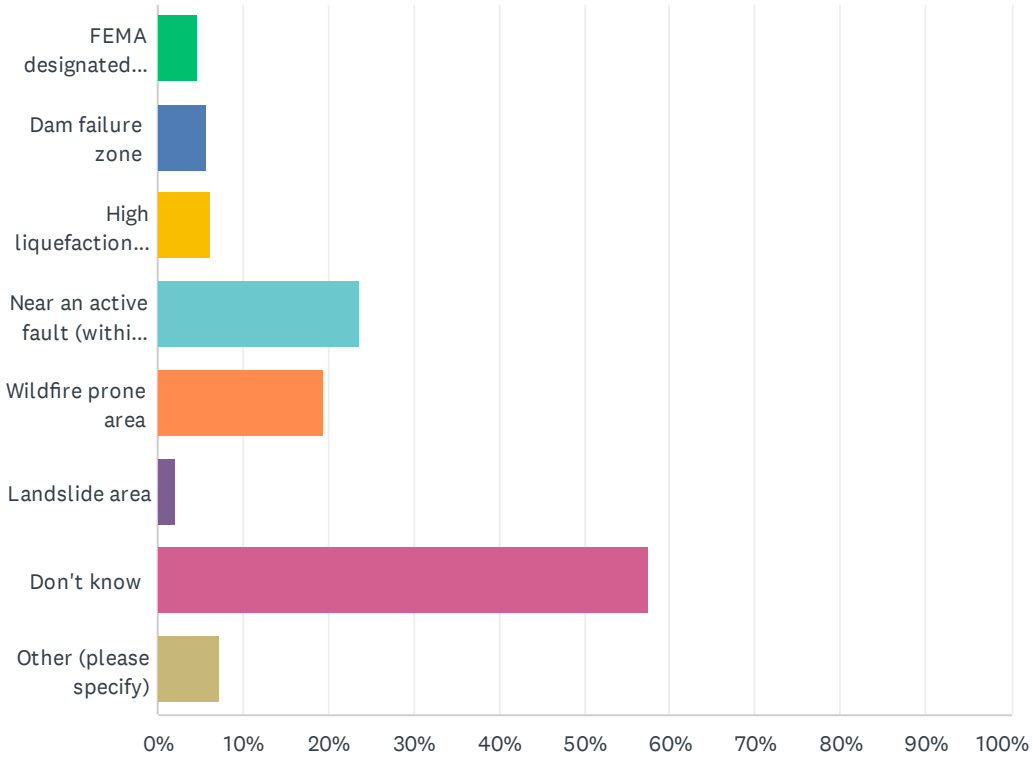


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	82.27%	450
No	17.73%	97
TOTAL		547

EXHIBIT A

Q11 Is your home located in any of the following hazard areas (check all that apply):

Answered: 457 Skipped: 128

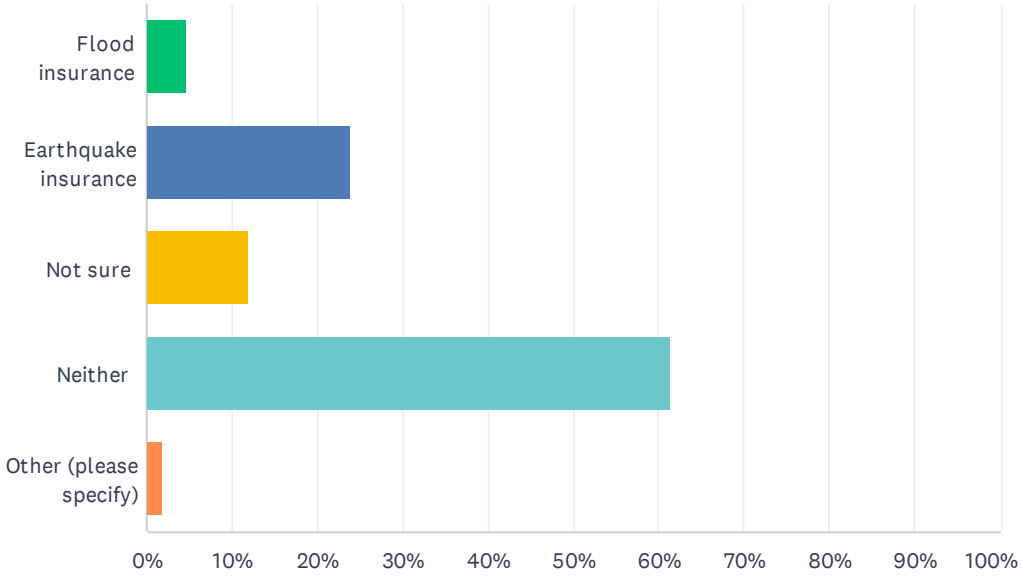


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
FEMA designated floodplain	4.60%	21
Dam failure zone	5.69%	26
High liquefaction zone	6.13%	28
Near an active fault (within 1 mile)	23.63%	108
Wildfire prone area	19.47%	89
Landslide area	2.19%	10
Don't know	57.55%	263
Other (please specify)	7.22%	33
Total Respondents: 457		

EXHIBIT A

Q12 Do you have hazard-specific insurance (check all that apply)?

Answered: 538 Skipped: 47



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Flood insurance	4.65%	25
Earthquake insurance	23.98%	129
Not sure	11.90%	64
Neither	61.34%	330
Other (please specify)	1.86%	10
Total Respondents: 538		

EXHIBIT A

Q13 What is the primary language spoken or written in your home?

Answered: 559 Skipped: 26

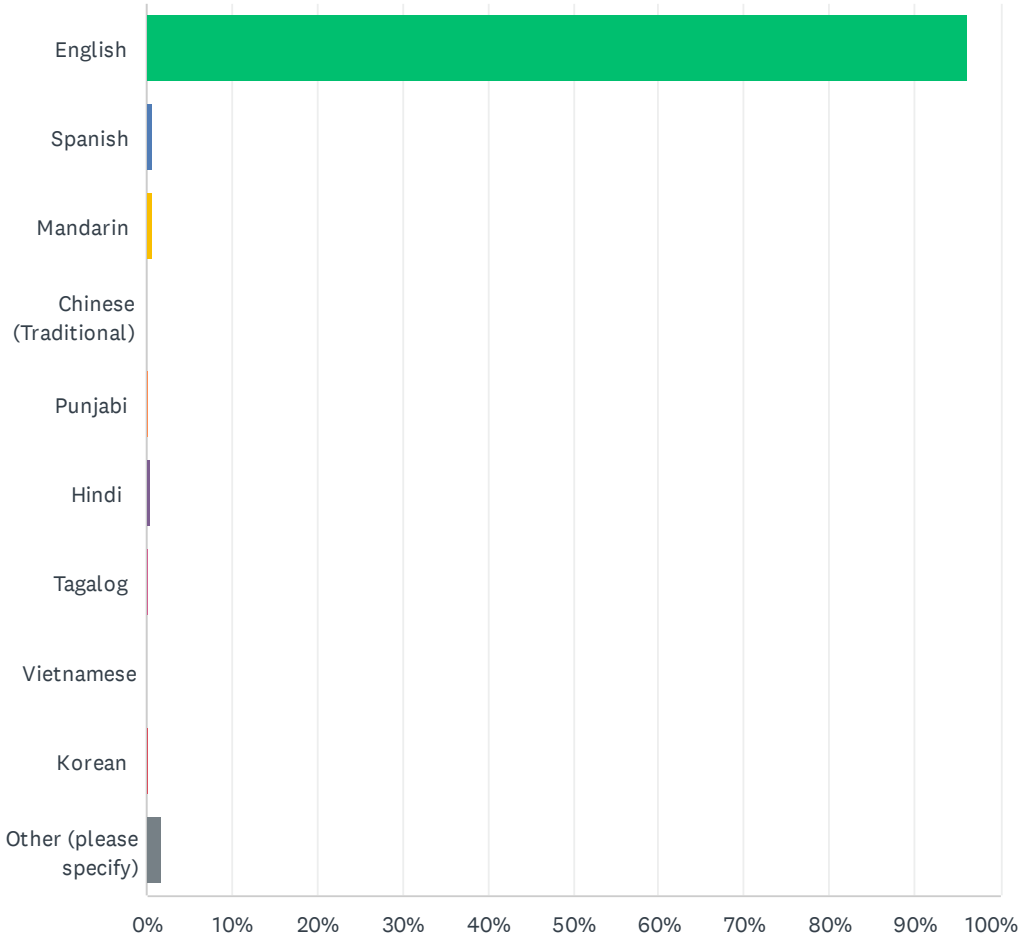


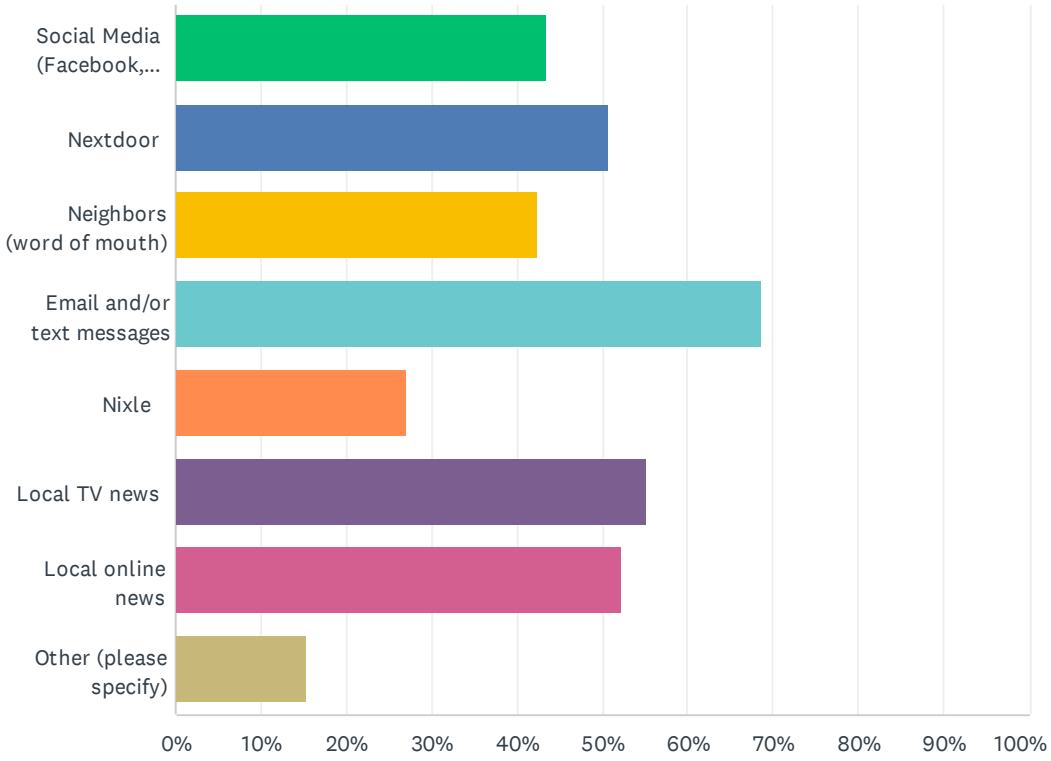
EXHIBIT A

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
English	96.06%	537
Spanish	0.54%	3
Mandarin	0.72%	4
Chinese (Traditional)	0.00%	0
Punjabi	0.18%	1
Hindi	0.36%	2
Tagalog	0.18%	1
Vietnamese	0.00%	0
Korean	0.18%	1
Other (please specify)	1.79%	10
TOTAL		559

EXHIBIT A

Q14 Which of the following resources do you use to receive news and information about the Tri-Valley area?

Answered: 558 Skipped: 27

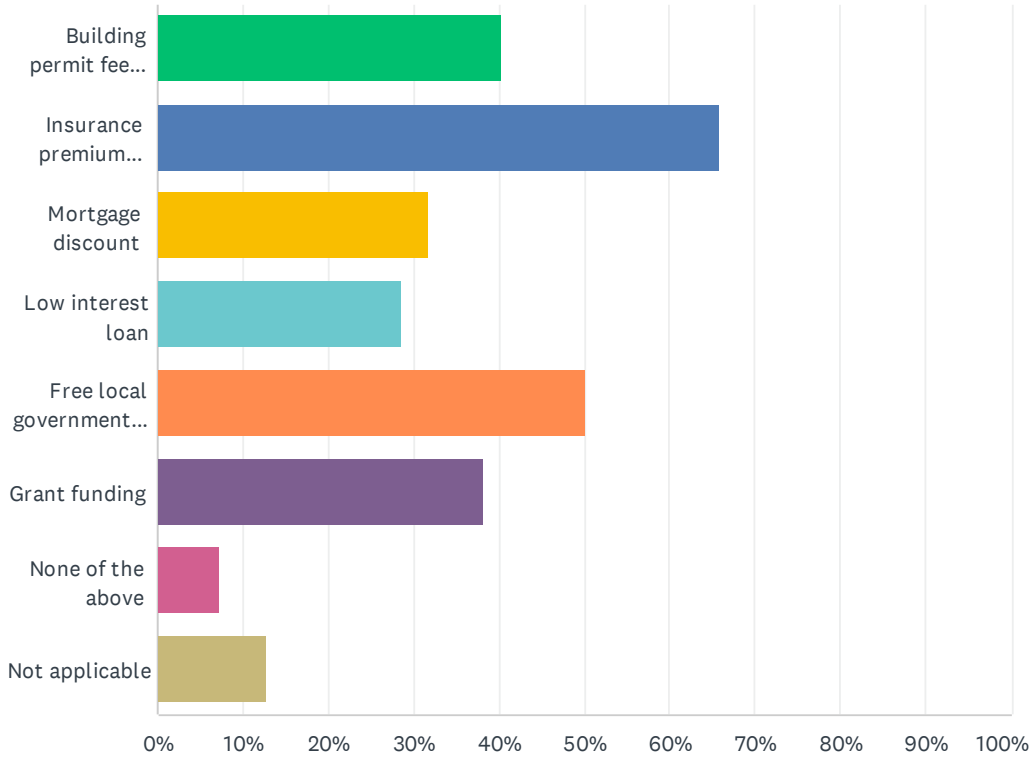


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Social Media (Facebook, Twitter)	43.55%	243
Nextdoor	50.72%	283
Neighbors (word of mouth)	42.47%	237
Email and/or text messages	68.64%	383
Nixle	27.06%	151
Local TV news	55.20%	308
Local online news	52.15%	291
Other (please specify)	15.41%	86
Total Respondents: 558		

EXHIBIT A

Q15 Which incentives would encourage you to retrofit your home to protect against natural disasters? (Check all that apply)

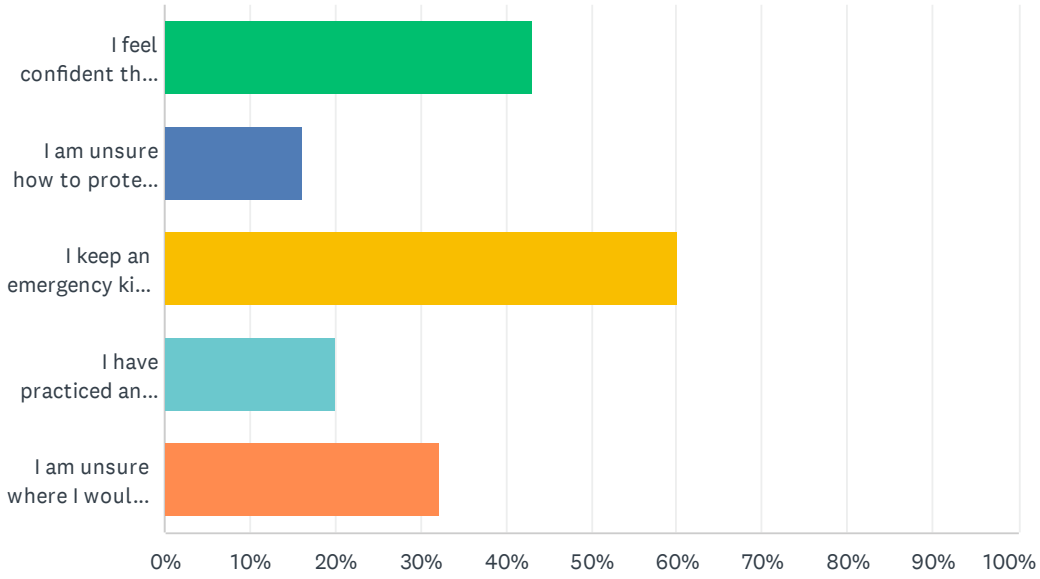
Answered: 546 Skipped: 39



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Building permit fee waiver	40.29%	220
Insurance premium discount	65.93%	360
Mortgage discount	31.87%	174
Low interest loan	28.57%	156
Free local government technical assistance	50.18%	274
Grant funding	38.10%	208
None of the above	7.33%	40
Not applicable	12.82%	70
Total Respondents: 546		

Q16 If a natural disaster such as a large earthquake were to strike tomorrow... (Check all that apply)

Answered: 542 Skipped: 43

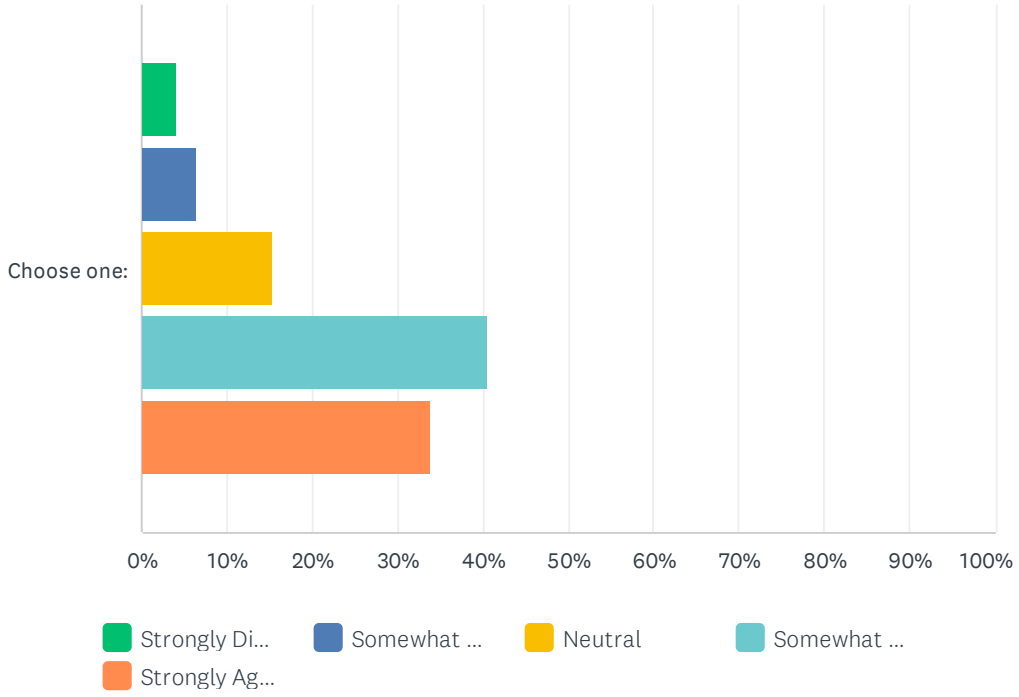


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
I feel confident that I know how to protect myself	42.99%	233
I am unsure how to protect myself	16.24%	88
I keep an emergency kit with spare food and water for myself and my family	60.15%	326
I have practiced an evacuation plan and/or know where I and my family would go if we needed to evacuate our home	20.11%	109
I am unsure where I would go if I needed to evacuate my home	32.29%	175
Total Respondents: 542		

EXHIBIT A

Q17 Please indicate how you feel about the following statement: (Check one)"It is the responsibility of government (local, state, and federal) to provide education and programs that promote citizen actions that will reduce exposure to the risks associated with natural hazards."

Answered: 556 Skipped: 29



	STRONGLY DISAGREE	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	SOMEWHAT AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Choose one:	4.14% 23	6.29% 35	15.29% 85	40.47% 225	33.81% 188	556	3.94

EXHIBIT A

Q18 OPTIONAL: If you want to receive information regarding emergency preparedness classes in the Tri-Valley area, please provide your email address.

Answered: 214 Skipped: 371

Appendix B. Summary of Federal and State Agencies, Programs and Regulations

B. Summary of Federal and State Agencies, Programs and Regulations

Existing laws, ordinances, plans and programs at the federal and state level can support or impact hazard mitigation actions identified in this plan. Hazard mitigation plans are required to include a review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information as part of the planning process (44 CFR, Section 201.6(b)(3)). The following federal and state programs have been identified as programs that may interface with the actions identified in this plan. Each program enhances capabilities to implement mitigation actions or has a nexus with a mitigation action in this plan. Information presented in this section can be used to review local capabilities to implement the actions found in the jurisdictional annexes of Volume 2. Each planning partner has individually reviewed existing local plans, studies, reports, and technical information in its jurisdictional annex, presented in Volume 2.

FEDERAL

Americans with Disabilities Act

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) seeks to prevent discrimination against people with disabilities in employment, transportation, public accommodation, communications, and government activities. Title II of the ADA deals with compliance with the Act in emergency management and disaster-related programs, services, and activities. It applies to state and local governments as well as third parties, including religious entities and private nonprofit organizations.

The ADA has implications for sheltering requirements and public notifications. During an emergency alert, officials must use a combination of warning methods to ensure that all community members have all necessary information. Those with hearing impairments may not hear radio, television, sirens, or other audible alerts, while those with visual impairments may not see flashing lights or other visual alerts. Two technical documents for shelter operators address physical accessibility needs of people with disabilities, as well as medical needs and service animals.

The ADA intersects with disaster preparedness programs in regard to transportation, social services, temporary housing, and rebuilding. Persons with disabilities may require additional assistance in evacuation and transit (e.g., vehicles with wheelchair lifts or paratransit buses). Evacuation and other response plans should address the unique needs of community members. Local governments may be interested in implementing a special-needs registry to identify the home addresses, contact information, and needs for community members who may require more assistance.

FEMA hazard mitigation project grant applications require full compliance with applicable federal acts. Any action identified in this plan that falls within the scope of this act will need to meet its requirements.

Bureau of Land Management

The U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) funds and coordinates wildfire management programs and structural fire management and prevention on BLM lands. BLM works closely with the Forest Service and state and local governments to coordinate fire safety activities. The Interagency Fire Coordination Center in Boise, Idaho serves as the center for this effort.

Civil Rights Act

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex or nation origin and requires equal access to public places and employment. The Act is relevant to emergency management and hazard mitigation in that it prohibits local governments from favoring the needs of one population group over another. Local government and emergency response must ensure the continued safety and well-being of all community members equally, to the extent possible. FEMA hazard mitigation project grant applications require full compliance with applicable federal acts. Any action identified in this plan that falls within the scope of this act will need to meet its requirements.

Clean Water Act

The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) employs regulatory and non-regulatory tools to reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. These tools are employed to achieve the broader goal of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's surface waters so that they can support "the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water."

Evolution of CWA programs over the last decade has included a shift from a program-by-program, source-by-source, and pollutant-by-pollutant approach to more holistic watershed-based strategies. Under the watershed approach, equal emphasis is placed on protecting healthy waters and restoring impaired ones. Numerous issues are addressed, not just those subject to CWA regulatory authority. Involvement of stakeholder groups in the development and implementation of strategies for achieving and maintaining water quality and other environmental goals is a hallmark of this approach.

The CWA is important to hazard mitigation in several ways. There are often permitting requirements for any construction within 200 feet of water of the United States, which may have implications for mitigation projects identified by a local jurisdiction. Additionally, CWA requirements apply to wetlands, which serve important functions related to preserving and protecting the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains and are linked with a community's floodplain management program. Finally, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System is part of the CWA and addresses local stormwater management programs. Stormwater management plays a critical role in hazard mitigation by addressing urban drainage or localized flooding issues within jurisdictions.

FEMA hazard mitigation project grant applications require full compliance with applicable federal acts. Any action identified in this plan that falls within the scope of this act will need to meet its requirements.

Community Development Block Grant Disaster Resilience Program

In response to disasters, Congress may appropriate additional funding for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant programs to be distributed as Disaster Recovery grants (CDBG-DR). These grants can be used to rebuild affected areas and provide seed money to start the recovery process. CDBG-DR assistance may fund a broad range of recovery activities, helping communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources. CDBG-DR grants often supplement disaster programs of FEMA, the Small Business Administration, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Housing and Urban Development generally awards noncompetitive, nonrecurring CDBG-DR grants by a formula that considers disaster recovery needs unmet by other federal disaster assistance programs. To be eligible for CDBG-DR funds, projects must meet the following criteria:

- Address a disaster-related impact (direct or indirect) in a presidentially declared county for the covered disaster
- Be a CDBG-eligible activity (according to regulations and waivers)
- Meet a national objective.

Incorporating preparedness and mitigation into these actions is encouraged, as the goal is to rebuild in ways that are safer and stronger. CDBG-DR funding is a potential alternative source of funding for actions identified in this plan.

Community Rating System

The CRS is a voluntary program within the NFIP that encourages floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP requirements. Flood insurance premiums are discounted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from community actions meeting the following three goals of the CRS:

- Reduce flood losses.
- Facilitate accurate insurance rating.
- Promote awareness of flood insurance.

For participating communities, flood insurance premium rates are discounted in increments of 5 percent. For example, a Class 1 community would receive a 45 percent premium discount, and a Class 9 community would receive a 5 percent discount. (Class 10 communities are those that do not participate in the CRS; they receive no discount.) The discount partially depends on location of the property. Properties outside the special flood hazard area receive smaller discounts: a 10-percent discount if the community is at Class 1 to 6 and a 5-percent discount if the community is at Class 7 to 9. The CRS classes for local communities are based on 18 creditable activities in the following categories:

- Public information
- Mapping and regulations
- Flood damage reduction
- Flood preparedness.

CRS activities can help to save lives and reduce property damage. Communities participating in the CRS represent a significant portion of the nation’s flood risk; over 66 percent of the NFIP’s policy base is located in

these communities. Communities receiving premium discounts through the CRS range from small to large and represent a broad mixture of flood risks, including both coastal and riverine flood risks.

Disaster Mitigation Act

The DMA is the current federal legislation addressing hazard mitigation planning. It emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur. It specifically addresses planning at the local level, requiring plans to be in place before Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant funds are available to communities. This plan is designed to meet the requirements of DMA, improving eligibility for future hazard mitigation funds.

Emergency Relief for Federally Owned Roads Program

The U.S. Forest Service's Emergency Relief for Federally Owned Roads Program was established to assist federal agencies with repair or reconstruction of tribal transportation facilities, federal lands transportation facilities, and other federally owned roads that are open to public travel and have suffered serious damage by a natural disaster over a wide area or by a catastrophic failure. The program funds both emergency and permanent repairs. Eligible activities under this program meet some of the goals and objectives for this plan and the program is a possible funding source for actions identified in this plan.

Emergency Watershed Program

The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) administers the Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program, which responds to emergencies created by natural disasters. Eligibility for assistance is not dependent on a national emergency declaration. The program is designed to help people and conserve natural resources by relieving imminent hazards to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms, and other natural occurrences. EWP is an emergency recovery program. Financial and technical assistance are available for the following activities (Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2018):

- Remove debris from stream channels, road culverts, and bridges
- Reshape and protect eroded banks
- Correct damaged drainage facilities
- Establish cover on critically eroding lands
- Repair levees and structures
- Repair conservation practices.

This federal program could be a possible funding source for actions identified in this plan.

Endangered Species Act

The federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) was enacted in 1973 to conserve species facing depletion or extinction and the ecosystems that support them. The act sets forth a process for determining which species are threatened and endangered and requires the conservation of the critical habitat in which those species live. The ESA provides broad protection for species of fish, wildlife and plants that are listed as threatened or endangered. Provisions are made for listing species, as well as for recovery plans and the designation of critical habitat for listed species. The ESA outlines procedures for federal agencies to follow when taking actions that may jeopardize listed species and

contains exceptions and exemptions. It is the enabling legislation for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Criminal and civil penalties are provided for violations of the ESA and the Convention.

Federal agencies must seek to conserve endangered and threatened species and use their authorities in furtherance of the ESA's purposes. The ESA defines three fundamental terms:

- Endangered means that a species of fish, animal or plant is "in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range." (For salmon and other vertebrate species, this may include subspecies and distinct population segments.)
- Threatened means that a species "is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future." Regulations may be less restrictive for threatened species than for endangered species.
- Critical habitat means "specific geographical areas that are…essential for the conservation and management of a listed species, whether occupied by the species or not."

Five sections of the ESA are of critical importance to understanding it:

- Section 4: Listing of a Species—The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) is responsible for listing marine species; the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for listing terrestrial and freshwater aquatic species. The agencies may initiate reviews for listings, or community members may petition for them. A listing must be made "solely on the basis of the best scientific and commercial data available." After a listing has been proposed, agencies receive comment and conduct further scientific reviews for 12 to 18 months, after which they must decide if the listing is warranted. Economic impacts cannot be considered in this decision, but it may include an evaluation of the adequacy of local and state protections. Critical habitat for the species may be designated at the time of listing.
- Section 7: Consultation—Federal agencies must ensure that any action they authorize, fund, or carry out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed or proposed species or adversely modify its critical habitat. This includes private and public actions that require a federal permit. Once a final listing is made, non-federal actions are subject to the same review, termed a "consultation." If the listing agency finds that an action will "take" a species, it must propose mitigations or "reasonable and prudent" alternatives to the action; if the proponent rejects these, the action cannot proceed.
- Section 9: Prohibition of Take—It is unlawful to "take" an endangered species, including killing or injuring it or modifying its habitat in a way that interferes with essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering.
- Section 10: Permitted Take—Through voluntary agreements with the federal government that provide protections to an endangered species, a non-federal applicant may commit a take that would otherwise be prohibited as long as it is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity (such as developing land or building a road). These agreements often take the form of a "Habitat Conservation Plan."
- Section 11: Citizen Lawsuits—Civil actions initiated by any citizen can require the listing agency to enforce the ESA's prohibition of taking or to meet the requirements of the consultation process.

FEMA hazard mitigation project grant applications require full compliance with applicable federal acts. Any action identified in this plan that falls within the scope of this act will need to meet its requirements.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Dam Safety Program

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) cooperates with a large number of federal and state agencies to ensure and promote dam safety. More than 3,000 dams are part of regulated hydroelectric projects in the FERC program. Two-thirds of these are more than 50 years old. As dams age, concern about their safety and integrity grows, so oversight and regular inspection are important. FERC inspects hydroelectric projects on an unscheduled basis to investigate the following:

- Potential dam safety problems
- Complaints about constructing and operating a project
- Safety concerns related to natural disasters
- Issues concerning compliance with the terms and conditions of a license.

Every five years, an independent engineer approved by the FERC must inspect and evaluate projects with dams higher than 32.8 feet (10 meters), or with a total storage capacity of more than 2,000 acre-feet.

FERC monitors seismic research and applies it in performing structural analyses of hydroelectric projects. FERC also evaluates the effects of potential and actual large floods on the safety of dams. During and following floods, FERC visits dams and licensed projects, determines the extent of damage, if any, and directs any necessary studies or remedial measures the licensee must undertake. The FERC publication Engineering Guidelines for the Evaluation of Hydropower Projects guides the FERC engineering staff and licensees in evaluating dam safety. The publication is frequently revised to reflect current information and methodologies.

FERC requires licensees to prepare emergency action plans and conducts training sessions on how to develop and test these plans. The plans outline an early warning system if there is an actual or potential sudden release of water from a dam due to failure. The plans include operational procedures that may be used, such as reducing reservoir levels and reducing downstream flows, as well as procedures for notifying affected community members and agencies responsible for emergency management. These plans are frequently updated and tested to ensure that everyone knows what to do in emergency situations.

Federal Wildfire Management Policy and Healthy Forests Restoration Act

Federal Wildfire Management Policy and Healthy Forests Restoration Act (2003). These documents call for a single comprehensive federal fire policy for the Interior and Agriculture Departments (the agencies using federal fire management resources). They mandate community-based collaboration to reduce risks from wildfire.

National Dam Safety Act

Potential for catastrophic flooding due to dam failures led to passage of the National Dam Inspection Act in 1972, creation of the National Dam Safety Program in 1996, and reauthorization of the program through the Dam Safety Act in 2006. National Dam Safety Program, administered by FEMA requires a periodic engineering analysis of the majority of dams in the country; exceptions include the following:

- Dams under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, Tennessee Valley Authority, or International Boundary and Water Commission
- Dams constructed pursuant to licenses issued under the Federal Power Act

- Dams that the Secretary of the Army determines do not pose any threat to human life or property.

The goal of this FEMA-monitored effort is to identify and mitigate the risk of dam failure so as to protect lives and property of the public. The National Dam Safety Program is a partnership among the states, federal agencies, and other stakeholders that encourages individual and community responsibility for dam safety. Under FEMA's leadership, state assistance funds have allowed all participating states to improve their programs through increased inspections, emergency action planning, and purchases of needed equipment. FEMA has also expanded existing and initiated new training programs. Grant assistance from FEMA provides support for improvement of dam safety programs that regulate most of the dams in the United States.

National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act requires federal agencies to consider the environmental impacts of proposed actions and reasonable alternatives to those actions, alongside technical and economic considerations. The National Environmental Policy Act established the Council on Environmental Quality, whose regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) set standards for compliance. Consideration and decision-making regarding environmental impacts must be documented in an environmental impact statement or environmental assessment. Environmental impact assessment requires the evaluation of reasonable alternatives to a proposed action, solicitation of input from organizations and individuals that could be affected, and an unbiased presentation of direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts. FEMA hazard mitigation project grant applications require full compliance with applicable federal acts. Any action identified in this plan that falls within the scope of this act will need to meet its requirements.

National Fire Plan

The 2001 National Fire Plan was developed based on the National Fire Policy. A major aspect of the National Fire Plan is joint risk reduction planning and implementation carried out by federal, state and local agencies and communities. The National Fire Plan presented a comprehensive strategy in five key initiatives:

- Firefighting—Be adequately prepared to fight fires each fire season.
- Rehabilitation and Restoration—Restore landscapes and rebuild communities damaged by wildfires.
- Hazardous Fuel Reduction—Invest in projects to reduce fire risk.
- Community Assistance—Work directly with communities to ensure adequate protection.
- Accountability—Be accountable and establish adequate oversight, coordination, program development, and monitoring for performance.

National Flood Insurance Program

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) makes federally backed flood insurance available to homeowners, renters, and business owners in participating communities that enact floodplain regulations. Participation and good standing under NFIP are prerequisites to grant funding eligibility under the Robert T. Stafford Act.

Flood Study and Mapping

For most participating communities, FEMA has prepared a detailed Flood Insurance Study. The study presents water surface elevations for floods of various magnitudes, including the 1-percent-annual-chance flood and the 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood.

Base flood elevations and the boundaries of the flood hazard areas are shown on Flood Insurance Rate Maps, which are the principle tool for identifying the extent and location of the flood hazard. Flood Insurance Rate Maps are the most detailed and consistent data source available, and for many communities they represent the minimum area of oversight under the local floodplain management program. Structures permitted or built in a jurisdiction before its first flood map was approved are called "pre-FIRM" structures, and structures built afterwards are called "post-FIRM." The insurance rate is different for the two types of structures. In recent years, Flood Insurance Rate Maps have been digitized as Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps, which are more accessible to community members, local governments and stakeholders.

Requirements for Development Regulations

NFIP participants must, at a minimum, regulate development in floodplain areas in accordance with NFIP criteria. Before issuing a permit to build in a floodplain, participating jurisdictions must ensure that three criteria are met:

- New buildings and those undergoing substantial improvements must, at a minimum, be elevated to protect against damage by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood.
- New floodplain development must not aggravate existing flood problems or increase damage to other properties.
- New floodplain development must exercise a reasonable and prudent effort to reduce its adverse impacts on threatened salmonid species.

NFIP participation is limited to local governments that possess permit authority and have the ability to adopt and enforce regulations that govern land use. This does not typically apply to special purpose districts.

Repetitive Loss Properties and Areas

A repetitive loss property is defined by FEMA as an NFIP-insured property that has experienced any of the following since 1978, regardless of any changes in ownership:

- Four or more paid losses in excess of $1,000
- Two paid losses in excess of $1,000 within any rolling 10-year period
- Three or more paid losses that equal or exceed the current value of the insured property.

Repetitive loss properties make up 1 to 2 percent of flood insurance policies in force nationally, yet they account for 40 percent of the nation's flood insurance claim payments. The government has instituted programs encouraging communities to identify and mitigate the causes of repetitive losses. A recent report on repetitive losses by the National Wildlife Federation found that 20 percent of these properties are outside any mapped 100-year floodplain. The key identifiers for repetitive loss properties are the existence of flood insurance policies and claims paid by the policies.

FEMA-sponsored programs, such as the CRS, require participating communities to identify repetitive loss areas. A repetitive loss area is the portion of a floodplain holding structures that FEMA has identified as meeting the

definition of repetitive loss. Identifying repetitive loss areas helps to identify structures that are at risk but are not on FEMA's list of repetitive loss structures because no flood insurance policy was in force at the time of loss.

National Incident Management System

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is a systematic approach for government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work together to manage incidents involving hazards. The NIMS provides a flexible but standardized set of incident management practices. Incidents typically begin and end locally, and they are managed at the lowest possible geographical, organizational, and jurisdictional level. In some cases, success depends on the involvement of multiple jurisdictions, levels of government, functional agencies, and emergency responder disciplines. These cases necessitate coordination across a spectrum of organizations. Communities using NIMS follow a comprehensive national approach that improves the effectiveness of emergency management and response personnel across the full spectrum of potential hazards (including natural hazards, technological hazards, and human-caused hazards) regardless of size or complexity.

Although participation is voluntary, federal departments and agencies are required to make adoption of NIMS by local and state jurisdictions a condition to receive federal preparedness grants and awards. The content of this plan is considered to be a viable support tool for any phase of emergency management. The NIMS program is considered as a response function, and information in this hazard mitigation plan can support the implementation and update of all NIMS-compliant plans within the planning area.

National Landslide Preparedness Act

The 2021 National Landslide Preparedness Act authorized a national landslide hazards reduction program and a 3D elevation program within the USGS. This broadened the existing Landslide Hazards Program (under the Natural Hazards Mission Area) and the 3D Elevation Program (under the National Geospatial Program). The act required coordination among federal agencies through an Interagency Coordinating Committee on Landslide Hazards representing USGS and other agencies. The act calls for development of a national strategy for landslide loss reduction and a publicly accessible national landslide database of landslide hazard and risk.

Presidential Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management

Executive Order 11988 requires federal agencies to avoid to the extent possible the long and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid direct and indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative. It requires federal agencies to provide leadership and take action to reduce the risk of flood loss, minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health, and welfare, and restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values of floodplains. The requirements apply to the following activities:

- Acquiring, managing, and disposing of federal lands and facilities
- Providing federally undertaken, financed, or assisted construction and improvements
- Conducting federal activities and programs affecting land use, including but not limited to water and related land resources planning, regulation, and licensing.

Presidential Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands

Executive Order 11990 requires federal agencies to provide leadership and take action to minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands, and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands. The requirements apply to the following activities:

- Acquiring, managing, and disposing of federal lands and facilities
- Providing federally undertaken, financed, or assisted construction and improvements
- Conducting federal activities and programs affecting land use, including but not limited to water and related land resources planning, regulation, and licensing.

All actions identified in this plan will seek full compliance with all applicable presidential executive orders.

Rural Development Program

The mission of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development Program is to help improve the economy and quality of life in rural America. The program provides project financing and technical assistance to help rural communities provide the infrastructure needed by rural businesses, community facilities, and households. The program addresses rural America's need for basic services, such as clean running water, sewage and waste disposal, electricity, and modern telecommunications and broadband. Loans and competitive grants are offered for various community and economic development projects and programs, such as the development of essential community facilities including fire stations. This program is a potential source of funding for actions identified in this plan.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Dam Safety Program

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers operates and maintains approximately 700 dams nationwide. It is also responsible for safety inspections of some federal and non-federal dams in the United States that meet the size and storage limitations specified in the National Dam Safety Act. The Corps has inventoried dams; surveyed each state and federal agency's capabilities, practices and regulations regarding design, construction, operation and maintenance of the dams; and developed guidelines for inspection and evaluation of dam safety. The Corps maintains the National Inventory of Dams, which contains information about a dam's location, size, purpose, type, last inspection and regulatory status.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Flood Hazard Management

The following U.S. Army Corps of Engineers authorities and programs related to flood hazard management:

- The Floodplain Management Services program offers 100-percent federally funded technical services such as development and interpretation of site-specific data related to the extent, duration and frequency of flooding. Special studies may be conducted to help a community understand and respond to flood risk. These may include flood hazard evaluation, flood warning and preparedness, or flood modeling.
- For more extensive studies, the Corps of Engineers offers a cost-shared program called Planning Assistance to States and Tribes. Studies under this program generally range from $25,000 to $100,000 with the local jurisdiction providing 50 percent of the cost.

- The Corps of Engineers has several cost-shared programs (typically 65 percent federal and 35 percent non-federal) aimed at developing, evaluating and implementing structural and non-structural capital projects to address flood risks at specific locations or within a specific watershed:
  - The Continuing Authorities Program for smaller-scale projects includes Section 205 for Flood Control, with a $7 million federal limit and Section 14 for Emergency Streambank Protection with a $1.5 million federal limit. These can be implemented without specific authorization from Congress.
  - Larger scale studies, referred to as General Investigations, and projects for flood risk management, for ecosystem restoration or to address other water resource issues, can be pursued through a specific authorization from Congress and are cost-shared, typically at 65 percent federal and 35 percent non-federal.
  - Watershed management planning studies can be specifically authorized and are cost-shared at 50 percent federal and 50 percent non-federal.
- The Corps of Engineers provides emergency response assistance during and following natural disasters. Public Law 84-99 enables the Corps to assist state and local authorities in flood fight activities and cost share in the repair of flood protective structures. Assistance is provided in the flowing categories:
  - Preparedness—The Flood Control and Coastal Emergency Act establishes an emergency fund for preparedness for emergency response to natural disasters; for flood fighting and rescue operations; for rehabilitation of flood control and hurricane protection structures. Funding for Corps of Engineers emergency response under this authority is provided by Congress through the annual Energy and Water Development Appropriation Act. Disaster preparedness activities include coordination, planning, training and conduct of response exercises with local, state and federal agencies.
  - Response Activities—Public Law 84-99 allows the Corps of Engineers to supplement state and local entities in flood fighting urban and other non-agricultural areas under certain conditions (Engineering Regulation 500-1-1 provides specific details). All flood fight efforts require a project cooperation agreement signed by the public sponsor and the sponsor must remove all flood fight material after the flood has receded. Public Law 84-99 also authorizes emergency water support and drought assistance in certain situations and allows for "advance measures" assistance to prevent or reduce flood damage conditions of imminent threat of unusual flooding.
  - Rehabilitation—Under Public Law 84-99, an eligible flood protection system can be rehabilitated if damaged by a flood event. The flood system would be restored to its pre-disaster status at no cost to the federal system owner, and at 20-percent cost to the eligible non-federal system owner. All systems considered eligible for Public Law 84-99 rehabilitation assistance have to be in the Rehabilitation and Inspection Program prior to the flood event. Acceptable operation and maintenance by the public levee sponsor are verified by levee inspections conducted by the Corps on a regular basis. The Corps has the responsibility to coordinate levee repair issues with interested federal, state, and local agencies following natural disaster events where flood control works are damaged.

These authorities and programs are all available to the planning partners to support any related mitigation actions.

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Safety Evaluation of Existing Dams Program

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Safety Evaluation of Existing Dams Program was officially implemented in 1978 with passage of the Reclamation Safety of Dams Act (Public Law 95-578). This act was amended in 1984 under Public Law 98-404, in 2000 under Public Law 106-377, in 2002 under Public Law 107-117, and in 2004 under Public Law 108-439. Program development and administration of dam safety activities is the responsibility of the Bureau of Reclamation's Dam Safety Office located in Denver, Colorado.

Dams must be operated and maintained in a safe manner, ensured through inspections for safety deficiencies, analyses utilizing current technologies and designs, and corrective actions if needed based on current engineering practices. In addition, future evaluations should include assessments of benefits foregone with the loss of a dam. For example, a failed dam can no longer provide needed fish and wildlife benefits.

The primary emphasis of the Safety Evaluation of Existing Dams program is to perform site evaluations and to identify potential safety deficiencies on Bureau of Reclamation and other Interior Department dams. The basic objective is to quickly identify dams which pose an increased threat to the public, and to quickly complete the related analyses in order to expedite corrective action decisions and safeguard the public and associated resources.

The program focuses on evaluating and implementing actions to resolve safety concerns at Bureau of Reclamation dams. Under this program, the Bureau of Reclamation completes studies and identifies and implements needed corrective action on Bureau of Reclamation dams. The selected course of action relies on assessments of risks and liabilities with environmental and public involvement input to the decision-making process.

U.S. Fire Administration

There are federal agencies that provide technical support to fire agencies/organizations. For example, the U.S. Fire Administration, which is a part of FEMA, provides leadership, advocacy, coordination, and support for fire agencies and organizations.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service fire management strategy uses prescribed fire to maintain early successional fire-adapted grasslands and other ecological communities throughout the National Wildlife Refuge system.

STATE

AB 9: Fire safety: wildfires: fire adapted communities.

This bill establishes the Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program to support regional leadership, build local and regional capacity, and develop, prioritize, and implement strategies and projects that create fire-adapted communities by improving watershed health, forest health, community wildfire preparedness, and fire resilience.

AB 32: The California Global Warming Solutions Act

This bill identifies the following potential adverse impacts of global warming:

> "… the exacerbation of air quality problems, a reduction in the quality and supply of water to the state from the Sierra snowpack, a rise in sea levels resulting in the displacement of thousands of coastal businesses and residences, damage to marine ecosystems and the natural environment, and an increase in the incidences of infectious diseases, asthma, and other human health-related problems."

AB 32 establishes a state goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 (a reduction of approximately 25 percent from forecast emission levels), with further reductions to follow. The law requires the state Air Resources Board to do the following:

- Establish a program to track and report greenhouse gas emissions.
- Approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions from sources of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Adopt early reduction measures to begin moving forward.
- Adopt, implement and enforce regulations—including market mechanisms such as "cap and-trade" programs—to ensure that the required reductions occur.

The Air Resources Board has adopted a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit and an emissions inventory, along with requirements to measure, track, and report greenhouse gas emissions by the industries it determined to be significant sources of greenhouse gas emissions.

AB 38: Fire Safety: Low-Cost Retrofits: Regional Capacity Review: Wildfire Mitigation

Requires the seller of any real property located in a high or very fire hazard severity zone to provide a disclosure notice, as specified, to the buyer with information relating to fire hardening improvements on the property.

Requires the California Natural Resources Agency, in consultation with the State Fire Marshal and the Forest Management Task Force, to review the regional capacity of each county that contains a very high fire hazard severity zone to improve forest health, fire resilience, and safety.

Requires the California Office of Emergency Services to enter into a joint powers agreement with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to administer a comprehensive wildfire mitigation and assistance program to encourage cost-effective structure hardening and facilitate vegetation management, contingent upon appropriation by the Legislature.

AB 70: Flood Liability

This bill provides that a city or county may be required to contribute a fair and reasonable share to compensate for property damage caused by a flood to the extent that it has increased the state's exposure to liability for property damage by unreasonably approving new development in a previously undeveloped area that is protected by a state flood control project, unless the city or county meets specified requirements.

AB 162: Flood Planning

This California State Assembly Bill passed in 2007 requires cities and counties to address flood-related matters in the land use, conservation, and safety and housing elements of their general plans. The land use element must identify and annually review the areas covered by the general plan that are subject to flooding as identified in floodplain mapping by either FEMA or the state California Department of Water Resources. During the next revision of the housing element on or after January 1, 2009, the conservation element of the general plan must identify rivers, creeks, streams, flood corridors, riparian habitat, and land that may accommodate floodwater for the purpose of groundwater recharge and stormwater management. The safety element must identify information regarding flood hazards, including:

- Flood hazard zones

- Maps published by FEMA, the California Department of Water Resources, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)
- Historical data on flooding
- Existing and planned development in flood hazard zones.

The general plan must establish goals, policies and objectives related to flooding risks, including:

- Avoiding or minimizing the risks of flooding new development
- Evaluating whether new development should be located in flood hazard zones
- Identifying construction methods to minimize damage.

AB 162 establishes goals, policies and objectives related to flooding risks. It establishes procedures for the determination of available land suitable for urban development, which may exclude lands where FEMA or the California Department of Water Resources has concluded that the flood management infrastructure is not adequate to avoid the risk of flooding.

AB 267: California Environmental Quality Act: Exemption: Prescribed Fire, Thinning, and Fuel Reduction Projects

Current law, until January 1, 2023, exempts from the requirements of CEQA prescribed fire, thinning, or fuel reduction projects undertaken on federal lands to reduce the risk of high-severity wildfire that have been reviewed under the federal National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Current law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, beginning December 31, 2019, and annually thereafter until January 1, 2023, to report to the relevant policy committees of the Legislature the number of times the exemption was used. This extends the exemption from CEQA and the requirement on the department to report to the relevant policy committees of the Legislature to January 1, 2026.

AB 380: Forestry: Priority Fuel Reduction Projects

On March 22, 2019, the Governor issued a proclamation of a state of emergency directing the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to implement fuel reduction projects for communities at greatest risk of wildfire to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire. The proclamation of a state of emergency exempts the identified fuel reduction projects from various legal requirements, including, among others, requirements regarding public contracting for those projects, requirements for environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act for those projects, and licensure requirements for individuals conducting certain activities for those projects.

This bill requires the department, before December 31, 2022, and before December 31 of each year thereafter, to identify priority fuel reduction projects, as provided. The bill exempts the identified priority fuel reduction projects from legal requirements in a similar manner as provided in the proclamation of a state of emergency described above.

AB 431: Forestry: Timber Harvesting Plans: Defensible Space: Exemptions

The Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 prohibits a person from conducting timber operations, as defined, unless a timber harvesting plan prepared by a registered professional forester has been submitted to, and approved

by, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The act authorizes the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to exempt from some or all of those provisions of the act a person engaging in specified forest management activities, as prescribed, including, only until January 1, 2022, the cutting or removal of trees on the person's property in compliance with specified defensible space requirements. This bill extends to January 1, 2026, the board's authorization to exempt a person engaging in the cutting or removal of trees on the person's property in compliance with the specified defensible space requirements.

AB 497: Forestry and Fire Protection: Local Assistance Grant Program: Fire Prevention Activities: Street and Road Vegetation Management

Under existing law, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection is required to develop, implement, and administer forest improvement and fire prevention programs in the state. Existing law requires the department to establish a local assistance grant program for fire prevention activities in California. Existing law requires the department to prioritize, to the extent feasible, projects that are multiyear efforts and to prioritize grant applications from specified local agencies.

This bill appropriated $25,000,000 to provide the local assistance grants. It requires the department to prioritize projects that manage vegetation along streets and roads to prevent the ignition of wildfire and that require the funds for purposes of purchasing equipment necessary for the project.

AB 575: Civil Liability: Prescribed Burning Activities: Gross Negligence

This bill provides that a private entity engaging in a prescribed burning activity that is supervised by a person certified as burn boss is liable for damages to a third party only if the prescribed burning activity was carried out in a grossly negligent manner.

AB 642: Wildfires

This omnibus fire prevention bill makes changes to support cultural and prescribed fire, including the creation of a Cultural Burning Liaison at the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and requires a proposal for creating a prescribed fire training center in California. The Act requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify areas in the state as moderate and high fire hazard severity zones and to classify areas into fire hazard severity zones based on additional factors including possible lightning caused ignition. The bill requires a local agency, within 30 days of receiving a transmittal from the director that identifies fire hazard severity zones, to make the information available for public comment.

AB 747: Required Information for General Plan Safety Elements

This bill requires California communities with general plans to address evacuation routes in the safety element of the general plan. Information on the evacuation routes and their capacity, safety and viability under a range of emergency scenarios must be provided. For communities that have not adopted a local hazard mitigation plan, the safety element must be updated with this information by January 1, 2022. For those with a local hazard mitigation plan, the requirement applies upon the next revision of the hazard mitigation plan on or after January 1, 2022. Communities that have adopted a local hazard mitigation plan, emergency operations plan, or other document that fulfills the goals and objectives of this law may comply with this requirement by summarizing and incorporating by reference the other plan or document in the safety element.

In subsequent revisions to the safety element, communities also will be required to identify new information relating to flood and fire hazards and climate adaptation and resiliency strategies applicable to the city or county that was not available during the previous revision of the safety element. These subsequent updates must occur upon each revision of the general plan housing element or local hazard mitigation plan and not less than once every eight years.

AB 800: Wildfires: Local General Plans: Safety Elements: Fire Hazard Severity Zones

Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify areas of the state as very high fire hazard severity zones, and requires each planning agency to prepare, and the legislative body of each county and city to adopt, a comprehensive, long-term general plan, including a safety element, for the physical development of the county or city. Existing law requires each city or county that contains a very high fire hazard severity zone to submit the draft element of, or draft amendment to the safety element its general plan to the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and to every local agency that provides fire protection to territory in the city or county at least 90 days before adoption or amendment.

This requires the director to also identify areas of the state as moderate and high fire hazard severity zones. It requires the draft element of, or draft amendment to, the safety element of a county or city's general plan to be submitted to the state board and to every local agency that provides fire protection to territory in the city or county at least 90 days before the adoption or amendment to the safety element of its general plan for each city or county that contains a moderate or high fire hazard severity zone.

Existing law requires the state board and authorizes a local agency to review the draft or an existing safety element and recommend changes to the planning agency regarding uses of land and policies in state responsibility areas and very high fire hazard severity zones and regarding methods and strategies for wildland fire risk reduction and prevention within state responsibility areas and very high fire hazard severity zones.

This bill also requires the state board and authorizes a local agency to review the draft or an existing safety element and recommend changes to the planning agency regarding uses of land and policies in moderate and high fire hazard severity zones and regarding methods and strategies for wildland fire risk reduction and prevention within moderate and high fire hazard severity zones.

The existing Subdivision Map Act vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency, and sets forth procedures governing the local agency's processing, approval, conditional approval, or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps, and the modification thereof. The act generally requires a subdivider to file a tentative map or vesting tentative map with the local agency, and requires the local agency to approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the map within a specified time period. Before approving a tentative map, or a parcel map for which a tentative map was not required, for an area located in a state responsibility area or a very high fire hazard severity zone, existing law requires a legislative body of a county to make specified findings. Existing law requires a legislative body of a county to transmit these findings to the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection.

This requires a legislative body of a county to make specified findings before approving a tentative map, or a parcel map for which a tentative map was not required, for areas located in moderate and high fire hazard severity zones, and requires these findings to be transmitted to the state board.

By requiring new duties on a county, the bill imposes a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill provides that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to statutory provisions.

AB 1255: Fire Prevention: Fire Risk Reduction Guidance: Local Assistance Grants

This bill requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, in coordination with the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, to facilitate regional, habitat-specific, and area-specific approaches to fire risk reduction, prevention, and restoration of projects that improve community safety, protect sites and structures, restore burned habitat, reduce catastrophic wildfires, and protect natural resources. It requires the department to develop policies, funding programs for which the funding shall be contingent upon subsequent appropriation in the annual Budget Act or a similar statute for this purpose, and relevant program guidelines that promote specified objectives. The bill requires various state entities to establish grant programs, for which funding shall be contingent upon subsequent appropriation, to fulfill the specified objectives.

AB 1295: Residential Development Agreements: Very High Fire Risk Areas

Current law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify areas in the state as very high fire hazard severity zones based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas and requires each local agency to designate, by ordinance, the very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction. Current law additionally requires the director to classify lands within state responsibility areas into fire hazard severity zones. This bill prohibits the legislative body of a city or county from entering into a residential development agreement for property in a very high fire risk area. The bill defines “very high fire risk area” for these purposes to mean a very high fire hazard severity zone designated by a local agency or a fire hazard severity zone classified by the director.

AB 1439: Property Insurance Discounts

This bill requires a residential property insurance policy to include a discount if a local government of the jurisdiction where the insured property is located funds a local wildfire protection or mitigation program. Because the bill mandates discounts for specified residential property insurance policies, thus affecting the Insurance Commissioner’s consideration of a rate, the bill would amend Proposition 103.

AB 1500: Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022

If approved by the voters, this bill would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $6,700,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs.

AB 2140: General Plans—Safety Element

This bill provides that the state may allow for more than 75 percent of public assistance funding under the California Disaster Assistance Act only if the local agency is in a jurisdiction that has adopted a local hazard mitigation plan as part of the safety element of its general plan. The local hazard mitigation plan needs to include elements specified in this legislation. In addition, this bill requires Cal OES to give preference for federal mitigation funding to cities and counties that have adopted local hazard mitigation plans. The intent of the bill is to encourage cities and counties to create and adopt hazard mitigation plans.

AB 2800: Climate Change—Infrastructure Planning

This California State Assembly bill passed in 2016 and until July 1, 2020, requires state agencies to take into account the current and future impacts of climate change when planning, designing, building, operating, maintaining, and investing in state infrastructure. The bill, by July 1, 2017, and until July 1, 2020, requires an agency to establish a Climate-Safe Infrastructure Working Group to examine how to integrate scientific data concerning projected climate change impacts into state infrastructure engineering.

Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act was enacted in 1972 to mitigate the hazard of surface faulting to structures for human occupancy. The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act's main purpose is to prevent construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults. Before a new project is permitted, cities and counties require a geologic investigation to demonstrate that proposed buildings will not be constructed on active faults. The act addresses only the hazard of surface fault rupture and is not directed toward other earthquake hazards, such as liquefaction or seismically induced landslides. The law requires the State of California Geologist to establish regulatory zones around the surface traces of active faults and to issue appropriate maps. The maps are distributed to all affected cities, counties, and state agencies for their use in planning and controlling new or renewed construction. Local agencies must regulate most development projects within the zones. Projects include all land divisions and most structures for human occupancy. All seismic hazard mitigation actions identified in this plan will seek full compliance with the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act.

Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations

California's Board of Forestry and Fire Protection is authorized to adopt regulations to implement specified programs. To become effective, the Office of Administrative Law must approve these regulations. Once adopted, Board regulations are placed in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations. The Department of Forestry and Fire Protection then implements the regulations.

Since 1991, the Board's Fire Safe Regulations have set the floor for fire safety standards for perimeters and access to all residential, commercial, and industrial building construction in state responsibility areas. They address road standards for fire equipment access, standards for road and building signs, minimum private water supplies for emergency fire use, and fuel breaks and greenbelts. Starting on July 1, 2021, these requirements will also apply in the local responsibility areas and will address construction on ridgelines.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

CAL FIRE has responsibility for wildfires in areas of the county that are not under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service or a local fire organization, including lands designated as State Responsibility Areas. CAL FIRE also has fire protection responsibilities by contract and mutual aid agreements. For example, CAL FIRE provides year-round fire protection under Amador Plan agreements with certain local government agencies (Public Resources Code §4144). Through these agreements, CAL FIRE provides local structural and wildfire protection or dispatch services to a community and maintains a staffing level that otherwise would be available only during the fire season. The local entity pays the additional cost of the service.

California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks)

State Parks manages portions of the California coastline including coastal wetlands, estuaries, beaches, and dune systems. The State Parks Resources Management Division has limited wildfire protection resources available to suppress fires on State Park lands.

California Department of Water Resources

In California, the Department of Water Resources is the coordinating agency for floodplain management. The department works with FEMA and local governments by providing grants and technical assistance, evaluating community floodplain management programs, reviewing local floodplain ordinances, participating in statewide flood hazard mitigation planning, and facilitating annual statewide workshops. Compliance is monitored by FEMA regional staff and by the Department of Water Resources.

California Division of Safety of Dams

California's Division of Safety of Dams (a division of the Department of Water Resources) monitors the dam safety program at the state level and maintains a working list of dams in the state. When a new dam is proposed, Division engineers and geologists inspect the site and the subsurface. Upon submittal of an application, the Division reviews the plans and specifications prepared by the owner to ensure that the dam is designed to meet minimum requirements and that the design is appropriate for the known geologic conditions. After approval of the application, the Division inspects all aspects of the construction to ensure that the work is done in accordance with the approved plans and specifications. After construction, the Division inspects each dam to ensure that it is performing as intended and is not developing problems. The Division periodically reviews the stability of dams and their major appurtenances in light of improved design approaches and requirements, as well as new findings regarding earthquake hazards and hydrologic estimates in California. Over 1,200 dams are inspected by Division engineers on a yearly schedule to ensure performance and maintenance of dams (California Department of Water Resources 2021b).

California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) was passed in 1970, shortly after the federal government enacted the National Environmental Policy Act, to institute a statewide policy of environmental protection. CEQA requires state and local agencies in California to follow a protocol of analysis and public disclosure of the potential environmental impacts of development projects. CEQA makes environmental protection a mandatory part of every California state and local agency's decision-making process.

CEQA establishes a statewide environmental policy and mandates actions all state and local agencies must take to advance the policy. Jurisdictions conduct analysis of the project to determine if there are potentially significant environmental impacts, identify mitigation measures, and possible project alternatives by preparing environmental reports for projects that requires CEQA review. This environmental review is required before an agency takes action on any policy, program, or project. Any project action identified in this plan will seek full CEQA compliance upon implementation.

California Fire Alliance

The California Fire Alliance (CFA) was established in response to directives from the 2001 National Fire Plan. The CFA pursues four strategies to deal with the National Fire Plan's community assistance initiative:

- Work with communities at risk from wildfires to develop community-based planning leadership and facilitate the development of community fire loss mitigation plans, which transcend jurisdiction and ownership boundaries.
- Assist communities in development of fire loss mitigation planning, education and projects to reduce the threat of wildfire losses on public and private lands.
- Develop an information and education outreach plan to increase awareness of wildfire protection program opportunities available to communities at risk.
- Work collaboratively to develop, modify and maintain a comprehensive list of communities at risk.

California Fire Plan

The State Board of Forestry and CAL FIRE have prepared a comprehensive update of the California Fire Plan for wildfire protection. The planning process included defining a level of service measurement; considering assets at risk; incorporating the cooperative interdependent relationships of wildfire protection providers; providing for public stakeholder involvement; and creating a fiscal framework for policy analysis. The California Fire Plan's overall goal is to reduce costs and losses from wildfire in the state by protecting assets at risk through pre-fire management and by reducing the spread of fire through more successful initial response.

California Fire Safe Council

In 1993, the statewide Fire Safe Council, consisting of private and public membership, was formed to educate and encourage Californians to plan and prepare for wildfires by reducing the risk of fire to property, communities, and natural/structural resources. In 2002, this group created a nonprofit organization and board of directors, called the California Fire Safe Council. The Council works with the California Fire Alliance to facilitate the distribution of National Fire Plan grants for wildfire risk reduction and education (www.grants.firesafecouncil.org). The Council also provides assistance to local Fire Safe Councils through its website (www.firesafecouncil.org), the distribution of educational materials, and technical assistance, primarily through regional representatives. More than 130 local Fire Safe Councils have formed in California to plan, coordinate, and implement fire prevention activities.

California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan

The Governor's Office of Emergency Services Fire and Rescue Branch administers the California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan. The agency provides guidance and procedures for agencies developing

emergency operations plans, as well as training and technical support, primarily to overall emergency service organizations and urban search and rescue teams.

California General Planning Law

California state law requires that every county and city prepare and adopt a comprehensive long-range plan to serve as a guide for community development. The general plan expresses the community's goals, visions, and policies relative to future land uses, both public and private. The general plan is mandated and prescribed by state law (Cal. Gov. Code §65300 et seq.), and forms the basis for most local government land use decision-making.

The plan must consist of an integrated, internally consistent set of goals, policies, and implementation measures. In addition, the plan must focus on issues of the greatest concern to the community and be written in a clear and concise manner. City and county actions, such as those relating to land use allocations, annexations, zoning, subdivision and design review, redevelopment, and capital improvements, must be consistent with the plan.

California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Under the DMA, California must adopt a federally approved state multi-hazard mitigation plan to be eligible for certain disaster assistance and mitigation funding. The intent of the State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan is to reduce or prevent injury and damage from hazards in the state through the following:

Documenting statewide hazard mitigation planning in California
Describing strategies and priorities for future mitigation activities
Facilitating the integration of local and tribal hazard mitigation planning activities into statewide efforts
Meeting state and federal statutory and regulatory requirements.

The plan is an annex to the State Emergency Plan, and it identifies past and present mitigation activities, current policies and programs, and mitigation strategies for the future. It also establishes hazard mitigation goals and objectives. The plan will be reviewed and updated annually to reflect changing conditions and new information, especially information on local planning activities.

Under 44 CFR Section 201.6, local hazard mitigation plans must be consistent with their state's hazard mitigation plan.

California Residential Mitigation Program

The California Residential Mitigation Program was established in 2011 to help Californians strengthen their homes against damage from earthquakes. The program is a joint powers authority created by Cal OES and the California Earthquake Authority, which is a not-for-profit, publicly managed, privately funded provider of home earthquake insurance to California homeowners and renters.

Earthquake Brace + Bolt was developed to help homeowners lessen the potential for damage to their houses during an earthquake. A residential seismic retrofit strengthens an existing older house, making it more resistant to earthquake activity such as ground shaking and soil failure. The seismic retrofitting involves bolting the house to its foundation and adding bracing around the perimeter of the crawl space. Most homeowners hire a contractor to do the retrofit work, and owners of houses in ZIP Codes with house characteristics suitable for this type of retrofit are eligible for up to $3,000 toward the cost. A typical retrofit by a contractor may cost between $3,000

and $7,000, depending on the location and size of the house, contractor fees, and the amount of materials and work involved. If the homeowner is an experienced do-it-yourselfer, a retrofit can cost less than $3,000.

California State Building Code

California Code of Regulations Title 24 (CCR Title 24), also known as the California Building Standards Code, is a compilation of building standards from three sources:

- Building standards that have been adopted by state agencies without change from building standards contained in national model codes
- Building standards that have been adopted and adapted from the national model code standards to meet California conditions
- Building standards authorized by the California legislature that constitute extensive additions not covered by the model codes adopted to address particular California concerns.

The state Building Standards Commission is authorized by California Building Standards Law (Health and Safety Code Sections 18901 through 18949.6) to administer the processes related to the adoption, approval, publication, and implementation of California's building codes. These building codes serve as the basis for the design and construction of buildings in California. The national model code standards adopted into Title 24 apply to all occupancies in California, except for modifications adopted by state agencies and local governing bodies. Since 1989, the Building Standards Commission has published new editions of Title 24 every three years.

On January 1, 2014, California Building Code Accessibility Standards found in Chapter 11B incorporated the 2010 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards as the model accessibility code for California. The purpose was to ensure consistency with federal guidelines. As a result of this incorporation, the California standards will fully implement and include 2010 ADA Standards within the California Building Code while maintaining enhanced levels of accessibility already provided by existing California accessibility regulations. All planning partners that have building code and permit authority have adopted building codes that are in full compliance with the California State Building Code.

Disadvantaged and Low-income Communities Investments

Senate Bill (SB) 535 directs state and local agencies to make investments that benefit California's disadvantaged communities. It also directs the California Environmental Protection Agency to identify disadvantaged communities for the purposes of these investments based on geographic, socio-economic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria. Assembly Bill (AB) 1550 increased the percent of funds for projects located in disadvantaged communities from 10 to 25 percent and added a focus on investments in low-income communities and households. This program is a potential alternative source of funding for actions identified in this plan.

Division of the State Architect's AB 300 List of Seismically At-Risk Schools

In 2002, California's Division of the State Architect completed an inventory of public school buildings built before 1978 that identifies buildings with characteristics that might make them unsafe in future earthquakes. This inventory provides a list of potentially at-risk schools known as the AB 300 list (the inventory was authorized by Assembly Bill 300 in 1999). Using available information on school buildings' dates of construction, seismic retrofits, and structural systems (wood-frame, concrete shear wall, or steel moment frame, etc.), the inventory

categorized California public school buildings into one of two categories: those expected to perform well in future earthquakes; and those that are not expected to perform well and require more detailed seismic evaluation.

The Division of the State Architect recommends that public schools on this list undergo detailed seismic evaluations to determine if they pose life safety risks, but the state has neither required nor funded school districts to do this.

Governor's Executive Order S-13-08

Governor's Executive Order S-13-08 enhances the state's management of climate impacts from sea level rise, increased temperatures, shifting precipitation and extreme weather events. There are four key actions in the executive order:

- Initiate California's first statewide climate change adaptation strategy to assess expected climate change impacts, identify where California is most vulnerable, and recommend adaptation policies. This effort will improve coordination within state government so that better planning can more effectively address climate impacts on human health, the environment, the state's water supply and the economy.
- Request that the National Academy of Science establish an expert panel to report on sea level rise impacts in California, to inform state planning and development efforts.
- Issue interim guidance to state agencies for how to plan for sea level rise in designated coastal and floodplain areas for new projects.
- Initiate a report on critical infrastructure projects vulnerable to sea level rise.

Office of the State Fire Marshal

The Office of the State Fire Marshal is a division of CAL FIRE that has a wide variety of fire safety and training responsibilities and provides technical support to fire agencies/organizations.

Senate Bill 92: Public Resources Portion of Biennial Budget Bill

The State of California updated its requirements regarding emergency action plans (EAPs) via Senate Bill 92, which became effective in June 2017 as part of the state Legislature's biennial budget process. The bill required dam owners to submit EAPs to Cal OES and the Department of Water Resources for approval by January 1, 2018 (for extremely high hazard dams), January 1, 2019 (for high-hazard dams), and January 1, 2021 (for significant hazard dams). The EAPs were to include the following (California Government Code Section 8589.5; Cal OES, 2018):

- Emergency notification flow charts
- Information on a four-step response process
- Description of agencies' roles and actions in response to an emergency incident
- Description of actions to be taken in advance of an emergency
- Inundation maps
- Additional information such as revision records and distribution lists.

After the EAPs are approved by the state, the law requires dam owners to send the approved EAPs to relevant stakeholders. Local public agencies can then adopt emergency procedures that incorporate the information in the EAP in a manner that conforms to local needs and includes methods and procedures for alerting and warning the public and other response and preparedness related items (State of California, 2018).

SB 92 also requires dams other than low-risk dams to have current inundation mapping, which must be updated every 10 years, or sooner if specific circumstances change. EAPs also must be updated every 10 years. It provides the Department of Water Resources with enforcement tools, including fines and operational restrictions for failure to comply. Cal OES is required by the law to work with state and federal agencies, dam owners, planners, and the public to make dam failure inundation maps available to community members interested in learning their dam failure inundation risk.

Senate Bill 97: Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Senate Bill 97, enacted in 2007, amends CEQA to clearly establish that greenhouse gas emissions and the effects of greenhouse gas emissions are appropriate subjects for CEQA analysis. It directs the Governor's Office of Planning and Research to develop draft CEQA guidelines for the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions or their effects by July 1, 2009, and directs the California Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt the CEQA Guidelines by January 1, 2010.

Senate Bill 99: Evacuation Route Planning

Senate Bill 99, enacted in 2019, requires that cities' and counties' general plans address evacuation routes from any hazard area identified in the safety element. Under this law, the safety element must include information to identify residential developments in hazard areas that do not have at least two emergency evacuation routes. Each city or county must update its safety element with the new information upon the next revision of its housing element on or after January 1, 2020.

Senate Bill 182 Local Government: Planning and Zoning: Wildfires

California Senate Bill 182 made a number of changes to state law regarding planning for and permitting development in areas designated as very high fire risk areas. The bill requires a local jurisdiction to do the following:

- Include a comprehensive retrofit strategy in its safety element to reduce the risk of property loss and damage during wildfires.
- Amend its land use element to identify all very high fire risk areas and to establish measures to protect lives and property from unreasonable risk of wildfire.
- Adopt a very high fire risk overlay zone for its zoning ordinance.
- Allocate a lower portion of projected future housing to very high fire hazard severity zones

This bill prohibits local governments from entering into a development agreement for property in a very high fire risk area, approving a permit for a project in a very high fire risk area, or approving a tentative map for a subdivision in a very high fire risk area, unless the jurisdiction makes specified findings based on substantial evidence.

Senate Bill 379: General Plans: Safety Element—Climate Adaptation

Senate Bill 379 builds upon the flood planning inclusions into the safety and housing elements and the hazard mitigation planning safety element inclusions in general plans outlined in AB 162 and AB 2140, respectively. SB 379 focuses on a new requirement that cities and counties include climate adaptation and resiliency strategies in the safety element of their general plans beginning January 1, 2017. In addition, this bill requires general plans to include a set of goals, policies and objectives, and specified implementation measures based on the conclusions drawn from climate adaptation research and recommendations.

Senate Bill 1000: General Plan Amendments—Safety and Environmental Justice Elements

In 2016, Senate Bill 1000 amended California's Planning and Zoning Law in two ways:

- The original law established requirements for initial revisions of general plan safety elements to address flooding, fire, and climate adaptation and resilience. It also required subsequent review and revision as necessary based on new information. Senate Bill 1000 specifies that the subsequent reviews and revision based on new information are required to address only flooding and fires (not climate adaptation and resilience).
- Senate Bill 1000 adds a requirement that, upon adoption or revision of any two other general plan elements on or after January 1, 2018, an environmental justice element be adopted for the general plan or environmental justice goals, policies and objectives be incorporated into other elements of the plan.

Senate Bill 1241: General Plans: Safety Element—Fire Hazard Impacts

In 2012, Senate Bill 1241 passed requiring that the safety elements of all future general plans address fire risk in state responsibility areas and very high fire hazard severity zones. The bill requires cities and counties to make findings regarding available fire protection and suppression services before approving a tentative map or parcel map.

Standardized Emergency Management System

CCR Title 19 establishes the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) to standardize the response to emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions. SEMS is intended to be flexible and adaptable to the needs of all emergency responders in California. It requires emergency response agencies to use basic principles and components of emergency management. Local governments must use SEMS by December 1, 1996, to be eligible for state funding of response-related personnel costs under CCR Title 19 (Sections 2920, 2925 and 2930). The roles and responsibilities of Individual agencies contained in existing laws or the state emergency plan are not superseded by these regulations. This hazard mitigation plan is considered to be a support document for all phases of emergency management, including those associated with SEMS.

Western Governors Association Ten-Year Comprehensive Strategy

The *Western Governors Association Ten-Year Comprehensive Strategy: A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildfire Risks to Communities and the Environment* (August 2001) is strategy implementation plan prepared by federal and Western state agencies that outlines measures to restore fire-adapted ecosystems and reduce hazardous fuels.

Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Appendix C. Risk Assessment Mapping Methodology

C. Risk Assessment Mapping Methodology

DAM FAILURE INUNDATION MAPPING

Dam breach inundation maps, including inundation boundaries and depth grids, were downloaded from the California Department of Water Resources' (DWR) website - https://fmds.water.ca.gov/maps/damim/. As required by California Water Code section 6161, the Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD) at DWR reviews and approves inundation maps prepared by licensed civil engineers and submitted by dam owners for extremely high, high, and significant hazard dams and their critical appurtenant structures. Inundation maps are based on a hypothetical failure of a dam or critical appurtenant structure and the information depicted on the maps is approximate. The dams and failure scenarios are as follows:

- 1.056—Del Valle (National Dam ID CA00043): Scenario shows inundation extents for sunny day failure of the Main Dam and of Outlet 1. Files downloaded from DSOD website generated on 9/27/2019.
- 1.062—Patterson (National Dam ID CA00048): Scenarios show a composite inundation extent for individual sunny day failures at the Northwest, West, and Southeast sections of Patterson Dam. Files downloaded from DSOD website generated on 12/6/2019.

EARTHQUAKE MAPPING

Liquefaction Susceptibility

The liquefaction dataset used in this analysis was created by the Association of Bay Area Governments.

National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program (NEHRP) Soils

NEHRP soils information is derived from a shear wave velocity (Vs30) data produced by the California Geological Survey in 2015. The Vs30 data represents simplified geologic units that have been correlated to the time-averaged shear-wave velocity in the upper 30 meters of the earth's surface. The geologic units were compiled from published maps that range in scale from 1:250,000 to 1:24,000. (Wills, et. al., 2015)

Shake Maps

A shake map is designed as a rapid response tool to portray the extent and variation of ground shaking throughout an affected region immediately following significant earthquakes. Ground motion and intensity maps are derived from peak ground motion amplitudes recorded on seismic sensors (accelerometers), with interpolation based on estimated amplitudes where data are lacking, and site amplification corrections. Color-coded instrumental intensity maps are derived from empirical relations between peak ground motions and Modified Mercalli intensity. For this plan, shake maps were prepared by the USGS for five earthquake scenarios:

- An earthquake on the Calaveras (No) fault with the following characteristics:
  - Magnitude: 6.86
  - Epicenter: N 37.65 W 121.93
  - Depth: 10.4 km

- An earthquake on the Greenville (No) fault with the following characteristics:
  - Magnitude: 6.86
  - Epicenter: N 37.70 W 121.68
  - Depth: 11.3 km

- An earthquake on the Hay Wired fault with the following characteristics:
  - Magnitude: 7.05
  - Epicenter: N 37.80 W 122.18
  - Depth: 8.0 km

- An earthquake on the Las Positas fault with the following characteristics:
  - Magnitude: 6.5
  - Epicenter: N 37.65 W 121.74
  - Depth: 9.6 km

- An earthquake on the Mount Diablo Thrust South fault with the following characteristics:
  - Magnitude: 6.5
  - Epicenter: N 37.82 W 121.79
  - Depth: 9.0 km

FLOOD MAPPING

Flood hazard areas are from the Alameda County countywide effective FEMA Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) dated December 21, 2018. The latest Letters of Map Revision were updated on February 9, 2022, and have been incorporated since the effective date.

LANDSLIDE MAPPING

Data on susceptibility to deep-seated landslides was provided by the California Geological Survey. The map and associated data show the relative likelihood of deep-seated landsliding based on regional estimates of rock strength and steepness of slopes. On the most basic level, weak rocks and steep slopes are most likely to generate landslides. The map uses detailed information on the location of past landslides, the location and relative strength of rock units, and steepness of slope to estimate susceptibility to deep-seated landsliding (0 to X, low to high). This landslide susceptibility map is intended to provide infrastructure owners, emergency planners and the public with a general overview of where landslides are more likely to occur. (Wills, et. al., 2011)

WILDFIRE MAPPING

Wildfire hazard areas are from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The data shows the moderate, high, and very high wildfire hazard severity zones.

REFERENCES

Wills, C.J., Gutierrez, C.I., Perez, F.G., and Branum, D.B., 2015, A next-generation Vs30 map for California based on geology and topography: Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America.

Wills C.J., Perez, F., Gutierrez, C. 2011. Susceptibility to deep-seated landslides in California: California Geological Survey Map Sheet 58.

Appendix D. Plan Adoption Resolutions from Planning Partners

D. Plan Adoption Resolutions from Planning Partners

To Be Provided With Final Draft

Appendix E. Progress Report Template

E. PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE

Reporting Period: *(Insert reporting period)*

Background: The Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton, the Dublin San Ramon Services District, and participating local jurisdictions, developed a hazard mitigation plan to reduce risk from all hazards by identifying resources, information, and strategies for risk reduction. The federal Disaster Mitigation Act requires state and local governments to develop hazard mitigation plans as a condition for federal disaster grant assistance. To prepare the plan, the participating planning partners organized resources, assessed risks from natural hazards, developed planning goals and objectives, reviewed mitigation alternatives, and developed an action plan to address probable impacts from natural hazards. By completing this process, these jurisdictions maintained compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act, achieving eligibility for mitigation grant funding opportunities afforded under the Robert T. Stafford Act. The plan can be viewed on-line at:

INSERT LINK

Summary Overview of the Plan's Progress: The performance period for the Hazard Mitigation Plan became effective on ____, 2023, with the final approval of the plan by FEMA. The initial performance period for this plan will be 5 years, with an anticipated update to the plan to occur before _____, 2028. As of this reporting period, the performance period for this plan is considered to be __% complete. The Hazard Mitigation Plan has targeted __ hazard mitigation actions to be pursued during the 5-year performance period. As of the reporting period, the following overall progress can be reported:

- __ out of __ actions (__%) reported ongoing action toward completion.
- __ out of __ actions (__%) were reported as being complete.
- __ out of __ actions (___%) reported no action taken.

Purpose: The purpose of this report is to provide an annual update on the implementation of the action plan identified in the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The objective is to ensure that there is a continuing and responsive planning process that will keep the Hazard Mitigation Plan dynamic and responsive to the needs and capabilities of the planning partners. This report discusses the following:

- Natural hazard events that have occurred within the last year
- Changes in risk exposure within the planning area
- Mitigation success stories
- Review of the action plan
- Changes in capabilities that could impact plan implementation
- Recommendations for changes/enhancement.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee: The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, made up of planning partners and other stakeholders within the planning area, reviewed and approved this progress report at its annual meeting held on _____, 20XX. It was determined through the plan's development process that a steering committee would remain in service to oversee maintenance of the plan. At a minimum, the Steering Committee will provide technical review and oversight on the development of the annual progress report. It is anticipated that there will be turnover in the membership annually, which will be documented in the progress reports. For this reporting period, the Steering Committee membership is as indicated in Table 1.

Table 1. Steering Committee Members

Name	Title	Jurisdiction/Agency

Natural Hazard Events within the Planning Area: During the reporting period, there were __ natural hazard events in the planning area that had a measurable impact on people or property. A summary of these events is as follows:

- _____
- _____

Changes in Risk Exposure in the Planning Area: *(Insert brief overview of any natural hazard event in the planning area that changed the probability of occurrence or ranking of risk for the hazards addressed in the hazard mitigation plan)*

Mitigation Success Stories: *(Insert brief overview of mitigation accomplishments during the reporting period)*

Review of the Action Plan: Table 2 reviews the action plan, reporting the status of each action. Reviewers of this report should refer to the Hazard Mitigation Plan for more detailed descriptions of each action and the prioritization process.

Address the following in the "status" column of the following table:

- Was any element of the action carried out during the reporting period?
- If no action was completed, why?
- Is the timeline for implementation for the action still appropriate?
- If the action was completed, does it need to be changed or removed from the action plan?

Table 2. Action Plan Matrix

Action Taken? (Yes or No)	Timeline	Priority	Status	Status (X, O,✓)
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				

Completion status legend:
✓= Project Completed
O = Action ongoing toward completion
X = No progress at this time

Changes That May Impact Implementation of the Plan: *(Insert brief overview of any significant changes in the planning area that would have a profound impact on the implementation of the plan. Specify any changes in technical, regulatory and financial capabilities identified during the plan's development)*

Recommendations for Changes or Enhancements: Based on the review of this report by the Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, the following recommendations will be noted for future updates or revisions to the plan:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Public review notice: *The contents of this report are considered to be public knowledge and have been prepared for total public disclosure. Copies of the report have been provided to the governing boards of all planning partners and to local media outlets. The report is posted on the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan website. Any questions or comments regarding the contents of this report should be directed to:*

Insert Contact Info Here

Appendix F. Steering Committee Meeting Materials

Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
FINAL STEERING COMMITTEE GROUND RULES
August 1, 2022

PURPOSE

As the title suggests, the role of the Steering Committee is to guide the Tri-Valley Planning Partners (Cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton and the Dublin San Ramon Service District) through the process of updating the 2018 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. This process will result in a plan that can be embraced both politically and by the constituency within the planning area. The Committee will provide guidance and leadership, oversee the planning process, and act as the point of contact for all partners and the various interest groups in the planning area. The makeup of this committee was selected to provide the best possible cross section of views to enhance the planning effort and to help build support for hazard mitigation.

CHAIRPERSON

The Steering Committee selected Susan Frost to be chairperson. The role of a chair is to:

1) lead meetings so that agendas are followed and meetings adjourn on-time,
2) allow all members to be heard during discussions,
3) moderate discussions between members with differing points of view,
4) be a sounding board for the Core Planning Team (CPT) in the preparation of agendas and how to best involve the full Committee in work plan tasks,

Cary Fukada, was selected as vice chairperson to take the chair's role when the chair is not available.

The Committee chose to adopt a rule that requires either the chair or the vice chair to be present at any given meeting.

ATTENDANCE

Participation of all Committee members in meetings is important and members should make every effort to attend each meeting. If Committee members cannot attend, they should inform one or more of the following CPT members (Susan Frost smfrost@LivermoreCA.gov, Shweta Bonn sbonn@cityofpleasantonca.gov, John Stefanski john.stefanski@dublin.ca.gov, Sean O'Reilly oreilly@dsrsd.com) before the meeting is conducted. If a member misses two meetings *without an explanation*, the Committee may choose to write a letter to the member to confirm interest and may ultimately seek to replace the member.

QUORUM

A minimum attendance at each meeting often is needed to ensure that the different viewpoints of Committee members are adequately represented.
Since there is an odd number of Committee members, a quorum for this committee will be eight (8) of the Committee membership and the chair or vice chairperson must be present.

ALTERNATES

A specific list of Committee members was selected for the Steering Committee. These members have made a commitment to attend the meetings and gain the understanding of the issues and each other's viewpoints needed to reach agreement on plan recommendations. However, there may be circumstances when regular members cannot attend. To address these circumstances, alternate members may be identified for each active committee member. The Committee decided the role of alternates is fully interchangeable with that of regular Committee members. Alternates will be able to voice opinions and vote, in the place of the absent committee member they represent.

DECISION-MAKING

As the Committee provides advice and guidance on the Plan, it will reach its recommendations through consensus. Consensus is defined as a recommendation that may not be ideal for each Committee member, but that every member can live with (using the consensus continuum as a gauge). The Steering Committee will strive for consensus. If consensus cannot be achieved, a majority vote will determine the decision. Minority dissent will be recorded in the meeting summaries and the Committee chose to note such opinions in their final recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee's recommendations will be recorded in the meeting summaries and reflected in the plan as appropriate. The Committee may also assist in the presentation of the Plan to the elected bodies of participating organizations.

SPOKESPERSONS

Ideally the Committee will present a united recommendation after considering the different viewpoints of its members, recognizing that each member might have made a somewhat different recommendation as an individual. To consistently represent the Committee's united recommendations to participating organizations, the public, and the media, the Committee spokesperson will be the Committee Chairperson or a designee from the CPT.

In addition, each member should have a responsibility to represent the Committee's recommendation when speaking on Plan-related issues as a Committee member. Any differing personal or organizational viewpoints should be clearly distinguished from the Committee's work. Finally, Committee members will need to help with presentations given to governing bodies, especially the governing body that a Committee member is affliatiated with.

STAFFING

The Core Planning Team for this project includes appropriate personnel from each Planning Partner along with staff from Tetra Tech, Inc. The Planning Team will schedule meetings, distribute agendas, prepare information/presentations for Committee meetings, write meeting summaries, and generally seek to facilitate the Committee's activities.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

As they conduct Committee work, members will seek to keep the public and the groups to which they are affiliated informed about the Plan. Committee meetings will be open to the public and agendas and minutes will be posted on the project web page. The preferred method of public input will be via written or emailed documents to CPT or Committee members. However, comments will be taken at the beginning and end of meetings, and on each agenda item, with a 2-minute limit per person.

Public Outreach strategies will likely include social media, and a website for the Plan update with a link to Steering Committee meetings, etc.

COURTESY

Committee members should treat each other with respect, listen to each other, work cooperatively, and allow all members to voice their opinions.

MEETINGS

Meetings generally will be conducted virtually, once per month as needed.

Tri-Valley
Meeting Minutes

EXHIBIT A

Purpose of Meeting:	Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee Meeting #1
Location of Meeting:	Virtual
Date of Meeting:	7.11.2022

Steering Committee Members and Alternates:

☒ **Shweta Bonn**, Senior Planner, City of Pleasanton
☐ **Lincoln Casimere**, Emergency Manager, Alameda County Fire Department
☒ **Michael Cass**, Principal Planner, City of Dublin (Alternate)
☒ **Herbert Cole**, Emergency Manager, City of Livermore
☒ **Stephanie Egidio**, Management Analyst, City of Livermore (Alternate)
☒ **Susan Frost**, Special Projects Coordinator, City of Livermore
☒ **Cary Fukada**, CERT
☒ **Matt Fuzie**, General Manager RPD, City of Livermore
☒ **Tracy Hein**, Emergency Preparedness Manager, Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
☐ **Aaron Lacey**, Deputy Chief, Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
☐ **Christine Martin**, Assistant City Manager, City of Livermore
☒ **Franc Moufarrej**, Permit Center Manager, City of Livermore
☐ **Adam Nelkie**, Assistant Director of Engineering, City of Pleasanton
☒ **Sean O'Reilly**, Associate Engineer, Dublin San Ramon Services District
☒ **Jerry Paulson**, Emergency Manager, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
☒**Tricia Pontau**, Associate Planner, City of Livermore
☒ **Jake Potter**, Associate Planner, City of Livermore (Alternate)
☒ **John Stefanski**, Assistant to the City Manager, City of Dublin

Other Attendees:

Ben Murray, City of Livermore
Stephen Riley, City of Livermore
Ken Henneman (Public)
Rob Flaner, Program Manager, Tetra Tech
Bart Spencer, Lead Project Planner, Tetra Tech
Megan Brotherton, Support Planner, Tetra Tech
Carol Baumann, Risk Assessment Lead, Tetra Tech

Meeting Summary: Introduce Steering Committee to the HMP update process, discuss project coordination, roles and responsibilities, hazards of concern/hazards of interest, public outreach and engagement.

Item No.	Description	Action/Decision item(s):
1	**Welcome & Introductions** 10:00 am	
2	**Project Overview** (Bart Spencer & Rob Flaner) • Tetra Tech was selected to update the Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan for a second time. • The update is following guidance from the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA). • Mitigation is an element of emergency management. • Earthquakes, Wildfires, Drought, and Climate Change are the main hazards in the Bay Area. Each of them will be included in the plan update, along with other natural hazards that impact	

	the planning area. Select non-natural hazards will be discussed qualitatively. • The update incorporates new guidance from FEMA and best practices.	
3	**Project Coordination** (Bart) • A Core Planning Team (CPT) drives the plan update. This includes looking at hazard modeling and engaging in ongoing public outreach. The CPT meets biweekly and is made up of representation from the four planning partners: ○ City of Dublin ○ City of Livermore ○ City of Pleasanton ○ Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) • The Steering Committee (SC) is an advisory board made up of representatives from government and non-government organizations (NGOs) in the planning area. ○ Susan Frost offered to be the chair for the SC. ○ A vice-chair is needed from the NGO members. The vice-chair will conduct the meeting if Susan is absent. ○ Rob recommended Cary Fukada as the vice-chair. Cary accepted the recommendation. ○ The SC will meet about five times during the planning process. Meetings will be scheduled once a month as needed; tentatively planned on the second Monday of each month. Virtual meetings are preferred. ○ 15 Steering Committee members. Quorum is 50% plus one. No objections. ○ Meetings must be open to the public for Community Rating System (CRS) compliance. ○ Ground Rules for participation will be accepted at the August SC meeting. ○ Q: Franc Moufarrej—What is the time commitment? ▪ A: Bart—Each meeting is scheduled for 2 hours. Meeting agendas and supplementary meeting materials will be sent out to review before each meeting. About 10-12 hours will be needed during the planning process. ○ Mission Statement, Goals, and Objectives ▪ Minor modifications were made to the previous plan mission statement, goals and objectives to align with new FEMA guidance for climate change and social vulnerability. ▪ Goals are the “swim lanes” for the plan. Objectives are stand-alone components that support the goals.	**Decisions:** Steering Committee Chair—Susan Frost Steering Committee Vice-chair—Cary Fukada Quorum is 8 No objections **Action Items:** SC to review Mission Statement, Goals, and Objectives before accepting them at the August meeting. CPT to determine document sharing protocol.

	Action items in the plan are tied to one or more objectives. ○ Q: Cary Fukada—How will documents be shared with the Steering Committee? ▪ A: Bart—The CPT will make a decision and circle back.	
	Hazards Assessment & Risk Assessment (Bart & Carol Baumann) • Critical facilities definition (accept at August meeting) • Natural Hazards: ○ Earthquake ○ Wildfire ○ Mass movement/landslide ○ Flood ○ Drought (qualitative assessment) ○ Climate change ○ Severe weather (qualitative assessment) ○ Dam Failure • Hazards of Interest ○ Public health (e.g., pandemic) ○ Terrorism ○ Threats (active, biological, chemical, explosive, cyber) ○ Cyberterrorism ○ Civil unrest ○ Hazardous material ○ Pipeline ○ Utility failure ○ Transportation accident • Q: Tricia Pontau—What is meant by climate change? How is it defined? ○ A: Bart—It's an accelerator. Each natural hazard is analyzed in relation to climate change. Additionally, some hazards are interconnected, and the linkage is defined in the profiles. • Q: Jerry Paulson—The National Risk Index identifies 18 natural hazards. Will they all be addressed in the plan? ○ A: Rob—The NRI is a guide but not the benchmark for local HMPs. Local plans are obligated to be consistent with the state HMP and are under state guidance. According to statutory requirements, we must address natural hazards that impact the planning area. The NRI looks at social vulnerability, but it is at a national census tract level which does not apply well to California due to the higher cost of living in the state.	**Decision:** Recommend accepting the natural hazard list: Matt Fuzie: Moved to accept as written Cary Fukada: Seconded the motion 11 ayes 0 noes **Action Item:** Herbert Cole to share information with Tetra Tech on Livermore / California DWR dam failure and flood response exercise.

	• Hazards of interest are included in the plan with a qualitative discussion, but FEMA does not provide grant funding for these hazards. The objective is to assess hazards and qualify for grants. Natural hazards qualify for FEMA grant funding. • Q: Michael Cass—Why "utility failure" and not "utility and infrastructure failure" such as roads and bridges? ○ A: Rob—An extensive risk analysis is done for all roads and bridges for natural hazards. Community lifelines, which include roads and bridges, will be assessed under each profiled hazard of concern. ○ A: Susan Frost—There is a difference between how a natural hazard affects a utility and how a utility may fail on its own such as a gas line bursting. • Q: Tricia: Why is dam failure listed as a natural hazard? ○ A: Bart—A dam can fail from natural causes like erosion or earthquake. ○ Rob—Every dam has a protection level. A spillway event is considered a dam failure event. A spillway event can occur when a natural event (extreme precipitation) exceeds levels the dam was built for. • Accept natural hazards so the risk analysis can begin but discuss and accept non-natural hazards at the August meeting. • Ken Henneman (Public): Del Valle dam needs to be considered in relation to increased storm intensities. • Q: Herbert—Livermore is working with California DWR on an exercise for the Livermore area regarding dam failure and flood response. Can these plans coordinate with the HMP? ○ Rob—Yes, we use DSOD data in our Hazus modeling, which will inform emergency response planning. We want to use the best available data, so any information that Livermore can share is appreciated.	
3	**Outreach and Engagement** (Bart) • A public hazard awareness and preparedness survey is being developed. It will be open for responses during most of the planning process. • The City of Livermore will host the HMP website content. • A 2-week public comment period at the end of the planning process will allow for comments on the draft plan.	

	Requests from Committee Members • Q: Cary—What does social vulnerability mean? Can you send guidance out in advance to facilitate the discussion? ○ Bart: Every area can define social vulnerability. The CPT is looking at different options and inputs to help define it. When jurisdictions develop action items, they will consider how the action addresses social vulnerability. • Critical facilities/lifelines definition will be sent out for SC review	**Action Items:** • Tetra Tech to inform SC of state social vulnerability definition when available. • Tetra Tech to send critical facilities/lifelines definition to the SC with the agenda for the August meeting
4	**Public comments** No additional	
5	Adjourned at 11:17 am by Susan.	

Tri-Valley
Meeting Minutes

EXHIBIT A

Purpose of Meeting:	Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee Meeting #2
Location of Meeting:	Virtual
Date of Meeting:	8.01.2022

Steering Committee Members and Alternates:

☒ **Shweta Bonn**, Senior Planner, City of Pleasanton
☐ **Lincoln Casimere**, Emergency Manager, Alameda County Fire Department
☐ **Michael Cass**, Principal Planner, City of Dublin (Alternate)
☒ **Herbert Cole**, Emergency Manager, City of Livermore
☒ **Stephanie Egidio**, Management Analyst, City of Livermore (Alternate)
☒ **Susan Frost**, Special Projects Coordinator, City of Livermore
☒ **Cary Fukada**, CERT
☐ **Matt Fuzie**, General Manager RPD, City of Livermore
☒ **Tracy Hein**, Emergency Preparedness Manager, Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
☒ **Aaron Lacey**, Deputy Chief, Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
☐ **Christine Martin**, Assistant City Manager, City of Livermore
☒ **Franc Moufarrej**, Permit Center Manager, City of Livermore
☒ **Adam Nelkie**, Assistant Director of Engineering, City of Pleasanton
☒ **Sean O'Reilly**, Associate Engineer, Dublin San Ramon Services District
☒ **Jerry Paulson**, Emergency Manager, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
☒**Tricia Pontau**, Associate Planner, City of Livermore
☐ **Jake Potter**, Associate Planner, City of Livermore (Alternate)
☐ **John Stefanski**, Assistant to the City Manager, City of Dublin

Other Attendees:

Ben Murray, City of Livermore
Rob Flaner, Program Manager, Tetra Tech
Bart Spencer, Lead Project Planner, Tetra Tech
Megan Brotherton, Support Planner, Tetra Tech

Meeting Summary: Discuss project coordination; approve Ground Rules; approve Mission Statement, Goals, Objectives; approve lifelines definition; approve hazards; discuss outreach and engagement.

Item No.	Description	Action/Decision item(s):
1	**Welcome & Introductions** 1:01 pm	N/A
	Public Comments None	N/A
2	**Project Coordination** (Bart Spencer) • Acceptance of Steering Committee #1 Summary ○ Tricia Pontau: Change meeting quorum to 8 ○ Cary Fukada: Definition of social vulnerability was discussed, but not listed as an action item • CPT meets every other week as needed for this update. Currently ahead of schedule. • Steering Committee ○ Ground Rules ▪ Choose consensus or vote to accept	**Decisions:** Recommend accepting the 07.11. 2022 Steering Committee Meeting summary as corrected. Cary Fukada: Moved to approve as corrected Jerry Paulson: Seconded the motion *Consensus achieved*

	❖ Cary: Does consensus mean a yes vote from everyone? ❖ Rob Flaner: The only time consensus is not achieved is if someone says "no". Any dissenting vote can be noted. Add to ground rules: "The Steering Committee will strive for consensus. If consensus cannot be achieved, a majority vote will determine the decision." ▪ Public comment, when and how? ❖ Bart Spencer: No requirement for SC to follow the Brown Act. ❖ Rob: At the start of each meeting, we need to convey when the public can comment. ❖ Susan Frost: City Council meetings have public comment after agenda items. At the beginning of each meeting, public can bring up items not on the agenda, but the items will not be discussed at that meeting. ❖ Rob: Add a bullet item under each agenda item for public comment. No public comments will be accepted from prior meetings. ❖ Cary: Allow comments after each agenda item to show transparency. Limit to 2 minutes. ❖ Franc Moufarrej: Can public comment on other things besides the current agenda? ❖ Bart: The public can submit comments on the HMP website. ❖ Susan: The public can bring up items for future discussion at the end of each meeting. ❖ Tricia Pontau: Add *General comments should be allowed at the beginning of each meeting on items related to hazard mitigation, then on every agenda item. 2 minute limit. Submit written comments in advance.* • Mission Statement, Goals, Objectives ○ Potential Goal #9 based on the State HMP: "Prioritize and direct resources to increase disaster resiliency among historically underserved populations, individuals with access and functional needs, and in communities disproportionately impacted by disasters." ○ Herbert Cole: The definition for social vulnerability seems too broad. ○ Cary: Turn the goal into focused objectives. The objectives should be updated in 5 years to acknowledge gentrification in the planning area.	Ground Rules as revised: • Decision making: ○ The Steering Committee will strive for consensus. If consensus cannot be achieved, a majority vote will determine the decision. • Public comment: ○ General comments related to hazard mitigation will be allowed before the meeting and on each agenda item, with a 2-minute limit. Written comments may be submitted via the plan website. *Consensus achieved* Mission Statement, Goals, Objectives as revised: • Add Goal 9 • Revisions to Objectives 8, 9, 12 *Consensus achieved*

	○ Rob: The purpose of this plan is to qualify for funding. The goal of the Justice 40 Initiative is that 40 percent of the overall benefits of the funding must benefit socially vulnerable populations. Indicate in the plan that the definition in not clearly defined, data is lacking to define social vulnerability, but the definition will be revised over the next 5 years. If the plan does not define social vulnerability, FEMA will use the National Risk Index (NRI). The NRI census block resolution does not accurately represent social vulnerability. ○ Cary: Are other metrics available to use as a proxy? ○ Rob: The state is going to recommend a dataset. ○ Cary: Recommend using the state's definition and improve upon it over the next five years. ○ Tricia: Current objectives use *encourage* and *consider*. Suggest using stronger language. *Hazards, all hazards,* or *natural hazards* in the objectives? Objective 12, *social vulnerability* seems tacked on, suggest removing it. ○ Bart: FEMA will fund natural hazards but does not fund non-natural hazards. ○ Herbert: Emergency managers plan for all hazards, not just natural hazards. Social vulnerability ties to all hazards. Use the term *all hazards*. ○ Aaron Lacey: Fire uses *all hazards*. ○ Susan: Should there be a separate objective to address social vulnerability, or work it into another one? ○ Herbert: Use objective #9 as an opportunity to educate the community. ○ Bart: Change #9 to "underrepresented *and marginalized* communities" ○ Cary: Diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) is not defined in a standard way. Projects should be assessed and prioritized in an equitable way considering the language and culture of the community. ○ Susan: #12 remove *and promote social equity* ○ Susan: Remove *natural* from #9 ○ Cary: A*ll hazards* or *hazards*? ○ Susan: All is too encompassing. Use *hazards*. ○ Tricia: Remove *natural* from #8	
	Hazards Assessment & Risk Assessment (Bart) • Critical facilities definition • Natural Hazards: ○ Earthquake ○ Wildfire ○ Mass movement/landslide	**Decisions:** Lifelines Definition *Consensus achieved* Natural Hazards and Hazards of Interest *Consensus achieved*

	○ Flood ○ Drought (qualitative assessment) ○ Climate change ○ Severe weather (qualitative assessment) ○ Dam Failure • Hazards of Interest ○ Public health (e.g., pandemic) ○ Terrorism ○ Threats (active, biological, chemical, explosive, cyber) ○ Cyberterrorism ○ Civil unrest ○ Hazardous material ○ Pipeline ○ Utility failure ○ Transportation accident • Susan: Public may question why hazards of interest are not addressed in more detail in the plan. • Bart: Threats (hazards of interest) are discussed in a THIRA or by other agency plans and programs (AWIA, NTSB, CPUC, etc.) FEMA makes a distinction between a hazard and a threat. Threats cannot be analyzed for frequency or severity. • Susan, Cary, Adam Nelkie: The HMP needs to cite the other agencies and plans that provide analysis on threats. • Cary: Why is public health in the lower section? • Bart: FEMA does not acknowledge public health (pandemic) as a natural hazard. It cannot be analyzed the same way earthquake can. No mitigation funding is available for pandemic. • Rob: FEMA will not even look at the non-natural hazards. Most hazards of interest are response, not mitigation. The HMP is not an emergency management plan. It only addresses actionable actions to reduce risk. • Cary: Awareness of an action for the fairgrounds to be better prepared for max vaccinations. • Rob: $3.54 billion was allotted for mitigation of natural hazards due to COVID because of the declared disaster declaration under the Stafford Act. Pandemic may become a FEMA requirement for HMPs in the future.	**TT Action Item:** Include citations in the HMP for each hazard of interest to indicate which agency or plan addresses the threat/hazard.
3	**Outreach and Engagement** (Bart) • Website ○ Livermore is hosting the HMP website with links to the other planning partners • Social Media • Public Survey	**SC Action Item:** Promote the public hazard awareness survey.

	○ Begin promoting the public hazard awareness survey	
	Requests from Committee Members • Cary: Can school districts still join this plan? • Rob: No, the plan is too far along for additional partners to come in and catch up.	N/A
4	**Public comments** None	N/A
	No Steering Committee Meeting in September	N/A
5	Adjourned at 2:36 pm by Susan.	N/A

Tri-Valley
Meeting Minutes

EXHIBIT A

Purpose of Meeting:	Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee Meeting #3
Location of Meeting:	Virtual
Date of Meeting:	10.03.2022

Steering Committee Members and Alternates:

☒ **Shweta Bonn**, Senior Planner, City of Pleasanton
☒ **Lincoln Casimere**, Emergency Manager, Alameda County Fire Department
☐ **Michael Cass**, Principal Planner, City of Dublin (Alternate)
☐ **Herbert Cole**, Emergency Manager, City of Livermore
☒ **Stephanie Egidio**, Management Analyst, City of Livermore (Alternate)
☒ **Susan Frost**, Special Projects Coordinator, City of Livermore
☒ **Cary Fukada**, CERT
☒ **Matt Fuzie**, General Manager RPD, City of Livermore
☒ **Tracy Hein**, Emergency Preparedness Manager, Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
☐ **Aaron Lacey**, Deputy Chief, Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
☐ **Christine Martin**, Assistant City Manager, City of Livermore
☒ **Franc Moufarrej**, Permit Center Manager, City of Livermore
☐ **Adam Nelkie**, Assistant Director of Engineering, City of Pleasanton
☐ **Aaron Johnson**, GIS, Dublin San Ramon Services District
☒ **Jerry Paulson**, Emergency Manager, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
☒**Tricia Pontau**, Associate Planner, City of Livermore
☒ **Jake Potter**, Associate Planner, City of Livermore (Alternate)
☒ **John Stefanski**, Assistant to the City Manager, City of Dublin

Other Attendees:

Rob Flaner, Program Manager, Tetra Tech
Bart Spencer, Lead Project Planner, Tetra Tech
Megan Brotherton, Support Planner, Tetra Tech

Meeting Summary: Discuss project coordination, hazard assessment, and outreach and engagement.

Item No.	Description	Action/Decision item(s):
1a	**Welcome** 1:03 pm	N/A
1b	**Public Comments** None	N/A
2a	**Project Coordination** • Acceptance of Steering Committee #2 Summary (Susan Frost) ○ No adjustments to the August summary • Project update (Bart Spencer) ○ Planning progress is being made on the risk assessment ○ The Tri-Valley plan will incorporate new FEMA guidance for social vulnerability and climate change • Social vulnerability discussion/guidance (Bart & Rob Flaner) ○ Rob: FEMA doesn't define social vulnerability. The planning process needs to define the terminology.	**Decisions:** Accepted 08.01.2022 Steering Committee Meeting summary as written. *Consensus achieved* Continuing the social vulnerability conversation at the next SC meeting. **Action Item:** Tetra Tech to send state's draft definition and slides from APA conference presentation.

	Available datasets include: CDC SOVI (health focus), CalEnviroScreen (transportation focus), NRI (emergency management focus, but based on old data) The State HMP is using the terminology: Equity, Environmental Justice, and Social Vulnerability Once Tri-Valley identifies which terminology to use, the hazard risk data can be analyzed through an equity lens. The equity lens brings out the inherent differences to draw attention to what is typically not seen as risk in a traditional context. Risk analysis will be qualitative. Loss estimates will be in dollars. ○ Cary Fukada: Vulnerability does not indicate fault but identifies those who may be more at risk. ○ Susan: Livermore has an equity and inclusion committee. Recommend consolidating the definition from the planning partners to form a term that the communities are familiar with. ○ Stephanie Egidio: Council Subcommittee convened on equity and inclusion in Livermore, but there is no official equity lens in the city. ○ John Stefanski: Dublin does not have a social vulnerability framework yet. Define at the staff level. ○ Rob: The definition must be politically and publicly acceptable. Options for defining social vulnerability for this planning effort: ▪ Table the discussion until the planning partners define it. ▪ Use the state definition. ○ Cary Fukada: Recommend following state guidance. Look at a people-focused damage assessment. Those with higher income may have more ability to recover than a family with lower income. ○ Matt Fuzie: Use the state's language for best planning practices. ○ Shweta: Use the state's language. ○ Franc Moufarrej: Mirror the state's vision. ○ Susan: Consider using the state's definition but discuss other options as the planning process continues. The definition in the plan will not set policy for the community.	
2b	**Public Comments** None	N/A
3a	**Hazards Assessment and Risk Assessment**	

	• Some hazards are addressed with numbers (quantitative), while others are analyzed with words (qualitative). • In recent years, wildfire has been more concern statewide than flooding. • Flash flooding is increasing in California due to the dry, hard-packed ground from years of drought. Water sheets off in flash floods. This type of flooding is being considered in the risk assessment.	
3b	**Public Comments** None	
4a	**Outreach and Engagement** • Website ○ Livermore is hosting the HMP website with links to the other planning partners • StoryMap (Bart and Megan Brotherton) ○ The StoryMap is a tool that will be hosted on the Livermore website. It will contain hazard data, interactive hazard maps, and public outreach information. • Public Survey (Megan) ○ More than 550 responses to date ○ Nearly half of the respondents are from Pleasanton ○ Most speak English ○ The majority are retirement age ○ Consider promoting the survey in all communities, among other language groups, and to a younger working-age audience for the broadest representation of the communities. ○ Steering committee members should document any outreach and send it to the CPT (social media posts, email blasts, etc.)	**SC Action Item:** Promote the public hazard awareness survey. https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Tri-ValleyHazardAwareness
4b	**Public Comments** None	N/A
5a	**Requests from Committee Members** None	N/A
5b	**Public comments** None	N/A
6	Next Steering Committee Meeting TBD	N/A
7	Adjourned at 2:06 pm by Susan.	N/A

Tri-Valley
Meeting Minutes

Purpose of Meeting:	Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee Meeting #4
Location of Meeting:	Virtual
Date of Meeting:	12.05.2022

Steering Committee Members and Alternates:

☐ **Shweta Bonn**, Senior Planner, City of Pleasanton
☒ **Lincoln Casimere**, Emergency Manager, Alameda County Fire Department
☐ **Michael Cass**, Principal Planner, City of Dublin (Alternate)
☐ **Herbert Cole**, Emergency Manager, City of Livermore
☐ **Stephanie Egidio**, Management Analyst, City of Livermore (Alternate)
☐ **Susan Frost**, Special Projects Coordinator, City of Livermore
☒ **Cary Fukada**, CERT
☐ **Matt Fuzie**, General Manager RPD, City of Livermore
☐ **Tracy Hein**, Emergency Preparedness Manager, Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
☒ **Aaron Lacey**, Deputy Chief, Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
☐ **Christine Martin**, Assistant City Manager, City of Livermore
☐ **Franc Moufarrej**, Permit Center Manager, City of Livermore
☒ **Adam Nelkie**, Assistant Director of Engineering, City of Pleasanton
☒ **Aaron Johnson**, GIS, Dublin San Ramon Services District
☐ **Jerry Paulson**, Emergency Manager, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
☒**Tricia Pontau**, Associate Planner, City of Livermore
☒ **Jake Potter**, Associate Planner, City of Livermore (Alternate)
☒ **John Stefanski**, Assistant to the City Manager, City of Dublin

Other Attendees:

Bart Spencer, Lead Project Planner, Tetra Tech
Megan Brotherton, Support Planner, Tetra Tech
Stephen Riley, City of Livermore
Melinda Denis, City of Pleasanton Planning and Permit Center Manager/Deputy Director of Community Development

Meeting Summary: Discuss project coordination, hazard assessment, and outreach and engagement.

Item No.	Description	Action/Decision item(s):
1a	**Welcome** 1:05 pm	N/A
1b	**Public Comments** None	N/A
2a	**Project Coordination** • Acceptance of Steering Committee #3 Summary (Cary Fukada) ○ No adjustments to the October summary • Project update (Bart Spencer) ○ Project is moving forward and is on schedule. ○ Mitigation action development is in progress • Social vulnerability definition discussion (Bart) ○ Cary Fukada: Recommend going with the state for continuity ○ Adam Nelkie: Update as needed when the state recommends any changes ○ Jake Potter: How would the social vulnerability definition affect the plan?	**Decisions:** Accepted 10.03.2022 Steering Committee Meeting summary as written. *Motion to accept: John Stefanski* *Second: Tricia Pontau* *Accepted by consensus* State definition of social vulnerability *Accepted by consensus*

	▪ Bart: Planning partners will incorporate the definition to develop at least one action item to address social vulnerability. Do not exclude other parts of the community to focus exclusively on social vulnerability.	
2b	**Public Comments** None	N/A
3a	**Hazards Assessment** • Updated Risk Rankings o Rankings are developed for each jurisdiction o Jurisdictions must develop one action item for each high-ranked hazard o The ranking does not affect funding or action prioritization o Flood mitigation actions should be included for CRS compliance	N/A
3b	**Public Comments** None	N/A
4a	**Outreach and Engagement** • Public Survey (Megan Brotherton) o 585 responses to date o Steering committee members should document any outreach and send it to the CPT (social media posts, email blasts, etc.) • StoryMap (Megan) o The StoryMap contains hazard data, interactive hazard maps, and public outreach information o Use the magnifying glass icon to enter an address o Turn hazard layers off and on to determine which hazards impact the location	**SC Action Item:** Promote the public hazard awareness survey and the StoryMap https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Tri-ValleyHazardAwareness Tri-Valley StoryMap (arcgis.com)
4b	**Public Comments** None	N/A
5a	**Requests from Committee Members** None	N/A
5b	**Public comments** None	N/A
6	Next Steering Committee Meeting TBD	N/A
7	Adjourned at 2:15 pm by Cary.	N/A

Tri-Valley
Meeting Minutes

EXHIBIT A

Purpose of Meeting:	Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee Meeting #5
Location of Meeting:	Virtual
Date of Meeting:	5.15.2023

Steering Committee Members and Alternates:

☒ **Shweta Bonn**, Senior Planner, City of Pleasanton
☒ **Lincoln Casimere**, Emergency Manager, Alameda County Fire Department
☒ **Herbert Cole**, Emergency Manager, City of Livermore
☒ **Stephanie Egidio**, Management Analyst, City of Livermore (Alternate)
☒ **Susan Frost**, Special Projects Coordinator, City of Livermore
☒ **Cary Fukada**, CERT
☐ **Matt Fuzie**, General Manager RPD, City of Livermore
☒ **Tracy Hein**, Emergency Preparedness Manager, Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
☒ **Aaron Lacey**, Deputy Chief, Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
☐ **Christine Martin**, Assistant City Manager, City of Livermore
☒ **Franc Moufarrej**, Permit Center Manager, City of Livermore
☐ **Adam Nelkie**, Assistant Director of Engineering, City of Pleasanton
☒ **Aaron Johnson**, GIS, Dublin San Ramon Services District
☐ **Jerry Paulson**, Emergency Manager, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
☒**Tricia Pontau**, Associate Planner, City of Livermore
☒ **Jake Potter**, Associate Planner, City of Livermore (Alternate)
☐ **John Stefanski**, Assistant to the City Manager, City of Dublin

Other Attendees:

Bart Spencer, Lead Project Planner, Tetra Tech
Megan Brotherton, Support Planner, Tetra Tech
Diego Mora, City of Pleasanton
Ben Murray, City of Livermore

Meeting Summary: Discuss project coordination, hazard assessment, and outreach and engagement.

Item No.	Description	Action/Decision item(s):
1a	**Welcome** 1:04 pm	N/A
1b	**Public Comments** None	N/A
2a	**Project Coordination** • Acceptance of Steering Committee #4 Summary (Susan Frost) ○ No adjustments to the December summary • Project update / overview (Bart Spencer) ○ Project is in its final phases ○ We are currently in the public comment period ○ The CPT will review comments for potential incorporation in the draft plan ○ Then the plan will be submitted to Cal OES for review **Social Vulnerability and Wildfire Data Discussion**	**Decisions:** Accepted 12.05.2022 Steering Committee Meeting summary as written. *Motion to accept: Aaron Johnson* *Second: Cary Fukada* *Accepted by consensus*

	• Why is the discussion about social vulnerability limited in the draft? ○ Early in the planning process, the Steering Committee chose to use a 0.70 threshold for the vulnerability analysis ○ No tracts within the Tri-Valley area met that threshold for vulnerability so a numerical analysis was not possible ○ Instead, a qualitative discussion is included in each hazard section ○ Performing a spatial analysis of vulnerable populations is relatively new to the hazard mitigation planning process and will be refined in coming years ○ Each municipal planning partner included a mitigation action to address the gap in social vulnerability datasets • How does the wildfire hazard reflect best available data? ○ CAL FIRE is in the process of updating wildfire mapping throughout the state ○ Those maps are not available yet ○ When the data and mapping is released by CAL FIRE, it can be incorporated in future updates of the plan ○ Tetra Tech and the Tri-Valley planning partners will continue to coordinate throughout the performance period of the plan to ensure that any new data that becomes available will be shared for future planning efforts	
2b	**Public Comments** None	N/A
3a	**Outreach and Engagement** ○ The public comment period will be open until May 22, 2023.	**SC Action Item:** Encourage constituents to comment on the draft plan. Linked here: Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan | Livermore, CA (livermoreca.gov)
3b	**Public Comments** None	N/A
5	**Concluding Comments** Thank you to all the Steering Committee members and the Core Planning Team for participating in the planning process!	N/A
6	Adjourned at 1:39 pm by Susan.	N/A

EXHIBIT B



LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

THE CITY OF
PLEASANTON

DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA

Dublin San Ramon
Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water



TRI-VALLEY
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Volume 2
Planning Partner Annexes



January 2024

TETRA TECH

Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Volume 2—Planning Partner Annexes

January 2024

PREPARED FOR

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CONTENTS

Introduction ix
Background ix
The Planning Partnership ix
Annex-Preparation Process x
Compatibility with Previous Approved Plans xiv
Final Coverage Under the Plan xv

1. City of Dublin 1-1
1.1 Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team 1-1
1.2 Jurisdiction Profile 1-1
1.3 Current Trends 1-2
1.4 Changes in Priorities 1-3
1.5 Capability Assessment 1-3
1.6 Integration Review 1-11
1.7 Risk Assessment 1-13
1.8 Status of Previous Plan Actions 1-14
1.9 Hazard Mitigation Action Plan 1-17
1.10 Public Outreach 1-21
1.11 Information Sources Used for This Annex 1-22

2. City of Livermore 2-1
2.1 Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team 2-1
2.2 Jurisdiction Profile 2-1
2.3 Current Trends 2-2
2.4 Changes in Priorities 2-3
2.5 Capability Assessment 2-3
2.6 Integration Review 2-11
2.7 Risk Assessment 2-13
2.8 Status of Previous Plan Actions 2-14
2.9 Hazard Mitigation Action Plan 2-18
2.10 Public Outreach 2-22
2.11 Information Sources Used for This Annex 2-22

3. City of Pleasanton 3-1
3.1 Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team 3-1
3.2 Jurisdiction Profile 3-1
3.3 Current Trends 3-2
3.4 Changes in Priorities 3-4
3.5 Capability Assessment 3-4
3.6 Integration Review 3-10
3.7 Risk Assessment 3-11
3.8 Status of Previous Plan Actions 3-13
3.9 Hazard Mitigation Action Plan 3-14

3.10 Public Outreach 3-17
3.11 Information Sources Used for This Annex 3-18

4. Dublin San Ramon Services District 4-1

4.1 Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team 4-1
4.2 Jurisdiction Profile 4-1
4.3 Current Trends 4-3
4.4 Changes in Priorities 4-3
4.5 Capability Assessment 4-3
4.6 Integration Review 4-9
4.7 Risk Assessment 4-10
4.8 Status of Previous Plan Actions 4-11
4.9 Hazard Mitigation Action Plan 4-13
4.10 Public Outreach 4-14
4.11 Information Sources Used for This Annex 4-16

Appendices

Appendix A. Planning Partner Expectations
Appendix B. Annex Instructions and Templates

ACRONYMS

The following acronyms are used throughout the annexes in this volume:

- AB—Assembly Bill
- BRIC—Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities
- Cal OES—California Office of Emergency Services
- CAP—Climate action plan
- CBC—California Building Code
- CDD—Community Development Department
- CEQA— California Environmental Quality Act
- CERT—Community Emergency Response Team
- CFR—Code of Federal Regulations
- CIP—Capital improvement plan
- CRS—Community Rating System
- DMA—Disaster Mitigation Act
- DMC—Dublin Municipal Code
- DSRSD— Dublin San Ramon Services District
- EBMUD—East Base Municipal Utility District
- EOP—emergency operations plan
- FEMA—Federal Emergency Management Agency
- FMA—Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program
- FY—fiscal year
- GHAD— Geological Hazard Abatement District
- GHG—greenhouse gas
- GIS—Geographic information system
- HMGP—Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- IBC—International Building Code
- ICS—incidental command system
- ISO—Insurance Services Office (insurance underwriter)
- LPFD—Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
- MRP— Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit
- NFIP— National Flood Insurance Program

- NIMS—National Incident Management System
- NPDES—National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
- NRCS—Natural Resources Conservation Service
- OSD—Operations Services Department
- PMC—Pleasanton Municipal Code
- POC—point of contact
- SB—Senate Bill
- SEMS—Standardized Emergency Management System
- THIRA—Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment
- TVHMP—Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Program

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) encourages multi-jurisdictional planning for hazard mitigation. All participating jurisdictions must meet the requirements of Chapter 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR):

> "Multi-jurisdictional plans (e.g., watershed plans) may be accepted, as appropriate, as long as each jurisdiction has participated in the process and has officially adopted the plan." (Section 201.6.a(4))

For the Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, a Planning Partnership was formed to leverage resources and to meet requirements of the federal Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) for as many eligible local governments as possible. The DMA defines a local government as follows:

> "Any county, municipality, city, town, township, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and any rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity."

There are two types of Planning Partners that participated in this process, with distinct needs and capabilities:

- Incorporated municipalities
- Special purpose districts.

Each participating planning partner has prepared a jurisdiction-specific annex to this plan. These annexes, as well as information on the process by which they were created, are contained in this volume.

THE PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

Prior Collaboration and Solicitation of Potential Additional Partners

The agencies that participated in the 2018 Hazard Mitigation Plan, Cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton and the Dublin San Ramon Services District agreed to again collaborate on the 2023 plan update. One additional special district, Zone 7 Water Agency, was contacted in June 2022 for possible participation. Zone 7 opted not to participate.

Planning Partner Expectations

The planning team developed the following list of planning partner expectations, which were confirmed by participating planning partners (see Appendix A for details):

- Complete administrative tasks:
  - Planning partner collaboration agreement
  - Designate points of contact.
  - Approve the steering committee.
- Participate, as able, in additional opportunities:
  - Attend steering committee meetings.
  - Attend or host public meetings or open houses.
  - Participate in and advertise the public review and comment period prior to adoption.
- Support the steering committee.
- Support the public involvement strategy.
- Complete the jurisdictional annex template:
  - Attend the mandatory workshop.
  - Perform a capability assessment.
  - Review the risk assessment.
  - Review area-wide mitigation recommendations.
  - Develop a mitigation action plan.
- Adopt the plan.

By adopting this plan, each planning partner also agrees to the plan implementation and maintenance protocol established in Volume 1. Failure to meet these criteria may result in a partner being dropped from the partnership by the Steering Committee, and thus losing eligibility under the scope of this plan.

ANNEX-PREPARATION PROCESS

Templates

Templates were created to help the Planning Partners prepare their jurisdiction-specific annexes. Since special purpose districts operate differently from incorporated municipalities, separate templates were created for the two types of jurisdictions. The templates were created so that all criteria of Section 201.6 of 44 CFR would be met, based on the partners' capabilities and mode of operation. Templates available for the planning partners' use were specific as to whether the partner's annex is an update to a previous hazard mitigation plan or a first-time hazard mitigation plan. The templates were set up to lead each partner through a series of steps that would generate the DMA-required elements that are specific for each partner. Detailed instructions on the completion of these templates, including key definitions of required jurisdiction-specific components, were provided to all participating planning partners. Reviewers of this plan seeking to "crosswalk" plan content to the Section 201.6 44 CFR requirements are encouraged to review these instructions in conjunction with the content of this volume. The templates and their instructions can be found in Appendix B to this volume.

Jurisdictional annexes were completed in three phases. Phase 1 was initiated in June 2022 and Phase 3 concluded in December 2022. At the Phase 3 Workshop, the planning team reviewed instructions for completing the Phase 3

portion of the annexes, which focuses on action plan development. All planning partners seeking DMA compliance under this plan attended the meeting. The following topics were discussed:

- Jurisdiction-specific natural events history
- Risk ranking
- Action plan development.

In the risk-ranking discussion, each planning partner was asked to review the ranked risk specifically for its jurisdiction, based on the impact on its population and/or facilities. Municipalities based this ranking on probability of occurrence and the potential impact on people, property and the economy. Special purpose districts based this ranking on probability of occurrence and the potential impact on their constituency, their vital facilities and the facilities' functionality after an event. The methodology followed that used for the area-wide risk ranking presented in Volume 1. The objectives of this exercise were to familiarize the partnership with how to use the risk assessment as a tool to support other planning and hazard mitigation processes and to help prioritize types of mitigation actions that should be considered. Hazards that were ranked as "high" or "medium" for each jurisdiction as a result of this exercise were considered to be priorities for identifying appropriate mitigation actions, although jurisdictions also identified actions to mitigate "low" ranked hazards as appropriate.

Tool Kit

Each planning partner was provided with a tool kit to assist in completing the annex template and developing an action plan. The tool kits contained the following:

- Previous hazard mitigation plan annexes for those jurisdictions who are updating existing plans
- A catalog of mitigation best practices
- The goals and objectives developed for the update to the plan
- Information on the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant program
- Information on past hazard events that have impacted the planning area
- County-wide and jurisdiction-specific maps for hazards of concern
- The risk assessment results developed for this plan
- Jurisdiction-specific annex templates, with instructions for completing them
- FEMA guidance on plan integration
- The results of the public survey conducted as part of the public involvement strategy

The toolkit provided each planning partner with resources to develop a mitigation action plan. Planning partners were asked to review the following to assist in the identification of actions:

- **The jurisdiction's capability assessment**—Reviewed to identify capabilities that the jurisdiction does not currently have but should consider pursuing, or capabilities that should be revisited and updated to include best available information. Reviewed to determine how existing capabilities can be leveraged to increase or improve hazard mitigation in the jurisdiction. Additionally, planning partners used this capability assessment to identify existing capabilities that may be expanded or enhanced to better support the mitigation goals and objectives of this plan.

- **The jurisdiction's National Flood Insurance Program compliance table**—Reviewed to identify opportunities to increase floodplain management capabilities.
- **The jurisdiction's review of its adaptive capacity for climate change**—Reviewed to identify ways to leverage or continue to improve existing capacities and to improve understanding of other capacities.
- **The jurisdiction's identified opportunities for future integration**—Reviewed to identify specific integration actions to be included in the mitigation strategy.
- **Jurisdiction-specific vulnerabilities**—Reviewed to identify actions that will help reduce known vulnerabilities.
- **The mitigation best practices catalog**—Reviewed to identify actions that the jurisdiction should consider including in its action plan.
- **Public input**—Reviewed to identify potential actions and community priorities.

Prioritization

44 CFR requires actions identified in the action plan to be prioritized (Section 201.c.3.iii). The planning team and steering committee developed a methodology for prioritizing the action plans that meets the needs of the partnership and the requirements of 44 CFR. All identified actions were prioritized in two categories—implementation and grant pursuit—as defined by the following criteria:

- Implementation priority
  - **High Priority**—An action that meets multiple objectives, has benefits that exceed costs, and has a designated source of funding. Action can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years). The key factors for high-priority actions are that they have designated funding sources and can be completed in the short term.
  - **Medium Priority**—An action that meets multiple objectives, has benefits that exceed costs, and does not have a designated source of funding but is eligible for funding. Action can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years) once funding is secured. The key factors for medium-priority actions are that they are eligible for funding though no specific funding source has been designated, and they can be completed within the short term. Medium-priority actions become high-priority actions once funding is secured.
  - **Low Priority**—An action that will mitigate the risk of a hazard, has benefits that do not exceed the costs or are difficult to quantify, has no designated source of funding, and is not eligible for any known grant funding. Action can be completed in the long term (1 to 10 years). Low-priority actions are generally "wish-list" actions. Their financing is unknown, and they have a long-term timeframe for completion. These actions may be eligible for grant funding from programs that have not yet been identified.

- Grant pursuit priority
  - **High Priority**—An action that meets identified grant eligibility requirements, has high benefits, and is listed as high or medium priority; local funding options are unavailable or available local funds could be used instead for actions that are not eligible for grant funding.
  - **Medium Priority**—An action that meets identified grant eligibility requirements, has medium or low benefits, and is listed as medium or low priority; local funding options are unavailable.
  - **Low Priority**—An action that has not been identified as meeting any grant eligibility requirements.

These priority definitions are dynamic and can change from one category to another based on changes to a parameter such as availability of funding. For example, a project might be assigned a medium priority because of the uncertainty of a funding source but be changed to high priority once a funding source has been identified. The prioritization schedule for this plan will be reviewed and updated as needed annually through the plan maintenance strategy.

Benefit/Cost Review

44 CFR requires the prioritization of the action plan to emphasize a benefit/cost analysis of the proposed actions. Because some actions may not be implemented for up to 10 years, benefit/cost analysis was qualitative and not of the detail required by FEMA for project grant eligibility under the Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant program. A review of the apparent benefits versus the apparent cost of each project was performed. Parameters were established for assigning subjective ratings (high, medium, and low) to benefits and costs as follows:

- Benefit ratings:
  - **High—**The action will have an immediate impact on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.
  - **Medium**—The action will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property or will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure to property.
  - **Low—**Long-term benefits of the action are difficult to quantify in the short term.
- Cost ratings:
  - **High—**Existing funding levels are not adequate to cover the costs of the proposed action; implementation would require an increase in revenue through an alternative source (for example, bonds, grants, and fee increases).
  - **Medium—**The action could be implemented with existing funding but would require a re-apportionment of the budget or a budget amendment, or the cost of the action would have to be spread over multiple years.
  - **Low—**The action could be funded under the existing budget. The action is part of or can be part of an existing, ongoing program.

Using this approach, projects with positive benefit versus cost ratios (such as high over high, high over medium, medium over low, etc.) are considered cost-beneficial and are prioritized accordingly.

For many of the strategies identified in this action plan, funding might be sought under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant program. This program requires detailed benefit/cost analysis as part of the application process. These analyses will be performed on projects at the time of application preparation. The FEMA benefit-cost model will be used to perform this review. For projects not seeking financial assistance from grant programs that require this sort of analysis, the Partners reserve the right to define "benefits" according to parameters that meet their needs and the goals and objectives of this plan.

Analysis of Mitigation Actions

All planning partners reviewed their recommended actions to classify each action based on the hazard it addresses and the type of mitigation it involves. Mitigation types used for this categorization are as follows:

- **Prevention**—Government, administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land and buildings are developed to reduce hazard losses. Includes planning and zoning, floodplain laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and stormwater management regulations.
- **Property Protection**—Modification of buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or removal of structures from a hazard area. Includes acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofit, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
- **Public Education and Awareness**—Actions to inform citizens and elected officials about hazards and ways to mitigate them. Includes outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education.
- **Natural Resource Protection**—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Includes sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.
- **Emergency Services**—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Includes warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities.
- **Structural Projects**—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Includes dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.
- **Climate Resilient**—Actions that incorporate methods to mitigate and/or adapt to the impacts of climate change. Includes aquifer storage and recovery activities, incorporating future-conditions projections in project design or planning, or actions that specifically address jurisdiction-specific climate change risks, such as sea level rise or urban heat island effect.
- **Community Capacity Building**—Actions that increase or enhance local capabilities to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences. Includes staff training, memorandums of understanding, development of plans and studies, and monitoring programs.

These categories include categories identified in the Community Rating System (CRS) 2017 *CRS Coordinators Manual* (OMB No. 1660-0022, Figure 510-4). The CRS categories expand on the four categories in FEMA's 2013 *Local Mitigation Handbook*. They provide a more comprehensive range of options, thus increasing integration opportunities. The use of CRS guidance enhances the CRS credit potential for this plan, for the benefit of planning partners who participate in the CRS program.

In addition to the CRS categories, two other categories were included in the analysis. The climate resilient category was added to facilitate the incorporation of climate adaptation planning into hazard mitigation plans in accordance with California Senate Bill 379 (see Section 4.8.2 in Volume 1 of this plan). Community capacity building was added to clearly identify opportunities for expanding on existing capabilities.

COMPATIBILITY WITH PREVIOUS APPROVED PLANS

All of the identified planning partners for this updated were covered by the FEMA-approved 2018 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. Table 1 lists all the partners, the role this multi-jurisdictional plan will play in achieving compliance, and CRS status.

Table 1. Prior Plan Status

	Prior Plan Adoption Date	Will Be Covered by This Hazard Mitigation Plan?	CRS Community	This Hazard Mitigation Plan Will Become CRS Plan of Record?
City of Dublin	7/17/2018	Yes	No	N/A
City of Livermore	6/11/2018	Yes	Yes	Yes
City of Pleasanton	8/21/2018	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dublin San Ramon Services District	5/15/2018	Yes	N/A	N/A

FINAL COVERAGE UNDER THE PLAN

All planning partners fully met the participation requirements specified by the Steering Committee, have annexes included in this volume, and will seek DMA compliance under this plan. Table 2 lists the jurisdictions and their ultimate status in this plan.

Table 2. Planning Partner Status

	Attended Steering Committee Annex Completion Discussion?	Completed Template?	Covered by This Plan?
City of Dublin	Yes	Yes	Yes
City of Livermore	Yes	Yes	Yes
City of Pleasanton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dublin San Ramon Services District	Yes	Yes	Yes

1. CITY OF DUBLIN

1.1 LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

Primary Point of Contact
Jordan Foss, Management Analyst
100 Civic Plaza
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Alternate Point of Contact
Colleen Tribby, Assistant City Manager
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This annex was developed by the local hazard mitigation planning team, whose members are listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Members

Name	Title
Michael Cass	Principal Planner
Andrew Russell	Director of Public Works
Jeff Baker	Director of Community Development
Gregory Shreeve	Building Official
John Stefanski	Assistant to the City Manager
Laurie Sucgang	City Engineer/Assistant Director of Public Works

1.2 JURISDICTION PROFILE

1.2.1 Location and Features

Dublin is a suburban city of the East Bay Area (San Francisco) and Tri-Valley regions of Alameda County, California, United States. Located along the north side of Interstate 580 and at the intersection of Interstate 680, roughly 35 miles (56 km) east of downtown San Francisco, 23 miles (37 km) east of downtown Oakland, and 31 miles (50 km) north of downtown San Jose. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 15.23 square miles (40 km2) of which 0.03% is water. The City of Dublin is generally bounded by the City of San Ramon to the north, Castro Valley to the west, the City of Pleasanton to the south, and the City of Livermore to the east.

1.2.2 History

Dublin has long been known as the Crossroads of the Bay Area. Dublin now sits at the crossroads of two major freeways: Interstate 580 and Interstate 680. However, the significance of the crossroads dates back more than 200 years when Dublin served as the crossroads of two important stage routes - one from the Bay Area to Stockton

and the other from Martinez to San Jose. The Alamilla Spring, located in the Dublin area, provided a place for travelers to change horses and freshen up before continuing their journey. Dublin has a rich history dating back to 1772 when Pedro Fages led an expedition of 16 mounted men on a journey in search of a land route to Drake's Bay, now known as San Francisco Bay. Their return journey brought them through the Amador Valley. The city of Dublin was incorporated on February 2, 1982.

During the past 20 years, the rapidly expanding Tri-Valley area has become renowned as a place of prosperity, a center for internationally acclaimed business parks, and home to some of the world's largest corporations. The City of Dublin, located at the crossroads of the Tri-Valley, has contributed to the planned growth and forward thinking of the area. The City continues to look ahead to expand and enhance the quality of life for members of the community.

1.2.3 Governance

The City of Dublin is a general law city operating under a City Council / City Manager form of local government. This form of government combines an elected mayor and council and an appointed local government administrator. The City Council elections are nonpartisan. The Mayor serves a two-year term, and Council members serve four-year terms. The Mayor and City Council, as a collegial body, are responsible for setting policy, setting/prioritizing goals and objectives, and approving the budget. The Mayor, with confirmation by the City Council, makes appointments to the City's advisory commissions and committees. The Council appoints the City Manager, who is responsible for the day-to-day administrative operation of the City, including: delivery of services, hiring of personnel, implementation of capital projects and preparation.

The City Council assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan; the City Manager will oversee its implementation.

1.3 CURRENT TRENDS

1.3.1 Population

According to the California Department of Finance, the population of the city of Dublin as of January 1, 2022, was 72,932. Since 2017, the population has grown at an average annual rate of 4.4 percent.

1.3.2 Development

The City of Dublin has consistently been listed as one of the fastest growing cities in the State. Since 2010, the City has witnessed significant population growth from 46,036 residents to 72,932 residents in 2022. While the City expects to see continued growth in population as new residential and mixed-use developments are planned and constructed in the Downtown and Eastern Dublin, population growth is expected to slow as the City approaches an estimated build-out population level of 83,595.

Identifying previous and future development trends is achieved through a comprehensive review of permitting since completion of the previous plan and in anticipation of future development. Tracking previous and future growth in potential hazard areas provides an overview of increased exposure to a hazard within a community. Table 1-2 summarizes development trends in the performance period since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan, as well as expected future development trends.

Table 1-2. Recent and Expected Future Development Trends

Criterion	Response
Has your jurisdiction annexed any land since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan? ***If yes, give the estimated area annexed and estimated number of parcels or structures.***	No
Is your jurisdiction expected to annex any areas during the performance period of this plan? ***If yes, describe land areas and dominant uses.*** ***If yes, who currently has permitting authority over these areas?***	No
Are any areas targeted for development or major redevelopment in the next five years? ***If yes, briefly describe, including whether any of the areas are in known hazard risk areas***	Yes Major development includes the East Ranch development in eastern Dublin, continued buildout of the Boulevard project, and several projects located around the West Dublin and Dublin BART Stations. Western Dublin has several projects that fall within a high wildfire severity zone, including the Inspiration Drive Assisted Care and Memory Care Facilities and the Hexel Redevelopment Project. Downtown Dublin has several projects that will be developed, including Amador Station, Regional Street Affordable, St. Patrick Way/Avalon West, portions of which fall within the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, Medium Liquefaction Zone and FEMA Flood Zones. There are undeveloped parcels along I-580 in the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan Area located within a FEMA flood zone that are anticipated for future development.

How many permits for new construction were issued in your jurisdiction since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan?

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Single Family	643	488	141	137	108
Multi-Family	90	42	13	19	23
Other	6	4	6	4	10
Total	739	534	160	160	141

Provide the number of new construction permits for each hazard area or provide a qualitative description of where development has occurred.	• Special Flood Hazard Areas: 4 • Landslide: 0 • High Liquefaction Areas: 0 • Wildfire Risk Areas: 248
Describe the level of buildout in the jurisdiction, based on your jurisdiction's buildable lands inventory. If no such inventory exists, provide a qualitative description.	The City has a current population of 72,932 and an anticipated buildout population of 83,595 residents.

1.4 CHANGES IN PRIORITIES

The City's mitigation priorities have remained the same since the last mitigation plan update.

1.5 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section describes an assessment of existing capabilities for implementing hazard mitigation strategies. The introduction at the beginning of this volume of the hazard mitigation plan describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning.

Findings of the capability assessment were reviewed to identify opportunities to expand, initiate or integrate capabilities to further hazard mitigation goals and objectives. Where such opportunities were identified and

determined to be feasible, they are included in the action plan. The "Analysis of Mitigation Actions" table in this annex identifies these as community capacity building mitigation actions. The findings of the assessment are presented as follows:

- An assessment of planning and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 1-3.
- Development and permitting capabilities are presented in Table 1-4.
- An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 1-5.
- An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 1-6.
- An assessment of education and outreach capabilities is presented in Table 1-7.
- Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 1-8.
- Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 1-9.
- The community's adaptive capacity for the impacts of climate change is presented in Table 1-10.

Table 1-3. Planning and Regulatory Capability

	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Codes, Ordinances, & Requirements				
Building Code	Yes	No	Yes	No
Comment: *Title 7, Chapter 7.32 DMC adopts The 2022 California Building Code, Part 2, Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, a portion of the California Building Standards Code, as defined in the California State Health and Safety Code Section 18901 et seq. (hereinafter referred to as the "state code"), and any rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto including the International Building Code, 2021 Edition, including Appendix Chapters C, F, G, H, and I, as published by the International Code Council, and as referenced in and adopted pursuant to California State Health and Safety Code Sections 17922 and 18935, (hereinafter referred to as the "IBC") are hereby adopted and incorporated by reference herein. (Ordinance 137-22, Adopted on November 15, 2022)*				
Zoning Code	Yes	No	Yes	No
Comment: *Title 8, DMC, Chapters 8.04 to 8.144. The purpose of this Ordinance is to promote and protect the public health, safety, peace, comfort, convenience, and general welfare and to preserve and enhance the aesthetic quality of the City by providing regulations to ensure an appropriate mix of land uses, and that each land use relates properly to adjacent land uses in an orderly manner, and for the following more particularly specified purposes.*				
Subdivisions	Yes	No	Yes	No
Comment: *Title 9, DMC, Chapters 9.04 to 9.56. This title shall regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions of land within the city and supplement the provisions of the Subdivision Map Act of the State of California set forth at Government Code Section 66410 et seq. concerning the design, improvement and survey data of subdivisions, the form and content of all maps provided for by the Subdivision Map Act, and the procedure to be followed in securing the official approval of the city regarding the maps.*				
Stormwater Management	Yes	No	No	No
Comment: *Title 7, Chapter 7.74 DMC. The purpose of this chapter is to ensure the future health, safety and general welfare of city of Dublin citizens by: (1) Eliminating non-stormwater discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer; (2) Controlling the discharge to municipal separate storm sewers from spills, dumping or disposal of materials other than stormwater; and (3) Reducing pollutants in stormwater discharges to the maximum extent practicable. The intention of this chapter is to protect and enhance the water quality of our watercourses, water bodies and wetlands, in a manner pursuant to and consistent with the Clean Water Act. Integration Opportunity: Pursue mitigation opportunities through green infrastructure planning.*				
Post-Disaster Recovery	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: *Appendix F of the City's Emergency Operations Plan includes the City's Recovery Operations Framework which identifies the roles, responsibilities, and tasks associated with the nine functions typically performed in all disaster recovery operations with the objectives of increasing awareness of the issues involved in disaster recovery, explaining roles and responsibilities, and providing guidelines for disaster recovery programs.*				

	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Real Estate Disclosure	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *California State Civil Code 1102 requires full disclosure on natural hazard exposure of the sale/re-sale of any and all real property. To be implemented by sellers and realtors. Integration Opportunity: The information of hazards and risk contained in this plan could be used to support enforcement of this law.*				
Growth Management	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: *California state law requires that every county and city prepare and adopt a comprehensive long-range plan to serve as a guide for community development. The General Plan for the City of Dublin was adopted February 11, 1985, and most recently amended November 15, 2022. The General Plan contains 12 elements that address many aspects of the community including: land use, housing, parks and open space, community design, infrastructure, safety, sustainability, and conservation of resources. The General Plan is the City's overarching policy document. All City policies and ordinances must be consistent with the General Plan. The Planning Division is responsible for maintaining the General Plan and preparing amendments to the document as directed by the City Council. Integration Opportunity: Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into the General Plan pursuant to California AB2140 and SB 379.*				
Site Plan Review	Yes	No	No	No
Comment: *Title 9, Chapter 9.08 DMC. The form and contents, submittal and approval of tentative tract maps for the subdivision of five or more parcels and tentative parcel maps for the subdivision of four (4) or fewer parcels shall be governed by the provisions of this chapter. (Ordinance 4-16, Adopted in 2016)*				
Environmental Protection	Yes	No	No	No
Comment: *Several Ordinances pertain to Environmental Protection including Title 7, Chapter 7.20, DMC: WATERCOURSE PROTECTION, Title 7, Chapter 7.30, DMC: WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN, Title 7, Chapter 7.56, DMC: TREES, Title 7, Chapter 7.94, DMC: GREEN BUILDING, Title 5, Chapter 5.56, DMC. GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES FOR CITY PROJECTS*				
Floodplain Management Regulations	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: *Title 7, Chapter 7.24, DMC. It is the purpose and objective of these regulations, and the flood load and flood resistant construction requirements of the building codes are to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific flood hazard areas through the establishment of comprehensive regulations for management of flood hazard areas. (Ordinance 137-22, Adopted on November 15, 2022)*				
Emergency Management	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: *Title 2, Chapter 2.44, DMC. The declared purposes of this chapter are to provide for the preparation and carrying out of plans for the protection of persons and property within this city in the event of an emergency; the direction of the emergency organization; and the coordination of the emergency functions of this city with all other public agencies, corporations, organizations, and affected private persons. Integration Opportunity: This plan should fully support and integrate into the City's Emergency Management program.*				
Other	Yes	No	Yes	No
Comment: *The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires state and local agencies to identify the significant environmental impacts of their actions and to avoid or mitigate those impacts, if feasible. California Senate Bill 379 requires that local government incorporate climate adaptation and resiliency strategies in the safety element of their general plans.*				
Planning Documents				
General Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Is the plan compliant with Assembly Bill 2140? Yes				
Comment: *The General Plan for the City of Dublin was adopted February 11, 1985, and most recently amended November 15, 2022. Chapter 8, section 8.3 of the General Plan includes the Safety Element. This section includes an emergency preparedness policy that states: In 2010 the City adopted a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan as an annex to the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to assess hazards and mitigate risks prior to a disaster event. The City will periodically review the Plan to prepare for emergencies.*				
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes
How often is the plan updated? *Every year.*				
Comment: *Current CIP in effect for the City covers Fiscal Year 2022-2023 through Fiscal Year 2026-2027. The projects as proposed in this document have been prioritized based on the need for infrastructure preservation, repair and safety, and critical planning for future city service delivery. Program funding is allocated under the following categories: general improvements, public art, parks, and streets. Integration opportunity: FEMA grant eligible projects within the CIP that will reduce risk from hazards assessed by this plan could be included in the City's action plan.*				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	No	No	No
Comment: The City adopted the Cities of Dublin and Pleasanton Disaster Debris Management Plan on March 15, 2022				

	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Floodplain or Watershed Plan	No	No	No	No
Comment: *The City is a participating community in the National Flood Insurance Program and implements the program thorough the Dublin Municipal Code, Chapter 7.24. The City does not currently have a stand-alone flood hazard management plan or watershed management plan.*				
Stormwater Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *The City of Dublin Municipal code contains regulations pertaining to watercourse protection, floodplain management and stormwater management in Chapters 7.20, 7.24, and 7.74. The City is a permittee under the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region, Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit, Order No. R2-2022-0018, NPDES Permit No. CAS612008.*				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	Yes	No	No
Comment: *The City receives retail water services from Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) and DSRSD receives wholesale water services from Zone 7 Water Agency (Zone 7). Both DSRSD and Zone 7 have collaborated together on their respective Urban Water Management Plans.*				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	No	No	No
Comment: *N/A for the City of Dublin*				
Economic Development Plan	Yes	No	No	No
Comment: *The City's general plan includes an economic development element which was most recently amended on November 14, 2016.*				
Shoreline Management Plan	No	No	No	No
Comment: *N/A for the City of Dublin*				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: *City of Dublin Wildfire Management Plan. Adopted July 9, 1996; revised March 5, 2002. The City upholds the building and fire code requirements in the adopted California Building and Fire Codes for those areas the City has designated as urban-wildland interface.*				
Forest Management Plan	No	No	No	No
Comment: *N/A for the City of Dublin*				
Climate Action Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: *The City Council adopted the Climate Action Plan, 2030 and Beyond in September 2020. The Climate Action Plan (CAP) establishes the beginning of a vision for the City of Dublin (City) to reach carbon naturality by 2045 and includes quantified actions the City will take to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 65,090 MT CO2e by 2030 while growing the population and economy.*				
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	No	Yes	No
Comment: *The City Council adopted an Emergency Operations Plan on November 17, 2020.*				
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *This is identified in the City's Emergency Operations Plan, Chapter 2.*				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *This is identified in the City's Emergency Operations Plan, Appendix F.*				
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: *This is identified in the City's Emergency Operations Plan, Appendix G.*				
Public Health Plan	No	Yes	No	No
Comment: *Alameda County Health Care Services Agency: mission of Health Care Services Agency is to provide fully integrated health care services through a comprehensive network of public and private partnerships that ensure optimal health and well-being and respect the diversity of all residents.*				

Planning and regulatory capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing actions in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan, including Action DUB-2. The following will be taken into consideration:

- Future emergency management capabilities considerations:
  - To improve its capabilities, Dublin will be undertaking an assessment of its existing emergency management program by performing a gap analysis, conducting multiple EOC trainings and

exercises, and supplemental EOC position trainings. These position trainings will include the EOC sections—management, operations, planning, logistics, and finance. *Action items: DUB 13,14,15*

- The City will collaborate with various partners—Alameda County Fire Department, Alameda County Sheriff's Department, and Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD)—in its effort to improve all aspects of emergency management. *Action items: DUB 13,14,15*

- Future flood management capabilities considerations
  - The City may consider participation in the Community Rating System (CRS).
  - The City may consider the drafting of a substantial damage response plan. *Action item DUB 20*
- Future planning partners collaboration:
  - The City will consider participating with the other HMP planning partners for grant opportunities on matters that would relate to all of them.

Table 1-4. Development and Permitting Capability

Criterion	Response
Does your jurisdiction issue development permits?	Yes
If yes, which department? Building and Safety Division of the Community Development Department	
If no, who does?	
Does your jurisdiction have the ability to track permits by hazard area?	No
Does your jurisdiction have a buildable lands inventory?	No

Development and permitting capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing actions in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan, including Action DUB-17.

Table 1-5. Fiscal Capability

Financial Resource	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Yes
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	No
If yes, specify:	
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	No
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	No
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Yes
Other	No
If yes, specify:	

The City would consider applying for mitigation and other grants for related projects that exceed the City's current budget.

The City could expand its fiscal authority by adopting utility user fees, using private activity bonds, or withholding public expenditures in hazard-prone areas. However, the City has not identified a need for any of these actions at this time.

Table 1-6. Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff/Personnel Resource	Available?
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Community Development Department	Yes
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Public Works Department, Community Development Department, Chief Building Official.	Yes
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Community Development Department, Public Works Department; Geological Hazard Abatement Districts (GHAD)	Yes
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Finance/Administrative Services Department	Yes
Surveyors ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** The City contracts for these services	Yes
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** The City contracts for these services	Yes
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** The City contracts for these services	Yes
Emergency manager ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** City Manager's Office, Assistant to the City Manager	Yes
Grant writers ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Various Departments and Positions.	Yes
Other ***If Yes, Department /Position:***	No

Administrative and technical capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing actions in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan, including Action DUB-13.

Table 1-7. Education and Outreach Capability

Criterion	Response
Do you have a public information officer or communications office?	Yes
Do you have personnel skilled or trained in website development?	Yes
Do you have hazard mitigation information available on your website? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** Links to the Tri-Valley hazard mitigation plan web site are provided on the City's Disaster preparedness page: http://www.dublin.ca.gov/94/Disaster-Preparedness	Yes
Do you use social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** City utilizes Nextdoor, Twitter and Facebook for education and outreach on a variety of topics including hazard mitigation.	Yes
Do you have any citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation? ***If yes, briefly describe:***	No
Do you have any other programs in place that could be used to communicate hazard-related information? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** CERT, Alameda County Fire Department	Yes
Do you have any established warning systems for hazard events? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** The City has partnered with Alameda County on a new emergency notification system, "AC Alert," powered by Everbridge. It is an ultra-high-speed telephonic communication service used for emergency notifications.	Yes

Education and outreach capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing actions in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan, including Action DUB-10.

Table 1-8. National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

Criterion	Response
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Community Development Department
Who is your floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Gregory Shreeve, Community Development Department, Building and Safety Division, Chief Building Official
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended and adopted?	11/15/2022
Does your jurisdiction have an NFIP Substantial Damage Response Plan? ***If yes, what is the date of adoption and is it a stand-alone plan or a component of another plan (if another plan, please specify)?*** ***If no, how does your jurisdiction enforce substantial damage provisions of the NFIP-required floodplain management regulations?***	No The City enforces substantial damage provisions case-by-case. The City plans to correct/update this process by drafting a Substantial Damage Response Plan during the life of this HMP. This is addressed in the Mitigation Action Plan, Action DUB 20.
Does your floodplain management program exceed minimum requirements? ***If yes, in what ways?*** We are in the process of updating this and will be exceeding the minimum requirements.	Yes
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact? ***Note:*** *The State Water Resources Control Board assisted the City in the adoption of the updated Floodplain Management Program.*	02/05/2016
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? ***If yes, state what they are.***	No
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? ***If yes, state what they are.***	No
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? ***If no, state why.***	Yes
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? ***If yes, what type of assistance/training is needed?***	No
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? ***If yes, is your jurisdiction interested in improving its CRS Classification?*** ***If no, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?*** No	No
How many flood insurance policies are in force in your jurisdiction?[a] ***What is the insurance in force?*** $31,013,800 ***What is the premium in force?*** $150,817	91
How many total loss claims have been filed in your jurisdiction?[a] ***What were the total payments for losses?*** $0	3

a. According to FEMA statistics as of 04/30/2022

Table 1-9. Community Classifications

	Participating?	ID Number	Classification	Date Classified
FIPS Code	Yes	06-001-20018	N/A	N/A
Unique Entity ID #	Yes	H7R6FXBY88V5	N/A	N/A
Community Rating System	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	Yes	060705	2	09/26/2018
Public Protection	Yes	Unknown	02/2X	10/01/2020
StormReady	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
Firewise	No	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 1-10. Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Technical Capacity	
Jurisdiction-level understanding of potential climate change impacts	Low
Comment: The City's Climate Action Plan speaks broadly to heat and drought impacts. However, the City has not completed a comprehensive jurisdiction level evaluation of climate change impacts.	
Jurisdiction-level monitoring of climate change impacts	Low
Comment: The City is not monitoring jurisdiction-level impacts	
Technical resources to assess proposed strategies for feasibility and externalities	Medium
Comment: The City of Dublin has a professional staff with the capabilities to assess strategies. In addition, the State of California offers a variety of planning guidance and resources to assist local communities with climate change strategies.	
Jurisdiction-level capacity for development of greenhouse gas emissions inventory	High
Comment: The City of Dublin adopted a Climate Action Plan (CAP) to reduce GHG emissions in 2010 and updated the plan in 2013 and 2020. The 2020 CAP update includes a detailed emissions inventory for both community and municipal emissions. The GHG emissions inventory in the 2020 CAP update is based on 2015 data. Subsequent inventories have been completed for 2017 and 2019. Another GHG inventory will be completed for the year 2022.	
Capital planning and land use decisions informed by potential climate impacts	Medium
Comment: The CAP contains several GHG emission reduction strategies pertaining to land use and the General Plan includes policies and actions related to reducing risk from natural hazard events, such as flood and wildfire, in the Safety Element; however, these strategies do not account for impacts from climate change. The City has a Capital Improvement Program in which all projects conform to the General Plan and the California Environmental Quality Act.	
Participation in regional groups addressing climate risks	Medium
Comment: The City joined the Alameda County Climate Protection Project in 2007 and is part of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District. City staff participates in regional committees such as the Bay Area Energy Resource Network, the goal of which is to develop successful climate, resource, and sustainability programs.	
Implementation Capacity	
Clear authority/mandate to consider climate change impacts during public decision-making processes	Medium
Comment: There are several state actions and regulations that require local governments to consider climate change in public decision-making processes such as Senate Bill 379 (SB379), which requires that the impacts of climate change be addressed in local general plans. The CAP sets forth several areas where GHG emissions are considered in decision-making and development processes.	
Identified strategies for greenhouse gas mitigation efforts	High
Comment: The City Council adopted the Climate Action Plan 2030 and Beyond in September 2020. The Climate Action Plan (CAP) includes 22 measures to achieve a 40% reduction in GHG emissions below 1990 levels by 2030 and established the path for the City to reach carbon neutrality by 2045.	
Identified strategies for adaptation to impacts	Medium
Comment: **Although the CAP is focused on GHG reduction strategies rather than climate change adaptation, it identifies strategies that support co-benefits such as implementing the City's Green Stormwater Infrastructure Plan to decrease heat island effect and control stormwater runoff. In addition, the City's General Plan includes a sustainability element that includes policies related to drought tolerant landscaping, reduction of heat island effect, and stormwater retention.**	
Champions for climate action in local government departments	Medium
Comment: **The Public Works Department implements and champions the CAP, along with support from the City Manager's Office.**	
Political support for implementing climate change adaptation strategies	Low
Comment: **The City Council has a long history of supporting efforts related to climate change including the endorsement of the U.S. Mayors' Climate Protection Agreement in 2005 and the adoption of the CAP in 2010, 2013 and 2020; however, a clear set of climate change adaptation strategies and directives have not yet been developed.**	
Financial resources devoted to climate change adaptation	Low
Comment: There have been no financial resources devoted to climate change adaption to date.	

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Local authority over sectors likely to be negative impacted	Medium
Comment: Dublin San Ramon Services District is the water utility for the City. The City shares responsibility for stormwater facilities with private property owners and the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. The City is a participant in the NFIP and enforces the provisions of its flood damage prevention ordinance. Fire protection services are contracted through the Alameda County Fire Department.	
Public Capacity	
Local residents' knowledge of and understanding of climate risk	Medium
Comment: **The City is a leader in environmental stewardship and has placed emphasis on conservation efforts and the establishment of renewable energy resources. The CAP includes a number of strategies to increase the public's awareness of climate change and GHG reduction strategies; however, no public outreach program focused on climate change impacts and adaptation currently exists.**	
Local residents' support of adaptation efforts	Low
Comment: **The City is a leader in environmental stewardship and has placed emphasis on conservation efforts and the establishment of renewable energy resources. The CAP includes a number of strategies to increase the public's awareness of climate change and GHG reduction strategies; however, no public outreach program focused on climate change impacts and adaptation currently exists.**	
Local residents' capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Medium
Comment: **The City of Dublin's population would be expected to be able to adapt to many climate impacts as residents are well educated with more than 67 percent of the adult population holding a bachelor's degree or higher, relatively well off with a median household income almost double the state average, relatively young with only 9 percent of the population 65 years and over, and relatively healthy with about 4 percent of residents under age 65 reporting a disability, which is less than half the national average. However, residents may not know what actions to take to adapt to climate change impacts.**	
Local economy's current capacity to adapt to climate impacts	High
Comment: *The majority of the employed population in the City works in management, business, science and the arts, which would be likely to be able to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Only a very small portion of the population is employed in natural resource-based industries such as farming or forestry.*	
Local ecosystems' capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Unsure
Comment: Local ecosystems ability to adapt to climate impacts at this time is unclear. The western hills are ecologically important and part of an area of regional significance identified by the National Park Service. Riparian areas, particularly in western Dublin, are important wildlife habitat. The General Plan identified policies for the conservation of these areas.	

a. High = Capacity exists and is in use; Medium = Capacity may exist but is not used or could use some improvement; Low = Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement; Unsure= Not enough information is known to assign a rating.

1.6 INTEGRATION REVIEW

For hazard mitigation planning, "integration" means that hazard mitigation information is used in other relevant planning mechanisms, such as general planning and capital facilities planning, and that relevant information from those sources is used in hazard mitigation. This section identifies where such integration is already in place, and where there are opportunities for further integration in the future. Resources listed at the end of this annex were used to provide information on integration. The progress reporting process described in Volume 1 of the hazard mitigation plan will document the progress of hazard mitigation actions related to integration and identify new opportunities for integration.

1.6.1 Existing Integration

Some level of integration has already been established between local hazard mitigation planning and the following other local plans and programs:

- **City of Dublin General Plan**—the November 14, 2016, amendment to the City's General Plan includes an emergency preparedness policy that integrates the City's hazard mitigation plan.
- **City of Dublin Emergency Operations Plan**—In 2010 and in 2017 the City adopted a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan as an annex to the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to assess hazards and mitigate risks prior to a disaster event.
- **Post-Disaster Recovery Program**— Appendix F of the City's Emergency Operations Plan includes the City's Recovery Operations Framework which identifies the roles, responsibilities, and tasks associated with the functions typically performed in all disaster recovery operations with the objectives of increasing awareness of the issues involved in disaster recovery, explaining roles and responsibilities, and providing guidelines for disaster recovery programs.
- **Climate Change**—Pursuant to California SB379, all future updates to the City's General Plan and Climate Action Plan should address the adaptive capacity requirements of SB379 which includes full integration of the hazard mitigation plan.

1.6.2 Opportunities for Future Integration

The capability assessment presented in this annex indicates opportunities to integrate this mitigation plan with other jurisdictional planning/regulatory capabilities. Capabilities were identified as integration opportunities if they can support or enhance the actions identified in this plan or be supported or enhanced by components of this plan. The capability assessment identified the following plans and programs that do not currently integrate hazard mitigation information but provide opportunities to do so in the future:

- **City of Dublin General Plan**—Since this 2017 hazard mitigation planning effort differs substantially from the prior hazard mitigation plan of record for the City of Dublin, all future amendments to the General Plan should revisit hazard mitigation plan integration opportunities by adopting relevant policies in its safety element.
- **City of Dublin Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)**—All future updates to the City's EOP should look to the 2023 Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan as a major source of information on exposure and vulnerability to natural hazards of concern for the City.
- **Post-Disaster Recovery Program**—Future updates to the City's General Plan, EOP or the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan should consider the inclusion of a post-disaster recovery component. Since these three programs are already fully integrated, only one of these programs would need to include this component.
- **Floodplain Management Regulations Ordinance**—The City should consider the inclusion of higher regulatory flood protection standards appropriate for the flood risk within the City as mitigation actions for this plan.
- **Climate Change**—Pursuant to California SB379, all future updates to the City's General Plan and Climate action plan should address the adaptive capacity requirements of SB379 which includes full integration of the hazard mitigation plan.
- **Capital Improvement Program (CIP)**—The City should look to the Hazard Mitigation Plan as a possible source to grant funding that could leverage City's funding for grant eligible capital projects. This plan has the ability to fold in new capital projects through the plan maintenance strategy of the plan.
- **City of Dublin Green Infrastructure Plan**—This plan is required by the Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit (MRP) and mandates the inclusion of low impact development drainage design into storm drain infrastructure. The intent of the plan is to describe how permittees under the MRP

will shift their impervious surfaces and storm drain infrastructure from traditional storm drain infrastructure to a more resilient, sustainable system that slows runoff by dispersing it and/or infiltrating it. The goals, objectives and actions identified in this plan and the hazard mitigation plan should be coordinated and complementary, as appropriate.

Taking action to integrate each of these programs with the hazard mitigation plan was considered as a mitigation action to include in the action plan presented in this annex.

1.7 RISK ASSESSMENT

1.7.1 Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

Table 1-11 lists past occurrences of natural hazards for which specific damage was recorded in this jurisdiction Other hazard events that broadly affected the entire planning area, including this jurisdiction, are listed in the risk assessments in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.

Table 1-11. Past Natural Hazard Events

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date	Damage Assessment
Severe Weather & Flood	EM-3591	December 31, 2022-January 13, 2023	The Bay Area was hit by repeated atmospheric river events resulting in numerous shallow landslides, downed trees, and localized flooding. Damage Estimate: Approximately $1M +
Wildfire	N/A	August 22, 2022	58-acre wildfire off I-580 near Eden Canyon Road and the Schaefer Ranch neighborhood. Required the City to open the Shannon Community Center as a reunification center for those who chose to evacuate. No Damage: $0
COVID-19 Pandemic	DR-4482	January 20, 2020 - ongoing	Staffing interruptions
Wildfire	N/A	October 17, 2017	50-acre wildfire requiring automated alert system notification to 150 residents to evacuated to City sponsored Shelter. No Damage $0
Wildfire	N/A	August 22, 2017	75-acre wildfire on Camp Parks requiring road closures and automated alert system notification residents directed to City sponsored reunification center. No Damage $0
Drought	N/A	Years 2014-2015	California Governor declared a state of emergency based on drought conditions in California; City proclaimed Local Emergency and mandatory conservation efforts to show support to water purveyors.
Gas Line Leak	N/A	June, 2006	Private undergrounded jet fuel gas line traversing City of Dublin sustained a leak.
Gasoline Spill	N/A	May, 2009	Privately operated gasoline tanker spill in neighboring jurisdiction leaked into City of Dublin storm-drain system. City had partial emergency operation center activation, provided temporary lodging vouchers and animal sheltering services to impacted neighborhoods.
Flash Flood	N/A	February, 1999	Weeks of severe winter weather and horizontal rain caused significant damage to public facilities.

1.7.2 Hazard Risk Ranking

Table 1-12 presents a local ranking of all hazards of concern specific to Dublin for which this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments. As described in detail in Volume 1, the ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property and the economy. Mitigation actions target hazards with high and medium rankings.

Table 1-12. Hazard Risk Ranking

Rank	Hazard	Risk Ranking Score	Risk Category
1	Earthquake	36	High
2	Severe Weather	33	Medium
3	Landslide	28	Medium
4	Flood	15	Low
5	Wildfire	10	Low
6	Drought	9	Low
7	Dam Failure	6	Low

1.7.3 Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments for each identified hazard of concern. This section provides information on a few key vulnerabilities for this jurisdiction. Available jurisdiction-specific risk maps of the hazards are provided at the end of this annex.

Repetitive Loss Properties

Repetitive loss records are as follows:

- Number of FEMA-identified Repetitive-Loss Properties: 0
- Number of FEMA-identified Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties: 0
- Number of Repetitive-Loss Properties or Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties that have been mitigated: None

Other Noted Vulnerabilities

No additional jurisdiction-specific issues have been identified based on a review of the results of the risk assessment, public involvement strategy, and other available resources.

1.8 STATUS OF PREVIOUS PLAN ACTIONS

Table 1-13 summarizes the actions that were recommended in the previous version of the hazard mitigation plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

Table 1-13. Status of Previous Plan Actions

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action D-1—Where appropriate, support retrofitting or relocation of structures in high hazard areas, prioritizing structures that have experienced repetitive losses.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-1
Comment: Not started due to staffing capacity. Carry over to plan update. The former Dolan Lumber building on Scarlett Court received extensive water damage and was demolished in 2005. There are other properties in the flood plain, but none have experienced repetitive losses.		
Action D-2—Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, ordinances and programs that dictate land use decisions in the community as feasible.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-2
Comment: The City Council adopted an update to the General Plan Safety Element on November 15, 2022 (Resolution 133-22), which integrates the Hazard Mitigation Plan by reference.		

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action D-3—Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-3
Comment: The City of Dublin actively participated in the plan maintenance strategy included in the TVHMP including monitoring and evaluation. The City of Dublin will participate in the five-year comprehensive update to the TVHMP.		
Action D-4—Continue to maintain good standing and compliance under the NFIP through implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, meet the NFIP requirements: **• Enforce the flood damage prevention ordinance.** **• Participate in floodplain identification and mapping updates.** **• Provide public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts.**	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-4
Comment: Ongoing. The City has been in compliance with ISO / NFIP for over 20 years. No issues or comments were raised during the last audit. The City has an ISO / NFIP score of 7.		
Action D-5—Identify and pursue strategies to increase adaptive capacity to climate change including but not limited to the following: Conduct a Climate Adaptation Evaluation and Develop a Climate Adaptation Plan.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-5
Comment: **The City Council of the City of Dublin adopted the "City of Dublin Climate Action Plan, 2030 and Beyond" on September 15, 2020, by Resolution 100-20.** The City has not completed a Climate Adaptation Plan.		
Action D-6—Integrate flood protection mechanisms into the City's Green Infrastructure Plan.	Completed	
Comment: **The City Council of the City of Dublin adopted the "City of Dublin Green Stormwater Infrastructure Plan" on June 18, 2019, by Resolution 65-19. The City of Dublin Five-Year Capital Improvement Program 2020-2025 includes a project, ST0121 Green Stormwater Infrastructure, with funding appropriation through Fiscal Year 2022-23 for planning, design, and construction of various citywide green stormwater infrastructure projects. Many such projects will provide flood prevention benefits.**		
Action D-7—Develop a Regional Catastrophic Debris Management Plan to minimize recovery time post-disaster.	Completed	
Comment: **The City Council of the City of Dublin adopted the "Cities of Dublin and Pleasanton Joint Disaster Debris Management Plan on March 15, 2022, by Resolution 21-22.**		
Action D-8—Coordinate with existing GHADs, as applicable, on the mitigation of geological hazards, including landslides.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-6
Comment: Ongoing. Members of the City Council of the City of Dublin serve as Board members of the three geologic hazard abatement districts (GHADs) within the corporate limits of the City of Dublin. City of Dublin staff serve as GHAD staff, with day-to-day GHAD services provided though agreements between the GHADs and consultants/contractors.		
Action D-9—Complete a Citywide Street Storm Drain Condition Assessment.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-7
Comment: City of Dublin Five-Year Capital Improvement Program 2022-2027 includes a project, STNEW02 Citywide Storm Drain Improvements, with funding in Fiscal Year 2023-24 for a storm drainage master plan and/or condition assessment report with recommendations for maintenance or improvements.		
Action D-10—Update City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance in accordance with State of California model.	Completed	
Comment: The City Council adopted an update to the Floodplain Management Regulations (DMC 7.24) on November 15, 2022, by resolution 137-22.		
Action D-11—Utilize vegetation management to reduce risks in existing development and open space land.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-8
Comment: Ongoing. Each year the City Council declares there is a public nuisance created by weeds and combustible debris growing and accumulating upon the streets, sidewalks, and property in the City of Dublin. Property owners are notified of violations and orders for abatement. If abatement is not completed, the City of Dublin shall, at the expense of owners, have weeds or refuse removed.		

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action D-12—Reduce hazard vulnerabilities for non-City owned building throughout Dublin. Continually update and adopt building standard codes to incorporate the latest knowledge and design standard to protect people and property against know seismic, fire, flood and landslide risk in both structural and non-structural building and site components.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-9
Comment: Ongoing. The City adopts new building standard codes every three years.		
Action D-13—Streamline the permitting process to rebuild residential and commercial structures following disaster; prepare an informational handout for property owner and contractors on steps to rebuild following a major disaster.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-18
Comment: The City has not established a post-disaster streamlined permitting process for residential and commercial structures.		
Action D-14—Improve the disaster-resistance of natural gas delivery system to increase public safety and to minimize damage and service disruption following a disaster. Educate private property owners about gas line shut off procedures.	Removed; no longer feasible	
Comment: The City of Dublin does not control natural gas delivery system standards. PG&E and the California Public Utilities Commission are responsible for this.		
Action D-15—Provide outreach activities related to hazard mitigation and disaster preparedness. Revitalize and maintain Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan website, create printed materials for public and business owners.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-10
Comment: **The City of Dublin posted the TVHMP to the City's website at https://dublin.ca.gov/94/Disaster-Preparedness. This website also serves as the City's clearinghouse for all information regarding hazard mitigation and disaster preparedness.**		
Action D-16—Establish cooling centers and encourage landscaping improvement to reduce Dublin's residents' vulnerability to extreme heat events, severe storms, and associated hazards. Integrate extreme heat readiness into City operations, services and best practices.	Completed	
Comment: **On July 1, 2020, the City Manager of the City of Dublin approved Administrative Policy 5.3 which formalized the City's Cooling Center Activation Protocol.**		
Action D-17—Coordinate disaster preparation and mitigation practices with private sector, public institutions and other public bodies. Maintain an emergency notification system (reverse 9-1-1) to deliver community alerts. Seek guidance from Cal OES and Alameda County OES how best to work and educate private sector about business resilience.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-11
Comment: The City no longer maintains an emergency notification system (reverse 9-1-1) as Alameda County has enacted AC Alert, Countywide emergency notification system and smartphone app. The City promotes AC Alert on its various Social Media Channels and print publications to encourage the public to sign-up and subscribe to emergency notifications. The City continues to engage with the Alameda County Emergency Management Association to learn about best practices for community engagement around disaster preparedness. The action carried over to the next plan is revised to capture AC Alert.		
Action D-18—Explore local legislation to regulate the storage of hazardous materials to be protected from flood zones. Continue to assess the potential impact from hazardous material stored and transported through Dublin.	Completed	
Comment: This is addressed within the Building Code, Fire Code, and Flood Plain Ordinance. The City currently applies State standards, not local requirements.		
Action D-19—Reduce hazard vulnerabilities for City owned building and public facilities throughout Dublin. Continue City's Injury and Illness Prevention Program and Safety Plan of Action including regular facility inspections including office spaces to eliminate hazards.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-12
Comment: Ongoing. The Injury and Illness Prevention Program and Safety Plan of Action continue annually with regular facility inspections.		

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action D-20—Collaborate with Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD), Zone 7, local, state, regional and federal partners to increase the security of Dublin's water supply from climate change impacts. Continue to encourage private and public water recycling, gray water use, and ensure compliance with State's Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance and Bay Friendly Landscaping Guidelines.	Removed; no longer feasible	
Comment: The City utilizes recycled water for the maintenance of its public parks and facility landscaping. However, DSRSD and Zone 7 are the appropriate entities to increase security of Dublin's water supply. The City would prefer listed action items be more explicit around the roles and activities the City can undertake itself.		
Action D-21—Protect vulnerable electric systems and facilities and build resiliency so disruption to the system is minimized during and following disasters. Ensure adequate redundancy in the form of photovoltaic generation, battery storage systems, energy efficiency, and mobile generators including fuel is available to maintain critical facilities.	Completed	
Comment: In progress and estimated to be completed in 2023. The City of Dublin Five-Year Capital Improvement Program 2022-2027 includes a project, G10121 Citywide Energy Improvements. This project will increase energy efficiency and resiliency at several City buildings and street intersections. Project improvements include, but are not limited to, installing, or enlarging solar PV electricity generation, battery storage and backups, generators, hydrogen fuel cell traffic signal backup power supplies, upgraded HVAC and lighting systems and controls.		
Action D-22—Conduct ongoing training for City Personnel to ensure they have necessary training and equipment to deal with a hazard (including natural and man-made disasters); Test and train City Disaster Service Workers and those assigned to Emergency Operations Center (R.A.C.E.S.); pre-screen, train and educate Disaster Services Volunteers for same.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-13
Comment: *The City typically provides annual disaster preparedness and emergency operations training each year, typically during the month of October in collaboration with the Alameda County Fire Department. New employees are required to take basic SEMS/NIMS and ICS courses.*		

1.9 HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 1-14 lists the actions that make up the hazard mitigation action plan for this jurisdiction. Table 1-15 identifies the priority for each action. Table 1-16 summarizes the mitigation actions by hazard of concern and mitigation type.

Table 1-14. Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action DUB-1—Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase or relocation of structures located in hazard areas, prioritizing those that have experienced repetitive losses and/or are located in high- or medium-risk hazard areas.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Existing	4, 5, 6, 10	City of Dublin Public Works	N/A	High	HMGP, BRIC, FMA	Long-term
Action DUB-2—Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, ordinances and programs that dictate land use decisions in the community, as feasible.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12	City of Dublin Community Development	N/A	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action DUB-3—Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan with ongoing participation and cooperation among planning partners.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	City of Dublin City Manager's Office / Disaster Preparedness	All City of Dublin departments identified as lead or support agencies	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing
Action DUB-4—Continue to maintain good standing and compliance under the NFIP through implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, meet the NFIP requirements: • Enforce the flood damage prevention ordinance. • Participate in floodplain identification and mapping updates. • Provide public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Flood						
Both	1, 4, 6, 8, 11	City of Dublin Community Development	City of Dublin Public Works	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing
Action DUB-5—Identify and pursue strategies to increase adaptive capacity to climate change including but not limited to the following: • **Conduct a Climate Adaptation Evaluation** • **Develop a Climate Adaptation Plan**						
Hazards Mitigated: Drought, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 2, 8, 9, 12	City of Dublin Public Works / Environmental Services	N/A	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-term
Action DUB-6—Coordinate with existing GHADs, as applicable, on the mitigation of geological hazards, including landslides.						
Hazards Mitigated: Landslide, Earthquake						
Both	1, 8, 10	City of Dublin Public Works	GHADs	Low	Staff Time, GHAD and HMGP, BRIC and other grants	Ongoing
Action DUB-7—Complete a Citywide Street Storm Drain Condition Assessment.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Existing	1, 4, 8, 10	City of Dublin Public Works	N/A	High	Staff Time, Capital Project with general funds	Short-term
Action DUB-8—Utilize vegetation management to reduce risks in existing development and open space land.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Existing	10, 12	City of Dublin Fire Prevention Bureau & Public Works	Alameda County Fire Department, Private Property Owners, East Bay Regional Park District	Low	Staff Time	Ongoing
Action DUB-9—Reduce hazard vulnerabilities for non-City owned building throughout Dublin. Continually update and adopt building standard codes to incorporate the latest knowledge and design standard to protect people and property against known seismic, fire, flood and landslide risk in both structural and non-structural building and site components.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 11	City of Dublin Community Development / Building	Alameda County Fire Department, International Code Council	Low	Staff Time	Ongoing

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action DUB-10—Provide outreach activities related to hazard mitigation and disaster preparedness. Update and maintain Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan website, create printed materials for public and business owners. Maintain an emergency notification system (AC Alert) to deliver community alerts.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	3, 7, 9	City of Dublin City Manager's Office / Disaster Preparedness	Alameda County Fire Department, Alameda County Sheriff's Office	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing
Action DUB-11—Coordinate disaster preparation and mitigation practices with private sector, public institutions, and other public bodies. Seek guidance from Cal OES and Alameda County OES how best to work and educate private sector about business resilience.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	3, 7, 9	City of Dublin City Manager's Office / Disaster Preparedness	Alameda County Fire Department, Alameda County Sheriff's Office	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing
Action DUB-12—Reduce hazard vulnerabilities for City owned building and public facilities throughout Dublin. Continue City's Injury and Illness Prevention Program and Safety Plan of Action including regular facility inspections including office spaces to eliminate hazards.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather						
Both	1, 5, 8	City of Dublin Human Resources	Alameda County Fire Department, City of Dublin Safety Consultant	Medium	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing
Action DUB-13—Conduct ongoing annual training for City Personnel to ensure they have necessary training and equipment to deal with a hazard (including natural and man-made disasters); Test and train City Disaster Service Workers and those assigned to Emergency Operations Center; pre-screen, train and educate Disaster Services Volunteers for same.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 7, 10	City of Dublin City Manager's Office / Disaster Preparedness	Alameda County Fire Department; Alameda County Sheriff's Office	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing
Action DUB-14—Update the City's Continuity of Operations Annex to the Emergency Operations Plan						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Existing	1, 7	City of Dublin City Manager's Office / Disaster Preparedness	Alameda County Fire Department	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-term
Action DUB-15—Update the City of Dublin Post-Disaster Recovery Plan Annex to the Emergency Operations Plan						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Existing	1, 7	City of Dublin City Manager's Office / Disaster Preparedness	Alameda County Fire Department	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-term
Action DUB-16—Offer GIS Hazard Mapping online for residents and design professionals. Expand GIS capabilities to track permits by hazard zone.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 7, 9	City of Dublin City Manager's Office / Information Technology	N/A	Medium	Staff Time, General Funds, BRIC	Short-term
Action DUB-17—Streamline the permitting process to rebuild residential and commercial structures following disaster; prepare an informational handout for property owners and contractors on steps to rebuild following a major disaster						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 2	City of Dublin Community Development	N/A	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-Term

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action DUB-18—Pursue a long-term maintenance permit for riparian areas from the appropriate resource agencies to allow the city to be able to proactively maintain riparian and drainage courses.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Both	5, 8, 10,12	City of Dublin Public Works	N/A	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Long-Term
Action DUB-19—Identify and construct landslide prevention and protection projects for the areas with historic recurring slides including along Dublin Blvd. (between Silvergate and Inspiration Drive) and along Crossridge and the surrounding streets around the Iron Horse Open Space Park.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Landslide, Flood, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	5, 8, 10, 12	City of Dublin Public Works	N/A	High	Staff Time, General Funds, HMGP, BRIC	Short-Term
Action DUB-20—Explore the feasibility of developing a Substantial Damage Response/Management Plan and develop the plan if feasible.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Both	1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10	City of Dublin City Manager's Office / Disaster Preparedness, Community Development Department, Building and Safety Division	N/A	Low	Staff Time, California Adaptation Grant Program	Short-Term
Action DUB-21—Explore the feasibility of identifying socially vulnerable populations at the census block level. If deemed feasible, develop the dataset for future planning efforts.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 9, 10, 12	City of Dublin City Manager's Office / Disaster Preparedness, Community Development Department, Building and Safety Division	N/A	Low	Staff Time, General Fund	Short-Term

a. Short-term = Completion within 5 years; Long-term = Completion within 10 years; Ongoing= Continuing new or existing program with no completion date

Acronyms used here are defined at the beginning of this volume.

Table 1-15. Mitigation Action Priority

Action #	# of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits Equal or Exceed Cost?	Is Project Grant-Eligible?	Can Project Be Funded Under Existing Programs/ Budgets?	Implementation Priority[a]	Grant Pursuit Priority[a]
1	4	High	High	No	Yes	No	Medium	High
2	7	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
3	12	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
4	5	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
5	5	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Medium
6	3	Medium	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	High
7	4	High	High	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
8	2	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
9	6	High	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low

Action #	# of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits Equal or Exceed Cost?	Is Project Grant-Eligible?	Can Project Be Funded Under Existing Programs/ Budgets?	Implementation Priority[a]	Grant Pursuit Priority[a]
10	3	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
11	3	High	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
12	3	High	Medium	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
13	3	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
14	2	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
15	2	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
16	3	Low	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Medium
17	2	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
18	4	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
19	4	High	High	Yes	Yes	No	Medium	High
20	6	Medium	Low	Yes	Yes	No	High	Medium
21	4	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of priorities.

Table 1-16. Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Hazard Type	Action Addressing Hazard, by Mitigation Type[a]							
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education & Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects	Climate Resilience	Community Capacity Building
High-Risk Hazards								
Earthquake	2, 9, 17	1, 6, 9, 12, 19	10, 11, 16	20	10	6, 20		2, 3, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21
Medium-Risk Hazards								
Severe Weather	2, 7, 9, 17	1, 7, 8, 9, 12, 19	10, 11, 16	8, 18, 20	10	19		2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13,14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21
Landslide	2, 9, 17	1, 6, 8, 9, 19	10, 11, 16	8, 20	10	6, 19		2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21
Low-Risk Hazards								
Flood	2, 4, 7, 9, 17	1, 7, 8, 9, 19	4, 10, 11, 16	8, 18, 20	10	19		2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21
Wildfire	2, 9, 17	1, 8, 9, 19	10, 11, 16	8, 20	10	19		2, 3, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21
Drought	2	1	10, 11		10			2, 3, 5, 11, 14, 17
Dam Failure	2, 4, 17	1	4, 10, 11, 16		10			2, 3, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of mitigation types.

1.10 PUBLIC OUTREACH

Table 1-17 lists public outreach activities for this jurisdiction.

Table 1-17. Local Public Outreach

Local Outreach Activity	Date	Number of People Involved
News Flash Email	August 22, 2022	1,076
Twitter Post	September 12, 2022	479
Twitter Post	September 29, 2022	466
Facebook Post	September 12, 2022	3
Facebook Post	September 29, 2022	173

1.11 INFORMATION SOURCES USED FOR THIS ANNEX

The following technical reports, plans, and regulatory mechanisms were reviewed to provide information for this annex.

- **City of Dublin Municipal Code**—The municipal code was reviewed for the full capability assessment and for identifying opportunities for action plan integration.
- **City of Dublin Floodplain Management Regulations Ordinance**—The Floodplain Management Regulations ordinance was reviewed for compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program.
- **City of Dublin Five-Year Capital Improvement Program 2022-2027**—The Capital Improvement Program was reviewed for identifying information for this annex, including existing and future capital projects to be incorporated.
- **City of Dublin Climate Action Plan 2030 & Beyond**—The Climate Action Plan was reviewed for the full capability assessment and for identifying opportunities for action plan integration.
- **Cities of Dublin and Pleasanton Disaster Debris Management Plan**—The Disaster Debris Management Plan was reviewed for consistency and identifying information for this annex.
- **City of Dublin Emergency Operations Plan**—The Emergency Operations Plan was reviewed for the full capability assessment and for identifying opportunities for action plan integration.
- **City of Dublin General Plan: Safety Element**—The Safety Element was reviewed for the full capability assessment and for identifying opportunities for action plan integration.

The following outside resources and references were reviewed:

- **Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex Development Toolkit**—The toolkit was used to support the identification of past hazard events and noted vulnerabilities, the risk ranking, and the development of the mitigation action plan.

EXHIBIT B

DUBLIN CRITICAL FACILITIES (MAP 1 OF 2)

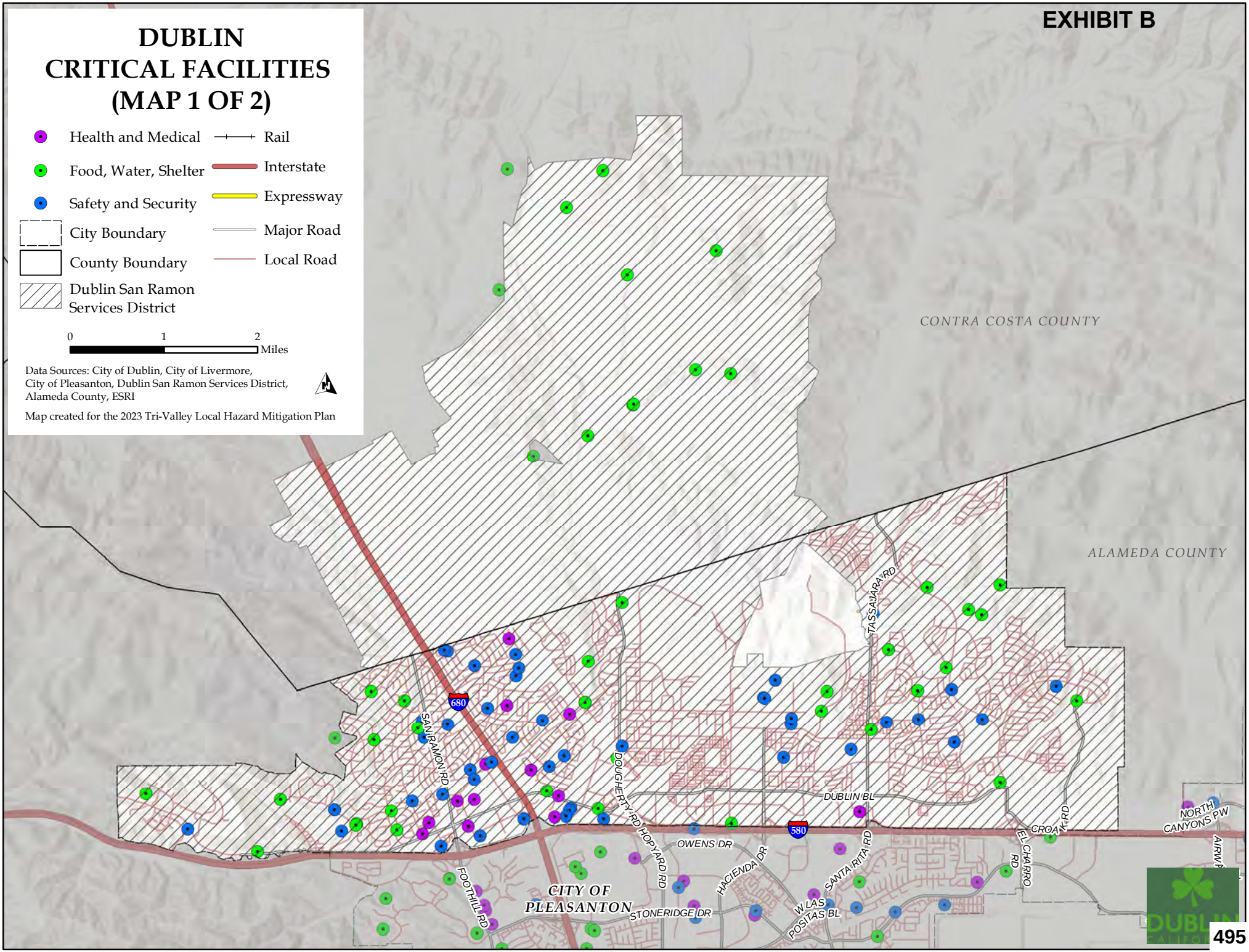
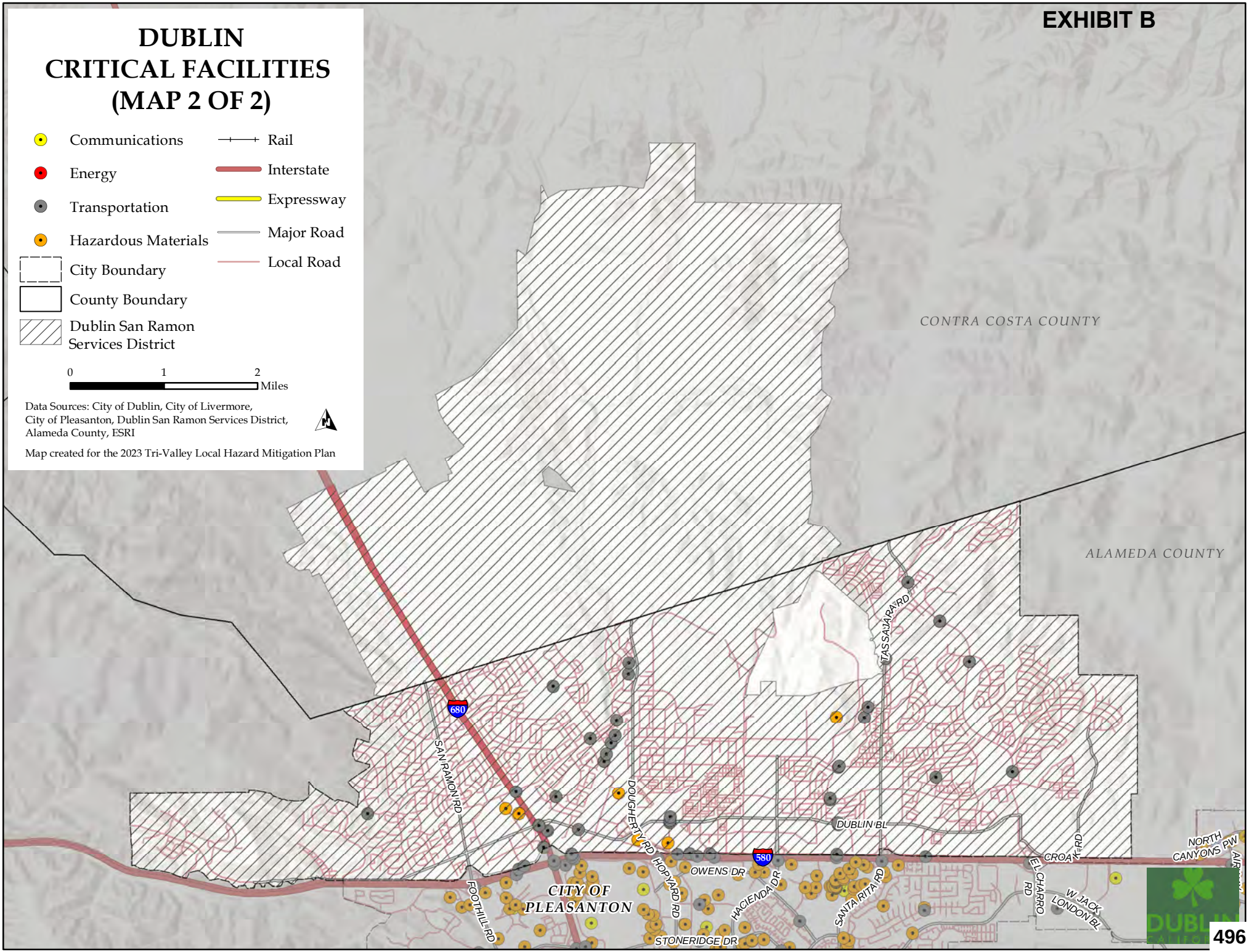


EXHIBIT B

DUBLIN CRITICAL FACILITIES (MAP 2 OF 2)



DUBLIN DAM FAILURE HAZARD

EXHIBIT B

City Boundary

Dublin San Ramon Services District

Inundation Area

Rail

Interstate

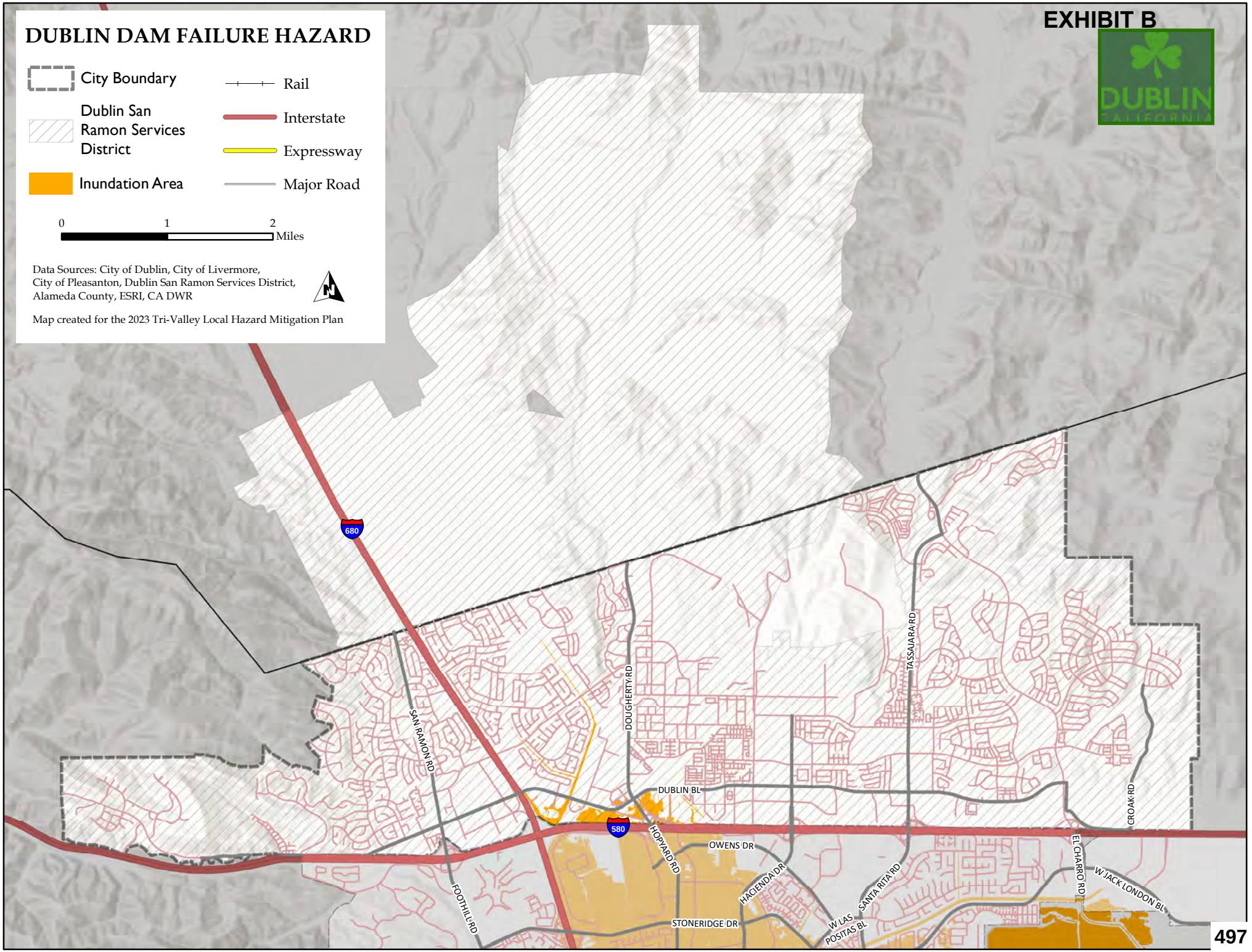
Expressway

Major Road

0 1 2 Miles

Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, CA DWR

Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan



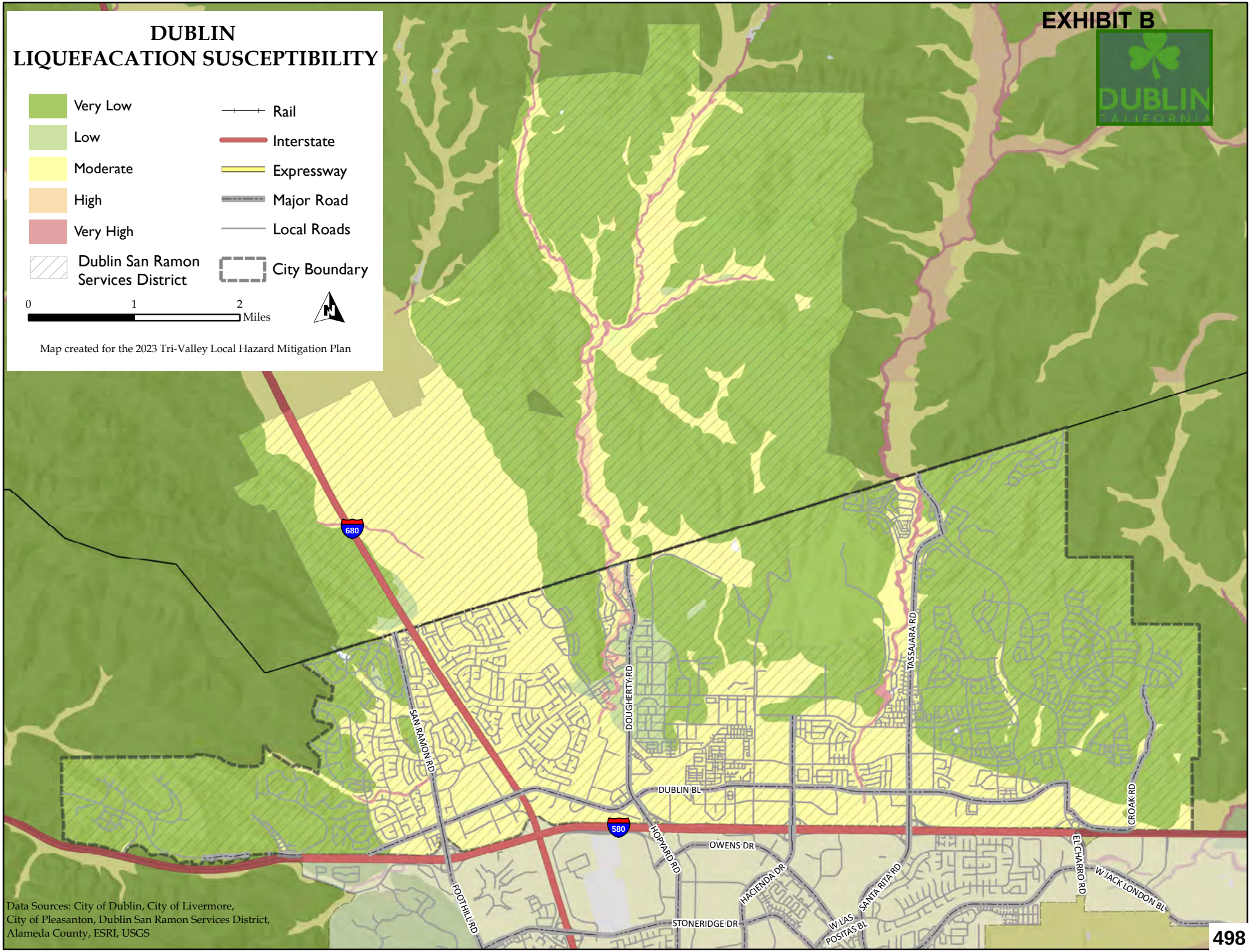
DUBLIN
LIQUEFACATION SUSCEPTIBILITY

EXHIBIT B

- Very Low
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High
- Dublin San Ramon Services District
- Rail
- Interstate
- Expressway
- Major Road
- Local Roads
- City Boundary

0 1 2 Miles

Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan



Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS

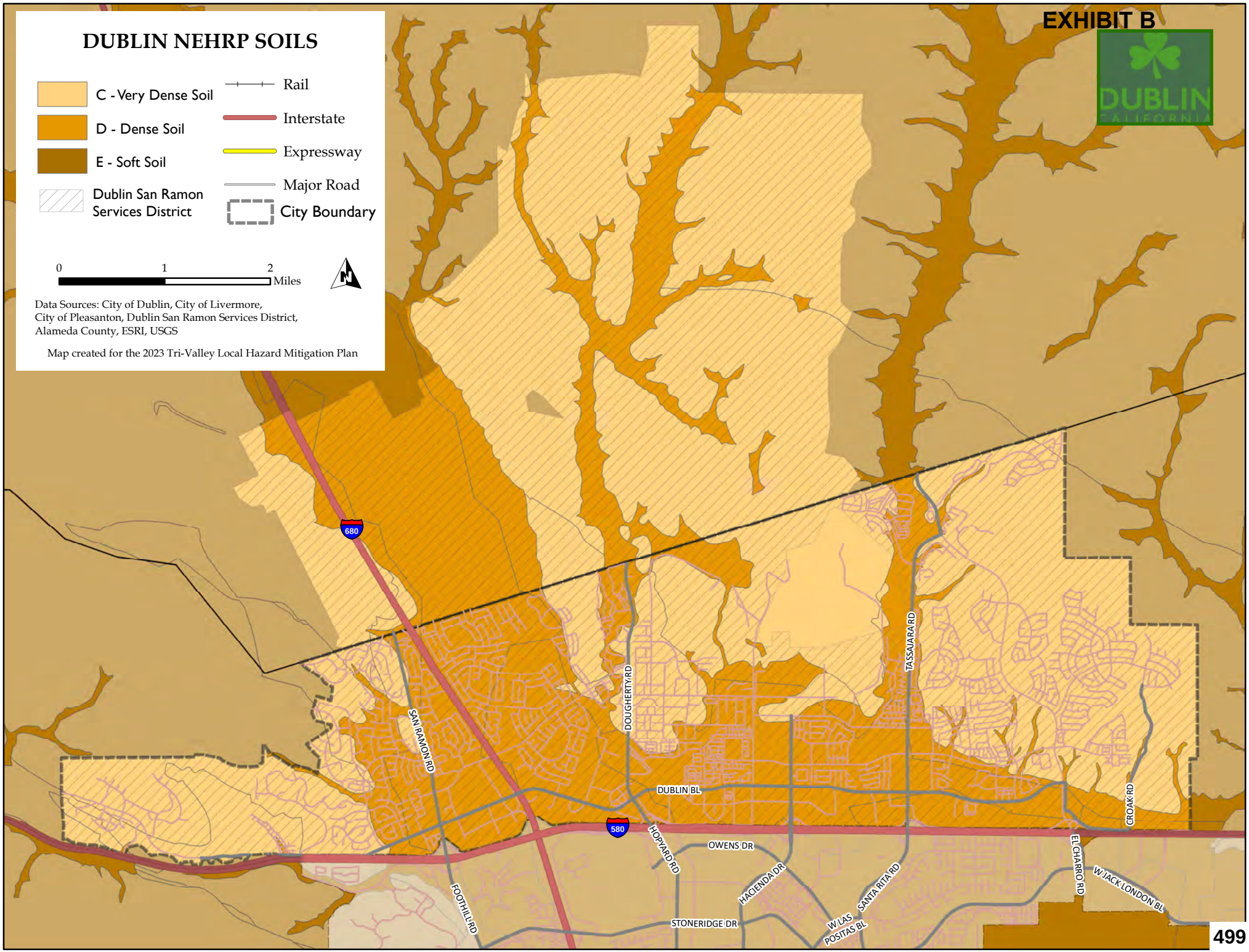

EXHIBIT B
DUBLIN NEHRP SOILS
C - Very Dense Soil
D - Dense Soil
E - Soft Soil
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
City Boundary
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
680
580
SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
TASSAJARA RD
DUBLIN BL
HOPYARD RD
OWENS DR
HACIENDA DR
SANTA RITA RD
EL CHARRO RD
CROAK RD
W JACK LONDON BL
FOOTHILL RD
STONERIDGE DR
W LAS POSITAS BL

EXHIBIT B

DUBLIN
CALAVERAS (NO) M6.86 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO

Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/Potential Damage)

- IV (Light/None)
- V (Moderate/Very Light)
- VI (Strong/Light)
- VII (Very Strong/ Moderate)
- VIII (Severe/ Moderate-Heavy)
- Dublin San Ramon Services District

- Major Road
- Interstate
- Expressway
- Local Roads
- Rail
- Waterbody
- City Boundary

0 1 2 Miles

Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

680
580
SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
DUBLIN BL
HOPYARD RD
OWENS DR
HACIENDA DR
SANTA RITA RD
TASSAJARA RD
CROAK RD
EL CHARRO RD
W JACK LONDON BL
W LAS POSITAS BL
STONERIDGE DR
FOOTHILL RD

Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS

EXHIBIT B

DUBLIN GREENVILLE (NO) M6.86 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO

Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/Potential Damage)

- IV (Light/None)
- V (Moderate/Very Light)
- VI (Strong/Light)
- VII (Very Strong/ Moderate)
- VIII (Severe/ Moderate-Heavy)
- Dublin San Ramon Services District

- Major Road
- Interstate
- Expressway
- Local Roads
- Rail
- Waterbody
- City Boundary

0 1 2 Miles

Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

680
580
SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
DUBLIN BL
HOPYARD RD
OWENS DR
HACIENDA DR
TASSAJARA RD
SANTA RITA RD
CROAK RD
EL CHARRO RD
W JACK LONDON BL
W LAS POSITAS BL
STONERIDGE DR
FOOTHILL RD

Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS

EXHIBIT B

DUBLIN
HAYWIRED (NO) M6.86 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO

Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/Potential Damage)

- V (Moderate/Very Light)
- VI (Strong/Light)
- VII (Very Strong/ Moderate)
- VIII (Severe/ Moderate-Heavy)
- IX (Violent/Heavy)
- Dublin San Ramon Services District

- Major Road
- Interstate
- Expressway
- Local Roads
- Rail
- Waterbody
- City Boundary

0 1 2 Miles

Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS

EXHIBIT B

DUBLIN
LAS POSITAS (NO) M6.5 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO

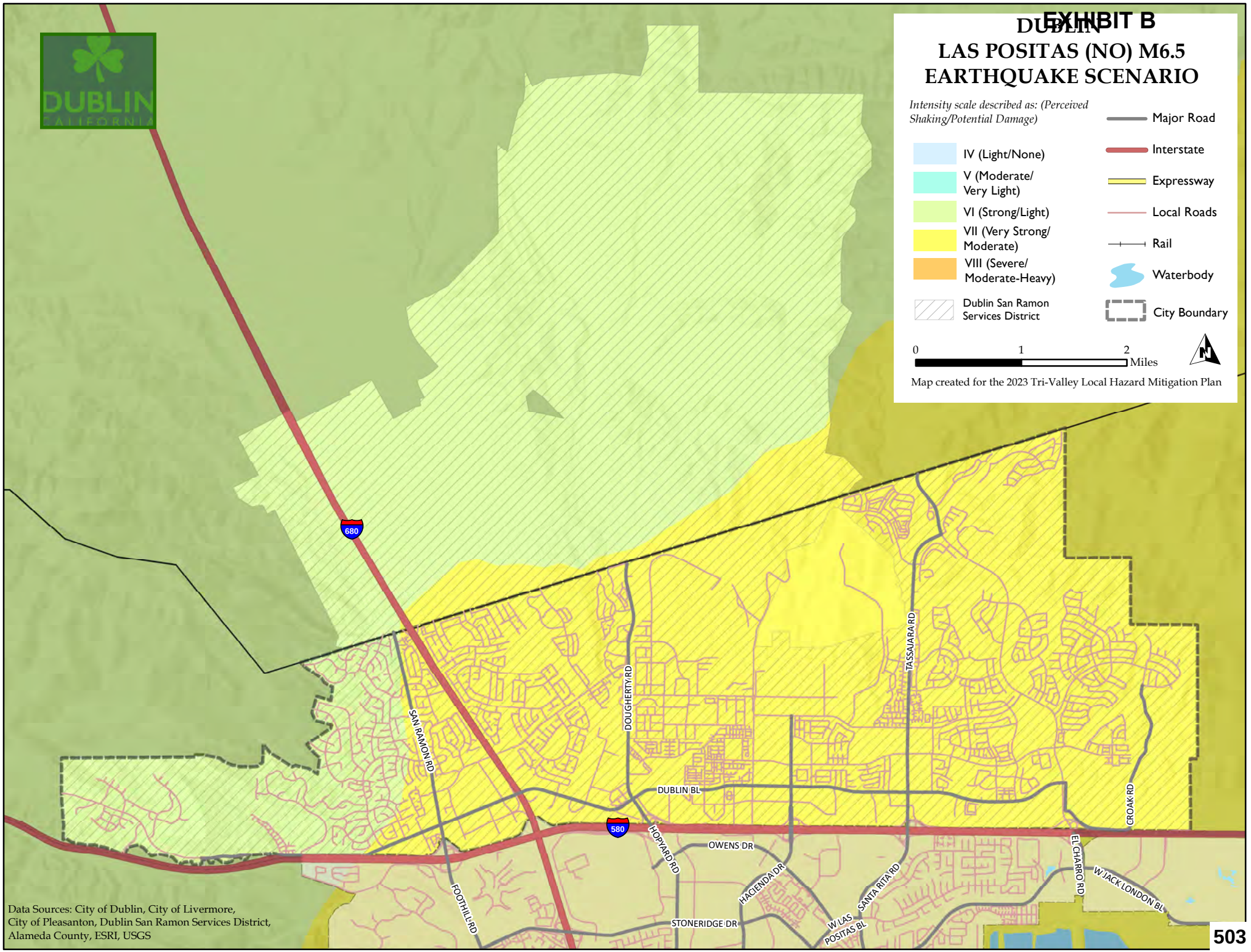
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/Potential Damage)

- IV (Light/None)
- V (Moderate/ Very Light)
- VI (Strong/Light)
- VII (Very Strong/ Moderate)
- VIII (Severe/ Moderate-Heavy)
- Dublin San Ramon Services District

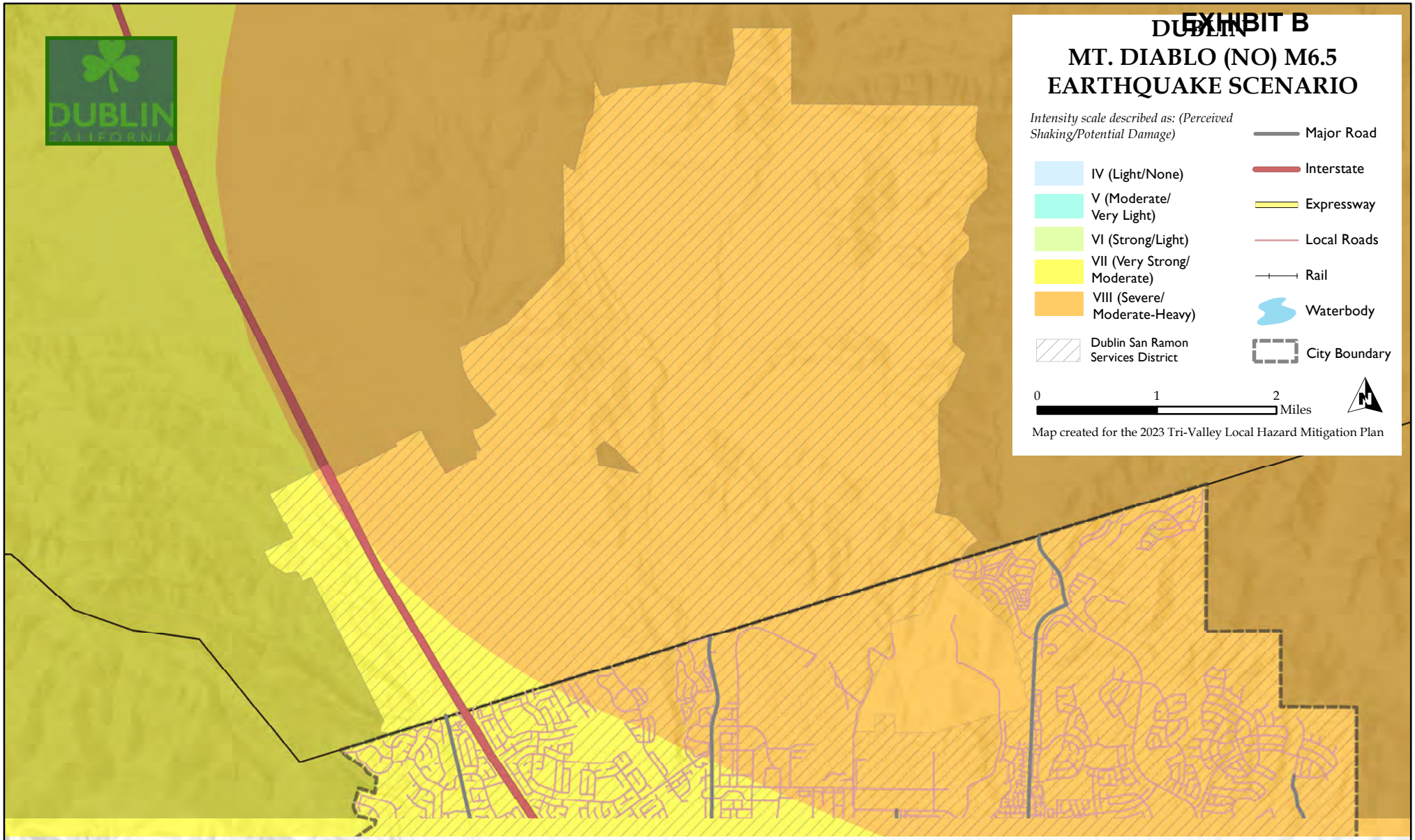
- Major Road
- Interstate
- Expressway
- Local Roads
- Rail
- Waterbody
- City Boundary

0 1 2 Miles

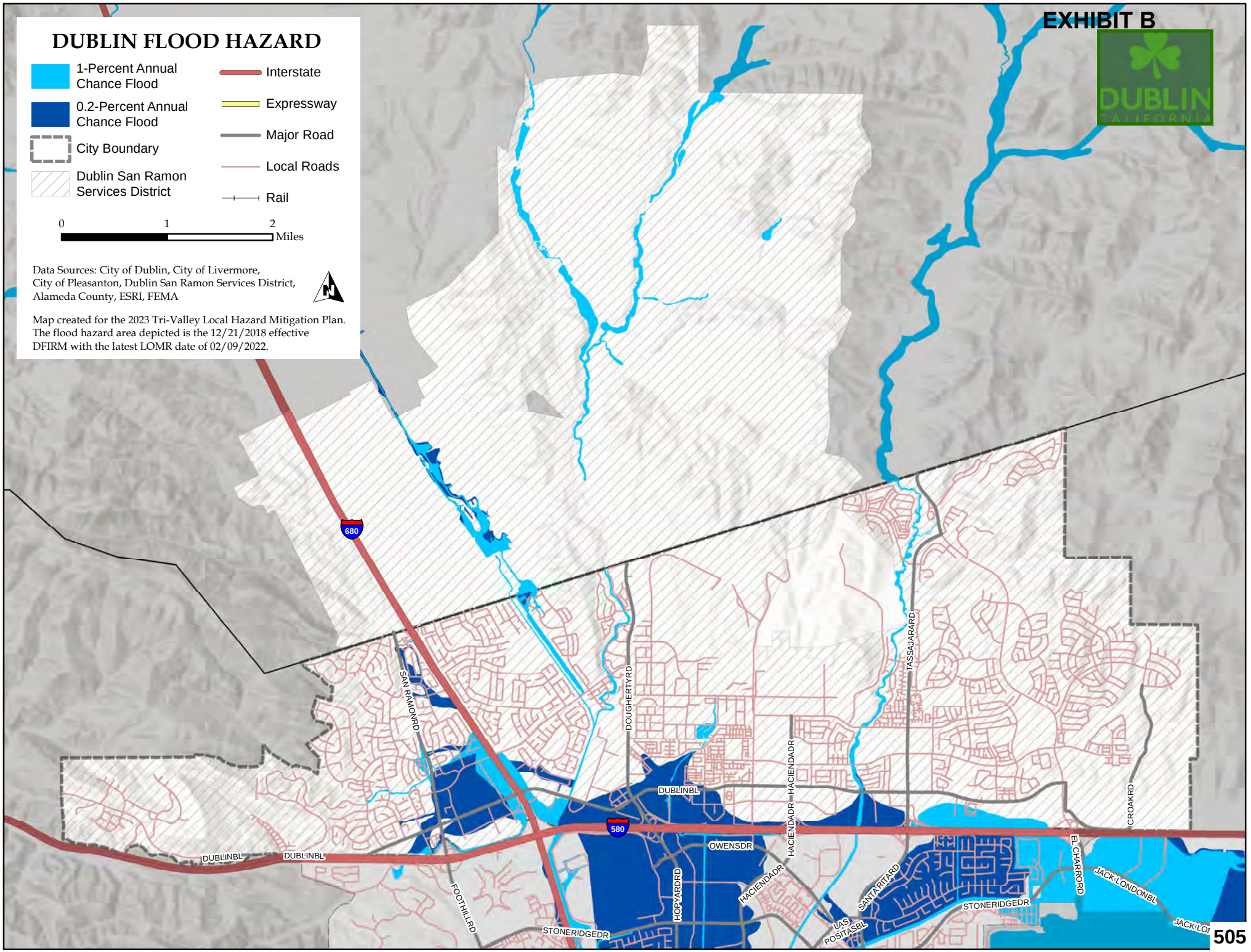
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan



Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS

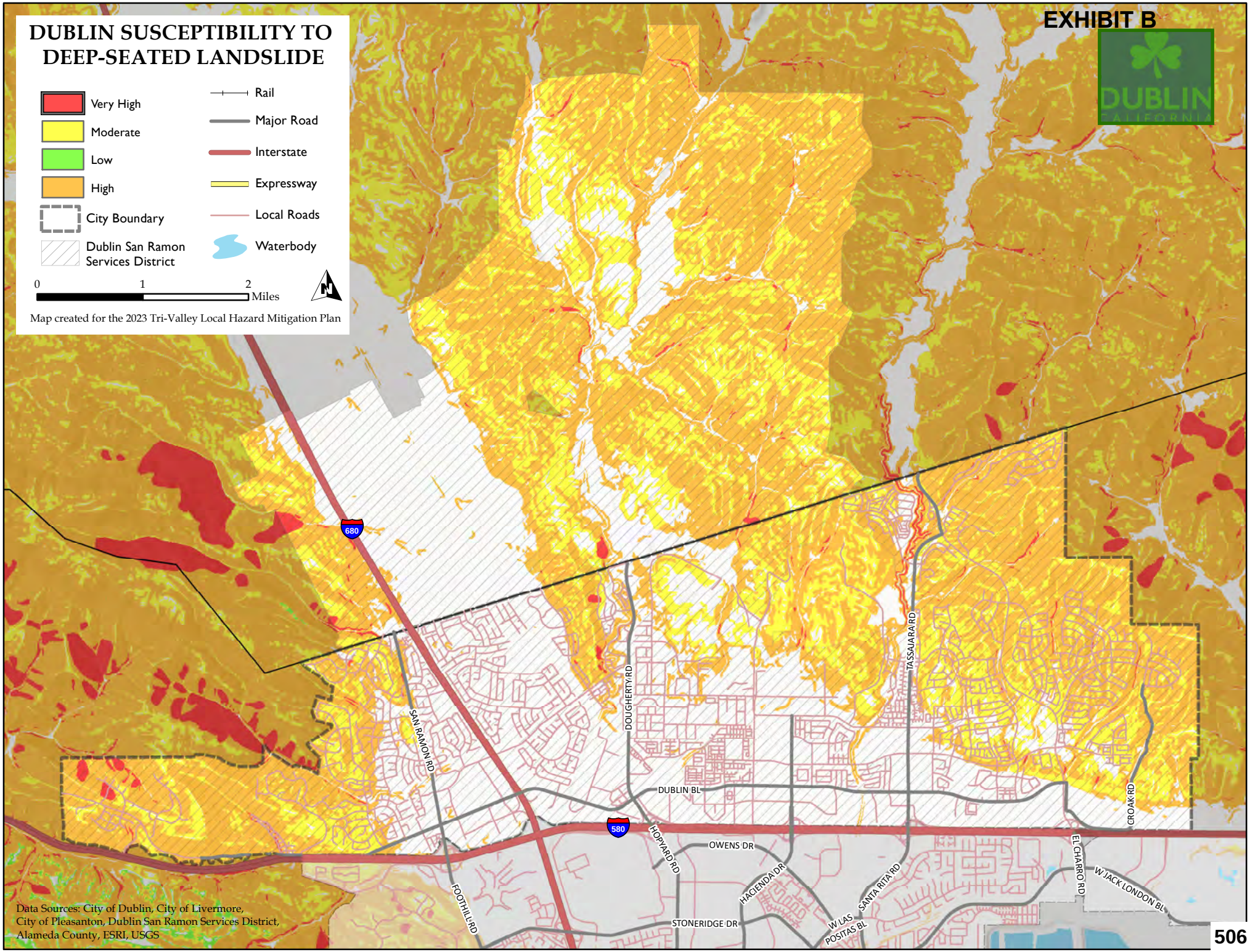


Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS


EXHIBIT B
DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA
DUBLIN FLOOD HAZARD
1-Percent Annual Chance Flood
0.2-Percent Annual Chance Flood
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Roads
Rail
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, FEMA
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. The flood hazard area depicted is the 12/21/2018 effective DFIRM with the latest LOMR date of 02/09/2022.
680
580
SAN RAMONRD
DOUGHERTYRD
TASSAJARARD
DUBLINBL
HACIENDADR
OWENSDR
CROAKRD
EL CHARRORD
JACK LONDONBL
STONERIDGEDR
SANTARITARD
LAS POSITASBL
HOPYARDRD
FOOTHILLRD

DUBLIN SUSCEPTIBILITY TO DEEP-SEATED LANDSLIDE

EXHIBIT B



Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS

WILDFIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES

EXHIBIT B

Fire Severity Zone

- Very High
- High
- City Boundary
- Dublin San Ramon Services District
- Rail
- Major Road
- Interstate
- Expressway
- Local Roads
- Waterbody

0 1 2 Miles

N

Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI

2. CITY OF LIVERMORE

2.1 LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

Primary Point of Contact
Jake Potter, Associate Planner
1052 South Livermore Avenue
Livermore, CA, 94550
(925) 960-4548
japotter@LivermoreCA.gov

Alternate Point of Contact
Susan Frost, Special Projects Coordinator
1052 South Livermore Avenue
Livermore, CA, 94550
(925) 960-4434
smfrost@LivermoreCA.gov

This annex was developed by the local hazard mitigation planning team, whose members are listed in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1. Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Members

Name	Title
Steve Riley	Principal Planner
Ben Murray	Principal Planner
Susan Frost	Special Projects Coordinator
Jake Potter	Associate Planner
Herbert Cole	Emergency Manager
Anthony Smith	Water Resources Division Manager
Bob Vinn	City Engineer
Edward Reyes	Assistant Civil Engineer
Rick Teczon	Senior Civil Engineer
Tricia Pontau	Senior Planner
Jana Ruijgrok-Neubauerova	Special Projects Coordinator
Joe Prime	Maintenance and Golf Operations Manager
Tracy Hein	Livermore Pleasanton Fire Department Disaster Preparedness Manager
Aaron Lacey	LPFD Deputy Fire Chief
Ryan Rucker	LPFD Deputy Fire Chief/ Fire Marshal
Mallika Ramachandran	Assistant Engineer

2.2 JURISDICTION PROFILE

2.2.1 Location and Features

Livermore is located in the Livermore Valley in eastern Alameda County about 43 miles southeast of San Francisco, 30 miles southeast of Oakland, and 29 miles northeast of San Jose. The Livermore Valley is edged to

the north, south and east by rolling hills within which the urbanized area is located. Several creeks and arroyos traverse the city including Altamont Creek, Arroyo Seco, Arroyo Mocho, Arroyo Las Positas, Collier Canyon Creek and Arroyo del Valle. Livermore is bisected by Interstate 580 which runs east-west through Alameda County. The Union Pacific Railroad, which also serves the ACE train commuter rail service, roughly parallels the freeway to the south. The Livermore Municipal Airport, located on the western edge of the city, is a general aviation airport which primarily serves the Tri-Valley Area.

2.2.2 History

The City of Livermore was founded in 1869 by William Mendenhall. In the years leading up to incorporation in 1876, the Livermore Valley was used mainly for grazing land for cattle and sheep. Mendenhall named the city in honor of his friend Robert Livermore, a prominent rancher in the valley. Livermore's development as a city was based on the Western Pacific Railroad and the commerce the railroad brought with it, as well as cattle ranches and vineyards. Since its incorporation, Livermore has grown from its agricultural roots to a thriving suburban community. While retaining much of its agricultural heritage, Livermore now provides a variety of housing and employment opportunities. Major employers include Lawrence Livermore and Sandia National Laboratories, Valley Care Health Systems, US Foods and several local public agencies, including the City of Livermore, Livermore Area Recreation and Park District and the Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District.

2.2.3 Governance

The City of Livermore operates under the Council/Manager form of government. The Council, as the legislative body, represents the entire community and is empowered under the General Law of California to formulate city-wide policy. The city council is comprised of four council members and a mayor. Council members serve four-year terms, and the mayor serves a two-year term. The mayor is elected at-large; and beginning in 2020, council members are elected from districts. The city manager is appointed by the council and serves as the chief executive officer responsible for day-to-day administration of city affairs and implementation of council policies.

The city council assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan; the city manager will oversee its implementation.

2.3 CURRENT TRENDS

2.3.1 Population

In January 2022, the population of Livermore was 86,149 (California Department of Finance). According to the U.S. Census Bureau, as of July 1, 2021, approximately 59% of Livermore's population was White alone, 21% was Hispanic, 13% was Asian alone, and 2% was Black alone. Further, approximately 23% of Livermore's population was under the age of 18, 13% were over the age of 65, and approximately 5% were below 65 years in age with a disability, based on 2021 U.S. Census Bureau records. According to Livermore's *2022 Point in Time Unsheltered and Sheltered Report*, there were 242 homeless individuals in the City as of February 23, 2022, including 174 unsheltered and 68 sheltered. Livermore's median household income (2016-2020) was $131,664, the median home value (2016-2020; owner occupied) was $806,100, and approximately 94% of those above the age of 25 held at least a high school diploma, according to July 1, 2021 U.S. Census Bureau data.

Although Livermore contains a highly educated, diverse, and high-income-earning populace, it does contain

vulnerable populations that could be more acutely impacted by local hazards like fire or flood. Such populations include children, the elderly, those with disabilities, and the homeless/ unsheltered.

2.3.2 Development

Under general plan policies, residential development is limited to an average range between 140 to 700 units per year. Due to the urban growth boundary, residential development has primarily been in-fill in recent years. In 2020, there were 32,390 households and 46,110 jobs in Livermore. The 2003 Livermore General Plan anticipates about 40,000 residential units and 86,000 jobs at buildout.

Identifying previous and future development trends is achieved through a comprehensive review of permitting since completion of the previous plan and in anticipation of future development. Tracking previous and future growth in potential hazard areas provides an overview of increased exposure to a hazard within a community. Table 2-2 summarizes development trends in the performance period since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan, as well as expected future development trends.

2.4 CHANGES IN PRIORITIES

The City's mitigation priorities have remained the same since the last mitigation plan update.

2.5 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section describes an assessment of existing capabilities for implementing hazard mitigation strategies. The introduction at the beginning of this volume of the hazard mitigation plan describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning.

Findings of the capability assessment were reviewed to identify opportunities to expand, initiate or integrate capabilities to further hazard mitigation goals and objectives. Where such opportunities were identified and determined to be feasible, they are included in the action plan. The "Analysis of Mitigation Actions" table in this annex identifies these as community capacity building mitigation actions. The findings of the assessment are presented as follows:

- An assessment of planning and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 2-3.
- Development and permitting capabilities are presented in Table 2-4.
- An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 2-5.
- An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 2-6.
- An assessment of education and outreach capabilities is presented in Table 2-7.
- Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 2-8.
- Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 2-9.
- The community's adaptive capacity for the impacts of climate change is presented in Table 2-10.

Table 2-2. Recent and Expected Future Development Trends

Criterion	Response
Has your jurisdiction annexed any land since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan?	Yes
If yes, give the estimated area annexed and estimated number of parcels or structures.	Approximately 104 total acres consisting of 6 parcels and approximately five existing buildings. Annexed uses include the existing Concannon Winery and adjacent vineyards and vacant lands for new commercial and open space.
Is your jurisdiction expected to annex any areas during the performance period of this plan?	Yes
If yes, describe land areas and dominant uses.	The city intends to annex mining lands on its western periphery. The parcels are currently vacant, are approximately 122 acres in size, and would be zoned to accommodate industrial uses.
If yes, who currently has permitting authority over these areas?	Alameda County
Are any areas targeted for development or major redevelopment in the next five years?	Yes
If yes, briefly describe, including whether any of the areas are in known hazard risk areas	The city intends to implement the council-adopted Isabel Neighborhood Specific Plan in the northwest part of the city. Primary uses would include residential, office, and commercial. Portions of the plan area are within high wildfire severity zones and have a high and very high susceptibility to deep-seated landslides. Annexed mining lands along Livermore's western periphery would also be redeveloped with industrial uses. The mining lands have a high susceptibility to liquefaction and are within the 100-year and 500-year flood zones. The city anticipates implementation of the Arroyo Vista Neighborhood Plan and redevelopment around the Southfront area in the industrial portion of the city north of Las Positas Road. Proposed uses include residential. There are no significant hazards in the area.

How many permits for new construction were issued in your jurisdiction since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan?

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Single Family	9	91	48	14	1
Multi-Family	28	28	110	55	88
Other	0	1	6	4	11
Total	37	120	164	73	100

Provide the number of new construction permits for each hazard area or provide a qualitative description of where development has occurred.

- Special Flood Hazard Areas: 17
- Landslide: 27
- High Liquefaction Areas: 3
- Wildfire Risk Areas: 0

Describe the level of buildout in the jurisdiction, based on your jurisdiction's buildable lands inventory. If no such inventory exists, provide a qualitative description.

According to the city's draft 2023 Housing Element's vacant and underutilized lands inventory, Livermore has viable capacity for another 5,419 residential units, including development of the Isabel Neighborhood Specific Plan in the northwest part of the city. The specific plan also includes approximately two million square feet of office and commercial uses. The draft 2023-2031 Housing Element is scheduled for consideration by the city council in March 2023, and an update of the general plan is in progress. Therefore, buildout and housing projections will likely change prior to the next Tri Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan Update in five years.

Table 2-3. Planning and Regulatory Capability

	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Codes, Ordinances, & Requirements				
Building Code	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: *Livermore Building Code incorporates the California Building Code with small adjustments. Most current code adopted in 2019. Livermore adopted the 2022 Building Code on January 1, 2023, in accordance with state requirements.*				
Zoning Code	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: *Livermore Development Code adopted in 2010; updated through December 13, 2021, by Ordinance 2131.*				
Subdivisions	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: *Livermore's Subdivision Ordinance is incorporated into the Livermore Development Code, as passed in May 2010 updated through December 13, 2021, by Ordinance 2131.*				
Stormwater Management	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *City Storm Drain Master Plan for city-owned property was adopted in January 2022; Zone 7 Stream Management Master Plan for Zone 7 owned facilities/property adopted in 2006 with a plan horizon of 2034.*				
Post-Disaster Recovery	No	No	No	Yes
Comment: *Preparation of plan proposed.*				
Real Estate Disclosure	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: *City uses real estate disclosure to provide notice regarding special conditions and requirements on properties; Cal. Civ. Code §1102 et seq.*				
Growth Management	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: *Livermore's General Plan Land Use Element contains maximum residential density ranges for all residential land use designations in the City, in conformance with Cal. Gov. Code §65300 et seq. City policy conforms to the requirements of The California Housing Crisis Act of 2019 (SB 330), which prevents cities from implementing growth management programs or limiting the number of annual housing units.*				
Site Plan Review	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: *Site plan approval required by Livermore Development Code Chapter 9 and Livermore's specific plan areas for all new development and redevelopment projects.*				
Environmental Protection	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *The city conforms to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act for development review as well as applicable environmental protection requirements for businesses. The city coordinates with other agencies including Regional Water Quality Control Board, Bay Area Air Quality Management District, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Alameda County Health Department.*				
Flood Damage Prevention	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *The city has agreements with Zone 7 for stream management and flood protection projects. The city's floodplain ordinance implements NFIP requirements, plus 1' of freeboard and elevation certificates of new buildings adjacent to creeks.*				
Emergency Management	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *Livermore's comprehensive Emergency Management Plan consists of the Emergency Operations Plan, adopted Jan. 22, 2018, by City Council Resolution 2018-009, and plan annexes that include Mass Care and Shelter Plan, Debris Management Plan, etc.; Plan conforms with the state-mandated Standardized Emergency Management System and the National Incident Management System.*				
Climate Change	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: *General Plan Climate Change Element adopted in 2009; Climate Action Plan adopted in 2012; updated Climate Action Plan adopted on November 28, 2022. California Senate Bill 379 requires cities to include climate adaptation and resiliency strategies in their general plans. 2022 Climate Action Plan that includes GHG reduction strategies and mitigation and resiliency policies.*				
Historic Preservation	Yes	No	No	No
Comment: *Livermore maintains a comprehensive historic preservation program that includes a citywide historic context statement, citywide historic resources inventory, and historic preservation ordinance, adopted April 12, 2021, by City Council Ord. 21-22.*				
Planning Documents				
General Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Is the plan compliant with Assembly Bill 2140? Yes ***Comment:*** *Current Livermore General Plan was adopted in 2004. The Safety Element of the General Plan was amended by Council Resolution 2018-163 consistent with the requirements of AB 2140.*				

	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
How often is the plan updated? *Every 2 years* ***Comment:*** *FY 2021-2023 CIP adopted in June 2021 by City Council Resolution 2021-088. The CIP is coordinated with Zone 7 and Livermore Area Recreation & Park District improvement plans.*				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: Debris Management Master Plan reviewed by California Office of Emergency Services and the U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency. City adopted the plan in March 2019.				
Floodplain or Watershed Plan	No	Yes	No	Yes
Comment: *City coordinates with Zone 7 who is responsible for flood control. The city regulates the watershed by enforcing the Municipal Regional Permit and the NFIP requirements plus 1' freeboard and elevation certificates for all new buildings next to creeks. The city has a stream maintenance program which allows the city to maintain all creeks within city limits including creeks owned by Livermore Area Recreation & Park District and Zone 7.*				
Stormwater Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *City Storm Drain Master Plan adopted in January 2022; Zone 7 Stream Management Master Plan adopted in 2006 with a plan horizon of 2034.*				
Urban Water Management Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *Livermore adopted a Water Master Plan in 2018. Livermore also adopted the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan in June 2021, which applies in areas served by city. California Water Service provides water to remaining areas of the city, which is governed by the CalWater 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, also adopted in June 2021.*				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	Yes	No	No
Comment: *City participates in the Eastern Alameda County Conservation Strategy.*				
Economic Development Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: *The 2020-2025 Economic Development Strategic Plan was approved by the city council in October 2019.*				
Shoreline Management Plan	No	No	No	No
Comment: *Not applicable*				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	Yes	No	Yes
Comment: *Alameda County*				
Forest Management Plan	No	No	No	No
Comment: *Not applicable*				
Climate Action Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: *City CAP adopted in 2012. Livermore is undergoing a comprehensive update to its Climate Action Plan that includes GHG reduction strategies and mitigation and resiliency policies. The City Council will consider adoption of the plan by the end of 2022.*				
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *Livermore's comprehensive Emergency Management Plan consists of the Emergency Operations Plan, adopted Jan. 22, 2018, by City Council Resolution 2018-009, and plan annexes that include Mass Care and Shelter Plan, Debris Management Plan, etc.; Plan conforms with the state-mandated Standardized Emergency Management System and the National Incident Management System.*				
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: *TVHMP Volume 1: Planning Area Wide Elements, Part 2; Chapter 5-16 is the THIRA.*				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: *Preparation of plan proposed.*				
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: *Continuity of Operations Plan/ Continuity of Government Plan completed and under review by city manager's office and executive team. Anticipated adoption by end of 2022.*				
Public Health Plan	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *Alameda County Public Health Department prepares a Community Health Improvement Plan*				
Historic Preservation	Yes	No	No	No
Comment: *Livermore maintains a comprehensive historic preservation program that includes a citywide Historic Context Statement, citywide Historic Resources Inventory, and Historic Preservation Ordinance, adopted April 12, 2021, by City Council Ord. 21-22.*				

Planning and regulatory capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing actions in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan, including Action LIV-15.

The City would consider collaborating with the planning partners on an area-wide substantial damage response plan (Action LIV-18).

Table 2-4. Development and Permitting Capability

Criterion	Response
Does your jurisdiction issue development permits?	Yes
If yes, which department? *Building, Planning and Engineering Divisions of the Community Development Department (CDD); Water Resources Division of Public Works Department*	
If no, who does?	
Does your jurisdiction have the ability to track permits by hazard area?	Yes
Does your jurisdiction have a buildable lands inventory?	No

Development and permitting capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing actions in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan, including Action LIV-11.

Table 2-5. Fiscal Capability

Financial Resource	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Yes
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes
If yes, specify: Water, Sewer	
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	No
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	No
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Yes
Other	Yes
If yes, specify: Landscape maintenance districts	

The City would be interested in pursuing grant opportunities, including mitigation and other emergency management related grants, to fund projects that exceed the City's fiscal limitations.

The City could expand its fiscal authority by using private activity bonds or withholding public expenditures in hazard-prone areas. However, the City has not identified a need for any of these actions at this time.

Table 2-6. Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff/Personnel Resource	Available?
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: CDD/ Planning/Assistant, Associate, Senior Planners; Engineering/Assistant and Associate Engineers	
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: CDD; Building and Engineering	
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: CDD/ Planning/Assistant, Associate, Senior Planners; Engineering/Assistant and Associate Engineers	
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: CDD/Engineering/ Assistant and Associate Engineers/ Associate and Senior Planners	
Surveyors	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: CDD/Engineering/Contract	
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: Information Technology/Contract; CDD/Planning/ Assistant, Associate, Senior Planners; Engineering/Engineering Tech	
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: CDD/Planning/Contract	
Emergency manager	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: City Manager's Office/Management Analyst-Disaster Preparedness; LPFD/Disaster Preparedness Coordinator	
Grant writers	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: CDD/ Planning/Assistant, Associate, Senior Planners; Engineering/Assistant and Associate Engineers	
Other	No
If Yes, Department /Position:	

In the future, the City would consider adding new technical capabilities to the EOC, which would incorporate integration with neighboring jurisdictions and agencies and flood monitoring, among others.

Table 2-7. Education and Outreach Capability

Criterion	Response
Do you have a public information officer or communications office?	Yes
Do you have personnel skilled or trained in website development?	Yes
Do you have hazard mitigation information available on your website? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** 2018 Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes
Do you use social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** Advertise CERT trainings; post family disaster preparedness tips	Yes
Do you have any citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation? ***If yes, briefly describe:***	No
Do you have any other programs in place that could be used to communicate hazard-related information? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** Living Arroyos Program, LPFD Public Education Program	Yes
Do you have any established warning systems for hazard events? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** Next Door, Nixle, AC Alert	Yes

Education and outreach capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing actions in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan, including Action LIV-1.

Table 2-8. National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

Criterion	Response
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Engineering Div; Community Development Department
Who is your floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Pam Lung, Coordinator
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	Amended and adopted 11/15/2022
Does your jurisdiction have an NFIP Substantial Damage Response Plan? ***If yes, what is the date of adoption and is it a stand-alone plan or a component of another plan (if another plan, please specify)?*** ***If no, how does your jurisdiction enforce substantial damage provisions of the NFIP-required floodplain management regulations?***	No The City enforces substantial damage provisions case-by-case. The City plans to correct/update this process by drafting a Substantial Damage Response Plan during the life of this HMP. This is addressed in the Mitigation Action Plan, Action LIV18
Does your floodplain management program exceed minimum requirements? ***If yes, in what ways?*** 1 ft. freeboard requirement, requires elevation certificates for new construction next to creeks	Yes
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	2019
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? ***If yes, state what they are.***	No
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? ***If yes, state what they are.***	No
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? ***If no, state why.*** Inundation due to storm drains.	No
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? ***If yes, what type of assistance/training is needed?*** Training additional staff in duties of floodplain management	Yes
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? ***If yes, is your jurisdiction interested in improving its CRS Classification?*** Yes ***If no, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?***	Yes
How many flood insurance policies are in force in your jurisdiction?[a] ***What is the insurance in force?*** $32,401,800 ***What is the premium in force?*** $105,042	86
How many total loss claims have been filed in your jurisdiction?[a] ***What were the total payments for losses?*** N/A	1

a. According to FEMA statistics as of 04/30/2022

Table 2-9. Community Classifications

	Participating?	ID Number	Classification	Date Classified
FIPS Code	Yes	06-001-00000-41992	N/A	N/A
Unique Entity ID #	Yes	KGBMZK3CQF36	N/A	N/A
Community Rating System	Yes	N/A	6	10/01/2020
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Protection	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
StormReady	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Firewise	No	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 2-10. Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Technical Capacity	
Jurisdiction-level understanding of potential climate change impacts	High
Comment: The City expanded the scope of its Climate Action Plan to include climate adaptation. In 2020, as part of the CAP update, the City conducted a Climate Change Vulnerability Analysis that evaluates climate change impacts in Livermore. The City is currently updating the Vulnerability Analysis as part of the General Plan Update to include additional analysis of sensitive community structures, functions and populations.	
Jurisdiction-level monitoring of climate change impacts	High
Comment: The City's updated CAP includes an analysis of climate change impacts and calls for regular updates to the plan to monitor climate change impacts and adjust the City's climate adaptation strategy as needed.	
Technical resources to assess proposed strategies for feasibility and externalities	Medium
Comment: **City staff and/or consultants are available to assess strategies for feasibility.**	
Jurisdiction-level capacity for development of greenhouse gas emissions inventory	Medium
Comment: City staff utilize consultants to prepare greenhouse gas emissions inventories.	
Capital planning and land use decisions informed by potential climate impacts	Low
Climate change impacts are typically not considered during capital planning or land use decisions beyond what is required during CEQA environmental review. The City's updated CAP calls for the City to consider potential climate impacts in capital planning and land use decisions, however, the process to do so has not been established.	
Participation in regional groups addressing climate risks	High
Comment: Staff participates in regional discussions with StopWaste, East Bay Community Energy, Bay Area Climate Adaptation Network, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission and the Association of Bay Area Governments.	
Implementation Capacity	
Clear authority/mandate to consider climate change impacts during public decision-making processes	Low
Comment: While CEQA requires consideration of GHG emissions during environmental review there is no clear authority to otherwise consider climate change impacts during the decision-making process.	
Identified strategies for greenhouse gas mitigation efforts	High
Comment: Climate Action Plan outlines strategies for reducing GHG emissions within the community and city operations.	
Identified strategies for adaptation to impacts	High
Comment: The Climate Action Plan outlines strategies to adapt to climate change impacts within the community and City operations	
Champions for climate action in local government departments	Medium
Comment: The City is working to fill a new staff position to coordinate climate action efforts across City departments.	
Political support for implementing climate change adaptation strategies	Medium
Comment: The city currently has support for climate change adaptation within city management and the city council.	
Financial resources devoted to climate change adaptation	Medium
Comment: The City currently dedicates limited staff time to implement climate adaptation efforts. Additionally, many capital improvement projects address climate adaption. The new climate staff position mentioned above will be tasked with developing a more robust City program to implement climate adaptation projects.	
Local authority over sectors likely to be negative impacted	Medium
Comment: The City has authority over critical municipal facilities and public infrastructure and coordinates with other public agencies, such as Zone 7, Regional Water Quality Control Board, CalTrans, Livermore Area Recreation and Park District, regarding hazard mitigation. The City also has authority to establish standards for new private development that facilitate more climate-resilient buildings, infrastructure, and landscapes.	

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Public Capacity	
Local residents' knowledge of and understanding of climate risk	Medium
Comment: Approximately 58 percent of Climate Action Plan survey respondents indicated that they are well informed about the local climate change impacts facing Livermore.	
Local residents' support of adaptation efforts	High
Comment: Approximately 75% of Climate Action Plan survey respondents indicated that it is important for the City to take action on climate change. The climate impacts of most concern are drought/water availability and wildfire/air quality impacts. Approximately 68% of respondents said the City should be either very or moderately invested in pursuing climate action.	
Local residents' capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Medium
Comment: Approximately 50% of Climate Action Plan survey respondents feel that they have the proper capacity to prepare for and/or respond to climate change impacts in Livermore.	
Local economy's current capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Unsure
Comment:	
Local ecosystems' capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Unsure
Comment:	

a. High = Capacity exists and is in use; Medium = Capacity may exist but is not used or could use some improvement; Low = Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement; Unsure= Not enough information is known to assign a rating.

2.6 INTEGRATION REVIEW

For hazard mitigation planning, "integration" means that hazard mitigation information is used in other relevant planning mechanisms, such as general planning and capital facilities planning, and that relevant information from those sources is used in hazard mitigation. This section identifies where such integration is already in place, and where there are opportunities for further integration in the future. Resources listed at the end of this annex were used to provide information on integration. The progress reporting process described in Volume 1 of the hazard mitigation plan will document the progress of hazard mitigation actions related to integration and identify new opportunities for integration.

2.6.1 Existing Integration

Some level of integration of content from the 2018 Tri-Valley local hazard mitigation plan has already been established in the following local plans and programs:

- **Urban Water Management Plan**—Consistent with the California Water Code, this plan provides long-term water supply and resource planning. The plan as updated in 2021 and assesses seismic risk to facilities, including measures to address the risk
- **Capital Improvement Program**—Incorporates identified hazard mitigation projects from the 2018 plan that are consistent with other adopted plans and programs
- **Living Arroyos Program**—Regional volunteer program for hands-on stream maintenance and restoration. Apprenticeship program for students at Las Positas Community College.
- **Zone 7 Stream Management Master Plan**—Multi-objective master plan addressing flood control, water quality, recycled water, and recreation.
- **Livermore Storm Management Plan**—City-wide program for maintaining creeks and outfalls that considers risks identified in the current HMP.

- **Storm Drain Master Plan**—City master plan prioritizing capital improvements to storm drains.
- **Livermore General Plan**—The General Plan includes an updated Safety Element, which addresses identified natural hazards specified in the current HMP.
- **Livermore Development Code**—The Development Code includes development requirements that can address hazard mitigation.
- **Livermore Municipal Code**—The Municipal Code includes development requirements that can address hazard mitigation.
- **Livermore Building Code**—The Building Code includes related State codes for hazard mitigation.
- **Climate Action Plan**—The 2022 Climate Action Plan was adopted in November 2022, following the completion of the 2018 HMP, and provides an assessment of greenhouse gas emissions by the community and identifies strategies for reducing emissions. Discussion of climate change resiliency and adaptation and identification of appropriate community actions to address resiliency are included in the CAP.

2.6.2 Opportunities for Future Integration

The capability assessment presented in this annex indicates opportunities to integrate this mitigation plan with other jurisdictional planning/regulatory capabilities. Capabilities were identified as integration opportunities if they can support or enhance the actions identified in this plan or be supported or enhanced by components of this plan. The capability assessment identified the following plans and programs that do not currently integrate hazard mitigation information but provide opportunities to do so in the future:

- **Design Standards and Guidelines**—The Design Standards and Guidelines provide design guidance for private and public developments. Acknowledgement of information from the hazard mitigation plan, including identification of potential hazards and mitigation requirements, will be incorporated into the next update of the Design Standards and Guidelines. The update will include identification of additional design elements that can address hazard mitigation.
- **Capital Improvement Program**—Incorporates hazard mitigation projects consistent with other adopted plans and programs. Improvement plans and projects that address hazard mitigation will be identified.
- **Living Arroyos Program**—Regional volunteer program for hands-on stream maintenance and restoration. This is an apprenticeship program for students at Las Positas Community College. The City will work with the Community College to incorporate identification of natural hazards and mitigation opportunities in the curriculum of this program.
- **Livermore Storm Management Plan**—This is a city-wide program for maintaining creeks and outfalls. Information from the hazard mitigation plan will be incorporated into the plan including identification of projects that address hazard mitigation.
- **Storm Drain Master Plan**—This is the city master plan prioritizing capital improvements to storm drains. Information from the hazard mitigation plan will be incorporated into the plan including identification of projects that address hazard mitigation.
- **Livermore General Plan**—The General Plan includes a Safety Element that addresses natural hazards. An update of the General Plan is in progress and will be consistent with the requirements of AB 2140 and SB 379.
- **Livermore Development Code**—The Development Code includes zoning and subdivision regulations. Information from the hazard mitigation plan will be incorporated into the Development Code that addresses hazard mitigation.

- **Livermore Municipal Code**—The Municipal Code includes ordinances regarding city operations and other regulations. The Municipal Code will be updated, as appropriate, to incorporate the information from the hazard mitigation plan.

Taking action to integrate each of these programs with the hazard mitigation plan was considered as a mitigation action to include in the action plan presented in this annex.

2.7 RISK ASSESSMENT

2.7.1 Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

Table 2-11 lists past occurrences of natural hazards for which specific damage was recorded in this jurisdiction Other hazard events that broadly affected the entire planning area, including this jurisdiction, are listed in the risk assessments in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.

Table 2-11. Past Natural Hazard Events

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date	Damage Assessment
Severe winter storms, flooding	FEMA-3591-EM	12/30/2022 – ongoing	As of the writing of this report: $8,333,500
COVID-19 Pandemic	DR-4482	January 20, 2020 - ongoing	Impacts to staffing and resources
Severe winter storms, flooding and mudslides	DR-4308	4/1/2017	$11,715,000
Winter storm, Doolan Road tree damage	—	4/18/2015	$5,000
Severe winter storms, flooding, landslides and mudslides	DR-1646	6/5/2006	Minor damage in the community
Flash Flood	DR-1203	2/2/1998	$28,052
Flash Flood	DR-1044	1/3/1995-2/10/1995	$13,796
Flash Flood	DR-1046	2/13/1995-4/19/1995	$147,737
Tornado	—	4/25/1994	Minor damage in the community
Earthquake – Greenville Fault	—	1/12/1980	Moderate structural damage in the community

2.7.2 Hazard Risk Ranking

Table 2-12 presents a local ranking of all hazards of concern specific to Livermore for which this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments. As described in detail in Volume 1, the ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property and the economy. Mitigation actions target hazards with high and medium rankings.

Table 2-12. Hazard Risk Ranking

Rank	Hazard	Risk Ranking Score	Risk Category
1	Earthquake	34	High
2	Severe Weather	33	Medium
3	Flood	15	Low
4	Landslide	12	Low
5	Drought	9	Low
6	Wildfire	6	Low
7	Dam Failure	8	Low

2.7.3 Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments for each identified hazard of concern. This section provides information on a few key vulnerabilities for this jurisdiction. Available jurisdiction-specific risk maps of the hazards are provided at the end of this annex.

Repetitive Loss Properties

Repetitive loss records are as follows:

- Number of FEMA-identified Repetitive-Loss Properties: 0
- Number of FEMA-identified Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties: 0
- Number of Repetitive-Loss Properties or Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties that have been mitigated: None

Other Noted Vulnerabilities

The based on a review of the results of the risk assessment, public involvement strategy, and other available resources, no other vulnerabilities have been identified.

2.8 STATUS OF PREVIOUS PLAN ACTIONS

Table 2-13 summarizes the actions that were recommended in the previous version of the hazard mitigation plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

Table 2-13. Status of Previous Plan Actions

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action L-1—Where appropriate, support retrofitting or relocation of structures in high hazard areas, prioritizing structures that have experienced repetitive losses.	Carried over to updated plan	LIV-18.
Comment: The city has not identified facilities that experience repetitive losses, but this action will be carried over to address potential future needs.		

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action L-2—Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, ordinances and programs that dictate land use decisions in the community, including General Plan, Development Code, Municipal Code, Design Standards and Guidelines, Specific Plans.	Carried over to updated plan	LIV-11
Comment: Ongoing. Amendment to the Safety Element to include TVHMP was approved by City Council 9-26-18 (Reso. 2018-163). Updated Climate Action Plan adopted on November 28, 2022. General Plan Update and update to the Livermore Development Code are currently underway. Hazard Mitigation considered in the Storm Drain Master Plan Update approved January 2022. Integration of hazard mitigation to be considered for other development-related plans as appropriate. Revised carryover action wording for 2023 plan update.		
Action L-3—Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.	Removed; no longer feasible	
Comment: The city plans to assess appropriate actions for preparing the 2023 hazard mitigation plan update. Grant Monitoring & Coordination- The city has pursued FEMA Hazard Mitigation grants to implement projects for the Arroyo Las Positas and Collier Canyon. Plan Integration - Amendment to the Safety Element to include TVHMP approved by the city council on 9-26-18 (Reso. 2018-163). Plan to integrate relevant information from the TVHMP into the General Plan Update, and hazard identification and mitigation considered in Climate Action Plan Update (2022), and Storm Drain Master Plan update (2021). Continuing Public Involvement- The city completed the Public Information Plan and is working to enhance the Community Disaster Preparedness Education Plan, as well as expand CERT and community education and training opportunities. Staff handed out emergency preparedness materials at multiple Farmers Market events, made two public disaster preparedness presentations at the library, and created public education campaign materials for website, social media, and downtown kiosks on disaster preparedness. The city will continue to support plan maintenance for the 2023 plan update. This is part of the city's ongoing capabilities and does not need to be included in the mitigation plan.		
Action L-4—Continue to maintain good standing and compliance under the NFIP through implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, meet the NFIP requirements: **• Enforce the flood damage prevention ordinance.** **• Participate in floodplain identification and mapping updates.** **• Provide public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts.**	Carried over to updated plan	LIV-16
Comment: Ongoing. The city exceeds the minimum NFIP requirements. The city continues to work to maintain a good standing and is compliant under NFIP. The city CRS rating was upgraded to a Class 6.		
Action L-5—Identify and pursue strategies to increase adaptive capacity to climate change including, but not limited to, updates of the General Plan and Climate Action Plan.	Completed	
Comment: Ongoing. The Climate Action Plan Update completed and November 2022. General Plan update currently underway and will include consideration of the TVHMP.		
Action L-6—Develop/update Continuity of Operations (COO) and Continuity of Government (COG) Plans to support organizational resiliency in the event of a disaster.	Completed	
Comment: Update of COO and COG completed in 2022.		
Action L-7—Develop a Post Disaster Recovery Plan that addresses all potential hazards and supports the efficient, timely and effective recovery of the community and public services and facilities. Ensure that Post Disaster Recovery Plan complies with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, NRCS, FEMA, and state and local regulatory requirements to repair damage and receive public assistance in a timely manner.	Completed	
Comment: The City of Livermore Emergency Operations Plan updated in January of 2018 includes a Post-Disaster Recovery Operations Section. The plan is also in process of a two-year update.		
Action L-8—Consider hazard mitigation when designing the new construction, rehabilitation, retrofitting and/or replacement of projects identified in the CIP, particularly critical facilities.	Removed; no longer feasible	
Comment: The city continues to consider hazard mitigation with projects included in the capital improvement plan in addition to meeting current state and local building standards. The 2023 hazard mitigation plan includes specific capital improvement projects that address identified hazards. This is done programmatically and does not need to be a stand-alone mitigation action.		

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action L-9—Update and maintain GIS mapping to include information for all mapped hazards that may affect properties in the community.	Carried over to updated plan	LIV-12
Comment: **Ongoing. FEMA flood layers have been included in the City's GIS maps. Staff is currently working with the Information Technology Division to add additional hazard layers (like fire and landslide) to the GIS platform.**		
Action L-10—Support the area-wide initiatives identified in Volume 1 of the hazard mitigation plan.	Removed; no longer feasible	
Comment: The City of Livermore will continue to support area-wide initiatives as has been done over the last five years. This is a part of the city's ongoing capabilities and does not need to be included as a mitigation action.		
Action L-11—Continue and expand public information and education activities for residents and businesses regarding hazard mitigation, emergency preparation, emergency response, and real estate disclosures.	Removed; no longer feasible	
Comment: This action is too broad. Public outreach regarding seismic retrofits will be included as a new action item.		
Action L-12—Develop evacuation plan that addresses all members of the community including special needs populations including, but not limited to, seniors, low-income households, disabled, and non-English speaking households.	Completed	
Comment: The city uses Zonehaven AWARE to notify residents on evacuation information. Information is available in four languages.		
Action L-13—Provide staff training as needed to support plan implementation, plan maintenance and reporting requirements. Coordinate training with plan partners.	Completed	
Comment: City staff has appropriate training and education for implementation of projects identified in hazard mitigation plan. This is done programmatically and does not need to be part of the mitigation action plan.		
Action L-14—Develop and implement a program to capture perishable data after significant events (e.g., high watermarks, preliminary damage estimates, and damage photos) to support future mitigation efforts including implementation and maintenance of the hazard mitigation plan.	Completed	
Comment: City uses Veoci to capture and store all damage assessments and photographs for significant events. This is programmatic and does not need to be part of the mitigation action plan.		
Action L-15—Participate in programs such as Firewise, StormReady and the Community Rating System.	Completed	
Comment: The City participates in StormReady and the Community Rating System Programs.		
Action L-16—Implement programs such as "Tree Watch" that proactively manage problem areas through use of selective removal of hazardous trees, tree replacement, trimming, etc.	Completed	
Comment: The Public Works Maintenance Department has completed a city-side tree inventory in 2022.		
Action L-17—Amend existing landscape and other related ordinances to encourage appropriate planting near overhead power, cable, and phone lines.	Carried over to updated plan	LIV-13
Comment: Not completed due to lack of funding and staff resources.		
Action L-18—Continue Annual Weed Abatement program.	Carried over to updated plan	LIV-14
Comment: Ongoing. The Public Works Maintenance Department annually provides weed abatement to areas where it is needed through staff and contractors.		
Action L-19—Install emergency generators, or secure lease/rental agreements, in critical facilities, as identified in the CIP, including the Water Reclamation Plant, Fire Stations, and Airport facilities.	Completed	
Comment: Installation of a permanent on-site emergency generator at the Water Reclamation Plant was completed in October 2020. Installation of a generator at the airport is planned for FY 20-21. The City is also planning to replace the backup generator at Fire Station # 6 in 2022.		
Action L-20—Install backup battery systems for traffic signals as identified in the CIP.	Completed	
Comment: All new traffic signals have battery back-ups installed. The city is in the process of installing batter backups to existing locations.		

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action L-21—As part of the approved Civic Center Meeting Hall, include facilities for an Emergency Operations Center.	Completed	
Comment: An Emergency Operations Center was included in the new Civic Center Meeting Hall.		
Action L-22—Develop a Floodplain Management Plan to describe how city will maintain CRS Classification 9 and work towards Classification 8 and integrate flood damage reduction into public information, development and capital improvement processes.	Completed	
Comment: The City achieved a CRS Class 6 Rating in 2020 and continues to integrate flood damage considerations into its CIP and routine maintenance programs but has not done so in a formal Floodplain Management Plan.		
Action L-23—Develop a Climate Resiliency Plan as part of an update to the Climate Action Plan to identify weather trends and infrastructure subject to damage in increasingly severe weather events and identify mitigation projects.	Completed	
Comment: Updated Climate Action Plan adopted in November 2022 addresses climate resiliency.		
Action L-24—Maintain annual inspection records and update GIS and cost tracking process to reflect accurate city facility data.	Completed	
Comment: Public Works Maintenance/Asset Management implemented the NexGen computerized maintenance management system to more efficiently track records and provide updated information to inform GIS edits. Implementation of the NexGen system completed in fall 2021.		
Action L-25—Develop a Debris Management Plan that is coordinated with other regional agencies, addresses all potential hazards and supports the efficient, timely and effective recovery of the community and public services and facilities.	Completed	
Comment: The City has completed the Debris Management Plan. It is currently pending FEMA and state approval.		
Action L-26—Complete an inundation study to develop flood data for 2-year to 100-year storms that is integrated with the updated Zone 7 flood study.	Completed	
Comment: Storm Drain Master Plan Update adopted in January 2021.		
Action L-27—Incorporate grant eligible capital improvement projects into the hazard mitigation plan annually.	Carried over to updated plan	LIV-15
Comment: Incorporation of grant eligible capital improvement projects into the hazard mitigation plan will be coordinated with the biannual CIP.		
Action L-28—Mitigate for landslide and flood damage on Collier Creek by adding to the CIP projects to design and construct a debris basin upstream of Collier Canyon Road and to grade and plant creek banks to restore capacity of Arroyo Las Positas through the Las Positas Golf Course.	Completed	
Comment: Project has been funded with completion of design for the Collier Creek improvements in 2023 and design for the Arroyo Las Positas improvements in 2024.		
Action L-29—Continue and expand public education and outreach programs, including CERT, to provide consistent and accessible information regarding hazards and mitigation for residents and businesses.	Completed	
Comment: The Livermore Pleasanton Fire Department has an active Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program. The City completed the Public Information Plan and is working to enhance the Community Disaster Preparedness Education Plan, as well as expand CERT and community education and training opportunities. Staff handed out emergency preparedness materials at multiple Farmers Market events, made two public disaster preparedness presentations at the library, and created public education campaign materials for website, social media, and downtown kiosks on disaster preparedness.		
Action L-30—Develop a restoration plan to preserve and restore Cottonwood Creek on the city owned property along Doolan Road. Plan would restore the drainage function of Cottonwood Creek and minimize loss to Doolan Road, public utilities and private property threatened by eucalyptus tree grove at the top of the creek bank.	Removed; no longer feasible	
Comment: Work is not currently being planned to restore this portion of Cottonwood Creek. The City will continue to evaluate the hazards and the feasibility of this project.		

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action L-31—Complete the update to the Emergency Operations Plan.	Completed	
Comment: The City of Livermore Emergency Operations Plan update was completed in January 2018.		
Action L-32—Develop a Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA).	Removed; no longer feasible	
Comment: The city has determined that a stand-alone THIRA is not necessary. Portions of the TVHMP provide information regarding potential hazards and threats.		
Action L-33—Install storm drain back-up pumps and back-up power at road and railroad undercrossings (Isabel Ave., Murietta Blvd., P Street, L Street, Livermore Avenue).	Completed	
Comment: Three stations (Livermore, P Street, and Murrieta) have back-up pumps, but not back-up power, installed. Isabel Station was turned over the Caltrans several years back and isn't the City's responsibility.		
Action L-34—Assess the earthquake vulnerability of existing road undercrossings (Isabel Ave., Murietta Blvd., P Street, Livermore Avenue, Greenville Rd.) and overcrossings (First St./railroad, Mines Road/railroad, Vasco Road/railroad) and existing culverts and bridges over creeks(Arroyo Mocho at Concannon Blvd., Holmes St., Arroyo Rd., Stanley Blvd.; Arroyo Las Positas at Vasco Rd., Central Ave., Heather Lane, Bluebell Ave.).	Removed; no longer feasible	
Comment: This project is on the CIP list but not budgeted for the next two years. The city will continue to evaluate the hazard and incorporate this action programmatically if deemed feasible in the future.		

2.9 HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 2-14 lists the actions that make up the hazard mitigation action plan for this jurisdiction. Table 2-15 identifies the priority for each action. Table 2-16 summarizes the mitigation actions by hazard of concern and mitigation type.

Table 2-14. Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action LIV-1—Seismic Hazard Public Outreach: Create a comprehensive outreach program to inform the public of seismic hazards and provide resources to improve community resilience during earthquakes. Outreach to include the following components: 1) Contact owners of residential properties constructed prior to 1980, inform that home may not be tied to the foundation, and provide resources to increase safety; 2) Contact residents to inform about safety hazards of unanchored furniture during earthquake; 3) Contact owners of soft story buildings, provide resources to increase safety.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake						
Existing	4, 7, 9, 10	Community Development	Public Information Officer	Low	General Fund	Short-term
Action LIV-2—City Asset Seismic Evaluation: Evaluate the city's critical facilities (such as city hall, fire/police, airport, etc.), utilities (such as storm, sewer, water, etc.), bridges/overcrossings, and above-ground storage tanks (such as water and fuel tanks) for system vulnerabilities and resilience in an earthquake. Identify strategies to increase resilience, redundancies, and to bring facilities to current seismic standards. Identify project partners, stakeholders and potential grants for the evaluation and strategies.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake						
Existing	1, 4, 6, 8, 10	Engineering	Asset Management	High	FEMA Grants (HMGP, BRIC), General Fund	Long-term
Action LIV-3—Maintenance Service Center Flood Protection: Study the Maintenance Service Center and its proximity to the Arroyo Mocho Channel to determine its resilience during flooding events. Identify and undertake feasible projects to mitigate flooding damages and identify funding strategies.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Existing	1, 4, 6, 10, 12	Engineering	Maintenance	Medium	FEMA FMA, General Fund	Long-term

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action LIV-4—Airport Flood Protection: Evaluate recommendations in the Schaaf & Wheeler 2016 Airport Flood Protection Analysis and Alternatives Summary Report and update the study. Identify and undertake feasible projects to mitigate flooding damages and identify funding strategies.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Existing	4, 6, 10	Engineering	Airport	Medium	FEMA FMA, General Fund	Long-term
Action LIV-5—Debris Basin Study: Conduct a study with Zone 7 and other agencies to identify feasible locations for implementation of upstream watershed debris basin or other drainage system redundancies (e.g., overflow pipes) to reduce flood impacts. Redundancy locations could include Collier Canyon Creek, Arroyo Las Positas, and other major water courses. Identify project partners, stakeholders and potential grants for the study.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Existing	1, 7, 8, 10, 12	Engineering		Medium	FEMA FMA, General Fund	Long-term
Action LIV-6—Advance Flood Warning System: Create a citywide advance flood warning system that informs city staff and the public of future impacts from flood, severe weather, or dam failure. System may include digital and/or physical infrastructure.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Existing	1, 3, 7, 9	Engineering	Emergency Management	Medium	FEMA Grants (HMGP, FMA), General Fund	Short-term
Action LIV-7—Active Water Level Management: Identify City-owned storm drain manholes, stream culverts, and other stormwater infrastructure as appropriate locations for active water level management. At each location, install "smart cover" style sensors, level gauges, remote level sensors, or other monitoring equipment to help determine flow levels, schedule maintenance activities, and respond to floods in progress.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Both	1, 8, 10	Water Resources	Engineering	Medium	General Fund	Short-term
Action LIV-8—Arroyo Desilting: Conduct desilting operations along the Arroyo Las Positas east and west of Airway Boulevard to ensure proper hydraulic flow and to prevent future flooding impacts.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Existing	10, 12	Water Resources	Engineering	Low	General Fund	Short-term
Action LIV-9—Ag Land Runoff Study: Evaluate impacts of surface drainage from vineyard and agricultural areas to residential tracts, including areas such as Tuscany Circle and Charlotte Way/ Stockton Loop. Identify and undertake feasible projects to mitigate flooding damages and identify funding strategies.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood						
Existing	1, 6, 10, 12	Water Resources	Engineering	Low	FEMA FMA, General Fund	Short-term
Action LIV-10—Creek Embankment Study: In partnership with other agencies, conduct citywide creek embankment studies to determine seismic and flood vulnerabilities and identify mitigation measures such as slope stabilization. Identify project partners, stakeholders and potential grants for the study.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather, Earthquake						
Existing	1, 6, 7, 10, 12	Engineering		High	FEMA FMA, General Fund	Long-term
Action LIV-11—Development Code Update: Update the Livermore Development Code and/or Zoning Map to: 1) require that new development consider and reduce impacts of natural hazards; 2) provide incentives for seismic upgrades; and 3) streamline reconstruction after declared disasters. Updates could include overlay districts, new entitlement process, etc.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather, Flood, Landslide, Drought, Wildfire, Dam Failure						
New	2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11	Planning		Low	Staff Time	Short-term

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action LIV-12—GIS Hazard Mapping: Incorporate all hazard maps into the City's Geographic Information System, including Wildland-Urban Interface areas. Ensure maps are dynamic and searchable, and that staff and public have access [carried over from previous plan].						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Wildfire, Dam Failure						
Both	1, 3, 7, 9	Planning	Information Technology	Low	General Fund, Staff Time	Short-term
Action LIV-13—Overhead Utility Landscaping: Amend existing landscape and other related ordinances to encourage appropriate planting near overhead power, cable, and phone lines [carried over from previous plan].						
Hazards Mitigated: Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	2, 8, 10, 12	Planning		Low	Staff Time	Short-term
Action LIV-14—Annual Weed Abatement Program: Continue Annual Weed Abatement program [carried over from previous plan].						
Hazards Mitigated: Wildfire, Flood, Severe Weather						
Both	10, 12	Maintenance		Low	General Fund, Staff Time	Ongoing
Action LIV-15—Capital Improvement Plan Review: Incorporate grant eligible capital improvement projects into the Hazard Mitigation Plan biannually to coincide with Capital Improvement Plan/ budget review [carried over from previous plan].						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather, Flood, Landslide, Drought, Wildfire, Dam Failure						
Both	8, 10	Planning	Engineering	Low	Staff Time	Ongoing
Action LIV-16—Continue to maintain good standing and compliance under the NFIP through implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, meet the NFIP requirements: • Enforce the flood damage prevention ordinance. • Participate in floodplain identification and mapping updates. • Provide public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts. [carried over from previous plan].						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood						
Both	1, 4, 6, 9	Community Development		Low	General Fund, Staff Time	Ongoing
Action LIV-17—Where appropriate, support retrofitting or relocation of structures in high hazard areas, prioritizing structures that have experienced repetitive losses. [carried over from previous plan].						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather, Flood, Landslide, Wildfire, Dam Failure						
Both	1, 2, 4, 6, 8	Engineering		High	FEMA Grants (HMGP, BRIC, FMA)	Ongoing
Action LIV-18—Substantial Damage Response/Management Plan • Explore feasibility of developing the plan • Develop plan if deemed feasible						
Hazards Mitigated: Severe Weather, Flood						
Both	1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10	Planning		Low	General Fund, Staff Time, California Adaptation Grant Program	Ongoing
Action LIV-19—Explore the feasibility of identifying socially vulnerable populations at the census block level. If deemed feasible, develop the dataset for future planning efforts.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 9, 10, 12	Planning		Low	General Fund, Staff Time	Ongoing

a. Short-term = Completion within 5 years; Long-term = Completion within 10 years; Ongoing= Continuing new or existing program with no completion date

Acronyms used here are defined at the beginning of this volume.

Table 2-15. Mitigation Action Priority

Action #	# of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits Equal or Exceed Cost?	Is Project Grant-Eligible?	Can Project Be Funded Under Existing Programs/ Budgets?	Implementation Priority[a]	Grant Pursuit Priority[a]
1	4	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
2	5	High	High	Yes	Yes	No	Medium	High
3	5	High	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Medium	High
4	3	High	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	High
5	5	Medium	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Medium	High
6	4	Medium	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Medium	Medium
7	3	Medium	Medium	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
8	2	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
9	4	Medium	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Medium
10	5	Medium	High	No	Yes	No	Low	Medium
11	7	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
12	4	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
13	4	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
14	2	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
15	2	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
16	4	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
17	5	High	High	Yes	Yes	No	Medium	High
18	6	Medium	Low	Yes	Yes	No	High	Medium
19	4	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of priorities.

Table 2-16. Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Hazard Type	Action Addressing Hazard, by Mitigation Type[a]							
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education & Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects	Climate Resilience	Community Capacity Building
High-Risk Hazards								
Earthquake	11	2, 17	1, 12					2, 12, 15, 19
Medium-Risk Hazards								
Severe Weather	11, 13	17	6	8, 14	6, 7	3, 4, 5, 7	13	3, 4, 5, 15, 18, 19
Low-Risk Hazards								
Flood	11, 16	17	6, 12, 16	8, 14	6, 7	3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10		3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19
Landslide	11	17	12					12, 15, 19
Drought	11	17						15, 19
Wildfire	11, 13	17	12	14			13	12, 15, 19
Dam Failure	11	17	12					12, 15, 19

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of mitigation types.

2.10 PUBLIC OUTREACH

Table 2-17 lists public outreach activities for this jurisdiction.

Table 2-17. Local Public Outreach

Local Outreach Activity	Date	Number of People Involved
City Interactive Story Map	12/1/22	N/A
Downtown Farmers' Market	9/22/22	~30
City Social Media Postings	9/9/22	~30
City Online Survey	8/11/22	149

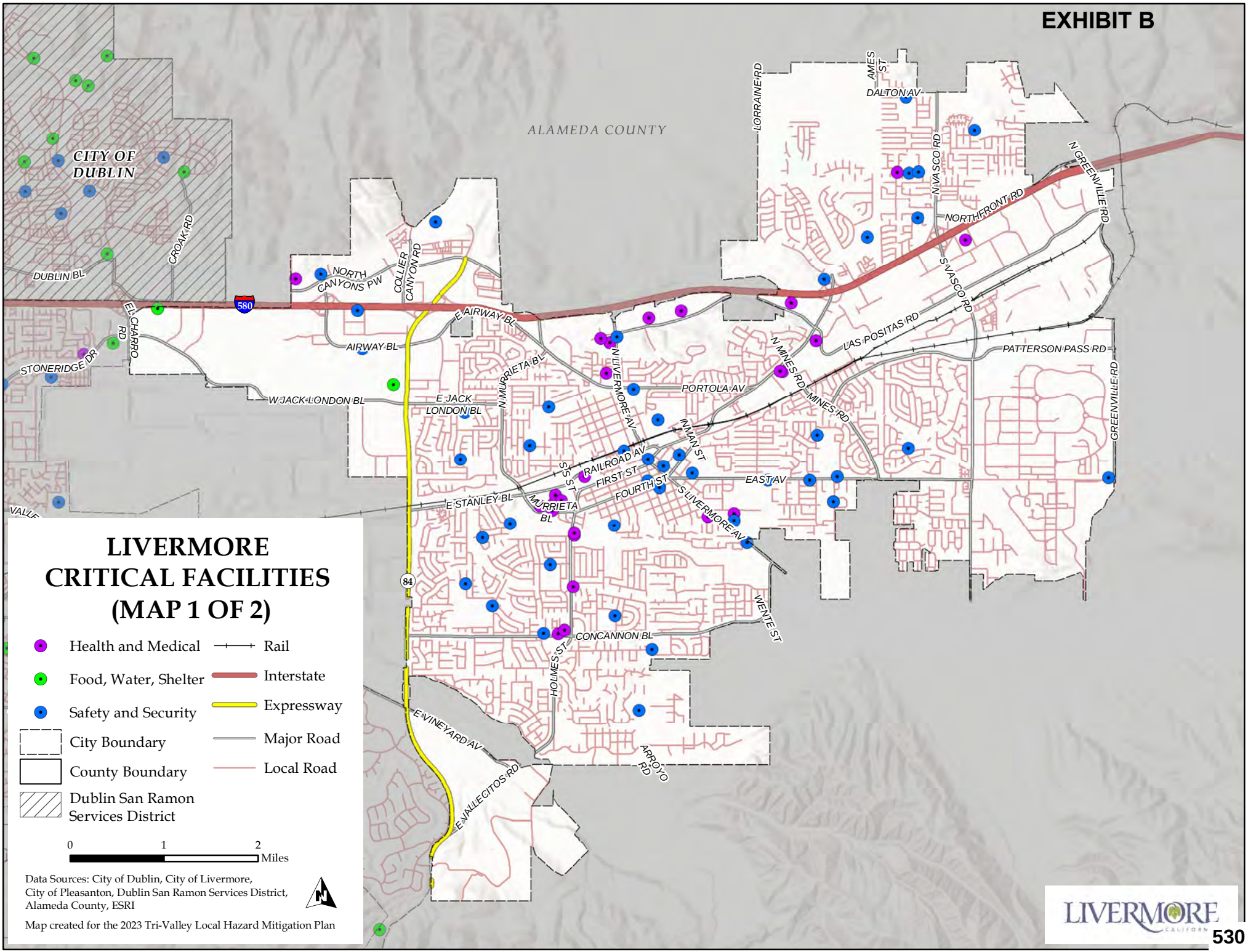
2.11 INFORMATION SOURCES USED FOR THIS ANNEX

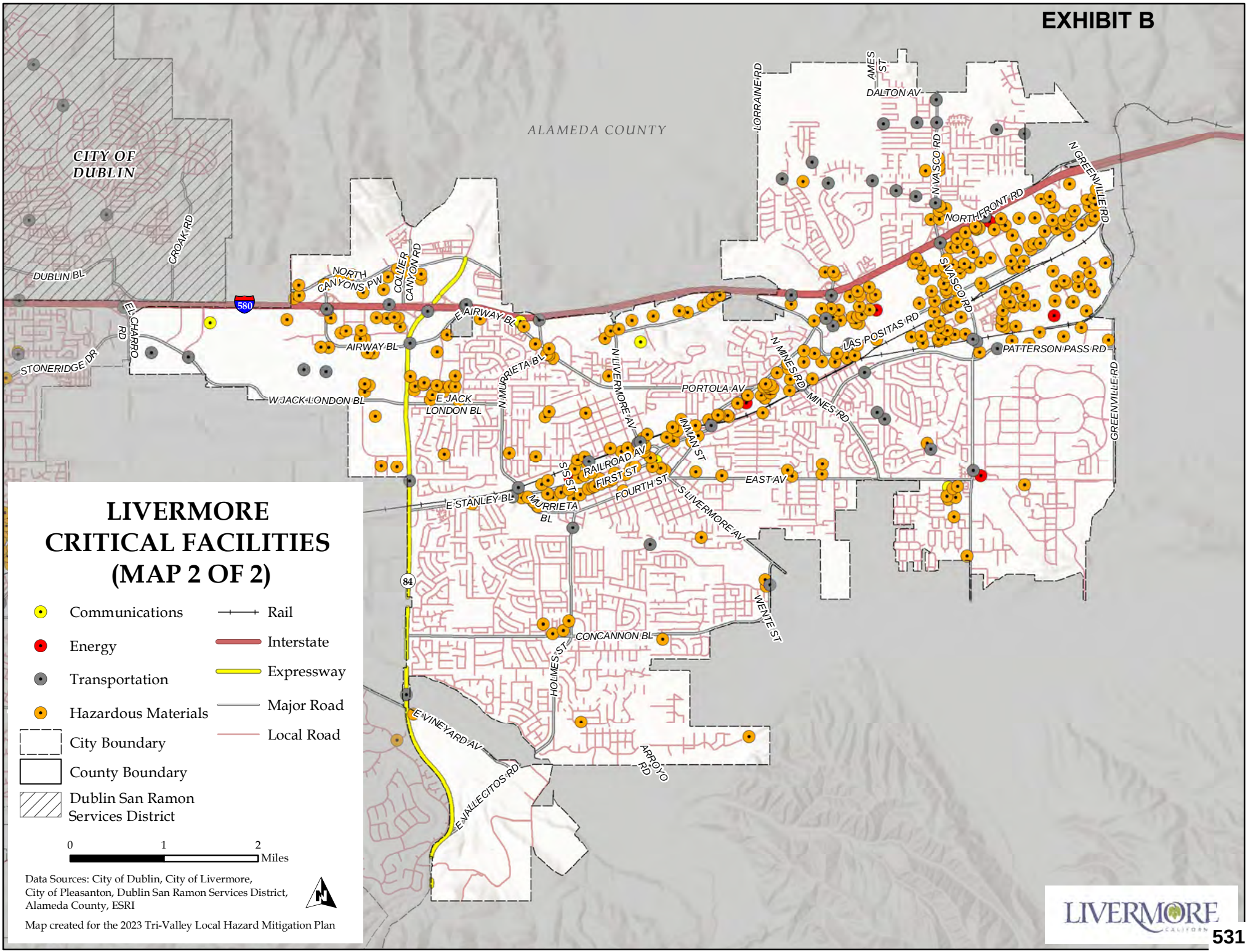
The following technical reports, plans, and regulatory mechanisms were reviewed to provide information for this annex.

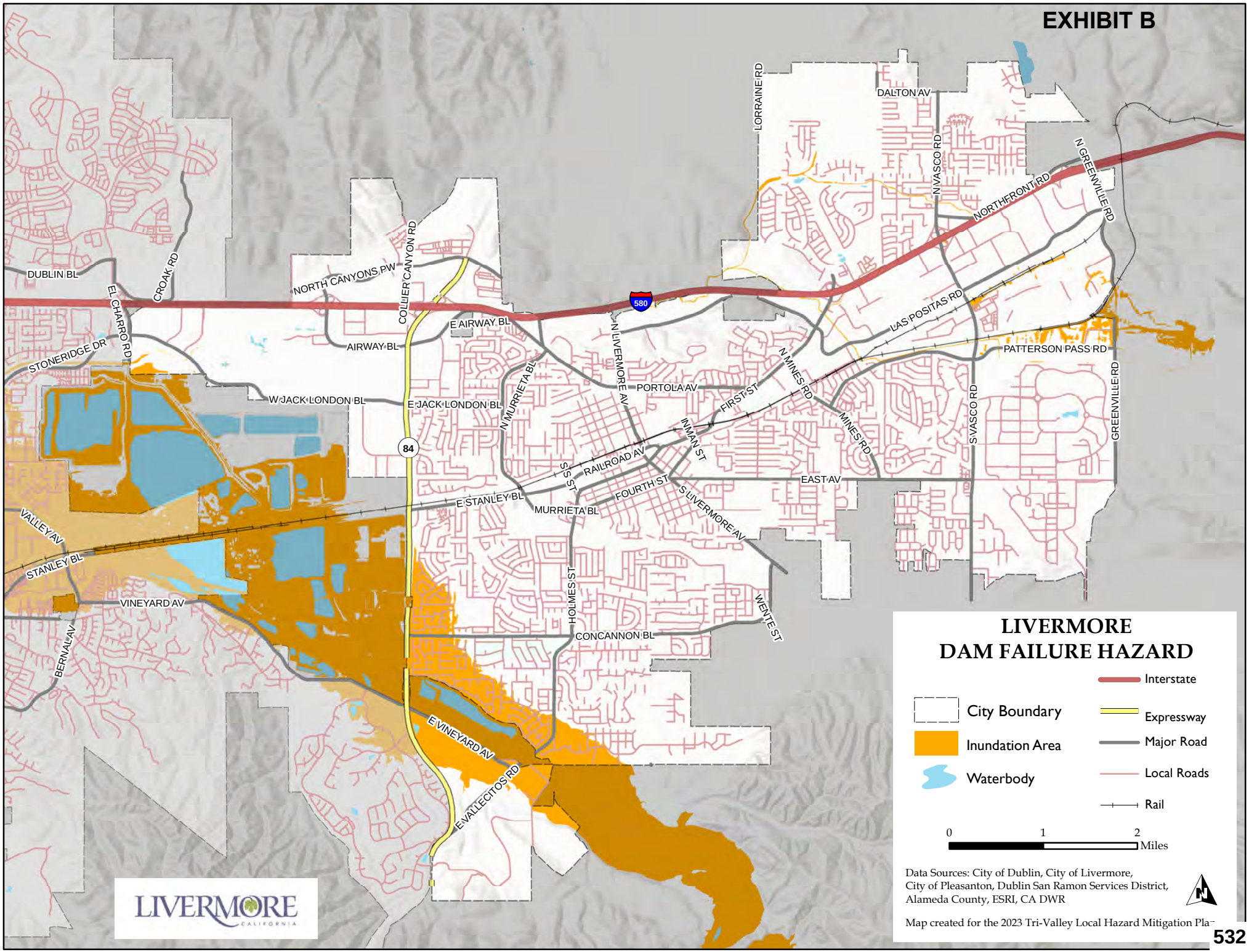
- **City of Livermore Municipal Code**—The municipal code was reviewed for the full capability assessment and for identifying opportunities for action plan integration.
- **City of Livermore Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance**—The flood damage prevention ordinance was reviewed for compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program.
- **City of Livermore Permit Center Permit Records**—The Permit Center Permit Records were reviewed for identifying the number of Building Permits in the City from 2017-2021.
- **City of Livermore 2003 – 2025 General Plan Environmental Impact Report**—Livermore's General Plan Environmental Impact Report was reviewed to obtain projected number of dwelling units at build out.
- **City of Livermore Draft 2023 Housing Element**—Livermore's draft 2023 Housing Element was reviewed to obtain vacant and underutilized land information and population data.
- **City of Livermore 2022 Point in Time Count – Unsheltered and Sheltered Report**—Livermore's 2022 Point in Time Count was reviewed to obtain the number of homeless individuals in the City.

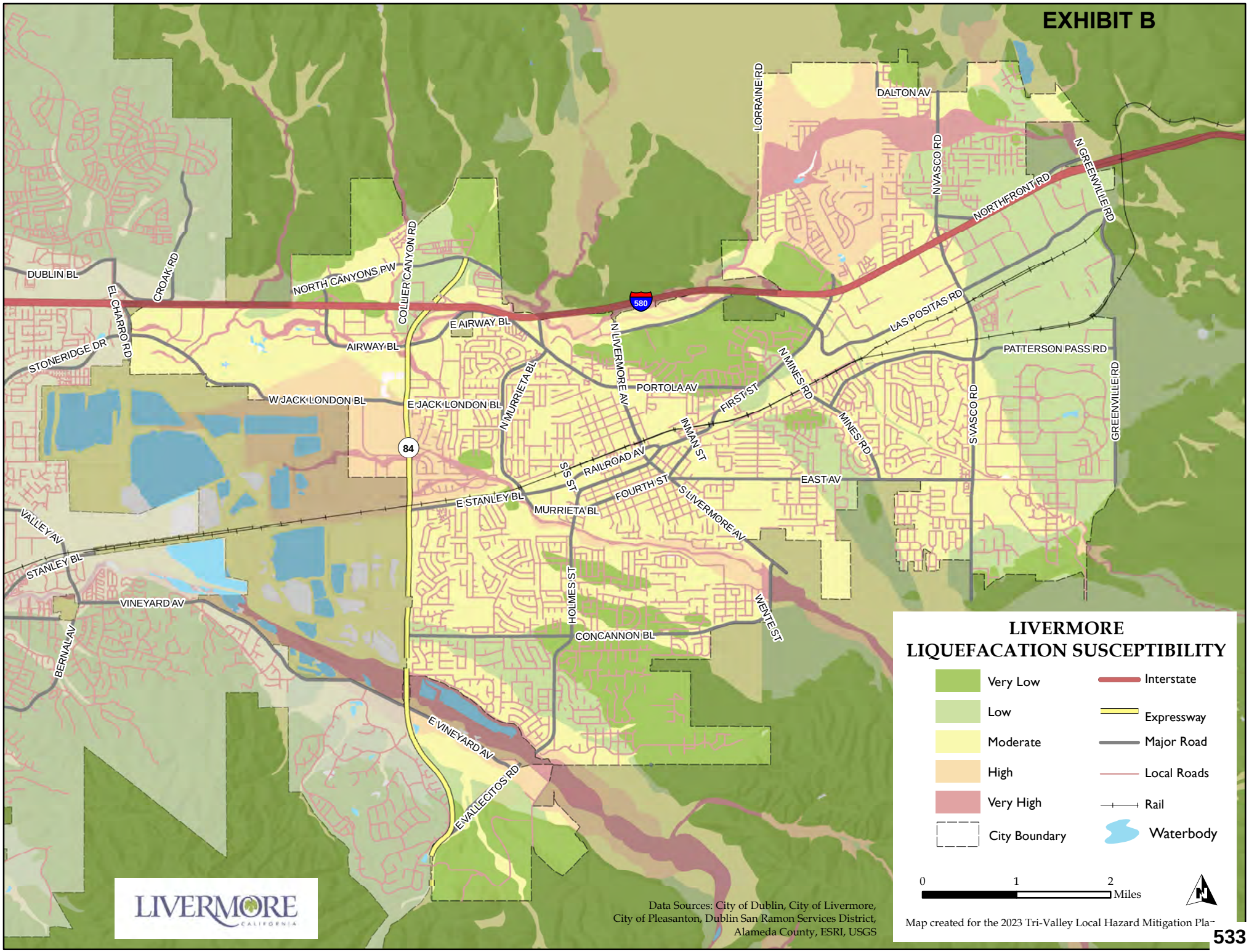
The following outside resources and references were reviewed:

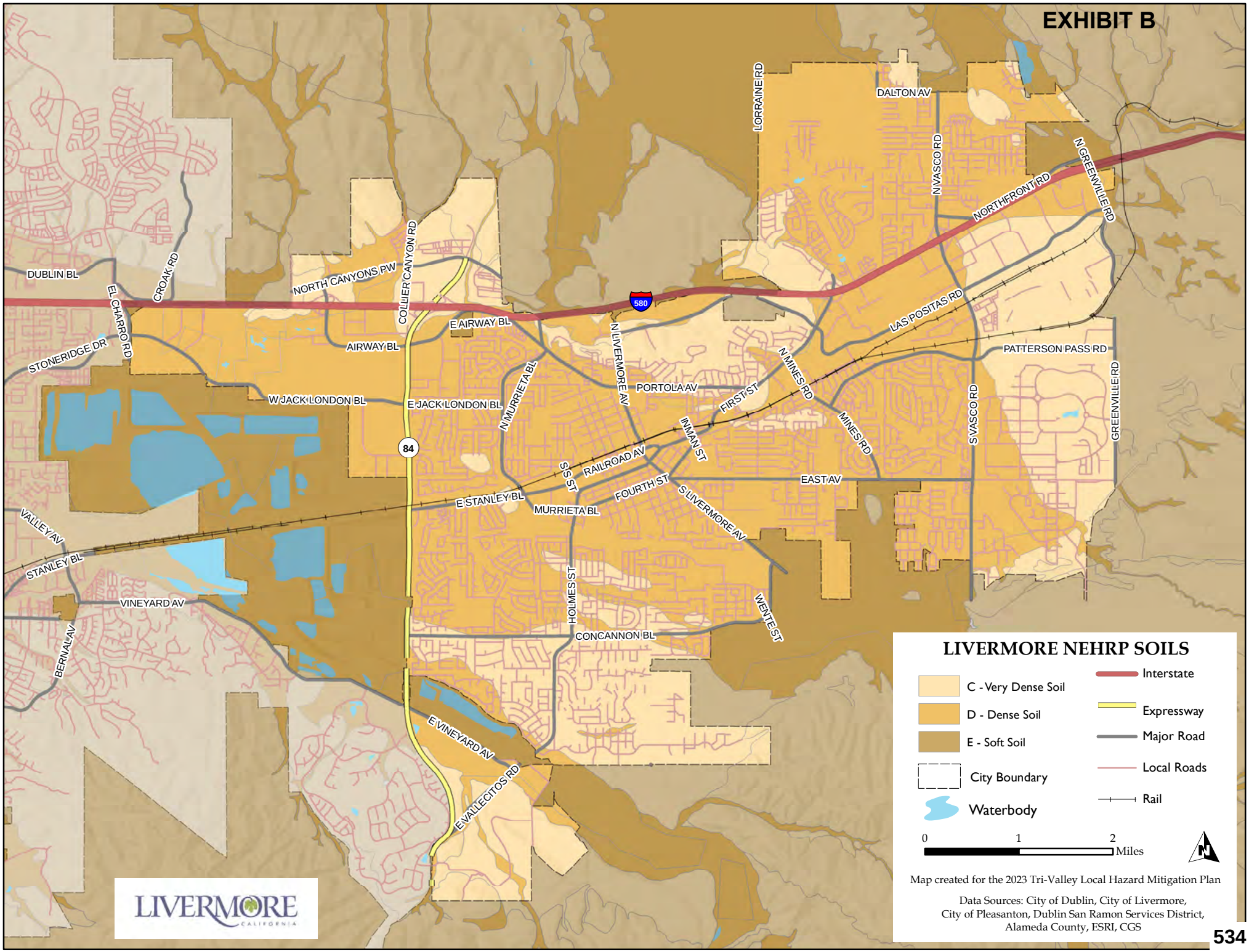
- **Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex Development Toolkit**—The toolkit was used to support the identification of past hazard events and noted vulnerabilities, the risk ranking, and the development of the mitigation action plan.

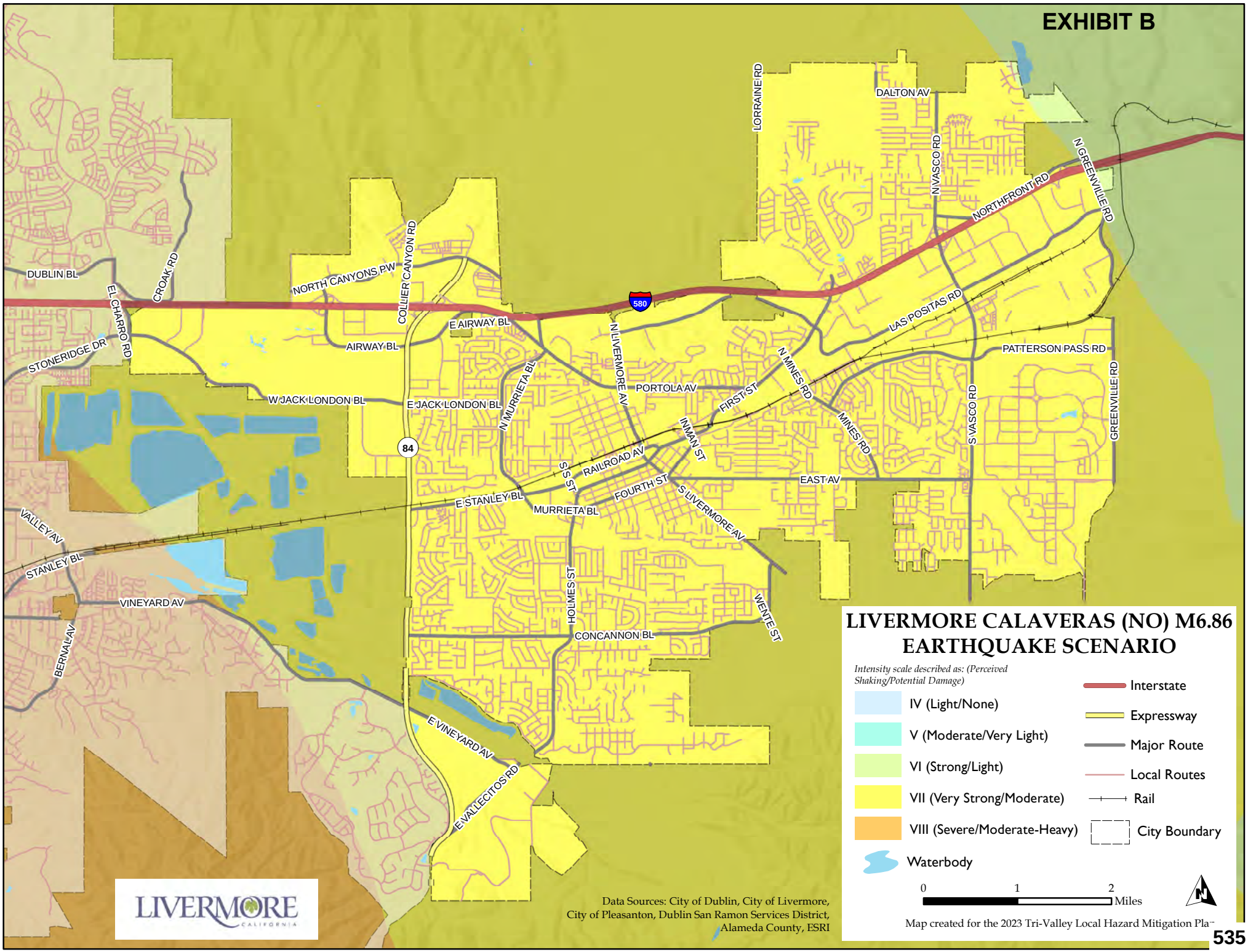

EXHIBIT B
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
LORRAINE RD
AMES ST
DALTON AV
N VASCO RD
NORTH FRONT RD
N GREENVILLE RD
CROAK RD
DUBLIN BL
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
580
EL CHARRO RD
E AIRWAY BL
AIRWAY BL
S VASCO RD
LAS POSITAS RD
PATTERSON PASS RD
STONERIDGE DR
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
N MURRIETA BL
N LIVERMORE AV
PORTOLA AV
N MINES RD
MINES RD
GREENVILLE RD
INMAN ST
RAILROAD AV
S ST
FIRST ST
FOURTH ST
EAST AV
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
S LIVERMORE AV
84
WENTE ST
CONCANNON BL
HOLMES ST
E VINEYARD AV
ARROYO RD
E VALLECITOS RD
LIVERMORE CRITICAL FACILITIES (MAP 1 OF 2)
Health and Medical
Food, Water, Shelter
Safety and Security
City Boundary
County Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Road
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
N
LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

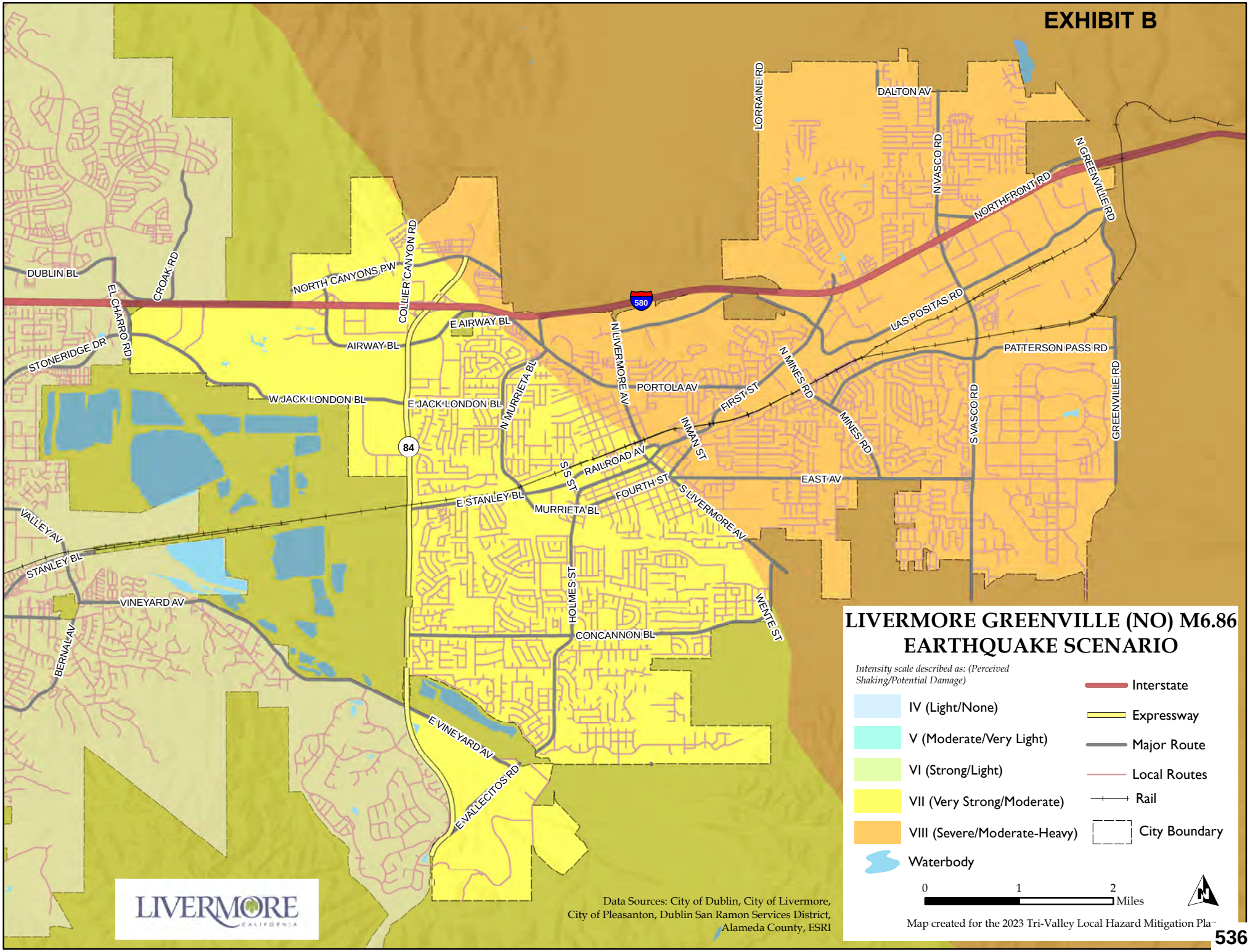

EXHIBIT B
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
LORRAINE RD
AMES ST
DALTON AV
N VASCO RD
N GREENVILLE RD
NORTHFRONT RD
S VASCO RD
LAS POSITAS RD
PATTERSON PASS RD
GREENVILLE RD
CROAK RD
DUBLIN BL
EL CHARRO RD
STONERIDGE DR
580
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
E AIRWAY BL
AIRWAY BL
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
N MURRIETA BL
N LIVERMORE AV
PORTOLA AV
N MINES RD
MINES RD
INMAN ST
RAILROAD AV
S ST
FIRST ST
FOURTH ST
EAST AV
S LIVERMORE AV
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
84
WENTE ST
CONCANNON BL
HOLMES ST
E VINEYARD AV
ARROYO RD
E VALLECITOS RD
LIVERMORE CALIFORN
LIVERMORE CRITICAL FACILITIES (MAP 2 OF 2)
Communications
Energy
Transportation
Hazardous Materials
City Boundary
County Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Road
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

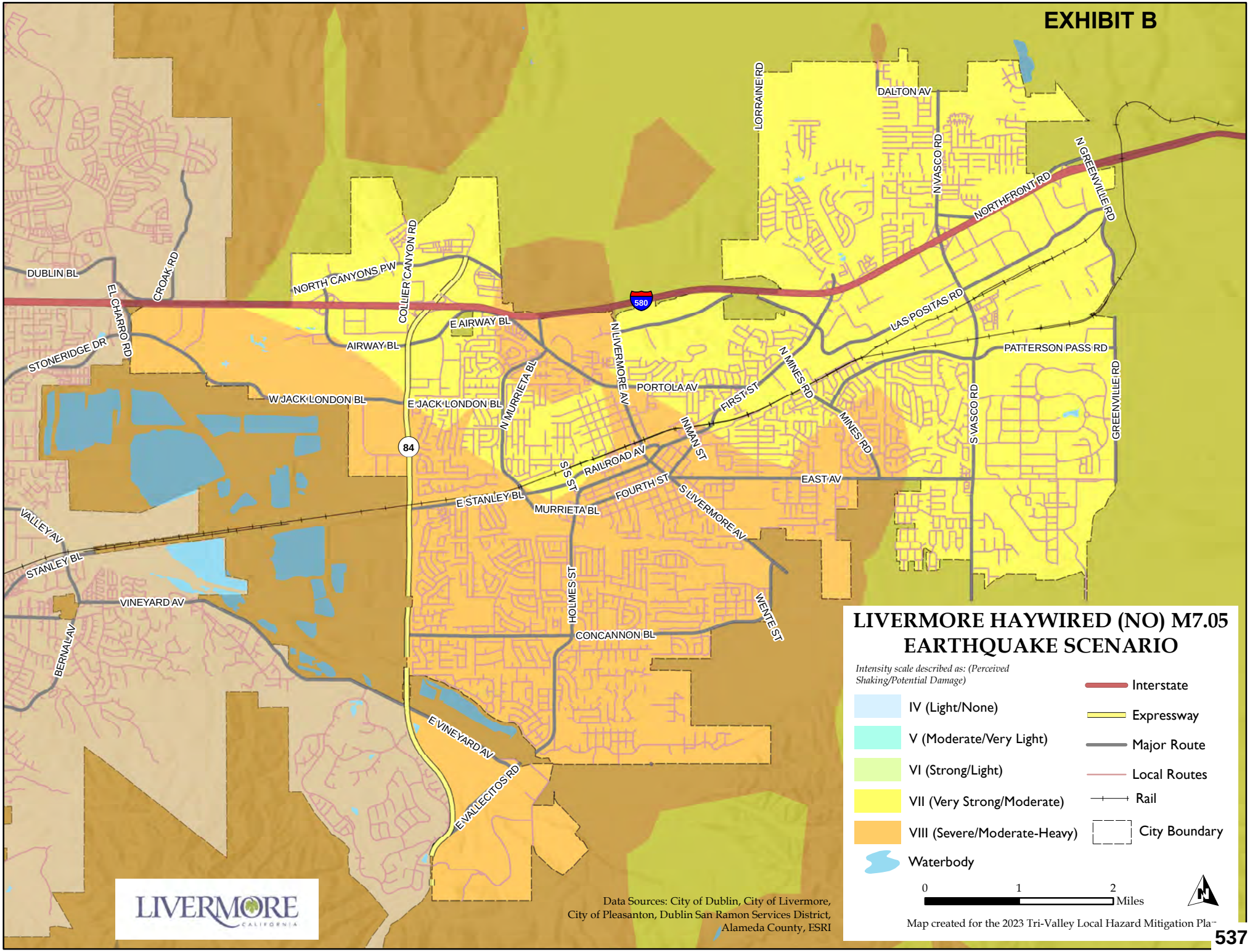

EXHIBIT B
LIVERMORE
DAM FAILURE HAZARD
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Roads
Rail
City Boundary
Inundation Area
Waterbody
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, CA DWR
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla
LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA
DUBLIN BL
CROAK RD
EL CHARRO RD
STONERIDGE DR
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
AIRWAY BL
E AIRWAY BL
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
84
580
N MURRIETA BL
N LIVERMORE AV
PORTOLA AV
FIRST ST
INMAN ST
S ST
RAILROAD AV
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
FOURTH ST
S LIVERMORE AV
EAST AV
N MINES RD
MINES RD
S VASCO RD
N VASCO RD
LORRAINE RD
DALTON AV
NORTHFRONT RD
N GREENVILLE RD
GREENVILLE RD
LAS POSITAS RD
PATTERSON PASS RD
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
BERNAL AV
HOLMES ST
CONCANNON BL
WENTE ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD

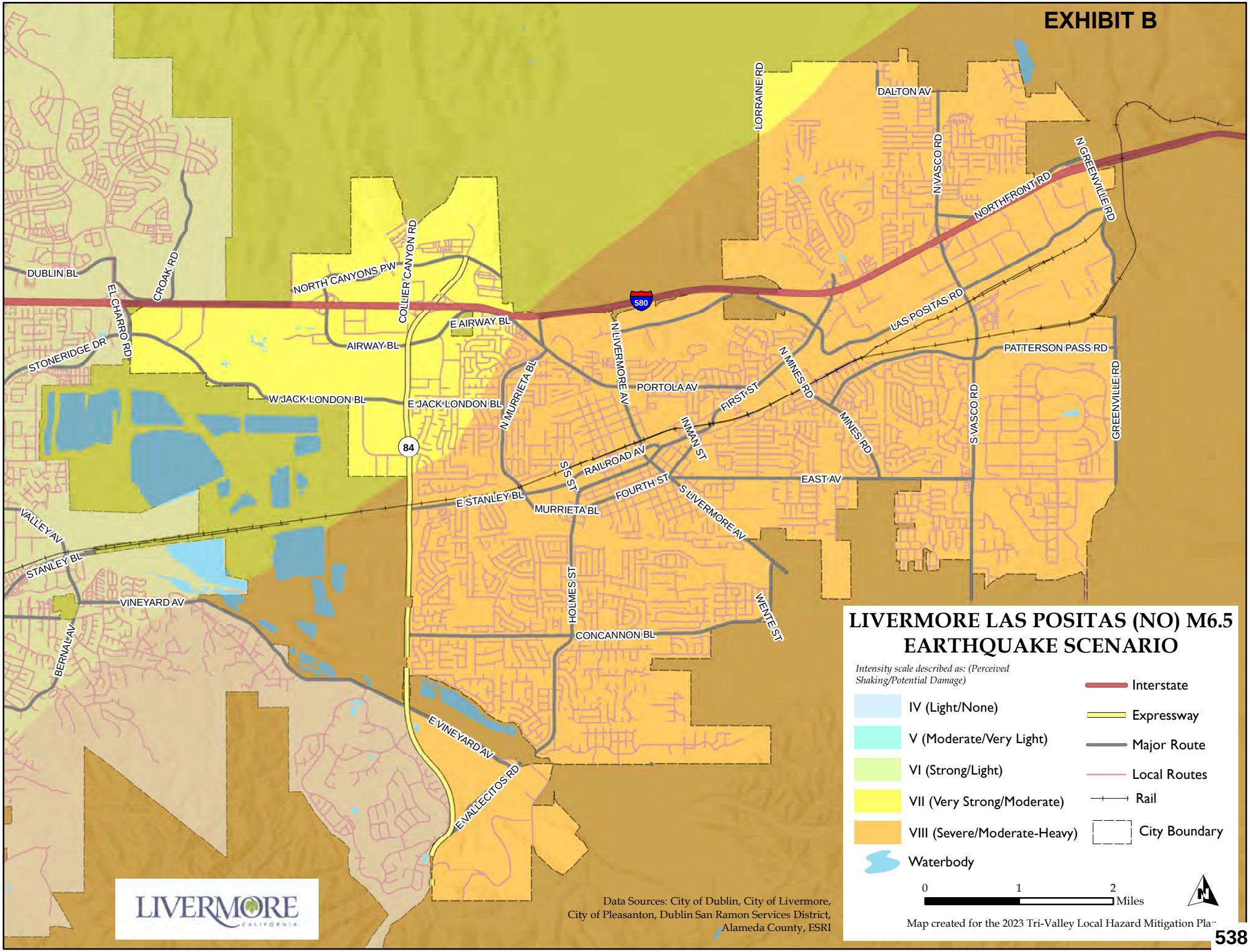

EXHIBIT B
DUBLIN BL
EL CHARRO RD
CROAK RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
STONERIDGE DR
AIRWAY BL
E AIRWAY BL
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
N MURRIETA BL
N LIVERMORE AV
PORTOLA AV
84
580
LORRAINE RD
DALTON AV
N VASCO RD
NORTHFRONT RD
N GREENVILLE RD
LAS POSITAS RD
PATTERSON PASS RD
GREENVILLE RD
N MINES RD
MINES RD
S VASCO RD
FIRST ST
INMAN ST
RAILROAD AV
S S ST
EAST AV
FOURTH ST
S LIVERMORE AV
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
BERNAL AV
HOLMES ST
CONCANNON BL
WENTE ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA
LIVERMORE
LIQUEFACATION SUSCEPTIBILITY
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
City Boundary
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Roads
Rail
Waterbody
0
1
2
Miles
N
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore,
City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District,
Alameda County, ESRI, USGS
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla-

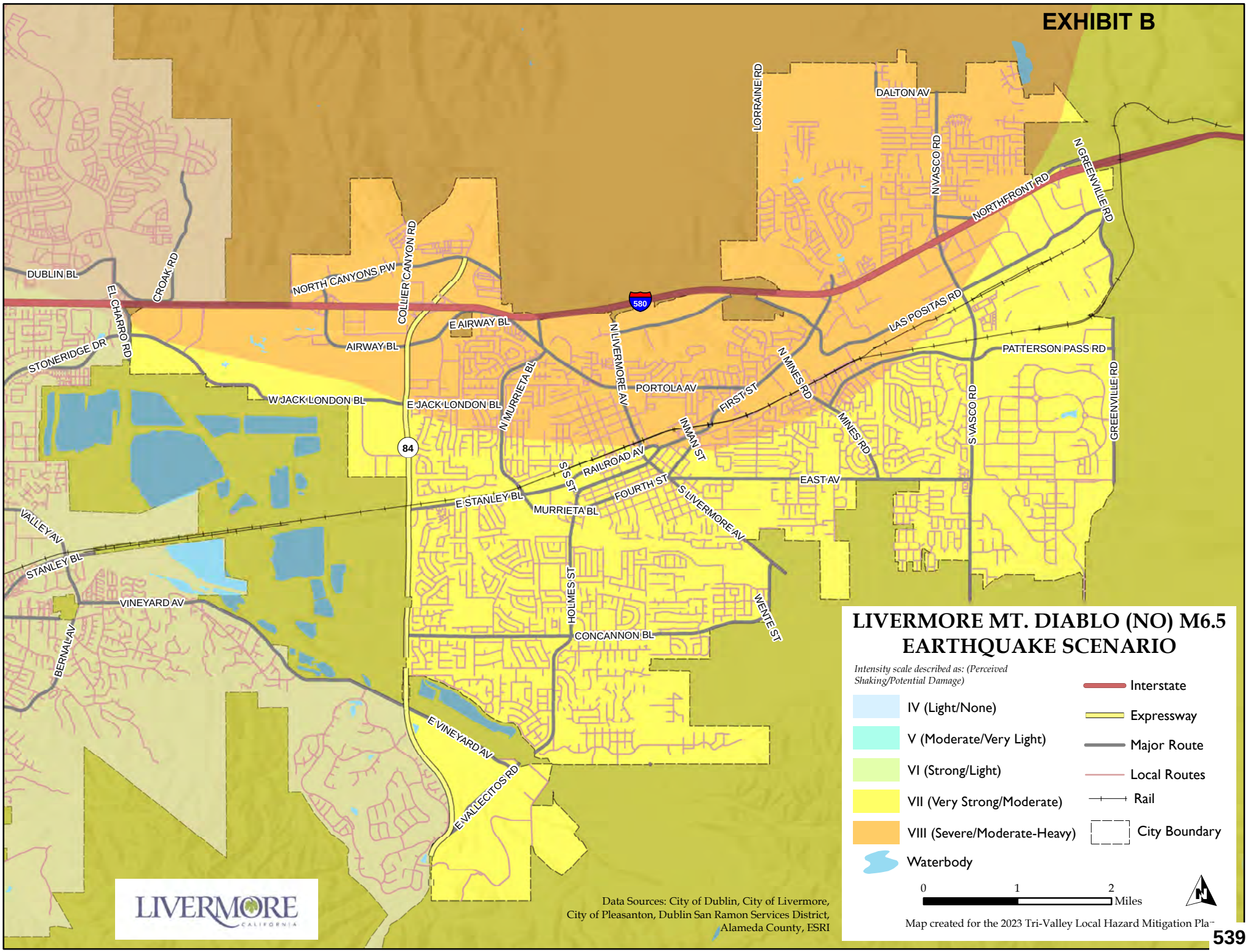

EXHIBIT B
LIVERMORE NEHRP SOILS
C - Very Dense Soil
D - Dense Soil
E - Soft Soil
City Boundary
Waterbody
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Roads
Rail
0
1
2
Miles
N
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore,
City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District,
Alameda County, ESRI, CGS
LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA
DUBLIN BL
EL CHARRO RD
CROAK RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
STONERIDGE DR
AIRWAY BL
E AIRWAY BL
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
N MURRIETA BL
84
580
N LIVERMORE AV
PORTOLA AV
FIRST ST
INMAN ST
RAILROAD AV
S ST
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
FOURTH ST
S LIVERMORE AV
EAST AV
MINES RD
N MINES RD
S VASCO RD
N VASCO RD
LORRAINE RD
DALTON AV
NORTHFRONT RD
N GREENVILLE RD
LAS POSITAS RD
PATTERSON PASS RD
GREENVILLE RD
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
BERNAL AV
HOLMES ST
CONCANNON BL
WENTE ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD

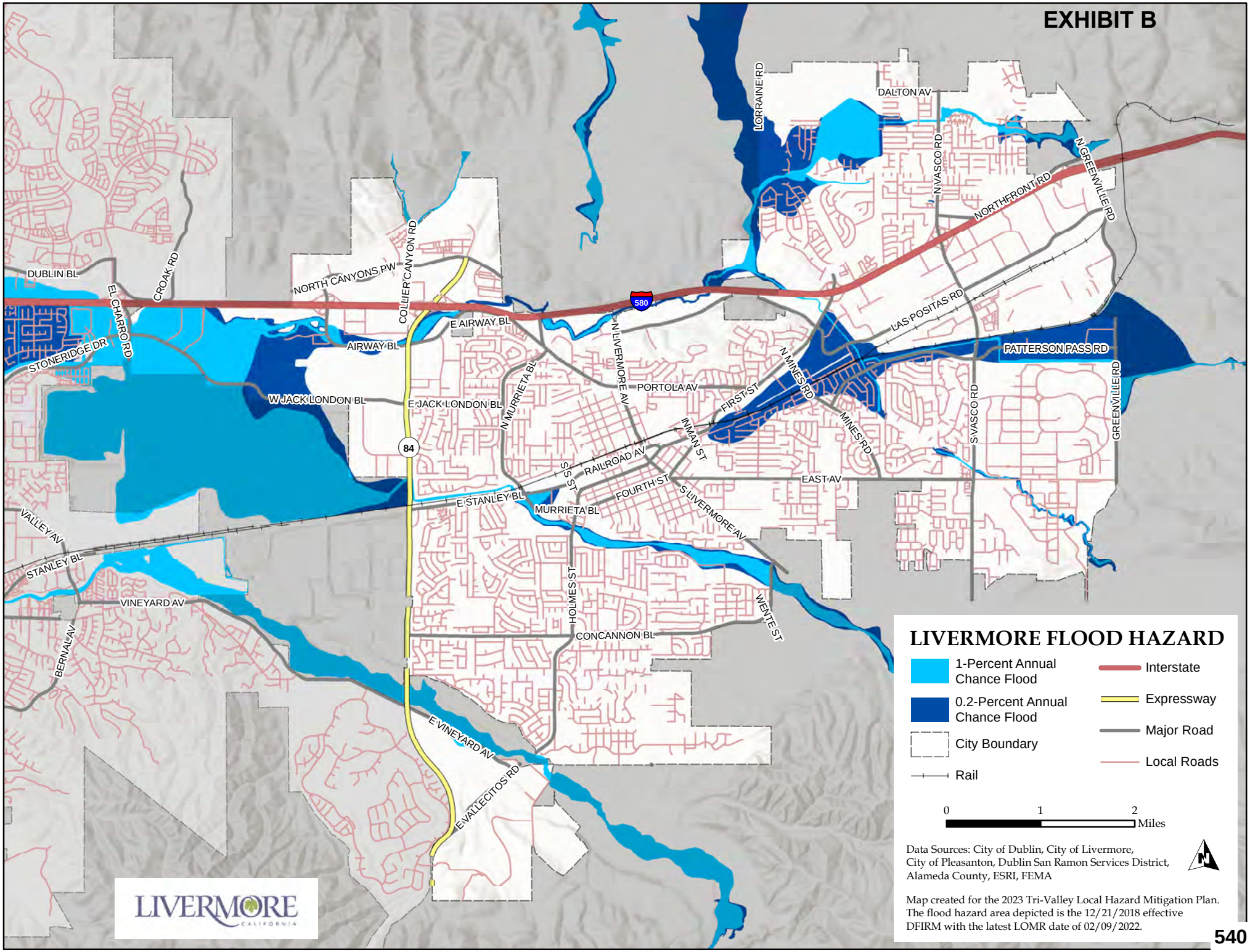

EXHIBIT B
LIVERMORE CALAVERAS (NO) M6.86
EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/Potential Damage)
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/Moderate-Heavy)
Waterbody
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Routes
Rail
City Boundary
0
1
2
Miles
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA
DUBLIN BL
EL CHARRO RD
CROAK RD
STONERIDGE DR
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
AIRWAY BL
E AIRWAY BL
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
84
580
N MURRIETA BL
N LIVERMORE AV
PORTOLA AV
FIRST ST
INMAN ST
S ST
RAILROAD AV
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
FOURTH ST
S LIVERMORE AV
EAST AV
HOLMES ST
CONCANNON BL
WENTE ST
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
BERNAL AV
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
LORRAINE RD
DALTON AV
N VASCO RD
NORTHFRONT RD
N GREENVILLE RD
LAS POSITAS RD
PATTERSON PASS RD
N MINES RD
MINES RD
S VASCO RD
GREENVILLE RD


EXHIBIT B
LIVERMORE GREENVILLE (NO) M6.86
EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/Potential Damage)
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/Moderate-Heavy)
Waterbody
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Routes
Rail
City Boundary
0
1
2
Miles
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA
DUBLIN BL
EL CHARRO RD
CROAK RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
E AIRWAY BL
AIRWAY BL
STONERIDGE DR
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
84
580
N MURRIETA BL
N LIVERMORE AV
PORTOLA AV
FIRST ST
INMAN ST
S ST
RAILROAD AV
FOURTH ST
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
S LIVERMORE AV
EAST AV
HOLMES ST
CONCANNON BL
WENTE ST
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
BERNAL AV
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
LORRAINE RD
DALTON AV
N VASCO RD
NORTHFRONT RD
N GREENVILLE RD
LAS POSITAS RD
PATTERSON PASS RD
N MINES RD
MINES RD
S VASCO RD
GREENVILLE RD


EXHIBIT B
LIVERMORE HAYWIRED (NO) M7.05
EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/Potential Damage)
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/Moderate-Heavy)
Waterbody
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Routes
Rail
City Boundary
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla
LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA
DUBLIN BL
EL CHARRO RD
CROAK RD
STONERIDGE DR
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
AIRWAY BL
E AIRWAY BL
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
84
580
N MURRIETA BL
N LIVERMORE AV
PORTOLA AV
FIRST ST
INMAN ST
S ST
RAILROAD AV
EAST AV
FOURTH ST
S LIVERMORE AV
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
BERNAL AV
HOLMES ST
CONCANNON BL
WENTE ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
LORRAINE RD
DALTON AV
N VASCO RD
NORTHFRONT RD
N GREENVILLE RD
LAS POSITAS RD
N MINES RD
MINES RD
PATTERSON PASS RD
S VASCO RD
GREENVILLE RD

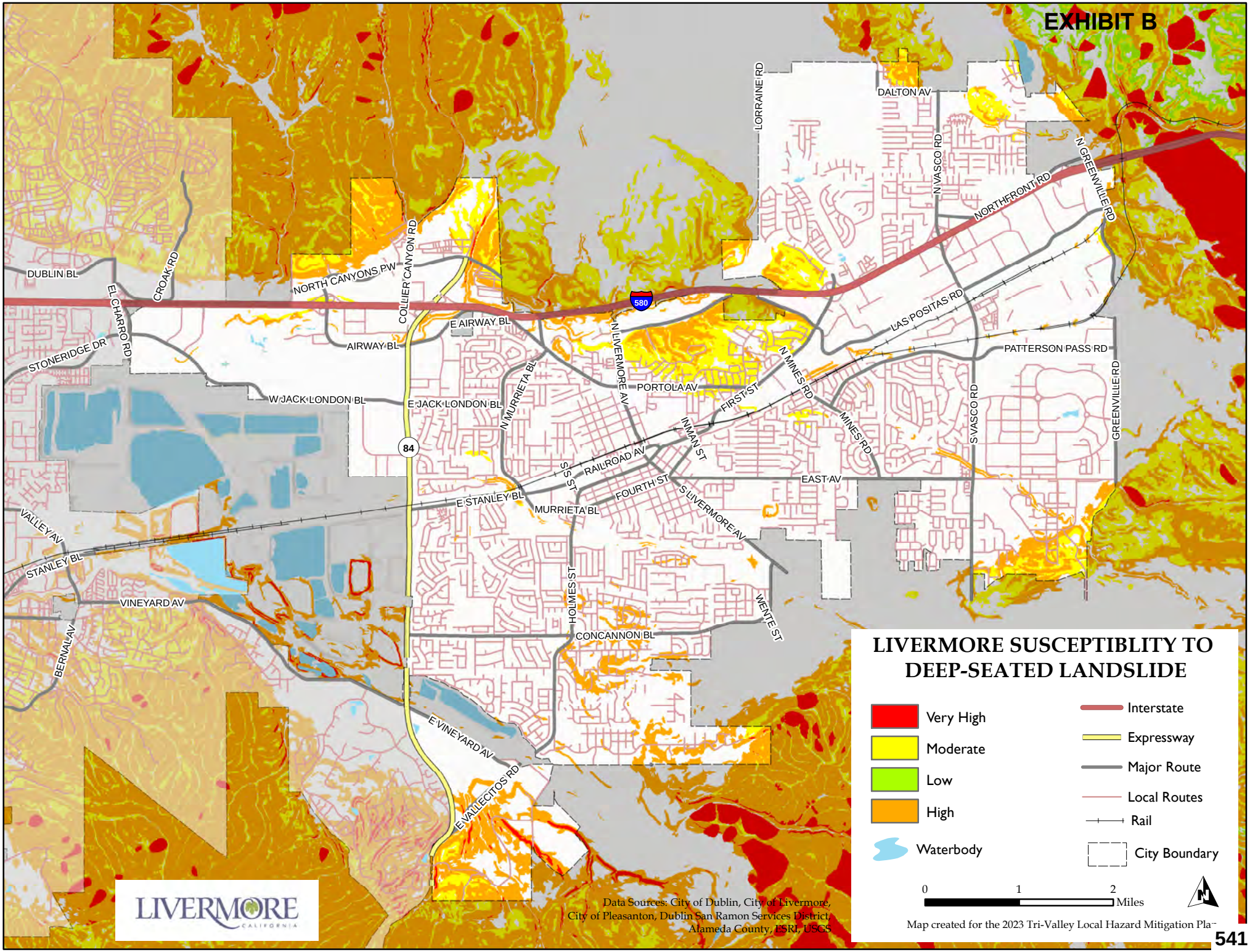

EXHIBIT B
LIVERMORE LAS POSITAS (NO) M6.5
EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/Potential Damage)
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V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/Moderate-Heavy)
Waterbody
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Routes
Rail
City Boundary
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla
LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA
DUBLIN BL
EL CHARRO RD
CROAK RD
STONERIDGE DR
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
AIRWAY BL
E AIRWAY BL
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
84
580
N MURRIETA BL
N LIVERMORE AV
PORTOLA AV
FIRST ST
INMAN ST
S ST
RAILROAD AV
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
FOURTH ST
S LIVERMORE AV
EAST AV
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
BERNAL AV
HOLMES ST
CONCANNON BL
WENTE ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
LORRAINE RD
DALTON AV
N VASCO RD
NORTHFRONT RD
N GREENVILLE RD
LAS POSITAS RD
N MINES RD
MINES RD
PATTERSON PASS RD
S VASCO RD
GREENVILLE RD

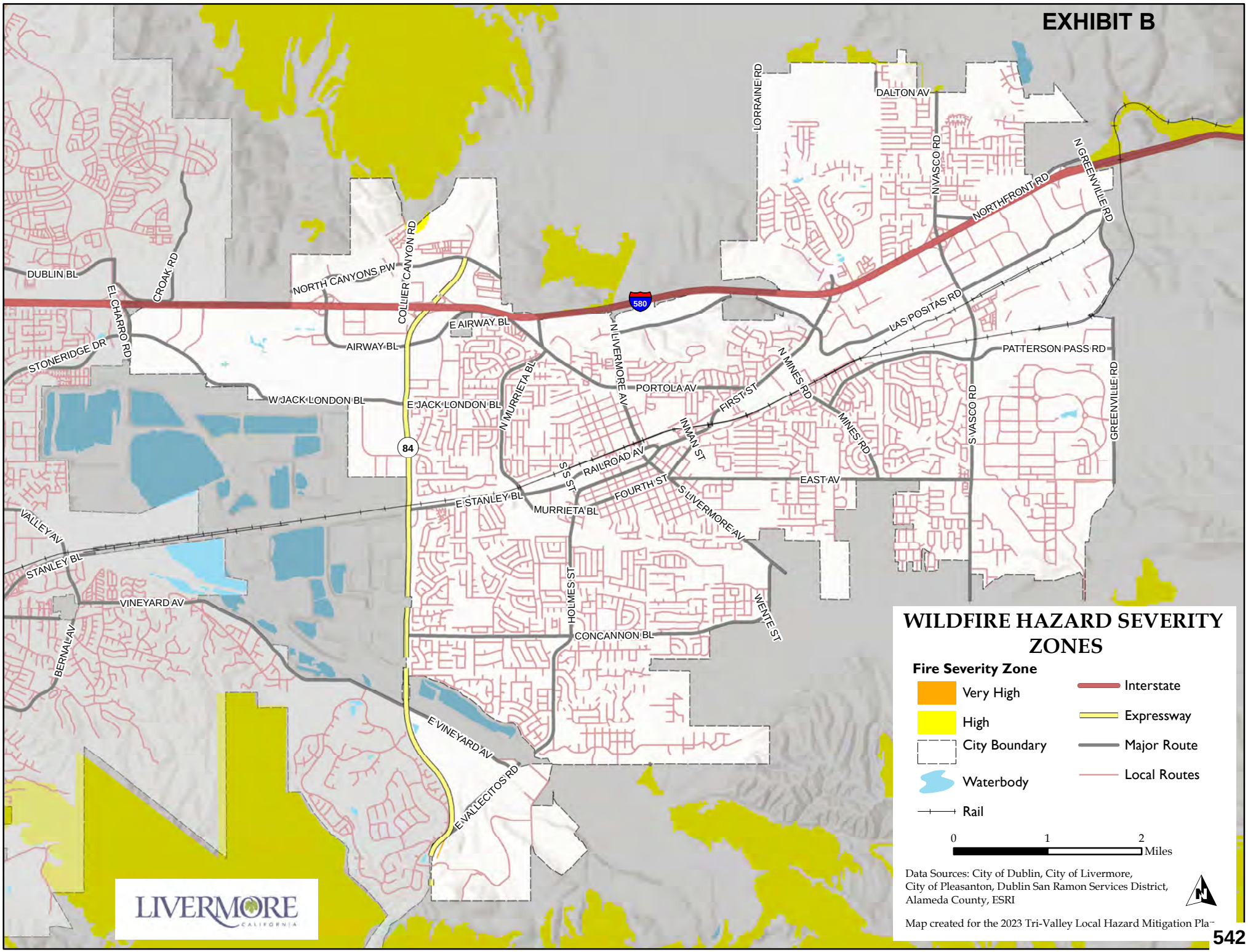

EXHIBIT B
LORRAINE RD
DALTON AV
N VASCO RD
N GREENVILLE RD
NORTHFRONT RD
DUBLIN BL
CROAK RD
EL CHARRO RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
580
E AIRWAY BL
AIRWAY BL
LAS POSITAS RD
PATTERSON PASS RD
STONERIDGE DR
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
N MURRIETA BL
N LIVERMORE AV
PORTOLA AV
FIRST ST
N MINES RD
S VASCO RD
GREENVILLE RD
84
INMAN ST
MINES RD
S ST
RAILROAD AV
EAST AV
E STANLEY BL
FOURTH ST
S LIVERMORE AV
MURRIETA BL
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
HOLMES ST
WENTE ST
CONCANNON BL
BERNAL AV
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
LIVERMORE MT. DIABLO (NO) M6.5 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/Potential Damage)
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/Moderate-Heavy)
Waterbody
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Routes
Rail
City Boundary
0
1
2
Miles
N
LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla



Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, FEMA

Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. The flood hazard area depicted is the 12/21/2018 effective DFIRM with the latest LOMR date of 02/09/2022.


EXHIBIT B
DUBLIN BL
CROAK RD
EL CHARRO RD
STONERIDGE DR
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
AIRWAY BL
E AIRWAY BL
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
84
580
N LIVERMORE AV
PORTOLA AV
N MURRIETA BL
LORRAINE RD
DALTON AV
N VASCO RD
NORTHFRONT RD
N GREENVILLE RD
LAS POSITAS RD
PATTERSON PASS RD
GREENVILLE RD
S VASCO RD
N MINES RD
MINES RD
FIRST ST
INMAN ST
RAILROAD AV
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EAST AV
S LIVERMORE AV
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
BERNAL AV
HOLMES ST
CONCANNON BL
WENTE ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
LIVERMORE SUSCEPTIBLITY TO DEEP-SEATED LANDSLIDE
Very High
Moderate
Low
High
Waterbody
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Routes
Rail
City Boundary
0
1
2
Miles
N
LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla-


EXHIBIT B
LORRAINE RD
DALTON AV
N VASCO RD
NORTHFRONT RD
N GREENVILLE RD
DUBLIN BL
EL CHARRO RD
CROAK RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
580
E AIRWAY BL
AIRWAY BL
LAS POSITAS RD
PATTERSON PASS RD
STONERIDGE DR
N LIVERMORE AV
PORTOLA AV
N MINES RD
FIRST ST
GREENVILLE RD
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
N MURRIETA BL
S VASCO RD
84
INMAN ST
MINES RD
S ST
RAILROAD AV
EAST AV
FOURTH ST
S LIVERMORE AV
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
HOLMES ST
WENTE ST
VINEYARD AV
CONCANNON BL
BERNAL AV
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA
WILDFIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES
Fire Severity Zone
Very High
High
City Boundary
Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Routes
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla-

3. CITY OF PLEASANTON

3.1 LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

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This annex was developed by the local hazard mitigation planning team, whose members are listed in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1. Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Members

Name	Title
Diego Mora	Assistant Planner
Ellen Clark	Director of Community Development
Shweta Bonn	Senior Planner
Steve Kirkpatrick	Director of Engineering
Adam Nelkie	Assistant Director of Engineering
Rob Queirolo	Chief Building Official

3.2 JURISDICTION PROFILE

3.2.1 Location and Features

Pleasanton is located within Alameda County, one of nine Bay Area counties bordering the San Francisco Bay. Within city limits, Pleasanton comprises generally flat land that was once covered with native vegetation and agriculture and is now mostly developed with urban land uses. To the east of city limits lie sand and gravel quarries – a result of alluvial deposits from prehistoric streams flowing through the Tri-Valley – which in the future will convert to water conservation and recreational uses. To the south are vineyards along Vineyard Avenue and a series of gently to steeply sloping hills – the Southeast Hills – which sustain grazing lands and cattle. Finally, to the west, the seismically active Pleasanton and Main Ridges rise sharply, providing recreational and grazing areas. Downtown Pleasanton boasts some buildings from the late 1890s and is generally the center of community activities.

3.2.2 History

Although the area around Pleasanton was long inhabited by people before settlement by Europeans in 1769, the City's population remained modest in the four decades after the City's incorporation in 1894. By the late 1930s and early 1940s the population in Pleasanton was about 1,200 people. However, World War II triggered growth, and the City's population doubled between 1940 and 1950. The National Highway Act passed in 1956 brought Interstates 580 and 680 to the Tri-Valley, allowing for new economic activity. Also contributing to the rapid regional population growth was the federal government's sponsorship of the establishment of what is now Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in 1950. This time period saw the development of tract neighborhoods outside the immediate downtown area, including: Amaral Acres on Kottinger Avenue, Jensen Tract on Santa Rita Road across from Amador Valley High School, Pleasanton Valley Estates near Santa Rita Road and Black Avenue, Heritage Valley, Pleasanton Heights, and Vintage Hills. The decades subsequent to the 1950s would see rapid population growth and expansion of the city limits to the north and east. The population of the City in the 1960s was estimated to be 4,200 people. Growth in Pleasanton was further supported by the construction of Hacienda – a major business park – which began in 1982, and construction of Stoneridge Shopping Center.

3.2.3 Governance

The City Council, comprising the Mayor and four City Councilmembers, is the governing body of the city, with all the regulatory and corporate powers of a municipal corporation provided under California State Law. In general, the Council supervises the operations of the City government by establishing policies and programs and appropriating funds for each service function, and the City Manager oversees implementation. Pleasanton has a district-based election system, each district has one Councilmember who resides in the district and who is just chosen by the electors residing in that district. The office of Mayor remains elected at-large by all voters. Councilmembers are elected for a term of four-years, and the Mayor is elected to a term of two-years. A Vice Mayor is selected by the Mayor each calendar year. The Mayor and Council are subject to term limits of eight years. The City has 10 committees, commissions, and task forces, which report to the City Council, and 13 departments (inclusive of the City Manager's and City Attorney's Office).

The City Council will review and adopt this plan, and the City Manager will oversee its implementation.

3.3 CURRENT TRENDS

3.3.1 Population

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, the population of Pleasanton was 79,871. Since 2017, the population has grown at an average annual rate of 1.65 percent.

3.3.2 Development

The City of Pleasanton adopted its General Plan in 2009, and City actions, such as those relating to land use allocations, annexations, zoning, subdivision, design review, redevelopment, and others must be consistent with the General Plan. The number of housing permits issued in 2022 is 53, which is slightly higher than the 41 permits issued in 2021 and similar to the number issued in 2020 (45 units). Housing production is expected to continue as a result of an improved economic climate, recent development activity, the Housing Crisis Act of 2019, interest in sites rezoned for high density development, and the City's efforts to encourage housing through the implementation of the 2023-2031 Housing Element's (adopted January 2023) new policies and programs. Per

the Housing Element, the City has planned for 5,965 units for the 2023 to 2031 planning period. Furthermore, new commercial development is located in various areas of Pleasanton. Examples of large scale projects include Workday, which included a six-story, approximately 410,000 square foot office building, parking garage, and other improvements near Stoneridge Mall; and an approximately 112,000 square foot new shopping center located in the eastern part of the City near the intersection of Stoneridge Drive and El Charro Road. Another example of a large scale project is 10X Genomics, which is currently constructing Phase 1 improvements, consisting of a three-story research and development, office and laboratory building totaling approximately 150,000-square-feet near Stoneridge. Additionally, 10X has the ability to construct up to an additional 231,000-square-foot research and development space and parking structure in future phases.

Identifying previous and future development trends is achieved through a comprehensive review of permitting since completion of the previous plan and in anticipation of future development. Tracking previous and future growth in potential hazard areas provides an overview of increased exposure to a hazard within a community. Table 3-2 summarizes development trends in the performance period since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan, as well as expected future development trends.

Table 3-2. Recent and Expected Future Development Trends

Criterion	Response
Has your jurisdiction annexed any land since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan? ***If yes, give the estimated area annexed and estimated number of parcels or structures.***	No
Is your jurisdiction expected to annex any areas during the performance period of this plan?	Yes
If yes, describe land areas and dominant uses.	10807, 11033 and the two western parcels on Dublin Canyon Road, these four parcels total approximately 128.5-acres. Two of the four parcels each have one single-family residence. The remaining two parcels are vacant/open space. Secondly, annexation of the approximately 45-acre primarily vacant property at 4141 Foothill Road is anticipated.
If yes, who currently has permitting authority over these areas?	Alameda County
Are any areas targeted for development or major redevelopment in the next five years?	Yes
If yes, briefly describe, including whether any of the areas are in known hazard risk areas	Yes, all sites identified for potential redevelopment as part of City's 2023 Housing Element update are within at least one hazard risk area. Due to the geographical location the City to known faults, all sites are within the Earthquake hazard risk area. Serval sites consists of being in another known hazard risk area. For example, housing sites 1, 22, 23, and 26 are within a fire and landslide hazard risk areas. Housing sites 2, 4,5,6,7,9,11,12,14, and 29 are within a flood hazard risk area.

How many permits for new construction were issued in your jurisdiction since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan?

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Single Family	50	35	111	40	25
Multi-Family	59	56	3	0	0
Other	3	7	11	9	16
Total	112	98	125	49	41

Provide the number of new construction permits for each hazard area or provide a qualitative description of where development has occurred.	Development has occurred throughout the city during the performance period for this plan. The city does not have the ability to track the specific number of building permits issued by hazard area. It is important to note, however, that all new development was consistent with General Plan policies and municipal code standards.
Describe the level of buildout in the jurisdiction, based on your jurisdiction's buildable lands inventory. If no such inventory exists, provide a qualitative description.	The City of Pleasanton is substantially built out; however, several in-fill lots have not been developed, both with potential residential and non-residential uses. The City of Pleasanton is substantially built out; however, several in-fill lots have not been developed, both with potential residential and non-residential uses.

3.4 CHANGES IN PRIORITIES

The City's mitigation priorities have remained the same since the last mitigation plan update.

3.5 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section describes an assessment of existing capabilities for implementing hazard mitigation strategies. The introduction at the beginning of this volume of the hazard mitigation plan describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning.

Findings of the capability assessment were reviewed to identify opportunities to expand, initiate or integrate capabilities to further hazard mitigation goals and objectives. Where such opportunities were identified and determined to be feasible, they are included in the action plan. The "Analysis of Mitigation Actions" table in this annex identifies these as community capacity building mitigation actions. The findings of the assessment are presented as follows:

- An assessment of planning and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 3-3.
- Development and permitting capabilities are presented in Table 3-4.
- An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 3-5.
- An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 3-6.
- An assessment of education and outreach capabilities is presented in Table 3-7.
- Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 3-8.
- Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 3-9.
- The community's adaptive capacity for the impacts of climate change is presented in Table 3-10.

Table 3-3. Planning and Regulatory Capability

	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Codes, Ordinances, & Requirements				
Building Code	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: Pleasanton Building Code, last amended in 2019, (PMC § 20.08, Building Code)				
Zoning Code	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: Pleasanton Municipal Code, last amended in 2020 (PMC Title 18, Zoning)				
Subdivisions	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: Pleasanton Municipal Code, last amended in 2016 (PMC Title 19 Subdivisions)				
Stormwater Management	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: Pleasanton Municipal Code, last amended in 2016 (PMC § 9.14, Stormwater Management and Discharge Control)				
Post-Disaster Recovery	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Comment: Preparation of subject plan in process				
Real Estate Disclosure	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: Cal. Civ. Code §1102 et seq.				
Growth Management	Yes	Yes	No	No
Comment: Cal. Gov. Code §65300 et seq.; (PMC § 17.36, Growth Management Program)				

	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Site Plan Review	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: Site Plan Review is completed with entitlements such as Design Review and/or Planned Unit Development review for new development projects				
Environmental Protection	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)				
Flood Damage Prevention	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: The City coordinates with Zone 7 Water Agency for stream management and flood protection.				
Floodplain Management Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: Floodplain ordinance 1374 first adopted 7/19/1988; updated and adopted 7/19/2022 Ord. # 2239)				
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: Current FIRM date – August 3, 2009 (DFIRM)				
Emergency Management	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: Pleasanton Municipal Code, last updated 2016 (PMC § 2.44 Emergency Organization)				
Climate Change	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: California SB 379 requires cities to include climate adaptation and resiliency strategies in their general plans.				
Planning Documents				
General Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Is the plan compliant with Assembly Bill 2140? No ***Comment:*** Pleasanton's General Plan was adopted in 2009. The City will update its General Plan to comply with Assembly Bill 2140 in conjunction with adoption of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.				
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
How often is the plan updated? Every 2 years ***Comment:*** The CIP was last updated in June 2021 for fiscal years 2021-22 through 2024-25				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Comment: The City has adopted a Disaster Debris Management Plan as of April 2022.				
Floodplain or Watershed Plan	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: The City coordinates with Zone 7 Water Agency for stream management and flood protection.				
Stormwater Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: Pleasanton Municipal Code, last amended in 2016				
Urban Water Management Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: Pleasanton Municipal Code, last amended in 2021 (PMC § 9.30 Water Management Plan)				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	Yes	No	No
Comment: Pleasanton participates in the Eastern Alameda County Conservation Strategy				
Economic Development Plan	Yes	No	No	No
Comment: Pleasanton's General Plan includes an Economic and Fiscal Element				
Shoreline Management Plan	No	No	No	No
Comment: Not applicable				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: Alameda County				
Forest Management Plan	No	No	No	No
Comment: Not applicable				
Climate Action Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: General Plan Air Quality and Climate Change Element adopted in 2009; Climate Action Plan 2.0 adopted in 2022.				
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: The City updated its Emergency Operations Plan in 2018.				

	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	No	Yes	No	No
Comment: Bay Area Urban Areas Security Initiative				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	Yes	No	Yes
Comment: Association of Bay Area Governments, Bay Area Regional Disaster Resilience Action Plan Initiative				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	No	No	No
Comment: None identified				
Public Health Plan	No	Yes	No	Yes
Comment: Alameda County Public Health Department				

Planning and regulatory capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing actions in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan, including Action PLE-2.

Table 3-4. Development and Permitting Capability

Criterion	Response
Does your jurisdiction issue development permits?	Yes
If yes, which department? Community Development	
If no, who does?	
Does your jurisdiction have the ability to track permits by hazard area?	No
Does your jurisdiction have a buildable lands inventory?	Yes

Development and permitting capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing actions in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan, including Action PLE-8.

Table 3-5. Fiscal Capability

Financial Resource	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants	No
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	No
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes
If yes, specify: Water, Sewer	
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	Yes
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	Yes
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Yes

In the future, the City would consider applying for mitigation and other emergency management grant opportunities for projects that exceed the current City budget.

The City could consider collaborating with DSRSD on increasing fees related to water delivery services.

Table 3-6. Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff/Personnel Resource	Available?
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Community Development Department	Yes
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Community Development Department and Engineering Department	Yes
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Community Development Department	Yes
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Finance Department	Yes
Surveyors ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Engineering Department	Yes
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Information Technology	Yes
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area ***If Yes, Department /Position:***	No
Emergency manager ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department	Yes
Grant writers ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Various Departments	Yes

The City would consider exploring opportunities for upgrading its technical capabilities in the EOC to better interface with area jurisdictions and monitors.

Based on the existing capabilities listed above, the City could improve its technical capabilities by seeking the services of someone with scientific expertise in local hazards. However, the City has not identified a need to do so at this time.

Table 3-7. Education and Outreach Capability

Criterion	Response
Do you have a public information officer or communications office?	Yes
Do you have personnel skilled or trained in website development?	Yes
Do you have hazard mitigation information available on your website? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** Hazard Mitigation Plan website	Yes
Do you use social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach? ***If yes, briefly describe:***	No
Do you have any citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation? ***If yes, briefly describe:***	No
Do you have any other programs in place that could be used to communicate hazard-related information? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** City newsletter	Yes
Do you have any established warning systems for hazard events? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** Social media	Yes

Education and outreach capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing actions in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan, including Action PLE-11.

Table 3-8. National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

Criterion	Response
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Engineering/Building
Who is your floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Adam Nelkie, Assistant Director of Engineering
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Yes
What is the date that your floodplain management and damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	Adopted August 20, 2022, Ord No. 2239
Does your jurisdiction have an NFIP Substantial Damage Response Plan? ***If yes, what is the date of adoption and is it a stand-alone plan or a component of another plan (if another plan, please specify)?*** ***If no, how does your jurisdiction enforce substantial damage provisions of the NFIP-required floodplain management regulations?***	No The City enforces substantial damage provisions case-by-case. The City plans to correct/update this process by drafting a Substantial Damage Response Plan during the life of this HMP. This is addressed in the Mitigation Action Plan, Action PLE12
Does your floodplain management program exceed minimum requirements? ***If yes, in what ways?*** The City maintains a CRS Certification of Class 7	Yes
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	February 2016
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? ***If yes, state what they are.***	No
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? ***If yes, state what they are.***	No
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? ***If no, state why.***	Yes
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? ***If yes, what type of assistance/training is needed?*** Additional staff trained	Yes
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? ***If yes, is your jurisdiction interested in improving its CRS Classification?*** Yes ***If no, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?***	Yes
How many flood insurance policies are in force in your jurisdiction?[a] ***What is the insurance in force?*** $36,213,000 ***What is the premium in force?*** $78,978	93
How many total loss claims have been filed in your jurisdiction?[a] ***What were the total payments for losses?*** $56,774	19

a. According to FEMA statistics as of 04/30/2022

Table 3-9. Community Classifications

	Participating?	ID Number	Classification	Date Classified
FIPS Code	Yes	0657792	N/A	N/A
Unique Entity ID #	Yes	ZQLCND5KBU99	N/A	N/A
Community Rating System	Yes	060012	7	10/01/2017
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	Yes	N/A	2	March 2012
Public Protection	Yes	65871	3	10/1/2020
StormReady	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
Firewise	No	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3-10. Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Technical Capacity	
Jurisdiction-level understanding of potential climate change impacts	High
Comment: The City completed a Pleasanton-specific climate vulnerability assessment anticipating climate threats to the community, as part of the adopted CAP 2.0. As part of the Climate Action Plan adopted in February 2022, a greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory was conducted.	
Jurisdiction-level monitoring of climate change impacts	Low
Comment: The City has adopted a Climate Action Plan and the General Plan includes climate change policies. While climate change impacts are not specifically monitored, hazards are monitored via the local hazard mitigation plan.	
Technical resources to assess proposed strategies for feasibility and externalities	Medium
Comment: City staff and if needed, consultants are available to assess strategies for feasibility.	
Jurisdiction-level capacity for development of greenhouse gas emissions inventory	High
Comment: The City has an updated GHG inventory, conducted as part of the CAP 2.0 process and has a tracking system to analyze GHGs on an on-going basis.	
Capital planning and land use decisions informed by potential climate impacts	Medium
Comment: Impacts related to air quality and greenhouse gas emissions are evaluated on a project-by-project basis during environmental review.	
Participation in regional groups addressing climate risks	High
Comment: City participates in regional climate conversations among other cities working to address climate change.	
Implementation Capacity	
Clear authority/mandate to consider climate change impacts during public decision-making processes	Medium
Comment: Impacts related to air quality and greenhouse gas emissions are evaluated on a project-by-project basis during environmental review. Further, projects must comply with CAP 2.0 which have several actions related to development.	
Identified strategies for greenhouse gas mitigation efforts	High
Comment: The CAP 2.0 includes strategies and actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	
Identified strategies for adaptation to impacts	Low
Comment: These strategies have been incorporated into the adopted CAP2.0.	
Champions for climate action in local government departments	Low
Comment: At this time, there is no dedicated staff to climate action planning, although the City is considering funding for this role as part of its budgeting process. Regardless, several staff across the City including within the Community Development, Operations Services, and City Managers Departments are working on various strategies to implement the adopted CAP 2.0 and participating in regional conversations.	
Political support for implementing climate change adaptation strategies	High
Comment: The city is supportive of strategies and actions outlined in the adopted CAP 2.0 and their strategic implementation.	

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Financial resources devoted to climate change adaptation	Medium
Comment: While funds have not been specifically dedicated to climate change adaptation, implementation of such measures are carried forward on an as feasible basis for city projects.	
Local authority over sectors likely to be negative impacted	Medium
Comment: The city has authority over local public streets and related infrastructure.	
Public Capacity	
Local residents' knowledge of and understanding of climate risk	Medium
Comment: Local residents are well-informed and aware of local, regional, state-wide, and greater issues relating to climate change.	
Local residents' support of adaptation efforts	Medium
Comment: **Local residents are generally supportive of measures to address climate change.**	
Local residents' capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Low
Comment: This is not known at this time.	
Local economy's current capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Low
Comment: This is not known at this time.	
Local ecosystems' capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Low
Comment: This is not known at this time.	

a. High = Capacity exists and is in use; Medium = Capacity may exist but is not used or could use some improvement; Low = Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement; Unsure= Not enough information is known to assign a rating.

3.6 INTEGRATION REVIEW

For hazard mitigation planning, "integration" means that hazard mitigation information is used in other relevant planning mechanisms, such as general planning and capital facilities planning, and that relevant information from those sources is used in hazard mitigation. This section identifies where such integration is already in place, and where there are opportunities for further integration in the future. Resources listed at the end of this annex were used to provide information on integration. The progress reporting process described in Volume 1 of the hazard mitigation plan will document the progress of hazard mitigation actions related to integration and identify new opportunities for integration.

3.6.1 Existing Integration

Some level of integration of content from the 2018 Tri-Valley local hazard mitigation plan has already been established in the following local plans and programs:

- **General Plan**—Includes policies related to flooding, geotechnical concerns, wildfire, and other hazards which were updated following the completion of the 2018 HMP
- **Capital Improvement Plan**—Includes infrastructure that incorporates climate change adaptation strategies. Additional projects were considered following the completion of the 2018 HMP.
- **Climate Action Plan 2.0**—Increases resilience to climate change through resilience actions and greenhouse gas mitigation actions, includes information on risks to climate change.
- **Emergency Operations Plan**—Addresses operational needs and procedures during an emergency. Trainings and exercised focused on the identified hazards that were called out in the 2018 HMP.

- **Pleasanton Municipal Code**—The Pleasanton Municipal Code includes development requirements that can address hazard mitigation.

3.6.2 Opportunities for Future Integration

The capability assessment presented in this annex indicates opportunities to integrate this mitigation plan with other jurisdictional planning/regulatory capabilities. Capabilities were identified as integration opportunities if they can support or enhance the actions identified in this plan or be supported or enhanced by components of this plan. The capability assessment identified the following plans and programs that do not currently integrate hazard mitigation information but provide opportunities to do so in the future:

- **Capital Improvement Program**—Incorporate hazard mitigation projects consistent with other adopted plans and programs.
- **Pleasanton General Plan**—Enhance to address hazard mitigation policies, including climate adaptation and resiliency as required by State law
- **Climate Action Plan**—Enhance to increase local resiliency to climate change
- **Emergency Operations Plan**—Update to better address operational needs and procedures during an emergency
- **Pleasanton Municipal Code**—The Pleasanton Municipal Code includes development requirements that can address hazard mitigation, including site plan review completed with entitlements such as Design Review and Planned Unit Development review. Continue to look for opportunities to further integrate hazard mitigation goals and objectives into the Municipal Code.
- **Continuity of Operations Plan**—Plan to ensure that agencies are able to perform essential functions during emergencies.
- **Continuity of Government Plan**—Plan to ensure that government continues its essential functions during emergencies
- **Post Disaster Recovery Plan**—Develop plan and policies for rebuilding and recovery after disasters

Taking action to integrate each of these programs with the hazard mitigation plan was considered as a mitigation action to include in the action plan presented in this annex.

3.7 RISK ASSESSMENT

3.7.1 Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

Table 3-11 lists past occurrences of natural hazards for which specific damage was recorded in this jurisdiction Other hazard events that broadly affected the entire planning area, including this jurisdiction, are listed in the risk assessments in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.

Table 3-11. Past Natural Hazard Events

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date	Damage Assessment
Severe Weather & Flood	EM-3591	December 31, 2022-January 4, 2023	The Bay Area experienced repeated atmospheric river events resulting in numerous shallow landslides, downed trees, and localized flooding. Damage Estimate: TBD
COVID-19 Pandemic	DR-4482	January 20, 2020 - ongoing	Staffing interruptions
President's Day Winter Storm	DR-4308	02/15/2017	Localized Flooding Impacts Damage Estimate: N/A
Drought	N/A	2013-2016	N/A
Severe Winter Storms, Flooding	DR-1155	11/17/1996	N/A
Loma Prieta Earthquake	DR-845	10/17/1989	N/A

3.7.2 Hazard Risk Ranking

Table 3-12 presents a local ranking of all hazards of concern specific to Pleasanton for which this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments. As described in detail in Volume 1, the ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property and the economy. Based on local knowledge and assessments per the Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department's incident report between January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2022, Pleasanton has increased the wildfire hazard to a high ranking. Mitigation actions target hazards with high and medium rankings.

Table 3-12. Hazard Risk Ranking

Rank	Hazard	Risk Ranking Score	Risk Category
1	Earthquake	36	High
2	Wildfire	36	High
3	Severe Weather	33	Medium
4	Landslide	22	Medium
5	Dam Failure	18	Medium
6	Flood	15	Low
7	Drought	9	Low

3.7.3 Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments for each identified hazard of concern. This section provides information on a few key vulnerabilities for this jurisdiction. Available jurisdiction-specific risk maps of the hazards are provided at the end of this annex.

Repetitive Loss Properties

Repetitive loss records are as follows:

- Number of FEMA-identified Repetitive-Loss Properties: 1
- Number of FEMA-identified Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties: 0
- Number of Repetitive-Loss Properties or Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties mitigated: N/A
- No severe repetitive losses occurred.

Other Noted Vulnerabilities

No additional jurisdiction-specific issues have been identified based on a review of the results of the risk assessment, public involvement strategy, and other available resources.

3.8 STATUS OF PREVIOUS PLAN ACTIONS

Table 3-13 summarizes the actions that were recommended in the previous version of the hazard mitigation plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

Table 3-13. Status of Previous Plan Actions

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action P-1—Where appropriate, support retrofitting or relocation of structures in high hazard areas, prioritizing structures that have experienced repetitive losses.	Carried over to updated plan	PLE-1
Comment: This is an ongoing effort.		
Action P-2—Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, ordinances and programs that dictate land use decisions in the community, including the City's General Plan.	Carried over to updated plan	PLE-2
Comment: An update to the Safety Element of the General Plan will be completed upon adoption of the updated Hazard Mitigation Plan.		
Action P-3—Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.	Carried over to updated plan	PLE-3
Comment: This is an ongoing effort.		
Action P-4—Continue to maintain good standing and compliance under the NFIP through implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, meet the NFIP requirements: **• Enforce the flood damage prevention ordinance.** **• Participate in floodplain identification and mapping updates.** **• Provide public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts.**	Carried over to updated plan	PLE-4
Comment: This is an ongoing effort.		
Action P-5—Identify and pursue strategies to increase adaptive capacity to climate change including but not limited to the following: update and implementation of the Climate Action Plan and update the General Plan to address recent legislation and establish policies related to climate change adaptability.	Carried over to updated plan	PLE-5
Comment: The City adopted an update to its Climate Action Plan in February 2022 (CAP 2.0) and will implement the CAP on an ongoing basis.		
Action P-6—Tie public education on defensible space and a comprehensive defensible space ordinance to a field program of enforcement.	Carried over to updated plan	PLE-7
Comment: **This is an ongoing effort.**		
Action P-7—Prohibit construction of habitable structures within at least 50 feet of an identified active fault trace where the fault has been specifically located in site-specific geologic studies.	Carried over to updated plan	PLE-8
Comment: The City has and will continue to prohibit construction of habitable structures within at least 50 feet of an active fault.		

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action P-8—Prohibit new development of sites with structures intended for human occupancy in any landslide-prone areas unless the landslide risk can be eliminated. Permit development in landslide prone areas only when sites can be shown to be stable during adverse conditions such as saturated soils, ground shaking, and during grading of the site for roads, installation of infrastructure, and creation of building pads. Engineering studies shall demonstrate that structures in landslide prone areas would sustain no more damage due to slope instabilities than damage sustained by a similar building in the Pleasanton Planning Area constructed to current CBC standards and located on soils with a low susceptibility to failure when exposed to moderate ground shaking.	Carried over to updated plan	PLE-9
Comment: The City has and will continue to prohibit new development of sites with structures in landslide-prone areas unless the landslide risk can be eliminated.		
Action P-9—Require fire mitigation measures in new and existing developments that reduce the fire threat to the structure and occupants. Require development outside the five-minute travel time and in Special Fire Protection Areas to provide effective fire prevention measures.	Carried over to updated plan	PLE-10
Comment: The City has and will continue to require fire mitigation in new and existing developments that reduce the fire threat to the structure and occupants.		
Action P-10—Continue to conduct public meetings and issue press releases regarding Del Valle Dam evacuation.	Removed; no longer feasible	
Comment: Hazard information outreach will be done for all natural hazards. It is not reasonable for the city to only focus on the dam inundation hazard. A new action has been included for community education and outreach for natural hazards.		
Action P-11—Encourage replacing aboveground electric and phone wires and other structures with underground facilities and use the planning-approval process to ensure that, on a case-by-case basis, all new phone and electrical lines are installed underground.	Carried over to updated plan	PLE-13
Comment: The City has and will continue to encourage replacement of aboveground electric and phone wires with underground facilities.		

3.9 HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 3-14 lists the actions that make up the hazard mitigation action plan for this jurisdiction. Table 3-15 identifies the priority for each action. Table 3-16 summarizes the mitigation actions by hazard of concern and mitigation type.

Table 3-14. Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action PLE-1—Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase or relocation of structures located in hazard areas, prioritizing those that have experienced repetitive losses and/or are located in high- or medium-risk hazard areas.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Existing	4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12	City of Pleasanton Community Development Department, Engineering Department	Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department	High	HMGP, BRIC, FMA	Short-term

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action PLE-2—Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, ordinances and programs that dictate land use decisions in the community, including the City's General Plan.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 11	City of Pleasanton Community Development Department, Engineering Department	Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing
Action PLE-3—Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan with ongoing participation and cooperation among planning partners.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	City of Pleasanton – All Departments	Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-term
Action PLE-4—Continue to maintain good standing and compliance under the NFIP through implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, meet the NFIP requirements: • Enforce the flood damage prevention ordinance. • Participate in floodplain identification and mapping updates. • Provide public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Dam Failure						
Both	1, 4, 6, 9	City of Pleasanton, Engineering Department	Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department, Zone 7	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing
Action PLE-5—Identify and pursue strategies to increase adaptive capacity to climate change including but not limited to the following: continue implementation of the CAP 2.0 and update the General Plan to address recent legislation and establish policies related to climate change adaptability.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam failure, Drought, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12	City of Pleasanton-All Departments	Adjacent Cities/County	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-term
Action PLE-6—Purchase generators for critical facilities and infrastructure that lack adequate backup power.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather						
Existing	8, 10	OSD	None	Medium	OSD Operational Budget	Ongoing
Action PLE-7—Tie public education on defensible space and a comprehensive defensible space ordinance to a field program of enforcement.						
Hazards Mitigated: Wildfire						
Both	1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 12	Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department	City of Pleasanton	Medium	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing
Action PLE-8—Prohibit construction of habitable structures within at least 50 feet of an identified active fault trace where the fault has been specifically located in site-specific geologic studies.						
Hazards Mitigated: Landslide, Earthquake						
New	2, 4, 5, 6, 11	City of Pleasanton Community Development Department, Engineering Department	None	Low	General Funds, Staff time	Ongoing

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action PLE-9—Prohibit new development of sites with structures intended for human occupancy in any landslide-prone areas unless the landslide risk can be eliminated. Permit development in landslide prone areas only when sites can be shown to be stable during adverse conditions such as saturated soils, ground shaking, and during grading of the site for roads, installation of infrastructure, and creation of building pads. Engineering studies shall demonstrate that structures in landslide prone areas would sustain no more damage due to slope instabilities than damage sustained by a similar building in the Pleasanton Planning Area constructed to current CBC standards and located on soils with a low susceptibility to failure when exposed to moderate ground shaking.						
Hazards Mitigated: Landslide, Earthquake						
Both	2, 4, 5, 6, 11	City of Pleasanton Community Development Department, Engineering Department	None	Low	General Fund, Staff Time	Ongoing
Action PLE-10—Require fire mitigation measures in new and existing developments that reduce the fire threat to the structure and occupants. Require development outside the five-minute travel time and in Special Fire Protection Areas to provide effective fire prevention measures.						
Hazards Mitigated: Wildfire						
Both	2, 3, 7	Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department	City of Pleasanton	Medium	General Fund, Private Development Investment	Ongoing
Action PLE-11—Provide information to the community about natural hazards, their impacts, and measures both the city and community members may take to mitigate the impacts. Outreach may include notices on the city website, social media channels, print media, and other forms of education and awareness.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Wildfire, Severe Weather, Landslide, Dam Failure, Flood, Drought						
Both	1, 3, 7, 9	City of Pleasanton Public Information Officer with department wide input	Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department	Low	General Funds	Ongoing
Action PLE-12—Substantial Damage Response/Management Plan—Explore the feasibility of developing the plan. Develop the plan if deemed feasible.						
Hazards Mitigated: Severe Weather, Flood						
Both	1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10	Engineering Department	None	Low	General Funds, California Adaptation Grant Program	Short-term
Action PLE-13—Encourage replacing aboveground electric and phone wires and other structures with underground facilities and use the planning-approval process to ensure that, on a case-by-case basis, all new phone and electrical lines are installed underground.						
Hazards Mitigated: Severe Weather, Landslide, Dam Failure, Flood, Wildfire						
Both	4, 8	Engineering Department	City of Pleasanton Community Development Department	Low	General Funds, Possible PG&E Underground Fund	Ongoing
Action PLE-14— Explore the feasibility of identifying socially vulnerable populations at the census block level. If deemed feasible, develop the dataset for future planning efforts.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 9, 10, 12	City of Pleasanton Community Development Department		Low	General Funds, Staff Time	Short-term

a. Short-term = Completion within 5 years; Long-term = Completion within 10 years; Ongoing= Continuing new or existing program with no completion date

Acronyms used here are defined at the beginning of this volume.

Table 3-15. Mitigation Action Priority

Action #	# of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits Equal or Exceed Cost?	Is Project Grant-Eligible?	Can Project Be Funded Under Existing Programs/ Budgets?	Implementation Priority[a]	Grant Pursuit Priority[a]
1	6	High	High	No	Yes	No	Medium	High
2	6	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
3	12	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
4	4	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
5	8	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Medium
6	2	High	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	High	High
7	6	Medium	Medium	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
8	5	High	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
9	5	High	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
10	3	High	Medium	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
11	4	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
12	6	Medium	Low	Yes	Yes	No	High	Medium
13	2	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
14	4	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of priorities.

Table 3-16. Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Hazard Type	Action Addressing Hazard, by Mitigation Type[a]							
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education & Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects	Climate Resilience	Community Capacity Building
High-Risk Hazards								
Earthquake	8, 9	1	11		6			2, 3, 14
Wildfire	10	1, 13	7, 11	7			5	2, 3, 5, 7, 14
Medium-Risk Hazards								
Severe Weather		1, 12, 13	11		6, 12		5	2, 3, 5, 12, 14
Landslide	8, 9	1, 13	11				5	2, 3, 5, 14
Low-Risk Hazards								
Dam Failure	4	1, 4, 13	4, 11				5	2, 3, 5, 14
Flood	4	1, 4, 12, 13	4, 11		12		5	2, 3, 5, 12, 14
Drought			11				5	2, 3, 5, 14

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of mitigation types.

3.10 PUBLIC OUTREACH

Table 3-17 lists public outreach activities for this jurisdiction.

Table 3-17. Local Public Outreach

Local Outreach Activity	Date	Number of People Involved
CRS Program Outreach – Flood Mailers, Display in Permit Center, Library and OSD building	09/2022	5
City Website	Continuous	Unknown

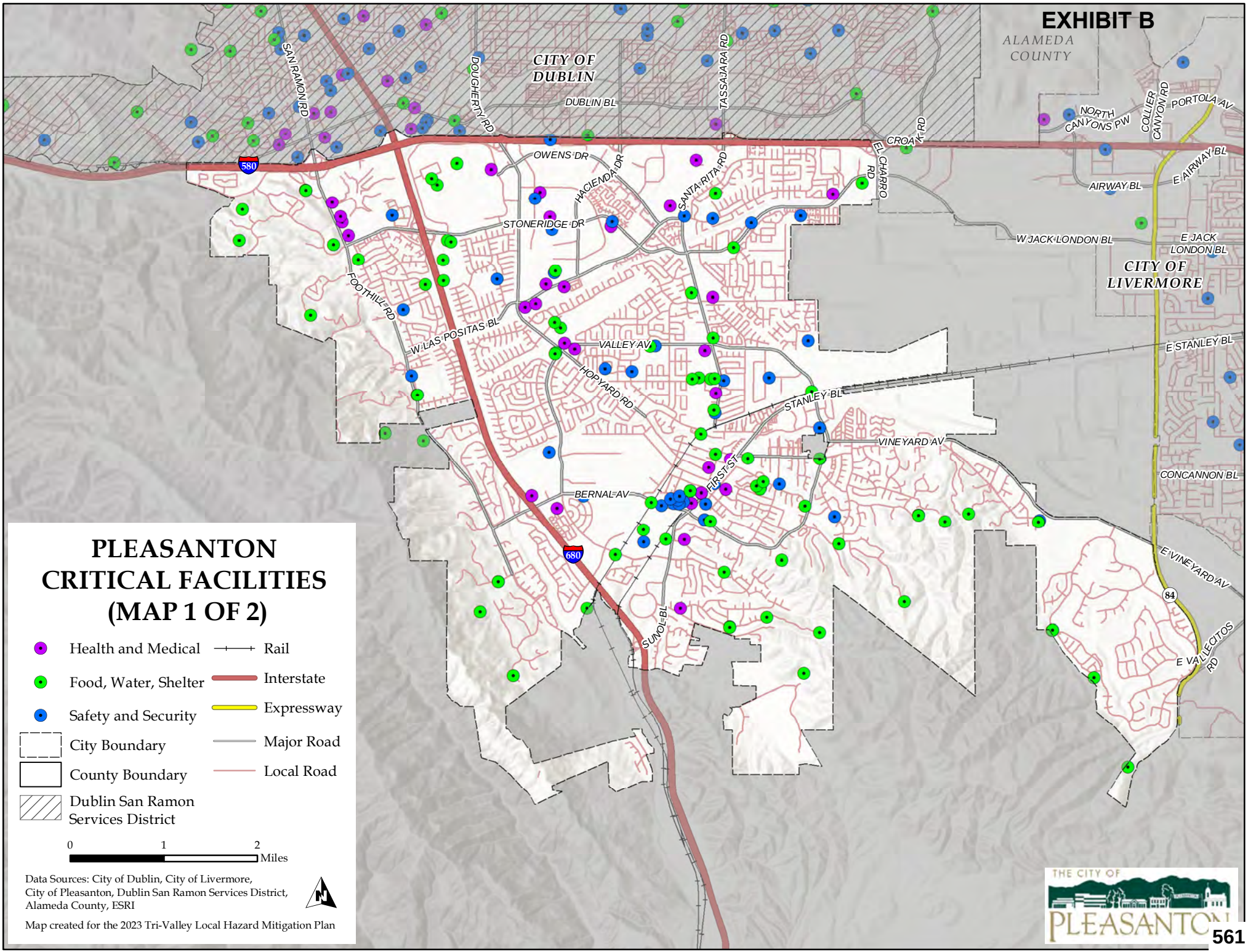
3.11 INFORMATION SOURCES USED FOR THIS ANNEX

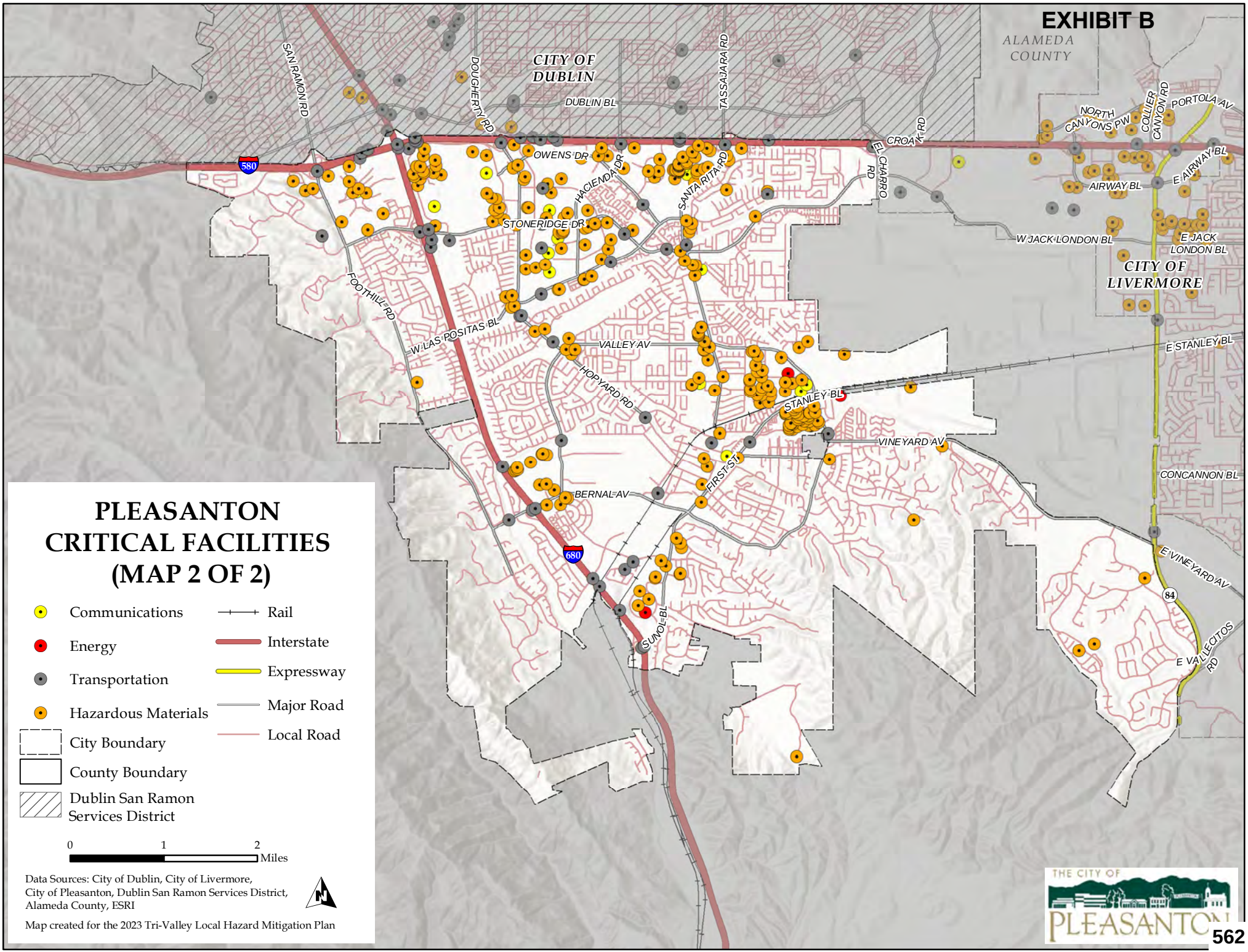
The following technical reports, plans, and regulatory mechanisms were reviewed to provide information for this annex.

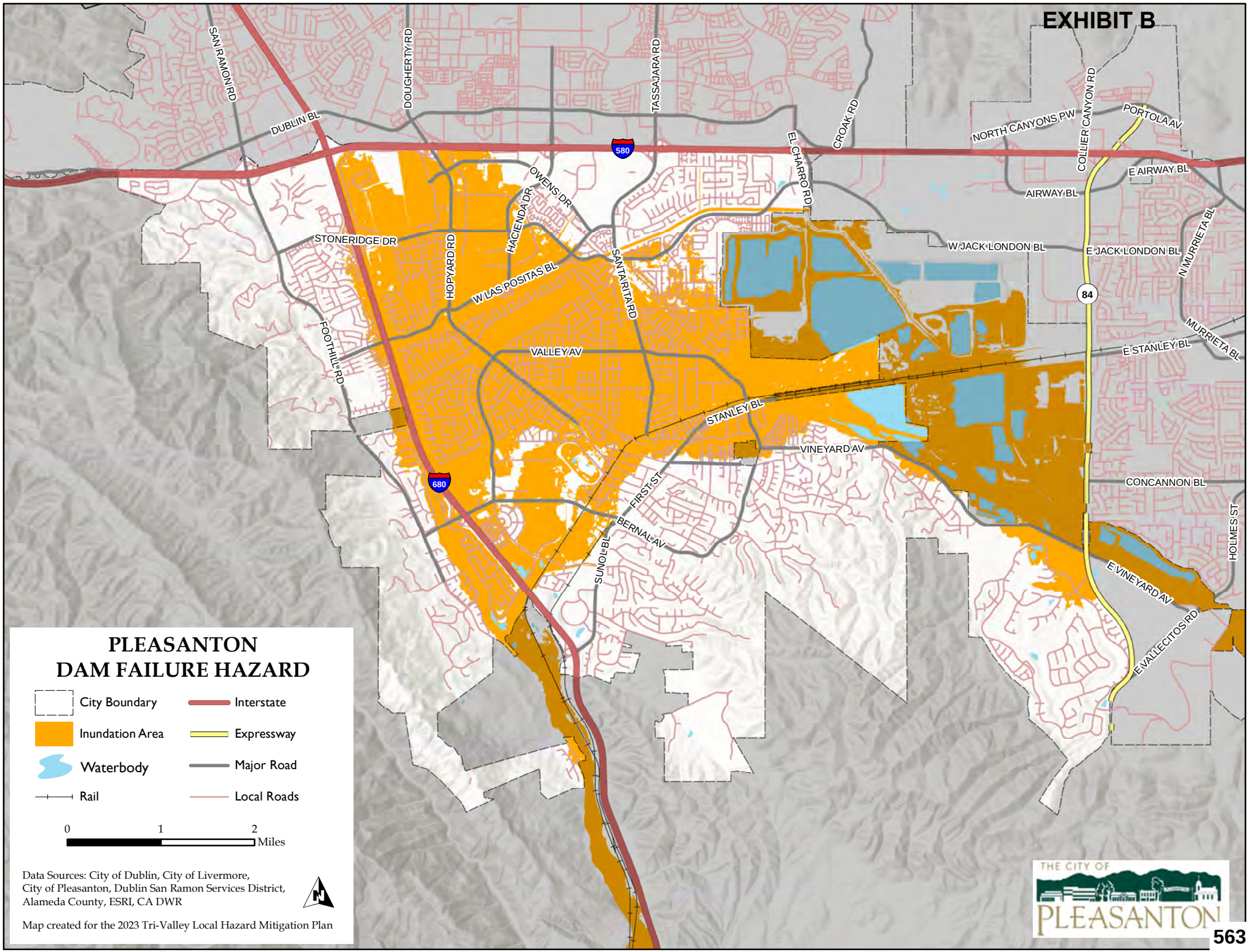
- **City of Pleasanton Municipal Code**—The municipal code was reviewed for the full capability assessment and for identifying opportunities for action plan integration.
- **City of Pleasanton Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance**—The flood damage prevention ordinance was reviewed for compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program.
- **City of Pleasanton General Plan**—The General Plan was reviewed to identify applicable policies that promote hazard mitigation.
- **City of Pleasanton Climate Action Plan**—The Climate Action Plan was reviewed to ascertain approaches to achieving climate change resilience.

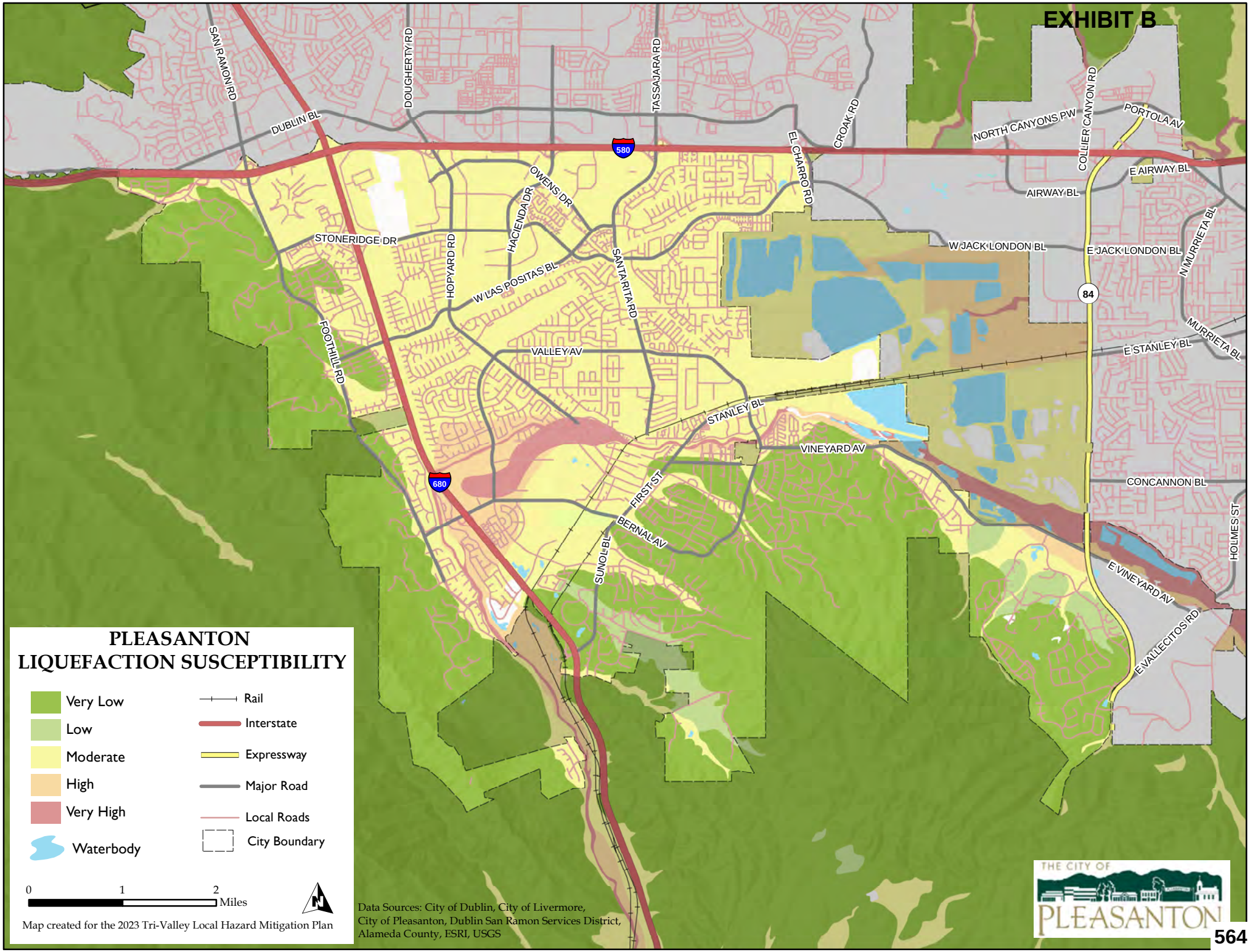
The following outside resources and references were reviewed:

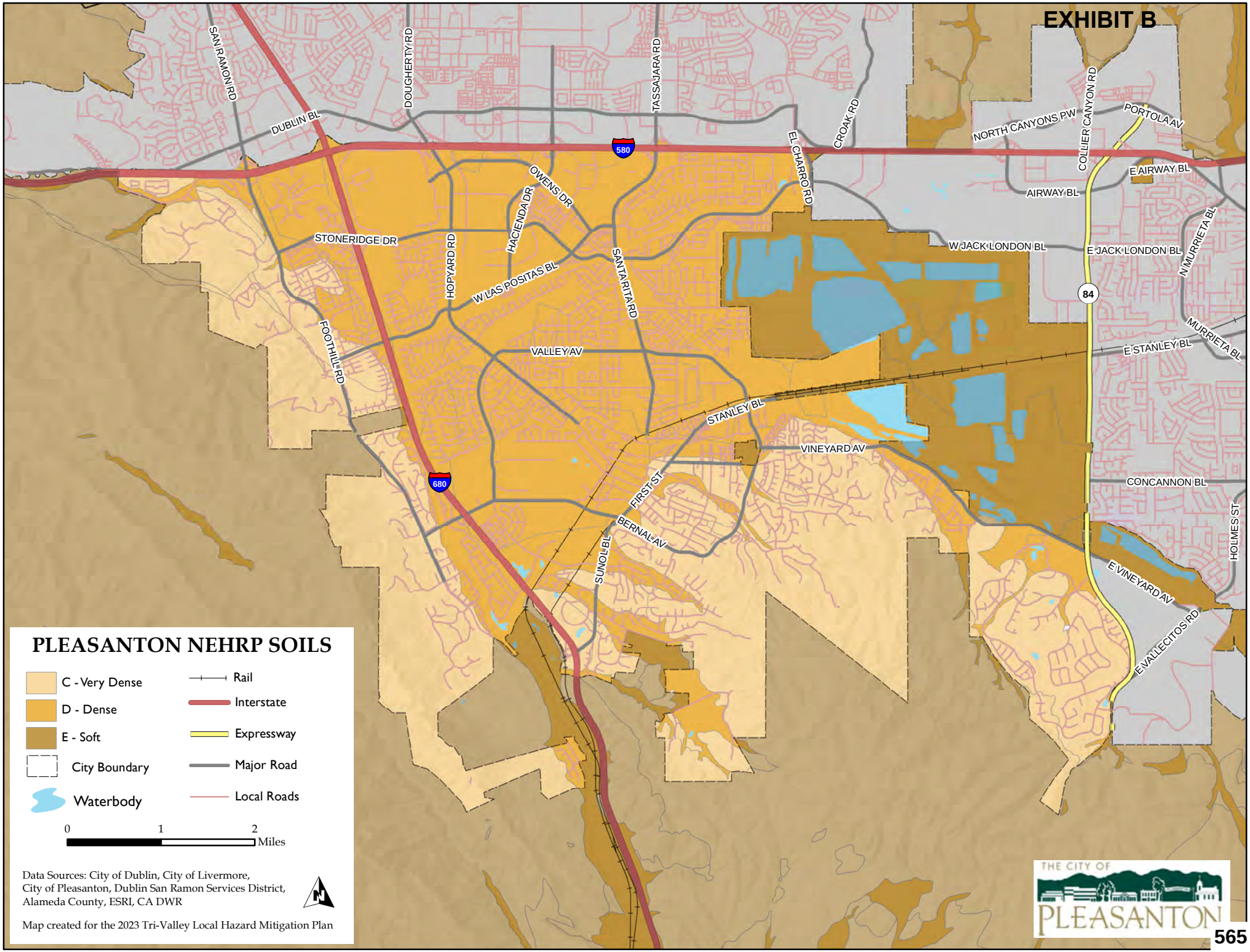
- **Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex Development Toolkit**—The toolkit was used to support the identification of past hazard events and noted vulnerabilities, the risk ranking, and the development of the mitigation action plan.
- **Current State Law**—State law (e.g., SB 379, SB 1241) was reviewed regarding recent requirements that relate to hazards and hazard mitigation.
- **State Office Department of Planning and Research, General Plan Guidelines**—The Guidelines were reviewed to identify new approaches to integrating hazard planning into General Plans.

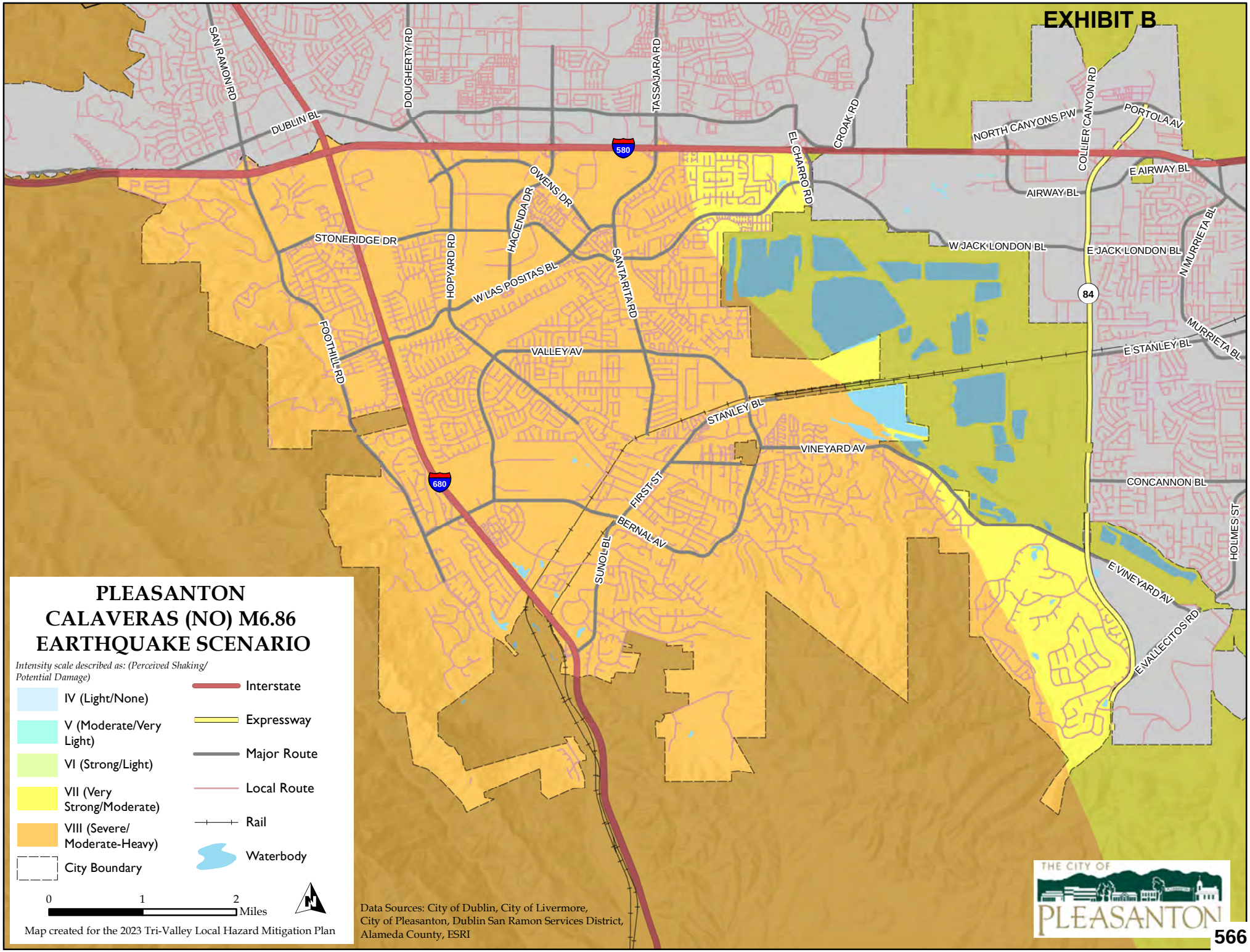

EXHIBIT B
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF LIVERMORE
SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
TASSAJARA RD
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OWENS DR
HACIENDA DR
SANTA RITA RD
EL CHARRO RD
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580
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84
PLEASANTON CRITICAL FACILITIES (MAP 1 OF 2)
Health and Medical
Food, Water, Shelter
Safety and Security
City Boundary
County Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Road
0 1 2 Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
THE CITY OF PLEASANTON

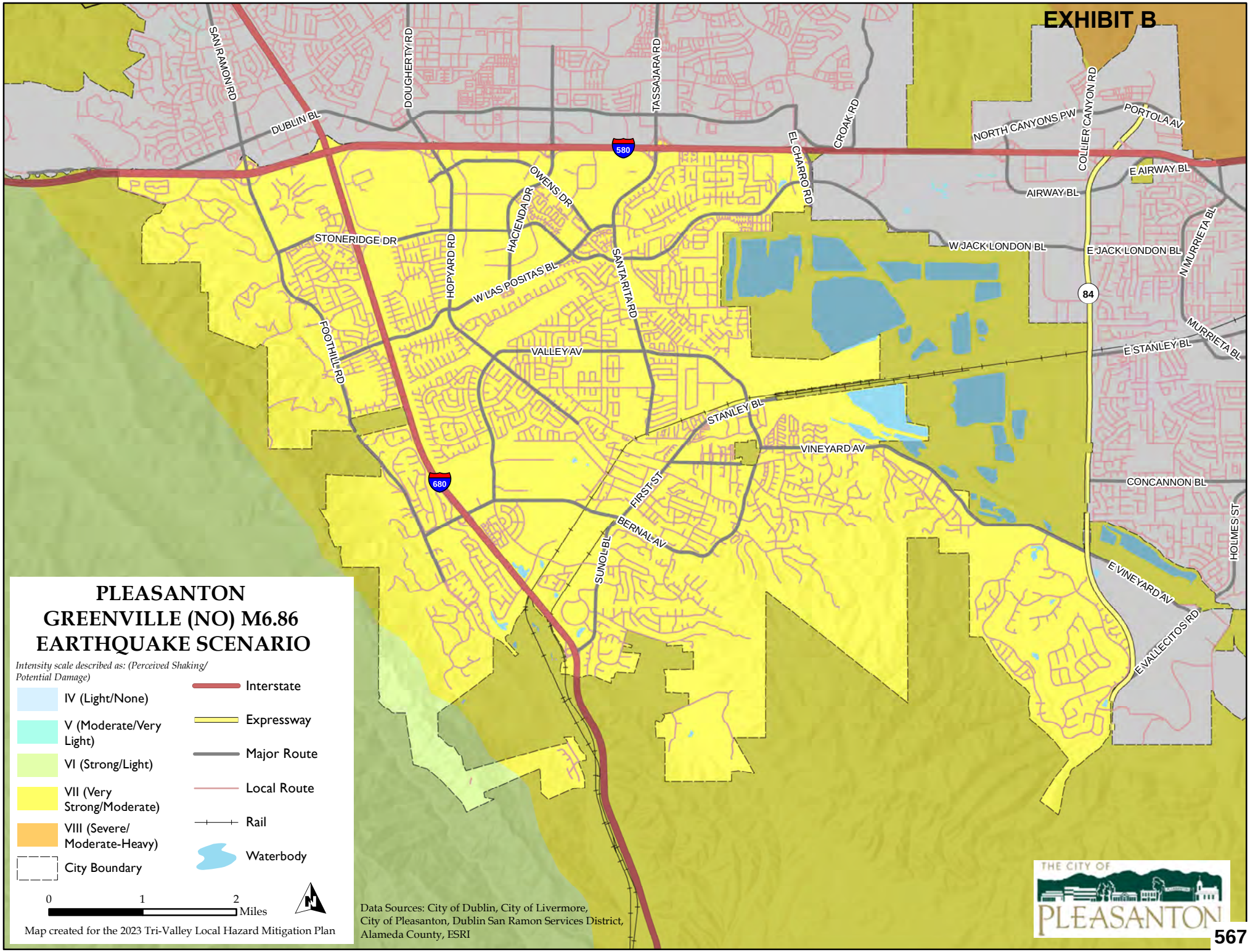

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PLEASANTON CRITICAL FACILITIES (MAP 2 OF 2)
Communications
Energy
Transportation
Hazardous Materials
City Boundary
County Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Road
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Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
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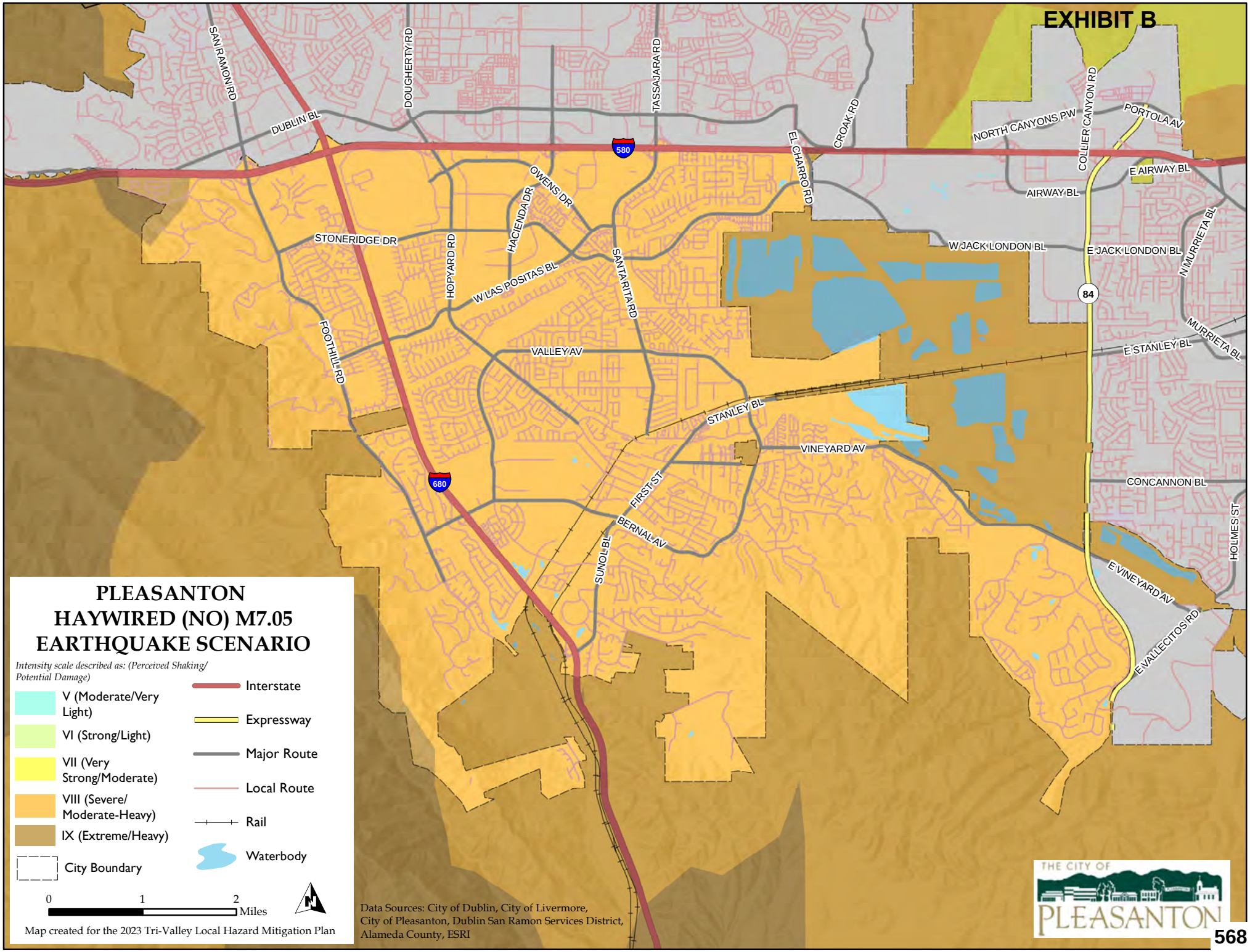

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DAM FAILURE HAZARD
City Boundary
Inundation Area
Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
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Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore,
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THE CITY OF
PLEASANTON

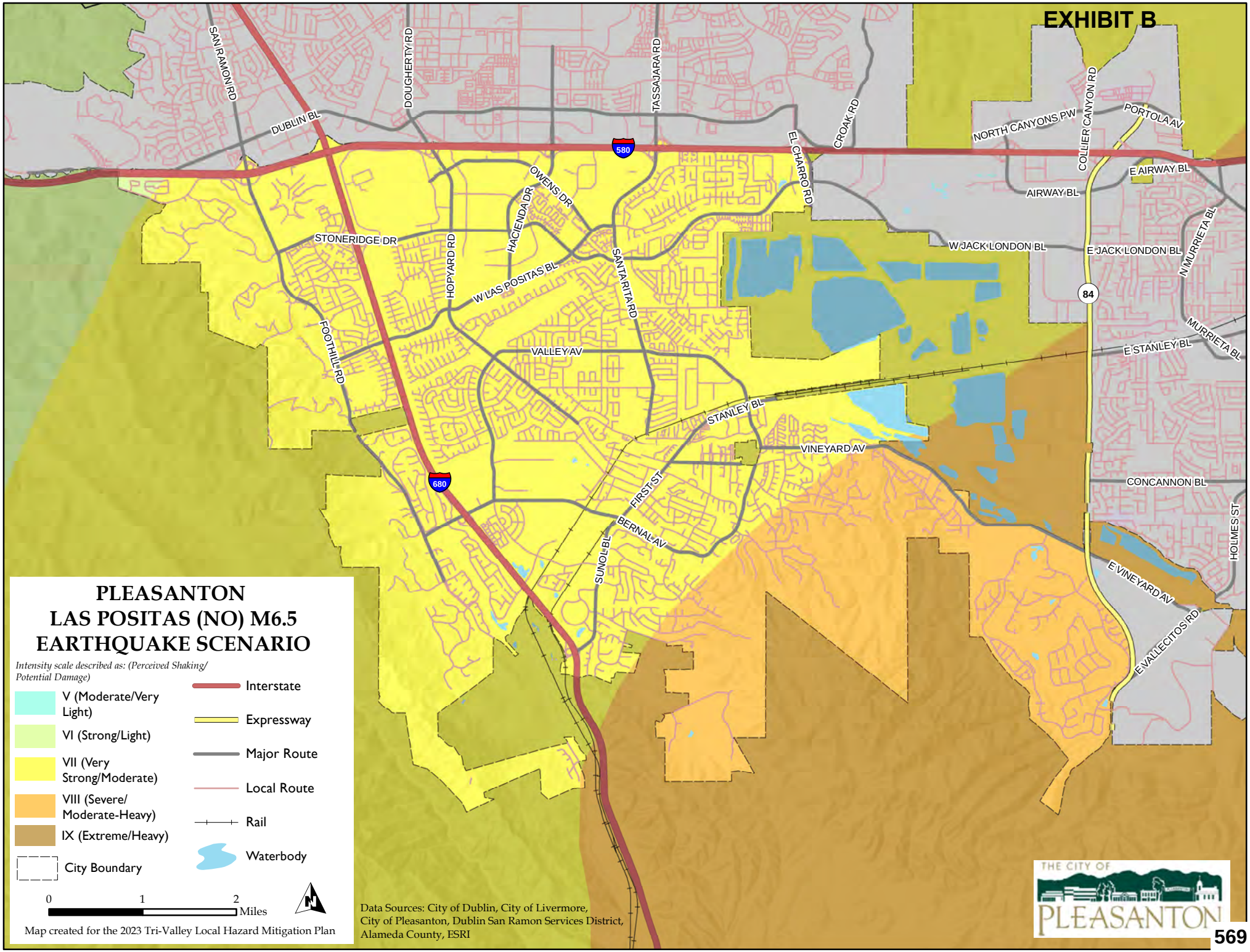

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Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Roads
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Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore,
City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District,
Alameda County, ESRI, USGS
THE CITY OF
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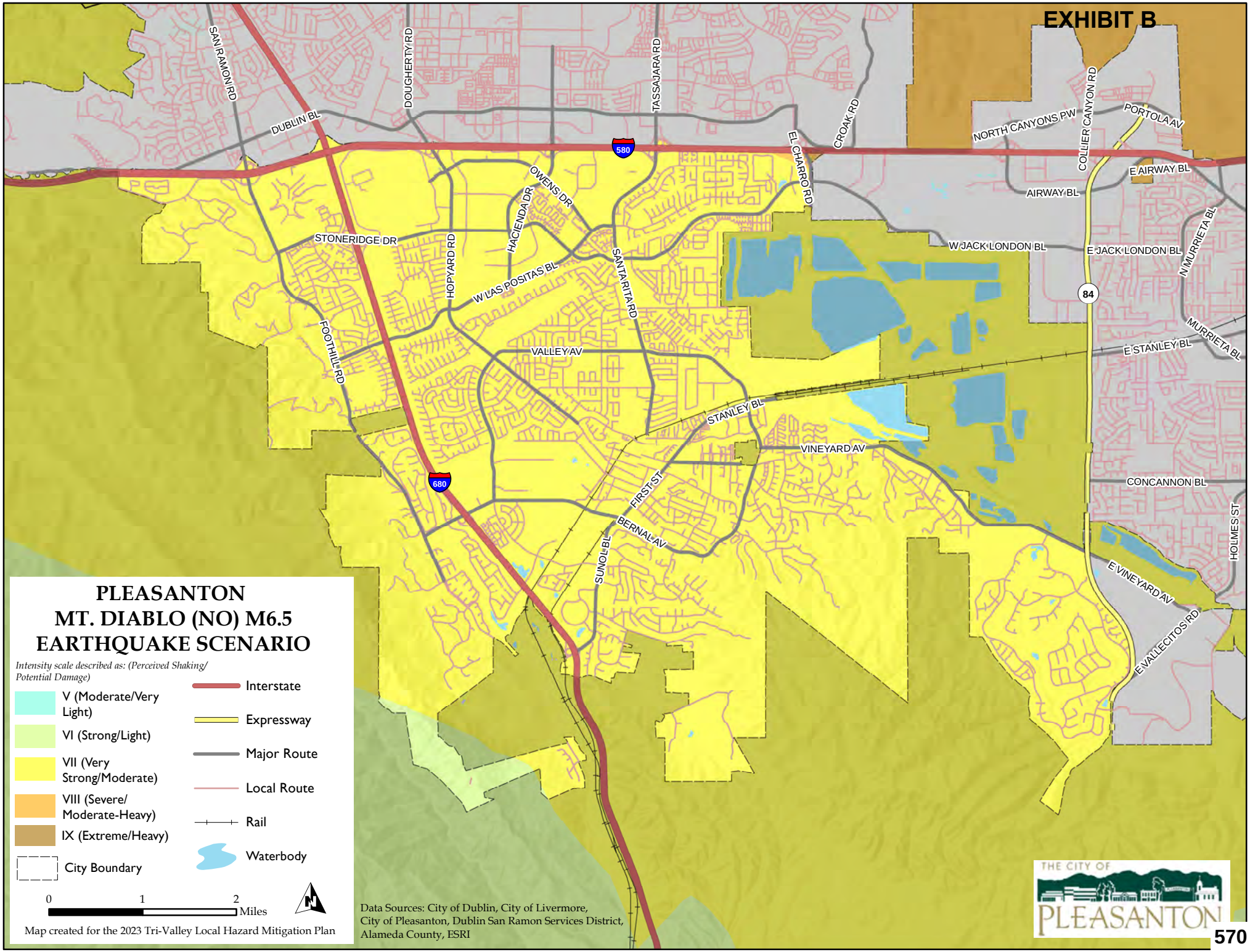

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PLEASANTON NEHRP SOILS
C - Very Dense
D - Dense
E - Soft
City Boundary
Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Roads
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Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, CA DWR
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Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
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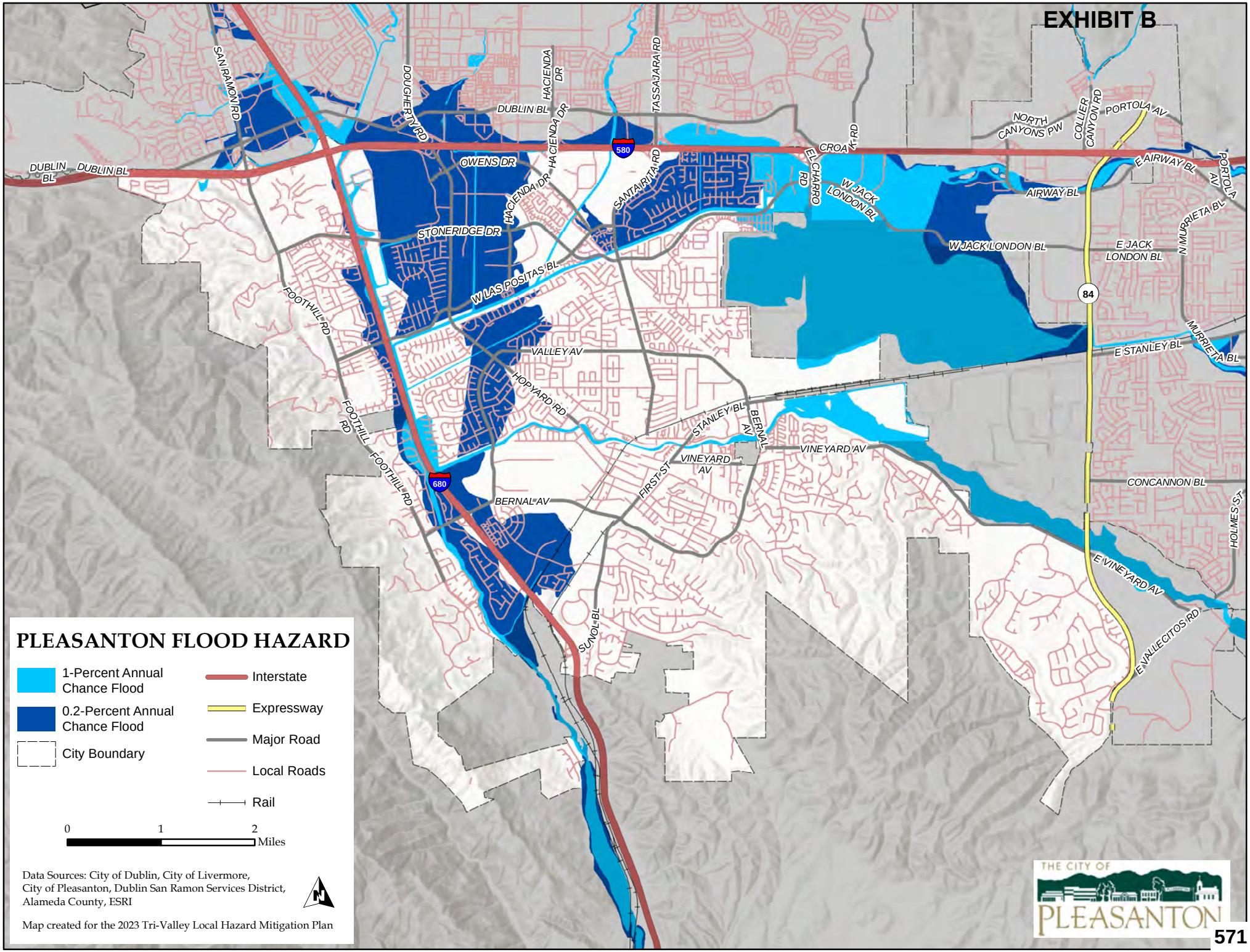

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HOLMES ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
PLEASANTON
CALAVERAS (NO) M6.86
EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/ Potential Damage)
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/ Moderate-Heavy)
City Boundary
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Route
Rail
Waterbody
0
1
2
Miles
N
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
THE CITY OF
PLEASANTON

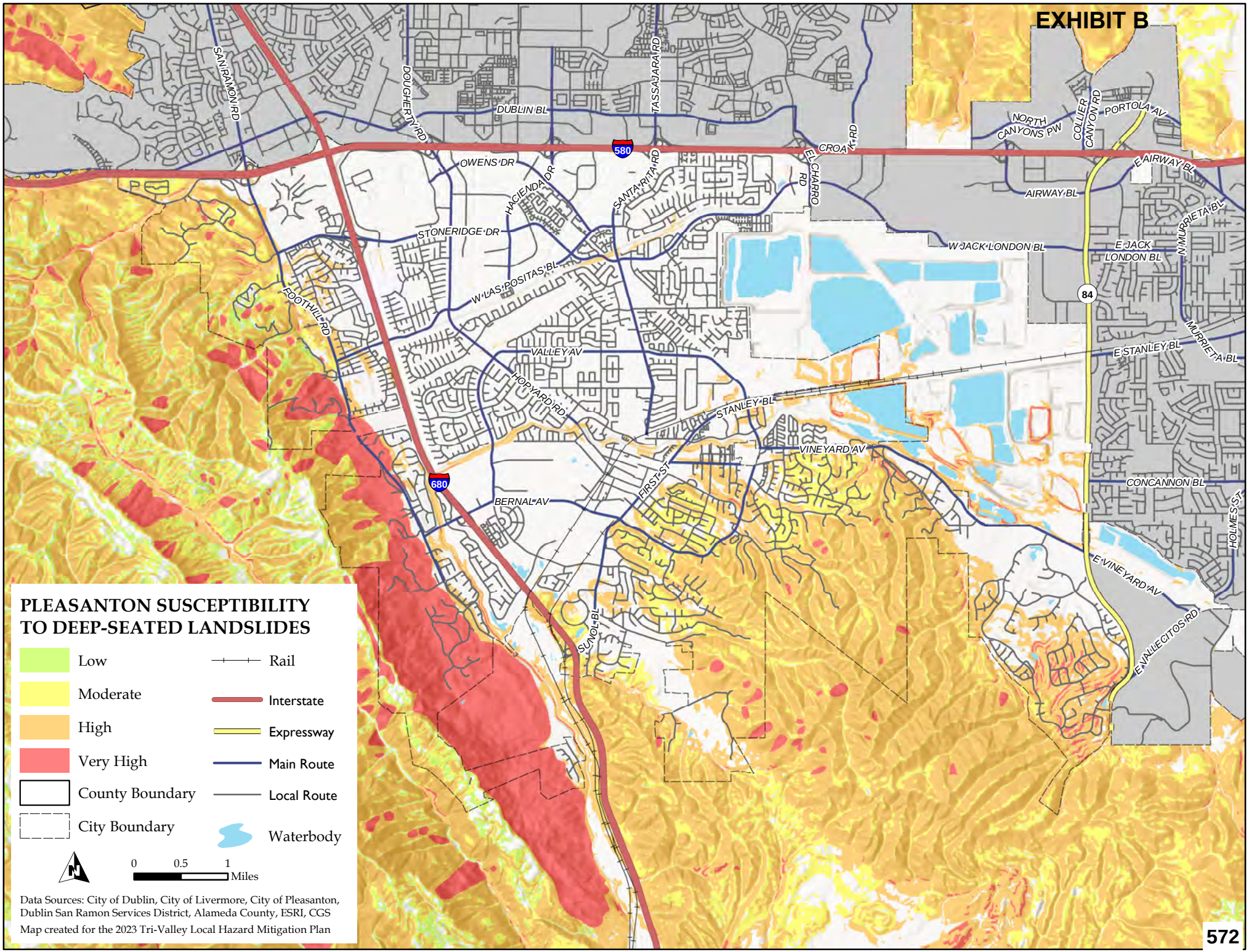

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FIRST ST
BERNAL AV
SUNOL BL
HOLMES ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
PLEASANTON
GREENVILLE (NO) M6.86
EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/ Potential Damage)
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/ Moderate-Heavy)
City Boundary
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Route
Rail
Waterbody
0
1
2
Miles
N
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
THE CITY OF
PLEASANTON

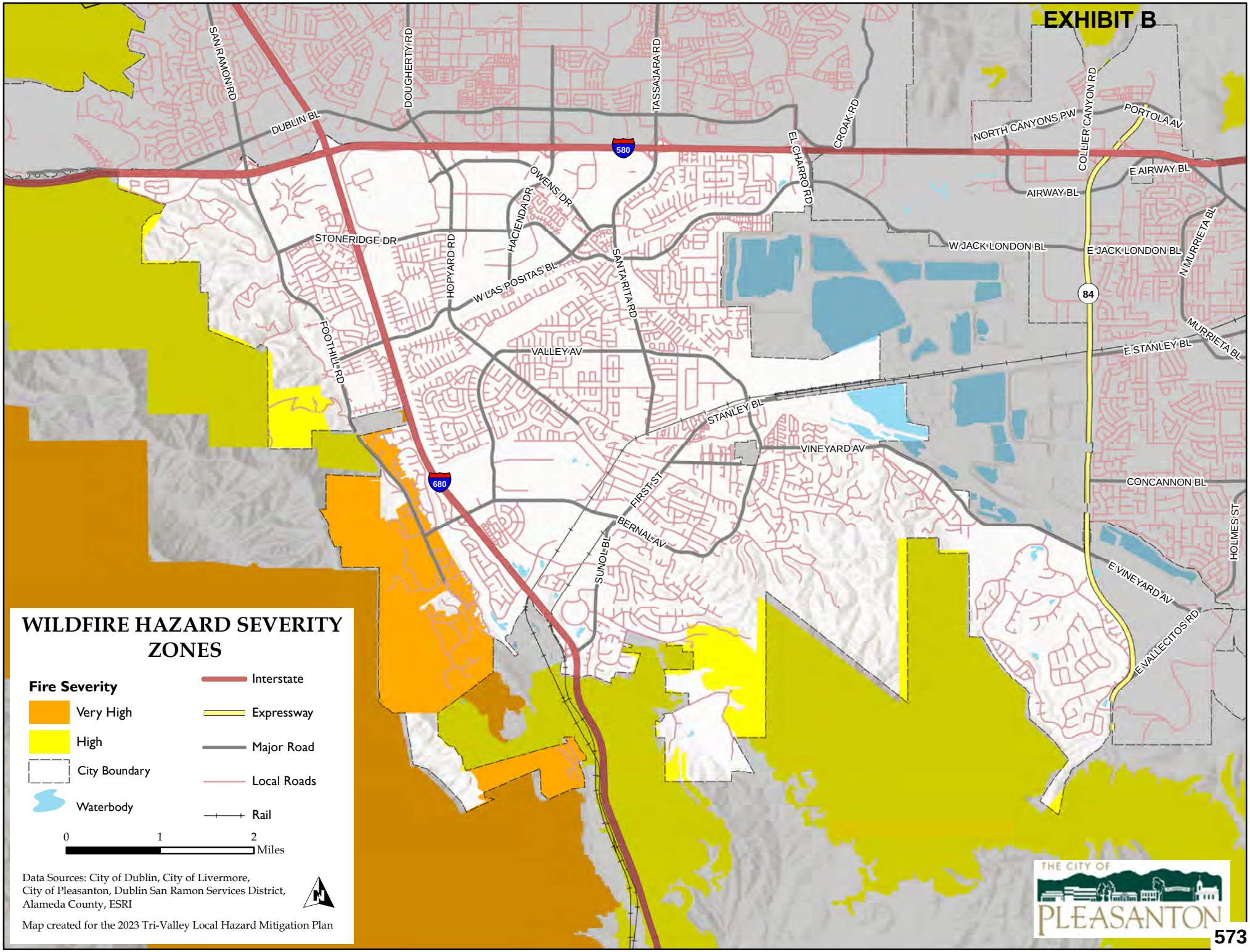

EXHIBIT B
SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
TASSAJARA RD
DUBLIN BL
580
EL CHARRO RD
CROAK RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
PORTOLA AV
E AIRWAY BL
AIRWAY BL
OWENS DR
HACIENDA DR
STONERIDGE DR
HOPYARD RD
W LAS POSITAS BL
SANTA RITA RD
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
N MURRIETA BL
84
MURRIETA BL
E STANLEY BL
FOOTHILL RD
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
680
FIRST ST
CONCANNON BL
BERNAL AV
SUNOL BL
HOLMES ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
PLEASANTON
HAYWIRED (NO) M7.05
EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/ Potential Damage)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/ Moderate-Heavy)
IX (Extreme/Heavy)
City Boundary
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Route
Rail
Waterbody
0
1
2
Miles
N
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
THE CITY OF
PLEASANTON


EXHIBIT B
SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
TASSAJARA RD
DUBLIN BL
580
EL CHARRO RD
CROAK RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
PORTOLA AV
E AIRWAY BL
AIRWAY BL
OWENS DR
HACIENDA DR
STONERIDGE DR
HOPYARD RD
W LAS POSITAS BL
SANTA RITA RD
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
N MURRIETA BL
84
FOOTHILL RD
VALLEY AV
MURRIETA BL
E STANLEY BL
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
680
FIRST ST
CONCANNON BL
BERNAL AV
SUNOL BL
HOLMES ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
PLEASANTON
LAS POSITAS (NO) M6.5
EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/ Potential Damage)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/ Moderate-Heavy)
IX (Extreme/Heavy)
City Boundary
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Route
Rail
Waterbody
0
1
2
Miles
N
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
THE CITY OF
PLEASANTON


EXHIBIT B
SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
TASSAJARA RD
DUBLIN BL
580
CROAK RD
EL CHARRO RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
PORTOLA AV
E AIRWAY BL
AIRWAY BL
OWENS DR
HACIENDA DR
STONERIDGE DR
HOPYARD RD
W LAS POSITAS BL
SANTA RITA RD
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
N MURRIETA BL
84
MURRIETA BL
E STANLEY BL
FOOTHILL RD
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
680
CONCANNON BL
FIRST ST
BERNAL AV
SUNOL BL
HOLMES ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
PLEASANTON
MT. DIABLO (NO) M6.5
EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/ Potential Damage)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/ Moderate-Heavy)
IX (Extreme/Heavy)
City Boundary
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Route
Rail
Waterbody
0
1
2
Miles
N
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
THE CITY OF
PLEASANTON


EXHIBIT B
SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
DUBLIN BL
HACIENDA DR
TASSAJARA RD
580
CROAK RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
PORTOLA AV
E AIRWAY BL
AIRWAY BL
EL CHARRO RD
W JACK LONDON BL
OWENS DR
STONERIDGE DR
W LAS POSITAS BL
FOOTHILL RD
VALLEY AV
HOPYARD RD
E JACK LONDON BL
N MURRIETA BL
MURRIETA BL
84
E STANLEY BL
STANLEY BL
BERNAL AV
VINEYARD AV
680
FIRST ST
CONCANNON BL
HOLMES ST
E VINEYARD AV
SUNOL BL
E VALLECITOS RD
PLEASANTON FLOOD HAZARD
1-Percent Annual Chance Flood
0.2-Percent Annual Chance Flood
City Boundary
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Roads
Rail
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
THE CITY OF PLEASANTON


EXHIBIT B
SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
DUBLIN BL
TASSAJARA RD
580
CROAK RD
EL CHARRO RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
PORTOLA AV
E AIRWAY BL
AIRWAY BL
OWENS DR
HACIENDA DR
SANTA RITA RD
STONERIDGE DR
W LAS POSITAS BL
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
N MURRIETA BL
84
FOOTHILL RD
VALLEY AV
HOPYARD RD
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
FIRST ST
680
BERNAL AV
CONCANNON BL
HOLMES ST
E VINEYARD AV
SUNOL BL
E VALLECITOS RD
PLEASANTON SUSCEPTIBILITY TO DEEP-SEATED LANDSLIDES
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
County Boundary
City Boundary
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Main Route
Local Route
Waterbody
N
0 0.5 1 Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, CGS
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan


EXHIBIT B
SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
TASSAJARA RD
DUBLIN BL
580
CROAK RD
EL CHARRO RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
PORTOLA AV
E AIRWAY BL
AIRWAY BL
OWENS DR
HACIENDA DR
STONERIDGE DR
HOPYARD RD
W LAS POSITAS BL
SANTA RITA RD
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
N MURRIETA BL
84
FOOTHILL RD
VALLEY AV
MURRIETA BL
E STANLEY BL
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
680
FIRST ST
CONCANNON BL
BERNAL AV
SUNOL BL
HOLMES ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
WILDFIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES
Fire Severity
Very High
High
City Boundary
Waterbody
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Roads
Rail
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
THE CITY OF
PLEASANTON

4. DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT

4.1 LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

Primary Point of Contact
Jason Ching P.E., Senior Engineer
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925.875.2263
ching@dsrsd.com

Alternate Point of Contact
Dave Peters, Environmental Health and Safety Program Administrator
7399 Johnson Drive
Pleasanton, CA, 94588
925.875.2395
dpeters@dsrsd.com

This annex was developed by the local hazard mitigation planning team, whose members are listed in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Members

Name	Title
Jason Ching, P.E.	Senior Engineer, Capital Improvement Program Administrator
Dave Peters	Environmental Health and Safety Program Administrator
Aaron Johnson	GIS Analyst
Roper Macaraeg	Engineering/GIS Technician II
Lea Blevins	Public Affairs Specialist

4.2 JURISDICTION PROFILE

4.2.1 Overview

The Dublin San Ramon Services District is a special district created in 1953 to provide water and sewer service to an unincorporated area of Contra Costa County and Alameda County. The name of the District was originally the Parks Community Service District and eventually became Dublin San Ramon Services District. The unincorporated area of Contra Costa County eventually became part of the city of San Ramon, and the unincorporated area of Alameda County eventually became part of the city of Dublin. The District's service area expanded throughout the years to include the Dougherty Valley area of San Ramon in Contra Costa County; the entirety of the city of Dublin in Alameda County, and the sites of the Wastewater Treatment Plant and Dedicated Land Disposal in the city of Pleasanton in Alameda County.

The District's primary potable water sources include the State Water Project (Oroville Reservoir and the South Bay Aqueduct), local groundwater, and local runoff impounded at Lake Del Valle. All potable water is purchased wholesale from Zone 7 Water Agency.

The District's primary recycled water source is wastewater recovered at the District's Wastewater Treatment Plant in Pleasanton, California and a small supply of wastewater from Central Contra Costa Sanitation District customers (via diversion structure) in San Ramon, California.

A five-member elected Board of Directors governs the District. The Board assumes responsibility for adoption of this plan, the General Manager will oversee its implementation.

4.2.2 Service Area

The District serves 26,237 potable water accounts, 473 recycled water accounts and 25,301 single family residential wastewater tax roll assessments (excludes commercial, industrial and institutional accounts), with a current staff of 131. Funding comes primarily through water, recycled water and wastewater capacity charges for new development, rate charges and revenue bonds.

The District distributes drinking water to approximately 100,400 people and provides wastewater collection and treatment for approximately 168,600 people in Dublin, southern San Ramon and the city of Pleasanton. Since 1999 the District produced and distributed recycled water for landscape irrigation and construction to the cities of Dublin and San Ramon. The District distributes 8.69 million gallons per day of potable water, 5.16 million gallons per day of recycled water and treats an average of 11.23 million gallons of day of wastewater. The District's service area has reached its expected limits and is approximately 26 square miles.

4.2.3 Assets

Table 4-2 summarizes the assets of the District and their value.

Table 4-2. Special Purpose District Assets

Asset	Value
Property	
203 acres of land	$71,000,000
Critical Infrastructure and Equipment	
339 miles of potable water pipe and 3610 hydrants	$853,841,000
17 potable water pump stations	$19,808,000
72 miles of recycled water pipe and 24 hydrants	$144,251,000
5 recycled water pump stations	$4,044,000
223 miles of wastewater pipes	$588,540,000
2 sanitary sewer lift stations	$2,028,000
14 potable water reservoirs capable of storing 25 million gallons	$39,276,000
4 recycled water reservoirs capable of storing 11 million gallons	$23,623,075
Wastewater Treatment Plant capable of processing 17 million gallons per day	$157,059,000
Recycled Water Plant capable of producing 16.2 million gallons per day	$19,398,430
4 Operational Potable Water Turnout Delivery Facilities (Intertied with Zone 7 Water Agency) – Turnouts 2, 4 and 5 are in-service, Turnout 1 is out-of-service, Turnout 3 is decommissioned, and Turnout 6 is planned.	$2,033,000
6 Emergency Interconnect Facilities (3 interties with EBMUD, 2 interties with City of Pleasanton, 1 intertie with City of Livermore)	$831,000
Total:	***$202,944,505***

Asset	Value
Critical Facilities	
Administrative Building – District Office (Headquarters)	$8,635,000
Administrative Building – Field Operations Facility	$5,994,000
Total:	***$14,629,000***

4.3 CURRENT TRENDS

The City of Dublin has consistently been listed as one of the fastest growing cities in the State. Since 2010, the City has witnessed significant population growth from 46,036 residents to 72,932 residents in 2022. While the City expects to see continued growth in population as new residential and mixed-use developments are planned and constructed in the Downtown and Eastern Dublin, population growth is expected to slow as the City approaches an estimated build-out population level of 83,595.

The District anticipates increased demand for potable water and recycled water; and increased flows of wastewater to be treated as additional development occurs in eastern Dublin.

4.4 CHANGES IN PRIORITIES

The District's mitigation priorities have remained the same since the last mitigation plan update.

4.5 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section describes an assessment of existing capabilities for implementing hazard mitigation strategies. The introduction at the beginning of this volume of the hazard mitigation plan describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning.

Findings of the capability assessment were reviewed to identify opportunities to expand, initiate or integrate capabilities to further hazard mitigation goals and objectives. Where such opportunities were identified and determined to be feasible, they are included in the action plan. The "Analysis of Mitigation Actions" table in this annex identifies these as community capacity building mitigation actions. The findings of the assessment are presented as follows:

- An assessment of planning and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 4-3.
- An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 4-4.
- An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 4-5.
- An assessment of education and outreach capabilities is presented in Table 4-6.
- Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 4-7.
- The community's adaptive capacity for the impacts of climate change is presented in Table 4-8.

No assessment of NFIP compliance was made for the District, as special purpose districts are not eligible to participate in the NFIP.

Table 4-3. Planning and Regulatory Capability

Plan, Study or Program	Date of Most Recent Update	Comment
District Code of the Dublin San Ramon Services District (District Code)	Adopted 11/2/2010; Effective 12/1/2010; Last Updated 11/16/2021 (District Ordinance #352)	The District Code is modified with new ordinances adopted by the Board from time to time as needed.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Standard Procedures, Specifications and Drawings	Adopted 1/22/2020; Last Updated 10/25/2021	The Standard Specs contain the required specifications for DSRSD infrastructure and equipment. The Standard Specs are update as needed by DSRSD staff.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Emergency Response Plan	9/15/2020	This policy is P300-20-3, and it designates the District Emergency Manager and authorizes that person to manage emergency operations.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Risk Management for District Agreements with Contractors and Consultants	9/18/2018	This is policy P100-18-2, and it determines the risk management system that provides for the required types of insurance, limits of coverage and other provisions for agreements with contractors and consultants who do business with the District.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Construction Project Acceptance by the General Manager	8/7/2018	This is policy P200-18-1, and it allows the General Manager to accept construction projects.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Green Business Policy	7/17/2007	This is policy P200-07-1, and it includes directions for environmental compliance, pollution prevention, energy conservation and solid waste reduction.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Water Recycling Policy	7/7/2020	This is policy P300-20-2, and it includes directions for provision of Recycled Water service both within and outside the District.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Water Resiliency Policy	4/20/2021	This is policy P300-21-1and it includes guidance for addressing water supply challenges.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Infrastructure Responsibilities and Funding Policy	1/19/2010	This is policy P600-15-3, and it defines responsibility for major and non-major infrastructure planning design and construction.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Security Policy	4/6/2010	This is policy P700-14-2, and its intent is to ensure security of District facilities to provide safe and reliable water and wastewater services.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Safety Programs	8/16/2016	This is policy P700-16-1, and its intent is to provide a safe work environment for all employees; regular, part-time, limited-term, interns, temporary, contract, consultant, and elected officials.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Recycled Water Use Guidelines and Requirements	8/16/2016	These guidelines contain DSRSD regulations and guidelines for the design, installation, operation and maintenance of on-site recycled water facilities for irrigation and water features, transport and use of recycled water for dust control and surface cleaning; and use of recycled water in dual-plumbed buildings and industrial facilities.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Capital Improvement Program	6/1/2021	This is a ten-year Capital Plan for fiscal years ending 2022 through 2031 and a two-year Budget for fiscal years ending 2022 and 2023. The District's CIP defines the projects to: 1) protect human health and the environment, 2) maintain and rehabilitate existing assets, 3) respond to regulatory requirements, 4) accommodate planed future growth.

Plan, Study or Program	Date of Most Recent Update	Comment
Dublin San Ramon Services District Asset Management Plan	Continuously updated	The District maintains a Computerized Maintenance and Management System, which inventories all the District assets, their date of installation and asset condition information. The District maintains rehabilitation and replacement models for the sewer collection system, water system and wastewater treatment plant. These models identify critical assets and indicate when they should be replaced.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Geographic Information System	Continuously updated	The District maintains a Geographic Information System that maps the location of the District's infrastructure as aligned with the local transportation system (streets, highways); water features (creeks, canals, streams); and fault lines. This system assists the District in determining the infrastructure most vulnerable to hazards such as flooding or earthquakes.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Urban Water Management Plan	June 2021	The District develops a water supply plan every five years to evaluate supply conditions for the next 20 years, including planning conditions critical for California, as climate change has impacted rainfall and snowfall, and development occurrence continues to increase, thus requiring more supply across the State.

Planning and regulatory capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing Action DSRSD-2, listed in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan.

Table 4-4. Fiscal Capability

Financial Resource	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Yes
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes
If yes, specify: The District has three separate enterprises, which includes the following: Water (distribution of potable and recycled water to Dublin and the Dougherty Valley area of San Ramon), Local Sewer (collection of wastewater through underground sewer systems in Dublin and southern San Ramon), and Regional Sewer (treats wastewater from Dublin, southern San Ramon, and Pleasanton to recover water and energy for safe disposal in the San Francisco Bay.)	
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	No
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	No
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	No
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Yes

The District could expand its fiscal authority by seeking authority to incur debt through special tax bonds or private activity bonds or withholding public expenditures in hazard-prone areas. However, the City has not identified a need for any of these actions at this time.

The District would consider exploring ways to better collaborate with the City of Dublin on joint grant opportunities related to water or pursue grant opportunities itself for projects that may exceed the District's current budget.

Table 4-5. Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff/Personnel Resource	Available?
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: Engineering / Assistant-Associate Engineer, Engineering / Senior Engineer	
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: Engineering / Assistant-Associate Engineer, Engineering / Senior Engineer	
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No
If Yes, Department /Position: Engineering / Assistant-Associate Engineer, Engineering / Senior Engineer	
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: Engineering / Assistant-Associate Engineer, Engineering / Senior Engineer, Engineering / Administrative Analyst, Operations / Administrative Analyst II	
Surveyors	No
If Yes, Department /Position: No Licensed Surveyors on Staff, Engineering / Assistant -Associate Engineer familiar with Surveying Principals and Property Rights Issues.	
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: Engineering / GIS Analyst, Engineering / Engineering/GIS Technician II	
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	No
If Yes, Department /Position:	
Emergency manager	No
If Yes, Department /Position: Emergency Management is currently a combined effort between the Engineering Department, Operations Support Services Division, and the Office of the General Manager.	
Grant writers	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: Engineering-Operations / Administrative Analyst II	

Administrative and technical capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing Action DSRSD-3, listed in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan.

Table 4-6. Education and Outreach Capability

Criterion	Response
Do you have a public information officer or communications office?	Yes
Do you have personnel skilled or trained in website development?	Yes
Do you have hazard mitigation information available on your website?	Yes
If yes, briefly describe: The District has an "Emergency" button and a "Report a Problem" link on the home webpage which opens a portal of information for emergencies, including contact information for reporting information to both the Wastewater Treatment Plant, and our On-call Water Distribution and Sewer Operators. The previous Tri Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan (2018) is also on the District's "Plans and Studies" website page. https://www.dsrsd.com/about-us/library/plans-studies	
Do you use social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach?	Yes
If yes, briefly describe: The District communicates hazard mitigation education via social media, mailers, bill inserts, and on our website. Most of the District's outreach in recent years has been drought, wildfire, and pandemic focused.	
Do you have any citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation?	Yes
If yes, briefly describe: DSRSD has a program called the "Citizens Water Academy" for ratepayers and those who live in the DSRSD service area. The Citizens Water Academy covers critical water issues for DSRSD, including water supply and resiliency, District investment in infrastructure, facilities, and Board office. The Citizens Water Academy was previously offered in 2018, 2020, and 2022 and has approximately 10 to 20 persons participating each year.	

Criterion	Response
Do you have any other programs in place that could be used to communicate hazard-related information?	Yes
If yes, briefly describe: The District previously offered tours of the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant in Pleasanton to interested members of the public. The tours were suspended in 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic but were offered once again in October 2022. The tours show the public their investment in critical infrastructure, and touch on important water cycle topics such as water re-use and drought.	
Do you have any established warning systems for hazard events?	No
If yes, briefly describe:	

Education and outreach capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing Action DSRSD-4, listed in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan.

DSRSD will be exploring additional ways to partner with the City of Dublin in emergency preparedness outreach, such as an emergency supplies check list, during times of potential water disruption.

Table 4-7. Community Classifications

	Participating?	ID Number	Classification	Date Classified
DUNS #	Yes	083786962	N/A	N/A
StormReady	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
Firewise	No	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 4-8. Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Technical Capacity	
Jurisdiction-level understanding of potential climate change impacts	Medium
Comment: Urban Water Management Plan contains section on drought relating to climate change. Alternative water supply analysis done in 2022. The District is currently preparing an Energy Master Plan process which will be completed in 2023. The Energy Master Plan will develop recommendations to reduce energy consumption, increase energy production and/or reduce greenhouse gas emissions	
Jurisdiction-level monitoring of climate change impacts	Low
Comment:	
Technical resources to assess proposed strategies for feasibility and externalities	Medium
Comment: The District is currently preparing an Energy Master Plan process which will be completed in 2023. The Energy Master Plan will develop recommendations to reduce energy consumption, increase energy production and/or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	
Jurisdiction-level capacity for development of greenhouse gas emissions inventory	Medium
Comment: The District is currently preparing an Energy Master Plan process which will be completed in 2023. The Energy Master Plan will develop recommendations to reduce energy consumption, increase energy production and/or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	
Capital planning and land use decisions informed by potential climate impacts	Medium
Comment: The District is currently preparing an Energy Master Plan process which will be completed in 2023. The Energy Master Plan will develop recommendations to reduce energy consumption, increase energy production and/or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	
Participation in regional groups addressing climate risks	Medium
Comment: Operations Manager is member of Alameda County Coastal Hazards Adaptation Resiliency Group.	

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Implementation Capacity	
Clear authority/mandate to consider climate change impacts during public decision-making processes	Low
Comment: District has no formal policy or jurisdiction regarding climate change impacts. The District is currently preparing an Energy Master Plan process which will be completed in 2023 and may address some climate change impacts to District Operations. The Energy Master Plan will also establish a District energy policy, including policies on greenhouse gas emissions	
Identified strategies for greenhouse gas mitigation efforts	Medium
Comment: District does not have a policy for greenhouse gas mitigation, however, District projects and purchases meet applicable greenhouse gas requirements, and the District secures necessary permits from the California Air Resources Board and Bay Area Air Quality Management District for projects, where applicable. The District is currently preparing an Energy Master Plan process which will be completed in 2023. The Energy Master Plan will develop recommendations to reduce energy consumption, increase energy production and/or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	
Identified strategies for adaptation to impacts	Medium
Comment: District's Urban Water Management Plan considers effect of Climate Change on Water Supply. The District is currently preparing an Energy Master Plan process which will be completed in 2023. The Energy Master Plan will develop recommendations to reduce energy consumption, increase energy production and/or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	
Champions for climate action in local government departments	Medium
Comment: District has a Green Business Policy (2007) which directs staff to support the District Mission of providing high quality water in a socially and environmentally responsible manner. The District is currently preparing an Energy Master Plan process which will be completed in 2023. The Energy Master Plan will develop recommendations to reduce energy consumption, increase energy production and/or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	
Political support for implementing climate change adaptation strategies	Medium
Comment: District Board of Directors does not yet have a policy regarding climate change adaption strategies. The District is currently preparing an Energy Master Plan process which will be completed in 2023. The Energy Master Plan will also establish a District energy policy, including policies on greenhouse gas emissions	
Financial resources devoted to climate change adaptation	Low
Comment: The District Operations and Capital Improvement Program budgets currently do not currently set aside special funds for climate change adaptation, however, they may in the future or for future projects. Any new capital projects recommended through Energy Master Plan will be incorporated into the District's future Capital Improvement Program.	
Local authority over sectors likely to be negative impacted	Low
Comment: District operates potable water facilities in Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zones in Dublin and San Ramon. District typically has design jurisdiction over potable water facilities per the California Water Code.	
Public Capacity	
Local residents' knowledge of and understanding of climate risk	Medium
Comment: District performs extensive outreach to inform residents of climate risks, especially relating to drought.	
Local residents' support of adaptation efforts	Medium
Comment: Residents comply with voluntary water restrictions.	
Local residents' capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Medium
Comment: District provides low-flow shower heads for customers. Free recycled water fill station use is high, but some residents may not be able to purchase the totes to carry the water. Residents visit the district-owned garden to find examples of xeriscaping for their own landscapes.	
Local economy's current capacity to adapt to climate impacts	High
Comment: Large irrigation use customers have been transferred to recycled water to reduce potable water consumption.	
Local ecosystems' capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Unsure
Comment: **District does not have understanding of the local ecosystem's capacity to adapt to climate impacts.**	

a. High = Capacity exists and is in use; Medium = Capacity may exist but is not used or could use some improvement; Low = Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement; Unsure= Not enough information is known to assign a rating.

4.6 INTEGRATION REVIEW

For hazard mitigation planning, "integration" means that hazard mitigation information is used in other relevant planning mechanisms, such as capital facilities planning, and that relevant information from those sources is used in hazard mitigation. This section identifies where such integration is already in place, and where there are opportunities for further integration in the future. Resources listed at the end of this annex were used to provide information on integration. The progress reporting process described in Volume 1 of the hazard mitigation plan will document the progress of hazard mitigation actions related to integration and identify new opportunities for integration.

4.6.1 Existing Integration

Some level of integration of content from the 2018 Tri-Valley local hazard mitigation plan has already been established in the following local plans and programs:

- **Dublin San Ramon Services District Water Resiliency Policy**—Last updated April 20, 2021. This is policy P300-21-1. During its last review, District staff included consideration of water demands during water supply disruptions such as droughts and strategies to meet the water demands in the service area during the periods of disruption. The updated policy considered findings from the 2018 HMP.
- **Dublin San Ramon Services District Recycled Water Use Guidelines and Requirements**—Last updated August 16, 2016. The District has always regarded recycled water as a valuable replacement for potable water now used as outdoor irrigation. The implementation of recycled water irrigation programs thus helps mitigate shortages of potable water whether caused by as drought or other natural disasters.
- **Dublin San Ramon Services District Capital Improvement Program**—Last updated June 1, 2021. This is a ten-year Capital Plan for fiscal years ending 2022 through 2031 and a two-year budget for fiscal years ending 2022 and 2023. The District's CIP defines the projects to: 1) protect human health and the environment, 2) maintain and rehabilitate existing assets, 3) respond to regulatory requirements, 4) accommodate planned future growth. Pertinent projects in the CIP program that deal with public health issues of wastewater collection and treatment and water supply were reviewed for facility reliability, diversifying the District's potable water supply and the prospects of extending potable water supply by creating and using additional recycled water. Consideration of changes in the CIP occurred following the completion of the 2018 HMP.
- **Dublin San Ramon Services District Urban Water Management Plan** —Last updated June 15, 2021. This is a twenty-year plan which assesses the availability and reliability of the District's water supplies and current and projected water use to help ensure reliable water service under different conditions. The California Water Code requires the District to assess its water system and facilities, calculate how much water its customers use and how much it can supply, and identify how it would respond to drought or other water supply shortages. The Urban Water Management Plan is updated by the District every five years. As a result of the 2018 HMP, the District updated its plan in 2021 and considered findings and data in the HMP.

4.6.2 Opportunities for Future Integration

The capability assessment presented in this annex indicates opportunities to integrate this mitigation plan with other jurisdictional planning/regulatory capabilities. Capabilities were identified as integration opportunities if they can support or enhance the actions identified in this plan or be supported or enhanced by components of this plan. The capability assessment identified the following plans and programs that do not currently integrate hazard mitigation information but provide opportunities to do so in the future:

- **Dublin San Ramon Services District Standard Procedures, Specifications and Drawings**—Last updated October 2021. The Standard Specs contain the required specifications for DSRSD infrastructure and equipment. The Standard Specs will be reviewed and update with a strategy of rehabilitating or rebuilding District facilities as quickly as necessary following damage during a disaster.
- **Dublin San Ramon Services District Emergency Response Plan**—Last updated September 2020. This policy will be reviewed and updated with a strategy to coordinate response to a disaster with other entities. This will mitigate damage to specific facilities as much as possible and minimize harmful effects to public health from future disasters. DSRSD and City of Dublin are planning a joint EOC exercise in the fall of 2023.
- **Dublin San Ramon Services District Asset Management Plan**— Future plan. This plan will include provisions for prioritizing the rehabilitation of District facilities that are disabled by various hazards. The goal will be to maintain public health during and after an emergency.

Taking action to integrate each of these programs with the hazard mitigation plan was considered as a mitigation action to include in the action plan presented in this annex.

4.7 RISK ASSESSMENT

4.7.1 Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

Table 4-9 lists past occurrences of natural hazards for which specific damage was recorded in this jurisdiction Other hazard events that broadly affected the entire planning area, including this jurisdiction, are listed in the risk assessments in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.

Table 4-9. Past Natural Hazard Events

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date	Damage Assessment
Severe Weather & Flood	EM-3591	December 31, 2022-January 4, 2023	The Bay Area was hit by repeated atmospheric river events resulting in numerous shallow landslides, downed trees, and localized flooding. Damage Estimate: TBD
COVID-19 Pandemic	DR-4482	January 20, 2020 - ongoing	Staffing disruptions
Severe winter storm	DR-4308	Feb. 7 thru Feb. 21, 2017	Per FEMA Disaster Designation 4308, this storm and resultant mudslides caused damage in the affected area. DSRSD monitored potential flooding and disruption to operations at the wastewater treatment plant.
Severe winter storm	DR-4305	Jan 22, 2017	Per FEMA Disaster Designation 4305, this storm and resultant mudslides caused damage in the affected area. DSRSD monitored potential flooding and disruption to operations at the wastewater treatment plant.
Severe winter storm	DR-4301	Jan 3 thru Jan 7, 2017	Per FEMA Disaster Designation 4301, this storm and resultant mudslides caused damage in the affected area. DSRSD monitored potential flooding and disruption to operations at the wastewater treatment plant.
Severe Drought	N/A	2014 thru 2016	This drought required water conservation and severe water restrictions. DSRSD suffered severe loss of revenue. Landscaping including turf and trees in the DSRSD area died or were removed.
Severe winter storm	N/A	February 6, 2015	This storm brought 0.96 inches of rain in13 hours, with wind gusts of 32 mph. DSRSD monitored potential flooding and disruption to wastewater treatment plant operations.

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date	Damage Assessment
Severe winter storm	N/A	December 30-31, 2014	This storm brought 0 inches of rain over 19 hrs. with wind gusts of 43 mph. DSRSD monitored potential flooding and disruption to wastewater treatment plant operations.
Severe winter storm	N/A	December 2, 2014	This storm brought 1.41 inches of rain over 16 hrs. with wind gusts of 23 mph. DSRSD monitored potential flooding and disruption to wastewater treatment plant operations.
Severe winter storm	N/A	October 13, 2009	Per 6-hour rainfall intensity, this storm was a 17-year storm. DSRSD monitored potential flooding and disruption to operations at the wastewater treatment plant.
Severe winter storm	N/A	January 3-5, 2008	Per 6-hour rainfall intensity, this storm was a 12-year storm. DSRSD monitored potential flooding and disruption to operations at the wastewater treatment plant.
Drought	N/A	September 2007	N/A

4.7.2 Hazard Risk Ranking

Table 4-10 presents a local ranking of all hazards of concern specific to DSRSD for which this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments. As described in detail in Volume 1, the ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property and district operations. Mitigation actions target hazards with high and medium rankings.

Table 4-10. Hazard Risk Ranking

Rank	Hazard	Risk Ranking Score	Risk Category
1	Earthquake	36	High
2	Severe Weather	33	Medium
3	Landslide	28	Medium
4	Flood	15	Low
5	Wildfire	10	Low
6	Drought	9	Low
7	Dam Failure	2	Low

4.7.3 Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments for each identified hazard of concern. No additional jurisdiction-specific issues have been identified based on a review of the results of the risk assessment, public involvement strategy, and other available resources.

4.8 STATUS OF PREVIOUS PLAN ACTIONS

Table 4-11 summarizes the actions that were recommended in the previous version of the hazard mitigation plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

Table 4-11. Status of Previous Plan Actions

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action DSRSD-1—Where appropriate, support retrofitting or relocation of structures in high hazard areas, prioritizing Wastewater Treatment Plant structures and other structures which have experienced repetitive losses.	Carried over to updated plan	DSRSD-1
Comment: Upgrade projects at the Wastewater Treatment Plant go through a preliminary design process with consulting engineers where hazards are evaluated prior to final design. Mitigation efforts are identified in a preliminary design report and then implemented in the final design of the project. The last and current major upgrade project at the treatment plan is the $17M Primary Sedimentation Basin Upgrade (CIP 17-P004) project. Engineering staff and consultants evaluated seismic and other geologic hazards and completed a seismic design for the project. The Primary Sedimentation Basin Upgrade project was essentially completed in 2022.		
Action DSRSD-2—Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, ordinances and programs within the District.	Carried over to updated plan	DSRSD-2
Comment: The District completed both an Urban Water Management Plan and an Emergency Response Plan in 2021 where hazard issues and mitigation were discussed. Additionally, hazard mitigation impacts the District's Capital Improvement Plan, which is on a 2-year cycle and is due to be updated in mid-2023. The Capital Improvement Plan is a list of the District's projects in the near and far term, and it includes an analysis of projects based on age, condition, risk and environmental hazards.		
Action DSRSD-3—Develop and implement a program to capture perishable data after significant events (e.g., high water marks, preliminary damage estimates, damage photos) to support future mitigation efforts including the implementation and maintenance of the hazard mitigation plan.	Carried over to updated plan	DSRSD-3
Comment: The District operates an asset management system which can capture pertinent data relating to significant events. Data from the asset management system is used to update the two-year CIP and plan other projects. The asset management system can track damage estimates, photos of damage, loss or property, etc.		
Action DSRSD-4—Support the Tri-Valley area –wide initiatives identified in Volume I of the hazard mitigation plan.	Carried over to updated plan	DSRSD-4
Comment: The District has supported the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan the last five years. The Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan is currently on the District's website and the District is participating in a five-year update of the plan. The plan can be found on the District's website under Plans & Studies, which is a depository of District water and wastewater master and strategic plans, as well as other plans the District creates or participates in. See **https://www.dsrsd.com/about-us/library/plans-studies**		
Action DSRSD-5—Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume 1 of the hazard mitigation plan.	Carried over to updated plan	DSRSD-5
Comment: The District is participating in the 2020 five-year plan update of the plan.		
Action DSRSD-6—Complete Potable Water Emergency Interties with East Bay Municipal Utility District, City of Pleasanton and City of Livermore.	Completed	
Comment: The District has 6 emergency interties with other local water municipalities. There is one (1) intertie with EBMUD in Dougherty Valley San Ramon, two (2) interties with EBMUD in western Dublin, two (2) interties with City of Pleasanton in southern Dublin, and one (1) intertie with City of Livermore in eastern Dublin. Completed in 2022.		
Action DSRSD-7—Retrofit DSRSD Pumping Stations for Portable Emergency Power.	Completed	DSRSD-6
Comment: District is currently retrofitting 6 pump stations, installed 2 new standby generators, purchased 5 portable generators, and installed 8 new 24-hour UPS systems at critical reservoirs and SCADA sites. The project was completed in 2022. Additional upgrade projects are being considered for the CIP.		
Action DSRSD-8—Stockpile Necessary Treating Chemical and Repair Equipment for Local Shortages.	Carried over to updated plan	DSRSD-7
Comment: The District currently stockpiles fuel (both white fuel and red fuel Diesel, Gasoline) and our necessary treatment chemicals at the Wastewater Treatment Plant. The District's fuel supply can be used for emergency standby generators at the plant, standby generators at local administrative offices (District Office, Wastewater Treatment Plant Building A – Main Office, Field Operations Facility), and in our water distribution and wastewater collection systems. The District has a diesel fuel contract for same-day fuel deliveries. Water distribution chemicals (i.e., chlorine and ammonia) are stored on-site at some of the District's potable water reservoirs and pump stations. The District is currently exploring the option of getting an emergency diesel fuel contract.		
Action DSRSD-9—Require subdivision water mains to be "looped" to maintain water supplies after landslides and earthquakes	Carried over to updated plan	DSRSD-8
Comment: Subdivision "looping" is required per DSRSD Standard Procedures, Specifications, and Drawings – II-A3. Looping. Potable water lines shall be looped if the unconnected reach totals 1,200 feet for 8-10" water mains, and 1,500 feet for 12" or larger water mains.		

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action DSRSD-10—Map and Assess DSRSD Facilities Vulnerable to Landslides.	Completed	
Comment: The three cities the District serves (Dublin, San Ramon, and Pleasanton where the Wastewater Treatment Plant and Field Operations Facility are located) each maintain engineering reports and mapping for Geologic Hazard Abatement Districts, or GHADs. The District maintains GIS layers for topographical and seismic data in the service area. Completed in 2022.		

4.9 HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 4-12 lists the actions that make up the hazard mitigation action plan for this jurisdiction. Table 4-13 identifies the priority for each action. Table 4-14 summarizes the mitigation actions by hazard of concern and mitigation type.

Table 4-12. Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action DSRSD-1—Where appropriate, support retrofitting or relocation of structures in high hazard areas, prioritizing Wastewater Treatment Plant structures and other structures which have experienced repetitive losses.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather, Landslide, Flood, Wildfire, Dam Failure						
Existing	4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12	DSRSD - Engineering	N/A	High	HMGP, BRIC, FMA	Ongoing
Action DSRSD-2—Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, ordinances and programs within the District.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather, Landslide, Flood, Wildfire, Drought, Dam Failure						
Both	1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 11	DSRSD – Planning Division	N/A	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-term
Action DSRSD-3—Develop and implement a program to capture perishable data after significant events (e.g., high water marks, preliminary damage estimates, damage photos) to support future mitigation efforts including the implementation and maintenance of the hazard mitigation plan.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather, Landslide, Flood, Wildfire, Drought, Dam Failure						
Existing	1, 9	DSRSD – Emergency Management	N/A	Medium	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-term
Action DSRSD-4—Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume 1 of the hazard mitigation plan with ongoing participation and cooperation among planning partners.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather, Landslide, Flood, Wildfire, Drought, Dam Failure						
Both	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	DSRSD Lead Contact for Plan	Any Supporting Departments	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-term
Action DSRSD-5—Stockpile Necessary Treating Chemical and Repair Equipment for Local Shortages.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather, Landslide, Flood, Wildfire, Drought, Dam Failure						
Both	1, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11	DSRSD – Field Operations	N/A	Low	HMGP, Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing
Action DSRSD-6—Require subdivision water mains to be “looped” to maintain water supplies after landslides and earthquakes						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather, Landslide, Wildfire						
Existing	1, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11	DSRSD - Engineering	Any Supporting Departments	Medium	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing

a. Short-term = Completion within 5 years; Long-term = Completion within 10 years; Ongoing= Continuing new or existing program with no completion date

Acronyms used here are defined at the beginning of this volume.

Table 4-13. Mitigation Action Priority

Action #	# of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits Equal or Exceed Cost?	Is Project Grant-Eligible?	Can Project Be Funded Under Existing Programs/ Budgets?	Implementation Priority[a]	Grant Pursuit Priority[a]
1	6	High	High	Yes	Yes	No	Medium	High
2	6	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
3	2	Medium	Medium	Yes	No	No	Medium	Low
4	12	High	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
5	6	Medium	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Medium
6	6	Medium	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Low

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of priorities.

Table 4-14. Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Hazard Type	Action Addressing Hazard, by Mitigation Type[a]							
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education & Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects	Climate Resilience	Community Capacity Building
High-Risk Hazards								
Earthquake	2, 4, 6	1	5		5, 6			3, 5
Medium-Risk Hazards								
Severe Weather	2, 4, 6	1	5		5, 6			3, 5
Landslide	2, 4, 6	1	5		5, 6			3, 5
Low-Risk Hazards								
Flood	2, 4, 6	1	5		5			3, 5
Wildfire	2, 4, 6	1	5		5, 6			3, 5
Drought	2, 4, 6		5		5			3, 5
Dam Failure	2, 4, 5, 7	1	4		6			3, 4, 6

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of mitigation types.

4.10 PUBLIC OUTREACH

Table 4-15 lists public outreach activities for this jurisdiction.

Table 4-15. Local Public Outreach

Local Outreach Activity	Date	Number of People Involved
Website		
Video: Prepare for an Emergency	11/12/2019	Unknown
Water Safety for Reopening Businesses	9/8/2020	Unknown
Wildfire & PG&E PSPS Events due to High Fire Danger	October 2019	Unknown
Webpage on PSPS Events and Biennial Report article on emergency generators	Spring 2021	Unknown
Posters and Signs, TV, Radio		
Dublin High School Magazine: Climate Change and the Drought	November 2020 - August 2022	2,000+
East Bay Times: Severe Drought, Limit Watering to Twice a Week	November 2020 - August 2022	10,000+

Local Outreach Activity	Date	Number of People Involved
Buses: Severe Drought, Limit Watering to Twice a Week (4 weeks of ads on back of 18 buses)	November 2020 - August 2022	50,000+
Local TV spot: Water – Save Some for Tomorrow	November 2020 - August 2022	50,000+
Radio Ads (Two:30 second radio commercials on KKIQ airing 60 times a week for 8 weeks)	November 2020 - August 2022	50,000+
Movie Theatre Ads (:30 second commercials at Regal Cinema in Dublin and Vine Cinema in Livermore)	November 2020 - August 2022	50,000+
San Ramon City Center – Electronic Kiosk: Drought	8/1/2022	Unknown
District Office (7051 Dublin Boulevard Drought Sign	June 2022	
Dublin Boulevard & Fallon Road "Severe Drought – Irrigate no more than 3 days/week" Sign	June 2022	Unknown
Amador Valley Parkway, Dougherty Hills Dog Park "Severe Drought – Irrigate no more than 3 days/week" Sign	June 2022	Unknown
Mail, Printed		
Public Safety Power Shut-Off Flyer/Letter	11/13/2019	24,000
Another Dry Year Postcard-Drought Restrictions	6/2/2022	24,000
Dublin Chamber of Commerce Newsletter Insert: Water Shortage Emergency and Conservation Tips for Business	10/25/2021 & 6/7/2022	Unknown
Postcard: Severe Drought: Irrigation Restrictions	5/11/2022	17,000
Postcard: You & Me Need to Save More Water	6/13/2022	17,000
Postcard: We Can Help You Save Water	7/15/2022	17,000
Postcard: State Reporting – You May be in Violation of Drought Water Use Restrictions	7/15/2022	On-going
Bill Inserts, Printed		
Rain/Shine: Conservation, Sweep Instead of Hose	4/11/2018	17,000
Triclosan/Fats Oils and Grease	11/13/2019	17,000
Trash Wipes, Not Pipes	5/19/2019	17,000
Prescription Drug Drop	2/28/2019	17,000
Frozen Pipes/Fats Oils and Grease	12/3/2020	17,000
Mow No More – Save Water	3/17/2020	17,000
What Can YOU Do? Save Water	4/13/2021	17,000
Prescription Drug Drop/Irrigation Tips	2/8/2022	17,000
Events		
Gardening Workshop	8/18/2018	80
Gardening by Number	2/27/2020	Unknown
Gardening with Native Plants Webinar	2/19/2021	Unknown
Dublin Chamber of Commerce Event, Conservation and District Office Open House	4/27/2022	100
Covid-19 Pandemic Response		
Flyer: Flushing Your Water System: Reopening After COVID Shutdown	5/12/2020	10,000
Magnet: COVID Symptoms and procedures	7/13/2020	110
Social Media: Here for You 24/7, Be Essential, Your Water is Safe and Reliable	2020	Unknown

4.11 INFORMATION SOURCES USED FOR THIS ANNEX

The following technical reports, plans, and regulatory mechanisms were reviewed to provide information for this annex.

- **DSRSD Emergency Response Plan, July 2021**—The emergency response plan was reviewed for the full capability assessment and for identifying opportunities for action plan integration.
- **DSRSD Standard Procedures, Specifications and Drawings, June 2021**—Standard procedures were reviewed for the full capability assessment.
- **DSRSD District at a Glance Fact Sheet, January 2022**—The fact sheet was reviewed for the full capability assessment.
- **DSRSD Urban Water Management Plan, June 2021**—The urban management water plan was reviewed for the full capability assessment and for identifying opportunities for action plan integration.

The following outside resources and references were reviewed:

- **Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex Development Toolkit**—The toolkit was used to support the identification of past hazard events and noted vulnerabilities, the risk ranking, and the development of the mitigation action plan.

Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Appendix A. Planning Partner Expectations

A. PLANNING PARTNER EXPECTATIONS

The federal Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-390), commonly known as the 2000 Stafford Act amendments, was approved by Congress on October 10, 2000. This act required state and local governments to develop hazard mitigation plans as a condition for federal grant assistance. Among other things, this legislation reinforces the importance of pre-disaster infrastructure mitigation planning to reduce disaster losses nationwide. DMA 2000 is aimed primarily at the control and streamlining of the administration of federal disaster relief and programs to promote mitigation activities. Prior to 2000, federal legislation provided funding for disaster relief, recovery, and some hazard mitigation planning. The DMA improves upon the planning process by emphasizing the importance of communities planning for disasters before they occur.

The Disaster Mitigation Act defines a "local government" as:

Any county, municipality, city, town, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and any rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.

Any local government wishing to pursue funding afforded under FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs must have an approved hazard mitigation plan in order to be eligible to apply for these funds.

One of the goals of the multi-jurisdictional approach to hazard mitigation planning is to achieve compliance with the DMA for all participating members in the planning effort. DMA compliance must be certified for each member in order to maintain eligibility for the benefits under the DMA. Whether a planning process generates 10 individual plans or one large plan that has a chapter for each partner jurisdiction, the following items must be addressed by each planning partner to achieve DMA compliance:

- **Participate in the process.** It must be documented in the plan that each planning partner "participated" in the process that generated the plan. There is flexibility in defining "participation." Participation can vary based on the type of planning partner (i.e., City vs. a Special Purpose District). However, the level of participation must be defined and the extent for which this level of participation has been met for each partner must be contained in the plan context.
- **Consistency Review.** Review existing documents pertinent to each jurisdiction to identify policies or recommendations that are not consistent with documents reviewed in producing the "parent" plan or that have policies and recommendations that complement the hazard mitigation initiatives selected (i.e.: comp plans, basin plans or hazard specific plans).
- **Action Review.** For plan updates, review the strategies from the prior action plan to determine those that have been accomplished and how they were accomplished; and why those that have not been accomplished were not completed.

- **Update Localized Risk Assessment.** Personalize the risk assessment for each jurisdiction by removing hazards not associated with the defined jurisdictional area or redefining vulnerability based on a hazard's impact to a jurisdiction. This phase will include:

  - A ranking of the risk
  - A description of the number and type of structures at risk
  - An estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures
  - A general description of land uses and development trends within the community, so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.

- **Capability assessment.** Each planning partner must identify and review their individual regulatory, technical and financial capabilities with regards to the implementation of hazard mitigation actions.
- **Personalize mitigation recommendations.** Identify and prioritize mitigation recommendations specific to each jurisdiction's defined area.
- **Create an Action Plan.**
- **Incorporate Public Participation.** Each jurisdiction must present the plan to the public for comment at least once, within two weeks prior to adoption.
- **Plan must be adopted by each jurisdiction.**

One of the benefits to multi-jurisdictional planning is the ability to pool resources. This means more than monetary resources. Resources such as staff time, meeting locations, media resources, and technical expertise will all need to be utilized to generate a successful plan. In addition, these resources can be pooled such that decisions can be made by a peer group applying to the whole and thus reducing the individual level of effort of each planning partner. This will be accomplished by the formation of a steering committee made up of planning partners and other "stakeholders" within the planning area. The size and makeup of this steering committee will be determined by the planning partnership. This body will assume the decision-making responsibilities on behalf of the entire partnership. This will streamline the planning process by reducing the number of meetings that will need to be attended by each planning partner. The assembled Steering Committee for this effort will meet monthly on an as needed basis as determined by the planning team, and will provide guidance and decision making during all phases of the plan's development.

With the above participation requirements in mind, each partner is expected to aid this process by being prepared to develop its section of the plan. To be an eligible planning partner in this effort, each Planning Partner shall provide the following:

A. A "Letter of Intent to participate" or resolution to participate submitted to the Planning Team (see Exhibit A).

B. Designate a lead point of contact for this effort. This designee will be listed as the hazard mitigation point of contact for your jurisdiction in the plan.

C. Support and participate in the selection and function of the Steering Committee selected to oversee the development of this plan.

D. Provide support in the form of a mailing list, a possible meeting space, and public information materials, such as newsletters, newspapers or direct mailed brochures, required to implement the public involvement strategy developed by the Steering Committee.

E. Participate in the process. There will be many opportunities as this plan evolves to participate. Opportunities such as:

   a. Steering Committee meetings

   b. Public meetings or open houses

   c. Workshops/ Planning Partner specific training sessions

   d. Public review and comment periods prior to adoption

   At each and every one of these opportunities, attendance will be recorded. Attendance records will be used to document participation for each planning partner. No thresholds will be established as minimum levels of participation. However, each planning partner should attempt to attend all possible meetings and events.

F. There will be one ***mandatory*** workshop that all planning partners will be required to attend. This workshop will cover the proper completion of the jurisdictional annex template, which is the basis for each partner's jurisdictional chapter in the plan. Failure to have a representative at this workshop will disqualify the planning partner from participation in this effort. The schedule for this workshop will be such that all committed planning partners will be able to attend.

G. After participation in the mandatory template workshop, each partner will be required to complete a template and provide it to the planning team in the time frame established by the Steering Committee. Failure to complete your template in the required time frame may lead to disqualification from the partnership.

H. Each partner will be expected to perform a "consistency review" of all technical studies, plans, ordinances specific to hazards to determine the existence of any not consistent with the same such documents reviewed in the preparation of the parent plan.

I. Each partner will be expected to review the risk assessment and identify hazards and vulnerabilities specific to its jurisdiction. Contract resources will provide the jurisdiction specific mapping and technical consultation to aid in this task, but the determination of risk and vulnerability will be up to each partner.

J. Each partner will be expected to review and determine if the mitigation recommendations chosen in the parent plan will meet the needs of its jurisdiction. Projects within each jurisdiction consistent with the parent plan recommendations will need to be identified and prioritized, and reviewed to determine their benefits vs. costs.

K. Each partner will be required to create its own action plan that identifies each project, who will oversee the task, how it will be financed and when it is estimated to occur.

L. Each partner will be required to sponsor at least one public meeting to present the draft plan to its constituents at least 2 weeks prior to adoption.

M. Each partner will be required to formally adopt the plan.

Templates and instructions to aid in the compilation of this information will be provided to all committed planning partners. Each partner will be expected to complete their templates in a timely manner and according to the timeline specified by the Steering Committee.

**** Note**: Once this plan is completed, and DMA compliance has been determined for each partner, maintaining that eligibility will be dependent upon each partner implementing the plan implementation-maintenance protocol identified in the plan. At a minimum, this means completing the ongoing plan maintenance protocol identified in the plan. Partners that do not participate in this plan maintenance strategy may be deemed ineligible by the partnership, and thus lose their DMA eligibility.**

Exhibit A.
Example Letter of Intent to Participate

Tri-Valley Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Planning Partnership
Name
Address
City, State Zip

Dear Tri-Valley Planning Team,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) local hazard mitigation plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 identify criteria for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans including the participation and collaboration of regional planning and mitigation partners, this letter of commitment is submitted to confirm the participation of <insert agency name> as a Planning Partner in the *Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.*

As a condition of participation, <insert agency name> agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6, and to provide timely cooperation and participation to produce a FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plan.

<insert agency name> understands that it must engage in the following planning processes, as detailed in FEMA's *Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* dated March 1, 2013. Planning processes include, but are not limited to the following:

- Review of existing 2018 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Identification of local hazards, risk assessment, and vulnerability analysis
- Participation in the formulation of mitigation goals and actions
- Participation in community engagement and public outreach in the development of the plan
- Timely response to requests for information by the coordinating agency and consultants, and adherence to established deadlines
- Formal adoption of the hazard mitigation plan by the planning partner jurisdiction's governing body
- Tracking and monthly submission of personnel hours spent on the hazard mitigation planning effort

Sincerely,

Name _____

Title _____

Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Appendix B. Annex Instructions and Templates

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING MUNICIPAL ANNEX TEMPLATE

Jurisdictional annex templates for the *Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan* update will be completed in three phases. **This document provides instructions for completing all phases of the template for municipalities.**

The target timeline for completion is as follows:

- **Phase 1**—Team, Profile, Trends, and Previous Plan Status
  - **Deploy:** June 8, 2022
  - **Due:** June 24, 2022 by close of business
- **Phase 2**—Capability Assessment, Integration Review, and Information Sources
  - **Deploy:** July 8, 2022
  - **Due:** July 29, 2022 by close of business
- **Phase 3**—Risk Assessment, Action Plan, Information Sources, Future Needs, and Additional Comments
  - **Deploy:** August 15, 2022
  - **Mandatory Phase 3 Workshops**: Targeted for the week of August 22. One workshop will be scheduled that will meet the availability of all planning partners.
  - **Due**: September 23, 2022 by close of business.

Please direct any questions and return your completed Phase 1 template in electronic format to:

Megan Brotherton
Tetra Tech
Phone: (808) 339-9119
E-mail: *megan.brotherton@tetratech.com*

A Note About Formatting

The template for the annex is a Microsoft Word document in a format that will be used in the final plan. Partners are asked to use this template so that a uniform product will be completed for each partner.

Content should be entered directly into the template rather than creating text in another document and pasting it into the template. Text from another source may alter the formatting of the document.

The section and table numbering in the document will be updated when completed annexes are combined into the final document. Please do not adjust any of the numbering.

For planning partners who participated in the 2018 planning effort, relevant information has been brought over to the 2022 template. Fields that require attention have been highlighted using the following color coding:

- **Blue:** Text has been brought over from the 2018 Plan and should be reviewed and updated as needed.
- **Green:** This is a new field that will require information that was not included in 2018.

Un-highlight each field that you update so that reviewers will know an edit has been made.

New planning partners will need to complete the template in its entirety.

PHASE 1 INSTRUCTIONS

CHAPTER TITLE

In the chapter title at the top of Page 1, type in the complete official name of your municipality (e.g., City of Smithburg, West County). Do not change the chapter number. Revise only the jurisdiction name. If your jurisdiction's name has already been entered, verify that wording and spelling are correct; revise as needed.

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

Points of Contact

Provide the name, title, mailing address, telephone number, and e-mail address for the primary point of contact for your jurisdiction. This should be the person responsible for monitoring, evaluating and updating the annex for your jurisdiction. This person should also be the principle liaison between your jurisdiction and the Steering Committee overseeing development of this plan.

In addition, designate an alternate point of contact. This would be a person to contact should the primary point of contact be unavailable or no longer employed by the jurisdiction.

Note: Both of these contacts should match the contacts that were designated in your jurisdiction's letter of intent to participate in this planning process. If you have changed the primary or secondary contact, let the planning team know by inserting a comment into the document.

Who Should Be on the Local Mitigation Planning Team

The Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team is responsible for developing your jurisdiction's annex to the hazard mitigation plan. Team membership should represent agencies with authority to regulate development and enforce local ordinances or regulatory standards, such as building/fire code enforcement, emergency management, emergency services, floodplain management, parks and recreation, planning/ community development, public information, public works/ engineering, stormwater management, transportation, or infrastructure.

Participating Planning Team

Populate Table 1-1 with the names of staff from your jurisdiction who participated in preparing this annex or otherwise contributed to the planning process for this hazard mitigation plan.

JURISDICTION PROFILE

Provide information specific to your jurisdiction as indicated, in a style similar to the examples provided below. This should be information that will not be provided in the overall mitigation plan document.

If Municipal (incorporated city) GIS data files are available, please send with your completed Phase 1. The files should include GIS data for facilities such as city halls, public works buildings, community centers, city police stations, city fire stations.

Location and Features

Describe the community's location, size and prominent features, in a statement similar to the example below:

> **EXAMPLE:** The City of Jones is in the northwest portion of Smith County, along the Pacific Coast in northern California. It is almost 150 miles northeast of San Francisco. The city's total area is 4.2 square miles, with boundaries generally extending north-south from State Highway 111 to the Johnson River and east-west from Coast Road to East Frank Avenue. The City of Allen is to the north, unincorporated county is to the west, the City of Bethany is to the south, and the Pacific Ocean is to the west.
>
> Jones is home to the University of Arbor, Bickerson Manufacturing, and the western portion of Soosoo National Park. Significant geographic features include the Watery River, which flows southwest across the city, Lake Splash in the city's northwest corner, and the foothills of the Craggy Mountains on the east side.

History

Describe the community's history, focusing on economy and development, and note its year of incorporation, in a statement similar to the example below:

> **EXAMPLE:** The City of Jones was incorporated in 1858. The area was settled during the gold rush in the 1850s as a supply center for miners. As the gold rush died down, timber and fishing became the area's major economic resources. By 1913, the Jones Teachers College, a predecessor to today's University of Arbor, was founded. Recently, the presence of the college has come to shape Jones' population into a young and educated demographic. In 1981 the City developed the Jones Marsh and Wildlife Sanctuary, an environmentally friendly sewage treatment enhancement system.
>
> With numerous annexations since its original incorporation, the city's area has almost doubled. Today it features a commercial core in the center of the city, with mostly residential areas to the north and south, the university to the west and the national park on the east.

Governance

Describe the community's key governance elements and staffing, in a statement similar to the example below:

> **EXAMPLE:** The City of Jones is governed by a five-member city council. The City consists of six departments: Finance, Environmental Services, Community Development, Public Works, Police, and the City Manager's Office. The City has 13 commissions and task forces, which report to the City Council. The City currently employs a total of 155 employees (full-time equivalent).
>
> The City Council assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan; the City Manager will oversee its implementation.

CURRENT TRENDS

Population

Provide the most current population estimate for your jurisdiction based on an official means of tracking (e.g., the U.S. Census or state agency that develops population estimates). Describe the current estimate and recent population trends in a statement similar to the example below.

> **EXAMPLE:** According to California Department of Finance, the population of Jones as of July 2020 was 17,280. Since 2010, the population has grown at an average annual rate of 1.2 percent, though that rate is declining, with an annual average of only 0.8 percent since 2015.

Development

In the highlighted text that says "Describe trends in general," provide a brief description of your jurisdiction's recent development trends in a statement similar to the example below:

> **EXAMPLE:** Anticipated future development for Jones is low to moderate, consisting primarily of residential growth. Recent development has been mostly infill. There has been a focus on affordable housing and a push for more secondary mother-in-law units. Future growth in the City will be managed as identified in the City's 2018 general plan. City actions, such as those relating to land use, annexations, zoning, subdivision and design review, redevelopment, and capital improvements, must be consistent with the plan.

Complete the table titled "Recent and Expected Future Development Trends." Note:

- The portion of the table requesting the number of permits by year is specifically looking for development permits for **new** construction. If your jurisdiction does not have the ability to differentiate between permit types, list the total number of permits and indicate "N/A" (not applicable) for the permit sub-types.
- If your jurisdiction does not have the ability to track permits by hazard area, delete the bullet list of hazard areas and insert a qualitative description of where development has occurred.

STATUS OF PREVIOUS PLAN ACTIONS

Note that this section only applies to jurisdictions that are conducting updates to previously approved hazard mitigation plans. If your jurisdiction has not previously participated in an approved plan, enter an "X" in the box at the beginning of this section and do not complete the section. We will remove this section from your final annex.

Also note that this section will be further back in the final annex than the rest of the Phase 1 content. Some Phase 2 sections will be included before it.

All action items identified in prior mitigation plans must be reconciled in this update. Action items must all be marked as **ONE** of the options below; select the appropriate status from the dropdown list and provide information as follows:

- **Completed**—If an action has been completed since the prior plan was prepared, select "Completed" and **provide a date of completion in the comment section**. If an action has been initiated and is an ongoing program (e.g. annual outreach event), you may mark it as completed and **note that it is**

ongoing in the comments. If an action addresses an ongoing program you would like to continue to include in your action plan, see the "Carried Over to Plan Update" bullet below.

- **Removed—**If action items are to be removed because they are no longer feasible, a reason must be given. Lack of funding does not mean that it is no longer feasible, unless the sole source of funding for an action is no longer available. Place a comment in the comment section explaining why the action is no longer feasible or barriers that prevented the action from being implemented (e.g., "Action no longer considered feasible due to lack of political support."). If the wording and/or intent of a previously identified action is unclear, this can be a reason for removal. A change in community priorities may also be a reason for removal and should be discussed in the comments.
- **Carried Over to Plan Update—**If an action is in progress, is ongoing, or has not been initiated and you would like to carry it over to the plan update, select "Carried Over to Updated Plan." Selecting this option indicates that the action will be included in the mitigation action plan for this update. If you are carrying over an action to the update, include a comment describing any action that has been taken or why the action was not taken (specifically, any barriers or obstacles that prevented the action from moving forward or slowed progress). Leave the last column, "New Action #," blank at this point. This will be filled in after completing the updated action plan in Phase 3.

Ensure that you have provided a status and a comment for each action.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, all action items from your jurisdiction's previous hazard mitigation plan that are marked as "Carried Over to Plan Update" will need to be included in the action plan.

PUBLIC OUTREACH

Note that this section is part of the Phase 3 annex, but documentation can begin in Phase 1 if applicable.

FEMA requirements for public outreach will be met by the overall hazard mitigation plan engagement efforts and are included in the main part of the plan. These may include public meetings, a StoryMap website, surveys, etc. If individual jurisdictions want to have a more robust outreach for their local community, the public outreach table in each annex may be used to memorialize those local efforts.

This table should record local public outreach efforts made by your jurisdiction to inform the community of the plan update process. Examples may include local surveys on hazard awareness/preparedness, social media blasts, press releases, and outreach to local groups (CERT, senior citizen organizations, etc.) **This section is optional.**

THIS COMPLETES PHASE 1

PHASE 2 INSTRUCTIONS

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Note that it is unlikely that one person will be able to complete all sections of the capability assessment alone. The primary preparer will likely need to reach out to other departments within the local government for information. It may be beneficial to provide these individuals with background information about this planning process, as input from them will be needed again during Phase 3 of the annex development.

Planning and Regulatory Capability

In the table titled "Planning and Regulatory Capability," indicate "Yes" or "No" for each listed code, ordinance, requirement or planning document in each of the following columns:

- Local Authority—Select "Yes" if your jurisdiction has prepared or adopted the identified item; otherwise, select "No." If yes, then enter the code, ordinance number, or plan name and its date of adoption in the comments column. ***Note: If you select yes, be sure to provide a comment with the appropriate code, ordinance or plan and date of adoption.***
- Other Jurisdiction Authority—Select "Yes" if another agency (e.g., a state agency or special purpose district) enforces or administers the identified item in a way that may impact your jurisdiction or if any state or federal regulations or laws would prohibit local implementation of the identified item; otherwise, select "No." ***Note: If you select yes, be sure to provide a comment indicating the other agency and its relevant authority.***
- State Mandated—Select "Yes" if state laws or other requirements enable or require the listed item to be implemented at the local level; otherwise, select "No." ***Note: If you select yes, be sure to provide a comment describing the relevant state mandate.***
- Integration Opportunity—Select "Yes" if there are obvious ways that the code, ordinance or plan can be coordinated with the hazard mitigation plan. Consider the following:
  - If you selected "Yes" in the Local Authority column for this item, then select "Yes" for integration opportunity if any of the following are true:
    - The item already addresses hazards and their impacts and should be updated to reflect new information about risk from this hazard mitigation plan
    - The item does not address hazards and their impacts but is due for an update in the next 5 years and could be updated in a way that does address hazards and impacts
    - The item identifies projects for implementation and these could be reviewed to determine if they can be modified to help address hazard mitigation goals
    - The item identifies projects for implementation and some of these should be considered for inclusion in the hazard mitigation action plan for your jurisdiction
  - If you selected "No" in the Local Authority column for this item, then select "Yes" for integration opportunity if your jurisdiction will develop the item over the next 5 years

    Note: Each capability with a "Yes" answer to Integration Opportunity will be discussed in more detail later in the annex. You may wish to keep notes when assessing the Integration Opportunity or review the "Integration with Other Planning Initiatives" section below.
- Comments—Enter the code number and adoption date for any local code indicated as being in place; provide other comments as appropriate to describe capabilities for each entry. DO NOT OVERLOOK THIS STEP

For the categories "General Plan" and "Capital Improvement Plan," answer the specific questions shown, in addition to completing the four columns indicating level of capability.

Development and Permit Capability

Complete the table titled "Development and Permitting Capabilities."

Fiscal Capability

Complete the table titled "Fiscal Capability" by indicating whether each of the listed financial resources is accessible to your jurisdiction. Select "Yes" if the resource is fully accessible to your jurisdiction. Select "No" if there are limitations or prerequisites that may hinder your use of this resource.

Administrative and Technical Capability

Complete the table titled "Administrative and Technical Capability" by indicating whether your jurisdiction has access to each of the listed personnel resources. Select "Yes" or "No" in the column labeled "Available?". If yes, then enter the department and position title. If you have contract support with these capabilities, you can still select "Yes." Indicate in the department row that this resource is provided through contract.

Education and Outreach Capability

Complete the table titled "Education and Outreach."

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, review all the above capability assessment tables and consider including actions to provide a capability that your jurisdiction does not currently have, update a capability that your jurisdiction does have, or implement an action that is recommended in an existing plan or program.

National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

Complete the table titled "National Flood Insurance Program Compliance."

Community Classifications

Complete the table titled "Community Classifications" to indicate your jurisdiction's participation in various national programs related to natural hazard mitigation. For each program select "Yes" or "No" in the second column to indicate whether your jurisdiction participates. If yes, then enter your jurisdiction's identification number in the program in the third column, the classification that your jurisdiction has currently earned under the program in the fourth column and the date on which that classification was issued in the fifth column. Enter "N/A" in the third, fourth, and fifth columns if your jurisdiction is not participating. If you do not know your current identification number or classification, information is available at the following websites:

- **FIPS Code**— https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/2018/demo/popest/2018-fips.html
- **DUNS #**— https://www.dnb.com/duns-number.html
- **Community Rating System**— https://www.fema.gov/floodplain-management/community-rating-system
- **Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule**— https://www.isomitigation.com/bcegs/iso-s-building-code-effectiveness-grading-schedule-bcegs.html
- **Public Protection Classification**— https://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/
- **Storm Ready**— https://www.weather.gov/stormready/communities
- **Firewise**— http://www.firewise.org/usa-recognition-program/map-of-active-participants.aspx
- **Tsunami Ready**— https://www.weather.gov/tsunamiready/communities

Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change

Consider climate change impact concerns such as the following:

- Reduced snowpack
- Increased wildfires
- Sea level rise
- Inland flooding
- Threats to sensitive species
- Loss in agricultural productivity
- Public health and safety.

With those impacts in mind, complete the table titled “Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change” by indicating your jurisdiction’s capacity for each listed criterion as follows:

- **High**—The capacity exists and is in use.
- **Medium**—The capacity may exist, but is not used or could use some improvement.
- **Low**—The capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement.
- **Unsure**—Not enough information is known to assign a rating.

This is a subjective assessment, but providing a few words of explanation is useful. It is highly recommended that you complete this table with an internal planning team after reviewing the results of the other capability assessment tables.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, review all the adaptive capacity criteria and consider including actions to improve the rating for those rated medium or low, to make use of the capacity for those rated high, or to acquire additional information for those rated unsure.

INTEGRATION REVIEW

For hazard mitigation planning, "integration" means that hazard mitigation information is used in other relevant planning mechanisms, such as general planning and capital facilities planning, and that relevant information from those sources is used in hazard mitigation. FEMA recommends integration as follows:

- Integrate hazard mitigation plan goals with community objectives (e.g. incorporate the goals for risk reduction and safety into the policies of other plans).
- Use the risk assessment to inform plans and policies (e.g. incorporate risk assessment findings into land use plans, site plan review, emergency operations plans).
- Implement mitigation actions through existing mechanisms (e.g. include mitigation projects in the capital improvement plan).
- Think about mitigation before and after a disaster (e.g. build recovery planning on existing mitigation plans and goals).

After reviewing the plans, programs and ordinances identified in the capability assessment tables, identify all plans and programs that have already been integrated with the hazard mitigation plan, and those that offer opportunities for future integration. The simplest way to do this is to review the Planning and Regulatory Capabilities table to see which items were marked as "Yes" under the Integration Opportunity column.

Existing Integration

In the bullet list, list items for which you entered "Yes" under the Integration Opportunity column of the "Planning and Regulatory Capability" table because the plan or ordinance already addresses potential impacts or includes specific projects that should be included as action items in the mitigation action plan. Consider listing items marked as Completed in the "Status of Previous Plan Actions" table if they were indicated as being ongoing actions. Provide a brief description of how the plan or ordinance is integrated. Examples are as follows:

- Capital Improvement Plan—The capital improvement plan includes projects that can help mitigate potential hazards. The City will act to ensure consistency between the hazard mitigation plan and the current and future capital improvement plans. The hazard mitigation plan may identify new possible funding sources for capital improvement projects and may result in modifications to proposed projects based on results of the risk assessment.
- Building Code and Fire Code—The City's adoption of the 2016 California building and fire codes incorporated local modifications to account for the climatic, topographic and geographic conditions that exist in the City.

- General Plan—The general plan includes a Safety Element to protect the community from unreasonable risk by establishing policies and actions to avoid or minimize the following hazards:
  - Geologic and seismic hazards
  - Fire hazards
  - Hazardous materials
  - Flood control
  - Impacts from climate change.
- Climate Action Plan—The City's Climate Action Plan includes projects for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to likely impacts of climate change. These projects were reviewed to identify cross-planning initiates that serve both adaptation and mitigation objectives.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, any plans that fall into the "Existing Integration" category should be reviewed and elements from them should be included in the action plan as appropriate.

Opportunities for Future Integration

List any remaining items that say "Yes" in the Integration Opportunity column in the Planning and Regulatory Capabilities table and explain the process by which integration could occur. Examples follow:

- Zoning Code—The City is conducting a comprehensive update to its zoning code. Additional mitigation and abatement measures will be considered for incorporation into the code.
- Capital Improvement Projects—Capital improvement project proposals may take into consideration hazard mitigation potential as a means of evaluating project prioritization.
- Post-Disaster Recovery Plan—The City does not have a recovery plan and intends to develop one as a mitigation planning action during the next five years. The plan will build on the goals and objectives identified in the hazard mitigation plan.

After you have accounted for all items marked as "Yes" under the Integration Opportunity column, consider other programs you may have in place in your jurisdiction that include routine consideration and management of hazard risk. Examples of such programs may include: tree pruning programs, right-of-way mowing programs, erosion control or stream maintenance programs, etc. Add any such programs to the integration discussion and provide a brief description of how these programs manage (or could be adapted to manage) risk from hazards.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, an action to integrate any identified "Opportunities for Future Integration" should be considered for inclusion in the action plan.

PUBLIC OUTREACH

Note that this section is part of the Phase 3 annex, but documentation can begin in Phases 1 and 2 if applicable.

FEMA requirements for public outreach will be met by the overall hazard mitigation plan engagement efforts and are included in the main part of the plan. These may include public meetings, a StoryMap, surveys, etc. If individual jurisdictions want to have a more robust outreach for their local community, the public outreach table in each annex may be used to memorialize those local efforts.

This table should record local public outreach efforts made by your jurisdiction to inform the community of the plan update process. Examples may include local surveys on hazard awareness/preparedness, social media blasts, press releases, and outreach to local groups (CERT, senior citizen organizations, etc.) **This section is optional.**

INFORMATION SOURCES USED FOR THIS ANNEX

Note that this section will ultimately describe all information sources used to develop this annex, but that only the sources used for Phases 1 and 2 will be listed at this point. Additional sources will be added with the preparation of the Phase 3 annex.

This section should describe what resources you used to complete the annex and how you used them. Several items are started for you, but be sure to update and enhance any descriptions. Providing this information is a requirement to pass the state and FEMA review process.

THIS COMPLETES PHASE 2

PHASE 3 INSTRUCTIONS

RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

In the table titled "Past Natural Hazard Events," list in chronological order (most recent first) any natural hazard event that has caused damage to your jurisdiction. Include the date of the event and the estimated dollar amount of damage it caused. If a dollar amount is unknown, write a brief description of the impact and damage. You are welcome to include any events, but special attention should be made to include major storms and federally declared disasters. Refer to the table below that lists hazard events in the planning area as recognized by the federal government.

Table 1. Presidential Disaster Declarations for the Planning Area

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date	Damage Assessment

We recommend including most large-scale disasters, unless you know that there were no impacts on your jurisdiction. Specifically, we recommend that you include these events if you have damage estimate information or can provide a brief description of impacts that occurred within your community. In addition to these events, refer to the NOAA storm events database included in the toolkit. We recommend conducting a search for the name of your jurisdiction in order to identify events with known impacts. Other potential sources of damage information include the following

- Preliminary damage estimates your jurisdiction filed with the county or state
- Insurance claims data
- Newspaper archives
- Emergency management documents (general plan safety element, emergency response plan, etc.)
- Resident input.

If you do not have estimates for costs of damage caused, enter "Not Available" in the "Damage Assessment" column or list a brief description of the damage rather than a dollar value (e.g., Main Street closed as a result of flooding, downed trees and residential damage). Note that tracking such damage is a valid and useful mitigation action if your jurisdiction does not currently track such information.

Hazard Risk Ranking

Risk ranking identifies which hazards pose the greatest risk to the community, based on how likely it is for each hazard to occur (this is called the community's exposure) and how great an impact each hazard will have if it does occur (this is called the community's vulnerability). Every jurisdiction has differing degrees of risk exposure and vulnerability and therefore needs to rank risk for its own area. The risk ranking for each jurisdiction has been calculated in the "Loss Matrix" spreadsheet included in the annex preparation toolkit. These rankings are based on scores for each hazard calculated from the hazard's probability of occurrence and its potential impact on people, property and the economy.

The results for your jurisdiction have already been entered into the "Hazard Risk Ranking" table in your Phase 3 annex template. The hazard with the highest risk rating is listed at the top of table and was given a rank of 1; the hazard with the second highest rating is listed second with a rank of 2; and so on. Two hazards with equal risk ranking scores were given the same rank. Hazards were assigned to "High," Medium," or "Low" risk categories based on the risk ranking score. If you wish to review the calculations in detail, the appendix at the end of these instructions describes the calculation methodology that the spreadsheet uses.

Review the hazard risk ranking information that is included in your annex. If these results differ from what you know based on substantiated data and documentation, you may alter the ranking and risk categories based on this knowledge. If you do so, indicate the reason for the change in your template. For example:

> "Drought was ranked as low; however, the jurisdiction's economy is heavily reliant on water-using industries, such as agriculture or manufacturing, so this hazard should be ranked as medium."

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, you will need to have at least one mitigation action for each hazard ranked as "high" or "medium."

Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

Repetitive Loss Properties

A repetitive loss property is any property for which FEMA has paid two or more flood insurance claims in excess of $1,000 in any rolling 10-year period since 1978. In the space provided, the following information has been included in your annex based on data provided by FEMA:

- The number of any FEMA-identified repetitive-loss properties in your jurisdiction.
- The number of any FEMA-identified severe-repetitive-loss properties in your jurisdiction.
- The number (if any) of repetitive-loss or severe-repetitive-loss properties in your jurisdiction that have been mitigated. Mitigated for this exercise means that flood protection has been provided to the structure.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, if your jurisdiction has any repetitive loss properties, you should strongly consider including a mitigation action that addresses mitigating these properties.

Other Noted Vulnerabilities

Review the results of the risk assessment included in the toolkit, your jurisdiction's natural events history, and any relevant public comments/input, then develop a few sentences that discuss specific hazard vulnerabilities. You do not need to develop a sentence for every hazard, but identify a few issues you would like to highlight. Also list any known hazard vulnerabilities in your jurisdiction that may not be apparent from the risk assessment and other information provided.

Spending some time thinking about the results of the risk assessment and other noted vulnerabilities will be a big help in the development of your hazard mitigation action plan. The following are examples of vulnerabilities you could identify through this exercise:

- About 45 percent of the population lives in the 0.2 percent annual chance flood hazard area, where flood insurance is generally not required.
- A magnitude 7.5 earthquake on the Smithburg Fault is estimated to produce nearly 1 million tons of structure debris.
- Over the past 10 years, the jurisdiction has experienced more than $6 million in damage from severe storm events.
- More than 50 buildings are located in areas that would be permanently inundated with 12 inches of sea level rise.
- The results of the public survey indicated that 40 percent of Smithburg residents would not be able to be self-sufficient for 5 days following a major event.
- An urban drainage issue at a specific location results in localized flooding every time it rains.
- One area of the community frequently loses power due to a lack of tree maintenance.

- A critical facility, such as a police station, is not equipped with a generator.
- A neighborhood has the potential to have ingress and egress cut off as the result of a flood or earthquake (e.g. a bridge is the only access).
- Substantial number of buildings in one area of the community are unreinforced masonry or soft-story construction.
- An area along the river is eroding and threatening public and/or private property.
- A large visitor population that may not be aware of tsunami risk.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, consider including actions to address the jurisdiction-specific vulnerabilities listed in this section.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix

The hazard mitigation action plan is the heart of your jurisdictional annex. This is where you will identify the actions your jurisdiction would like to pursue with this plan.

Select Recommended Actions

All of the work that you have done thus far should provide you with ideas for actions. Throughout these instructions, green boxes labeled "Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Input" have indicated information that needs to be considered in the selection of mitigation actions. The following sections describe how to consider these and other information sources to develop a list of potential actions.

Be sure to consider the following factors in your selection of actions:

- Select actions that are consistent with the overall purpose, goals, and objectives of the hazard mitigation plan.
- Identify actions where benefits exceed costs.
- Include any action that your jurisdiction has committed to pursuing, regardless of grant eligibility.
- Know what is and is not grant-eligible under various federal grant programs (see the fact sheet on FEMA hazard mitigation grant programs in the annex preparation toolkit and the table below).

Table 2. Federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Eligibility by Action Type

Eligible Activities	HMGP (Hazard Mitigation Grant Program)	BRIC (Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities)	FMA (Flood Mitigation Assistance)
Mitigation Projects			
Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition	√	√	√
Property Acquisition and Structure Relocation	√	√	√
Structure Elevation	√	√	√
Mitigation Reconstruction	√	√	√
Dry Floodproofing of Historic Residential Structures	√	√	√
Dry Floodproofing of Non-residential Structures	√	√	√
Generators	√	√	
Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	√	√	√
Non-Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	√	√	
Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings	√	√	√
Non-structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings and Facilities	√	√	√
Safe Room Construction	√	√	
Wind Retrofit for One- and Two-Family Residences	√	√	
Infrastructure Retrofit	√	√	√
Soil Stabilization	√	√	√
Wildland fire Mitigation	√	√	
Post-Disaster Code Enforcement	√		
Advance Assistance	√		
5 Percent Initiative Projects*	√		
Aquifer and Storage Recovery**	√	√	√
Flood Diversion and Storage**	√	√	√
Floodplain and Stream Restoration**	√	√	√
Green Infrastructure**	√	√	√
Miscellaneous/Other**	√	√	√
Hazard Mitigation Planning	√	√	√
Technical Assistance			√
Management Costs	√	√	√

* FEMA allows increasing the 5% initiative amount under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program up to 10% for a presidential major disaster declaration. The additional 5% initiative funding can be used for activities that promote disaster-resistant codes for all hazards. As a condition of the award, either a disaster-resistant building code must be adopted or an improved Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule is required.

** Indicates that any proposed action will be evaluated on its own merit against program requirements. Eligible projects will be approved provided funding is available.

Material Previously Developed for This Annex

Capability Assessment Section—Planning and Regulatory Capability Table, Fiscal Capability Table, Administrative and Technical Capability Table, Education and Outreach Table, and Community Classification Table

Review these tables and consider the following:

- For any capability that you do not currently have, consider whether your jurisdiction should have this capability. If so, consider including an action to develop/acquire the capability.
- For any capability that you do currently have, consider whether this capability can be leveraged to increase or improve hazard mitigation in the jurisdiction.
- If any capabilities listed in the Planning and Regulatory Capabilities table have not been updated in more than 10 years, consider an action to review and update the capability and, as appropriate, incorporate hazard mitigation principles or information obtained in the risk assessment.
- Consider including actions that are identified in other plans and programs (capital improvement plans, strategic plans, etc.) as actions in this plan.

Capability Assessment Section—National Flood Insurance Program Compliance table

Review the table and consider the following:

- If you have no certified floodplain managers and you have flood risk, consider adding an action to provide key staff members with training to obtain certification.
- If your flood damage prevention was last updated in or before 2004, you should identify an action to update your ordinance to ensure it is compliant with current NFIP requirements.
- If you have any outstanding NFIP compliance issues, be sure to add an action to address them.
- If flood hazard maps do not adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction, consider actions to request new mapping or conduct studies.
- If you wish to begin to participate in CRS or you already to participate and would like to improve your classification, consider this as an action.
- If the number of flood insurance policies in your jurisdiction is low relative to the number of structures in the floodplain, consider an action that will promote flood insurance in your jurisdiction.

Capability Assessment Section—Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change Table

Consider your responses to this section:

- For criteria that you listed as medium or low, think of ways you could improve this rating (see adaptive capacity portion of the mitigation best practices catalog).
- For criteria you listed as high, think about how you can leverage this capacity to improve or enhance mitigation or continue to improve this capacity.
- For criteria that you were unable to provide responses for, consider ways you could improve your understanding of this capacity (see mitigation best practices and adaptive capacity catalog).

Integration Review Section

Review the items you identified in this section and consider an action that specifically says what the plan, code, ordinance etc. is and how it will be integrated. For items that address land use, include them in the prepopulated action in your template that reads as follows:

> "Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, ordinances and programs that dictate land use decisions in the community, including _____."

Risk Ranking Section

You must identify at least one mitigation action that is clearly defined and actionable (i.e. not a preparedness or response action) for every hazard that is categorized in the risk ranking as "high" or "medium" risk.

Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities Section

Review the vulnerability issues that you identified in this section and consider actions to address them (see mitigation best practices catalog). Two examples are shown in the table below.

Table 3. Example Actions to Address Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

Noted Vulnerability	Example Mitigation Action
About 45 percent of the population lives in the 0.2 percent annual chance flood hazard area where flood insurance is generally not required.	Implement an annual public information initiative that targets residents in the 0.2 percent annual chance flood hazard area. Provide information on the availability of relatively low cost flood insurance policies.
An urban drainage issue results in localized flooding every time it rains.	Replace undersized culverts that are contributing to localized flooding. Priority areas include: • The corner of Main Street and 1st Street • Old Oak subdivision.

Status of Previous Plan Actions Section

If your jurisdiction participated in a previous hazard mitigation plan, be sure to include any actions that were identified as "carry over" actions. After including any action previous plan action in the updated action plan, be sure to return to the "Status of Previous Plan Actions" table and enter the new action number in the final column for that previous plan action.

Other Sources

Mitigation Best Practices Catalog

A catalog that includes best practices identified by FEMA and other agencies, as well as recommendations from the steering committee and other stakeholders, is included in your toolkit. Review the catalog and identify actions your jurisdiction should consider for its action plan.

Public Input

Review input received during the process, specifically the public survey results included in your toolkit.

Common Actions for All Partners

The following six actions have been prepopulated in your annex template; **these six actions should be included in every annex and should not be removed**:

- Where appropriate, support retro-fitting, purchase or relocation of structures located in high hazard areas, prioritizing those structures that have experienced repetitive losses and/or are located in high or medium ranked hazard.
- Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, ordinances and programs that dictate land use decisions within the community.
- Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.
- Continue to maintain good standing and compliance under the NFIP through implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, meet the NFIP requirements:
  - Enforce the flood damage prevention ordinance.
  - Participate in floodplain identification and mapping updates.
  - Provide public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts.
- Identify and pursue strategies to increase adaptive capacity to climate change.
- Purchase generators for critical facilities and infrastructure that lack adequate back-up power.

In addition, the core planning team recommends that every planning partner strongly consider the following actions:

- Develop and implement a program to capture perishable data after significant events (e.g. high water marks, preliminary damage estimates, damage photos) to support future mitigation efforts including the implementation and maintenance of the hazard mitigation plan.
- Support the planning-area-wide initiatives identified in Volume I of the hazard mitigation plan.
- Develop a post-disaster recovery plan and a debris management plan.
- Develop and/or update plans that support or enhance continuity of operations following disasters.

The specifics of all these common actions should be adjusted as needed for the particulars of each community.

Complete the Table

Complete the table titled “Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix” for all the actions you have identified and would like to include in the plan:

- Enter the action number (see box on next page) and description. **If the action is carried over from your previous hazard mitigation plan, return to the “Status of Previous Plan Actions” table you completed in Phase 1 and enter the new action number in the column labeled “New Action #.”**
- Indicate whether the action mitigates hazards for new assets, existing assets, or both.
- Identify the specific hazards the action will mitigate (note: you must list each hazard by name; simply indicating “all hazards” is not deemed acceptable).
- Identify by number the mitigation plan objectives that the action addresses (see toolkit).

- Indicate who will be the lead in administering the action. This will most likely be a department within your jurisdiction (e.g. planning or public works). If you wish to indicate more than one department as responsible for the action, clearly identify one as the lead agency and list the others in the "supporting agency" column.
- Enter an estimated cost in dollars if known; otherwise, enter "High," "Medium," or "Low," as determined for the prioritization process described in the following section.
- Identify funding sources for the action. If it is a grant, include the grant-providing agency as well as funding sources for any required cost share. Refer to your fiscal capability assessment to identify possible sources of funding and refer to the table on page 16 of these instructions for project eligibility for FEMA's hazard mitigation assistance grant programs.
- Indicate the time line as "short-term" (1 to 5 years) or "long-term" (5 years or greater) or "ongoing" (a continual program)

Action Numbering

Actions are to be numbered using the letter code for your jurisdiction shown below, followed by a hyphen and the action's sequential number:

- City of Dublin—DUB-1, DUB-2…
- City of Livermore—LIV-1, LIV-2…
- City of Pleasanton—PLE-1, PLE-2…
- Dublin San Ramon Services District—DSR-1, DSR-2…

Mitigation Action Priority

Complete the information in the table titled "Mitigation Action Priority" as follows:

- **Action #**—Enter the action number from the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix table. Use number only; omit jurisdiction code (i.e., use "3" not "XXX-3").
- **# of Objectives Met**—Enter the number of objectives the action will meet.
- **Benefits**—Select "High," "Medium" or "Low" as follows:
  - High—Action will provide an immediate reduction of risk exposure for life and property.
  - Medium—Action will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure for life and property, or action will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure for property.
  - Low—Long-term benefits of the action are difficult to quantify in the short term.
- **Cost**—Select "High," "Medium" or "Low" as follows:
  - High—Existing funding will not cover the cost of the action; implementation would require new revenue through an alternative source (for example, bonds, grants, and fee increases).
  - Medium—The action could be implemented with existing funding but would require a re-apportionment of the budget or a budget amendment, or the cost of the action would have to be spread over multiple years.
  - Low—The action could be funded under the existing budget. The action is part of or can be part of an ongoing existing program.
- **Do Benefits Exceed the Cost?**—Select "Yes" or "No." This is a qualitative assessment. Select "Yes" if the benefit rating (high, medium or low) is the same as or higher than the cost rating (high benefit/high cost; high benefit/medium cost; medium benefit/low cost; etc.). Select "No" if the benefit rating is lower than the cost rating (medium benefit/high cost, low benefit/medium cost; etc.)

- **Is the Action Grant-Eligible?**—Select "Yes" or "No." Refer to the fact sheet on FEMA hazard mitigation grant programs in the annex preparation toolkit and the table on page 16 of these instructions.
- **Can Action Be Funded Under Existing Program Budgets?**—Select "Yes" or "No." In other words, is this action currently budgeted for, or would it require a new budget authorization or funding from another source such as grants?
- **Implementation Priority**— Select "High," "Medium" or "Low" as follows:
  - High Priority—An action that meets multiple objectives, has benefits that exceed costs, and has a secured source of funding. Action can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years).
  - Medium Priority—An action that meets multiple objectives, has benefits that exceed costs, and is eligible for funding though no funding has yet been secured for it. Action can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years), once funding is secured. Medium-priority actions become high-priority actions once funding is secured.
  - Low Priority—An action that will mitigate the risk of a hazard, has benefits that do not exceed the costs or are difficult to quantify, has no secured source of funding, and is not eligible for any known grant funding. Action can be completed in the long term (1 to 10 years). Low-priority actions may be eligible for grant funding from programs that have not yet been identified.
- **Grant Pursuit Priority**—Select "High," "Medium" or "Low" as follows:
  - High Priority—An action that meets identified grant eligibility requirements, has high benefits, and is listed as high or medium implementation priority; local funding options are unavailable or available local funds could be used instead for actions that are not eligible for grant funding.
  - Medium Priority—An action that meets identified grant eligibility requirements, has medium or low benefits, and is listed as medium or low implementation priority; local funding options are unavailable.
  - Low Priority—An action that has not been identified as meeting any grant eligibility requirements.

Actions identified as high-grant-pursuit priority actions should be closely reviewed for consideration when grant funding opportunities arise.

Note: If a jurisdiction wishes to identify an action as high priority that is outside of the prioritization scheme for high priorities, a note indicating so should be inserted and a rationale should be provided.

Analysis of Mitigation Actions

In the table titled "Analysis of Mitigation Actions," for each combination of hazard type and mitigation type, enter the numbers of all recommended actions that address that hazard type and can be categorized as that mitigation type. Use number only; omit jurisdiction code (i.e., use "3" not "XXX-3"). The mitigation types are as follows:

- **Prevention**—Government, administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land and buildings are developed to reduce hazard losses. Includes planning and zoning, floodplain laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and stormwater management regulations.
- **Property Protection**—Modification of buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or removal of structures from a hazard area. Includes acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofit, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

- **Public Education & Awareness**—Actions to inform residents and elected officials about hazards and ways to mitigate them. Includes outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education.
- **Natural Resource Protection**—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Includes sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, wetland restoration and preservation, and green infrastructure.
- **Emergency Services**—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Includes warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities.
- **Structural Projects**—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Includes dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.
- **Climate Resilience**—Actions that incorporate methods to mitigate and/or adapt to the impacts of climate change. Includes aquifer storage and recovery activities, incorporating future conditions projections in project design or planning, or actions that specifically address jurisdiction-specific climate change risks, such as sea-level rise or urban heat island effect.
- **Community Capacity Building**—Actions that increase or enhance local capabilities to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences. Includes staff training, memorandums of understanding, development of plans and studies, and monitoring programs.

This exercise demonstrates that the jurisdiction has selected a comprehensive range of actions. This table must show at least one action to address each "high" and "medium" ranked hazard. Planning partners should aim to identify at least one action for each mitigation type, but this is not required.

An example of a completed "Analysis of Mitigation Actions" table is provided below. Note that an action can be more than one mitigation type.

Sample Completed Table – Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Hazard Type	Action Addressing Hazard, by Mitigation Type							
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education & Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects	Climate Resilience	Community Capacity Building
High-Risk Hazards								
Dam Failure	2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1, 6	4, 6		8, 11			3, 4, 8, 9, 10
Drought	2	1	4					3, 4, 8, 9, 10
Medium-Risk Hazards								
Earthquake	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 7	4		8, 11			3, 4, 8, 9
Flooding	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	1, 6, 7	4, 6	9	8, 11	6		3, 4, 8, 9, 10
Landslide	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 7	4		8, 11			3, 4, 8, 9, 10
Low-Risk Hazards								
Severe Weather	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 7, 9	4		8, 9, 11		8, 7	3, 4, 8, 9, 10
Wildfire	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 7, 9	4, 9	9	8, 11			3, 4, 8, 9, 10

PUBLIC OUTREACH

FEMA requirements for public outreach will be met by the overall hazard mitigation plan engagement efforts and are included in the main part of the plan. These may include public meetings, a StoryMap website, surveys, etc. If individual jurisdictions want to have a more robust outreach for their local community, the public outreach table in each annex may be used to memorialize those local efforts.

This table should record local public outreach efforts made by your jurisdiction to inform the community of the plan update process. Examples may include local surveys on hazard awareness/preparedness, social media blasts, press releases, and outreach to local groups (CERT, senior citizen organizations, etc.) **This section is optional.**

INFORMATION SOURCES USED FOR THIS ANNEX

This section should describe what resources you used to complete the annex and how you used them. The sources used for Phases 1 and 2 should have been entered previously. List any additional sources used for the preparation of the Phase 3 annex. Review to ensure that all materials used in all three phases are identified. Providing this information is a requirement to pass the state and FEMA review process.

FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY

In this section, identify any future studies, analyses, reports, or surveys your jurisdiction needs to better understand its vulnerability to identified or currently unidentified risks. These could be needs based on federal or state agency mandates. **This section is optional.**

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Use this section to add any additional information pertinent to hazard mitigation and your jurisdiction not covered in this template. **This section is optional.**

THIS COMPLETES PHASE 3

APPENDIX— Risk Ranking Calculation Methodology

The instructions below describe the methodology for how risk rankings were derived in the "Loss Matrix" spreadsheet provided with the annex preparation toolkit. The risk-ranking for each hazard assessed its probability of occurrence and its potential impact on people, property, and the economy. Refer to the Loss Matrix spreadsheet in order to follow along.

Probability of Occurrence

A probability factor is assigned based on how often a hazard is likely to occur. The probability of occurrence of a hazard event is generally based on past hazard events in an area, although weight can be given to expected future probability of occurrence based on established return intervals and changing climate conditions. For example, if your jurisdiction has experienced two damaging floods in the last 25 years, the probability of occurrence is high for flooding and scores a 3 under this category. If your jurisdiction has experienced no damage from landslides in the last 100 years, your probability of occurrence for landslide is low, and scores a 1 under this category. Each hazard was assigned a probability factor as follows:

- High—Hazard event is likely to occur within 25 years (Probability Factor = 3)
- Medium—Hazard event is likely to occur within 100 years (Probability Factor = 2)
- Low—Hazard event is not likely to occur within 100 years (Probability Factor = 1)
- None—There is no exposure to the hazard and no probability of occurrence (Probability Factor = 0)

Potential Impacts of Each Hazard

The impact of each hazard is divided into three categories: impacts on people, impacts on property, and impacts on the economy. These categories are also assigned weighted values. Impact on people was assigned a weighting factor of 3, impact on property was assigned a weighting factor of 2 and impact on the economy was assigned a weighting factor of 1.

Impact factors for each category (people, property, economy) are described below:

- People—Values are assigned based on the percentage of the total ***population exposed*** to the hazard event. The degree of impact on individuals will vary and is not measurable, so the calculation assumes for simplicity and consistency that all people exposed to a hazard because they live in a hazard zone will be equally impacted when a hazard event occurs. Impact factors were assigned as follows:
  - High—25 percent or more of the population is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 3)
  - Medium—10 percent to 24 percent of the population is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 2)
  - Low—9 percent or less of the population is exposed to the hazard (Impact Factor = 1)
  - No impact—None of the population is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 0)
- Property—Values are assigned based on the percentage of the total ***property value exposed*** to the hazard event:
  - High—25 percent or more of the total replacement value is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 3)
  - Medium—10 percent to 24 percent of the total replacement value is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 2)
  - Low—9 percent or less of the total replacement value is exposed to the hazard (Impact Factor = 1)

- No impact—None of the total replacement value is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 0)

- **Economy**—Values were assigned based on the percentage of the total ***property value vulnerable*** to the hazard event. Values represent estimates of the loss from a major event of each hazard in comparison to the total replacement value of the property exposed to the hazard. For some hazards, such as wildland fire and landslide, vulnerability may be considered to be the same or a portion of exposure due to the lack of loss estimation tools specific to those hazards.
  - High—Estimated loss from the hazard is 10 percent or more of the total replacement value (Impact Factor = 3)
  - Medium—Estimated loss from the hazard is 5 percent to 9 percent of the total replacement value (Impact Factor = 2)
  - Low—Estimated loss from the hazard is 4 percent or less of the total replacement value (Impact Factor = 1)
  - No impact—No loss is estimated from the hazard (Impact Factor = 0).

Impacts on People

The percent of the total population exposed to each hazard of concern with a defined extent and location (e.g. floodplain) can be found in the loss estimate matrix in the **green highlighted column.** For those hazards that do not have a defined extent and location the entire population or a portion of the population is considered to be exposed, depending on the hazard. For the drought hazard, it is common for jurisdictions to list "low" or "none," because all people in the planning area would be exposed to drought, but impacts to the health and safety of individuals are expected to be minimal.

Impacts on Property

The percent of the total value exposed to each hazard of concern with a defined extent and location (e.g. floodplain) can be found in the loss estimate matrix in the **blue highlighted column.** For those hazards that do not have a defined extent and location (e.g. severe weather) the entire building stock is generally considered to be exposed. For the drought hazard, it is common for jurisdictions to list "low" or "none," because all structures in the planning area would be exposed to drought, but impacts to structures are expected to be minimal.

Impacts on the Economy

The loss estimates for each hazard of concern that was modeled (i.e. dam failure, flood, earthquake) can be found in the loss estimate matrix in the **purple highlighted column.** For those hazards that have a defined extent and location, but do not have modelled loss results, loss estimates can be the same as exposure or a portion thereof. For example, a large percentage of the building stock may be exposed to landslide or wildland fire risk, but it would not be expected that one event that resulted in loss to all exposed structures would occur. For those hazards that do not have a defined extent and location, exposure is based on the hazard type.

Risk Rating for Each Hazard

A risk rating for each hazard was determined by multiplying the assigned probability factor by the sum of the weighted impact factors for people, property and the economy:

Risk Rating = Probability Factor x Weighted Impact Factor {people + property + economy}

This is the number that is shown in the risk ranking table in your template. Generally, score of 30 or greater receive a “high” rating, score between 15 and 30 receive a “medium” rating, and score of less than 15 receives a “low” rating.

1. ENTER JURISDICTION NAME

1.1 LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

Primary Point of Contact
Enter POC name, Enter POC title
Enter POC street address
Enter POC city, state, Zip
Enter POC phone #
Enter POC email address

Alternate Point of Contact
Enter POC name, Enter POC title
Enter POC street address
Enter POC city, state, Zip
Enter POC phone #
Enter POC email address

This annex was developed by the local hazard mitigation planning team, whose members are listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Members

Name	Title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title

1.2 JURISDICTION PROFILE

1.2.1 Location and Features

Enter text

1.2.2 History

Enter text

1.2.3 Governance

Enter text

The Enter text assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan; Enter text will oversee its implementation.

1.3 CURRENT TRENDS

1.3.1 Population

Enter text

1.3.2 Development

Enter text

Identifying previous and future development trends is achieved through a comprehensive review of permitting since completion of the previous plan and in anticipation of future development. Tracking previous and future growth in potential hazard areas provides an overview of increased exposure to a hazard within a community. Table 1-2 summarizes development trends in the performance period since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan, as well as expected future development trends.

Table 1-2. Recent and Expected Future Development Trends

Criterion	Response					
Has your jurisdiction annexed any land since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan? ***If yes, give the estimated area annexed and estimated number of parcels or structures.***	Select Enter information on size of recent annexation					
Is your jurisdiction expected to annex any areas during the performance period of this plan? ***If yes, describe land areas and dominant uses.*** ***If yes, who currently has permitting authority over these areas?***	Select Enter description of planned annexation area Enter name of agency with current permitting authority in area planned for annexation.					
Are any areas targeted for development or major redevelopment in the next five years? ***If yes, briefly describe, including whether any of the areas are in known hazard risk areas***	Select Enter description of planned area of development.					
How many permits for new construction were issued in your jurisdiction since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan?		**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
	Single Family	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #
	Multi-Family	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #
	Other	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #
	Total	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #
Provide the number of new-construction permits for each hazard area or provide a qualitative description of where development has occurred.	• Special Flood Hazard Areas: Enter # • Landslide: Enter # • High Liquefaction Areas: Enter # • Tsunami Inundation Area: Enter # • Wildfire Risk Areas: Enter #					
Describe the level of buildout in the jurisdiction, based on your jurisdiction's buildable lands inventory. If no such inventory exists, provide a qualitative description.	Enter data or description to explain level of buildout					

1.4 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section describes an assessment of existing capabilities for implementing hazard mitigation strategies. The introduction at the beginning of this volume of the hazard mitigation plan describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning.

Findings of the capability assessment were reviewed to identify opportunities to expand, initiate or integrate capabilities to further hazard mitigation goals and objectives. Where such opportunities were identified and determined to be feasible, they are included in the action plan. The "Analysis of Mitigation Actions" table in this annex identifies these as community capacity building mitigation actions. The findings of the assessment are presented as follows:

- An assessment of planning and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 1-3.
- Development and permitting capabilities are presented in Table 1-4.
- An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 1-5.
- An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 1-6.
- An assessment of education and outreach capabilities is presented in Table 1-7.
- Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 1-8.
- Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 1-9.
- The community's adaptive capacity for the impacts of climate change is presented in Table 1-10.

Table 1-3. Planning and Regulatory Capability

	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Codes, Ordinances, & Requirements				
Building Code	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Zoning Code	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Subdivisions	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Stormwater Management	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Post-Disaster Recovery	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Real Estate Disclosure	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Growth Management	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Site Plan Review	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Environmental Protection	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Flood Damage Prevention	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Emergency Management	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Climate Change	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Other	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Planning Documents				
General Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Is the plan compliant with Assembly Bill 2140? Select				
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Capital Improvement Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
How often is the plan updated? Enter text				
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Floodplain or Watershed Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Stormwater Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Urban Water Management Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Habitat Conservation Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Economic Development Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				

	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Shoreline Management Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Forest Management Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Climate Action Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Continuity of Operations Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Public Health Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Other	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				

Table 1-4. Development and Permitting Capability

Criterion	Response
Does your jurisdiction issue development permits?	Select
If yes, which department? Enter response	
If no, who does? Enter response	
Does your jurisdiction have the ability to track permits by hazard area?	Select
Does your jurisdiction have a buildable lands inventory?	Select

Table 1-5. Fiscal Capability

Financial Resource	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants	Select
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Select
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Select
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Select
If yes, specify: Enter response	
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Select
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	Select
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	Select
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	Select
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	Select
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Select
Other	Select
If yes, specify: Enter response	

Table 1-6. Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff/Personnel Resource	Available?
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Surveyors *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Emergency manager *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Grant writers *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Other *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select

Table 1-7. Education and Outreach Capability

Criterion	Response
Do you have a public information officer or communications office?	Select
Do you have personnel skilled or trained in website development?	Select
Do you have hazard mitigation information available on your website? *If yes, briefly describe:* Enter response	Select
Do you use social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach? *If yes, briefly describe:* Enter response	Select
Do you have any citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation? *If yes, briefly describe:* Enter response	Select
Do you have any other programs in place that could be used to communicate hazard-related information? *If yes, briefly describe:* Enter response	Select
Do you have any established warning systems for hazard events? *If yes, briefly describe:* Enter response	Select

Table 1-8. National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

Criterion	Response
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Enter response
Who is your floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Enter response
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Select
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	Enter date

Criterion	Response
Does your floodplain management program exceed minimum requirements? ***If yes, in what ways?*** Enter response	Select
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	Enter date
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? ***If yes, state what they are.*** Enter response	Select
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? ***If yes, state what they are.*** Enter response	Select
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? ***If no, state why.*** Enter response	Select
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? ***If yes, what type of assistance/training is needed?*** Enter response	Select
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? ***If yes, is your jurisdiction interested in improving its CRS Classification?*** Select ***If no, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?*** Select	Select
How many flood insurance policies are in force in your jurisdiction?[a] ***What is the insurance in force?*** Enter value in $ ***What is the premium in force?*** Enter value in $	Enter number
How many total loss claims have been filed in your jurisdiction?[a] ***How many claims are still open or were closed without payment?*** Enter number ***What were the total payments for losses?*** Enter value in $	Enter number

a. According to FEMA statistics as of Enter date

Table 1-9. Community Classifications

	Participating?	ID Number	Classification	Date Classified
FIPS Code	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date
DUNS #	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date
Community Rating System	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date
Public Protection	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date
StormReady	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date
Firewise	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date
TsunamiReady	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date

Table 1-10. Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Technical Capacity	
Jurisdiction-level understanding of potential climate change impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Jurisdiction-level monitoring of climate change impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Technical resources to assess proposed strategies for feasibility and externalities ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Jurisdiction-level capacity for development of greenhouse gas emissions inventory ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Capital planning and land use decisions informed by potential climate impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Participation in regional groups addressing climate risks ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Implementation Capacity	
Clear authority/mandate to consider climate change impacts during public decision-making processes ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Identified strategies for greenhouse gas mitigation efforts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Identified strategies for adaptation to impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Champions for climate action in local government departments ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Political support for implementing climate change adaptation strategies ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Financial resources devoted to climate change adaptation ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Local authority over sectors likely to be negative impacted ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Public Capacity	
Local residents' knowledge of and understanding of climate risk ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Local residents' support of adaptation efforts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Local residents' capacity to adapt to climate impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Local economy's current capacity to adapt to climate impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Local ecosystems' capacity to adapt to climate impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select

a. High = Capacity exists and is in use; Medium = Capacity may exist but is not used or could use some improvement; Low = Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement; Unsure= Not enough information is known to assign a rating.

1.5 INTEGRATION REVIEW

For hazard mitigation planning, "integration" means that hazard mitigation information is used in other relevant planning mechanisms, such as general planning and capital facilities planning, and that relevant information from those sources is used in hazard mitigation. This section identifies where such integration is already in place, and where there are opportunities for further integration in the future. Resources listed at the end of this annex were used to provide information on integration. The progress reporting process described in Volume 1 of the hazard

mitigation plan will document the progress of hazard mitigation actions related to integration and identify new opportunities for integration.

1.5.1 Existing Integration

Some level of integration has already been established between local hazard mitigation planning and the following other local plans and programs:

- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description

1.5.2 Opportunities for Future Integration

The capability assessment presented in this annex indicates opportunities to integrate this mitigation plan with other jurisdictional planning/regulatory capabilities. Capabilities were identified as integration opportunities if they can support or enhance the actions identified in this plan or be supported or enhanced by components of this plan. The capability assessment identified the following plans and programs that do not currently integrate hazard mitigation information but provide opportunities to do so in the future:

- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description

Taking action to integrate each of these programs with the hazard mitigation plan was considered as a mitigation action to include in the action plan presented in this annex.

1.6 RISK ASSESSMENT

1.6.1 Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

Table 1-11 lists past occurrences of natural hazards for which specific damage was recorded in this jurisdiction Other hazard events that broadly affected the entire planning area, including this jurisdiction, are listed in the risk assessments in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.

Table 1-11. Past Natural Hazard Events

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date	Damage Assessment
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date	Damage Assessment
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage

1.6.2 Hazard Risk Ranking

Table 1-12 presents a local ranking of all hazards of concern for which this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments. As described in detail in Volume 1, the ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property and the economy. Mitigation actions target hazards with high and medium rankings.

Table 1-12. Hazard Risk Ranking

Rank	Hazard	Risk Ranking Score	Risk Category
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select

1.6.3 Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments for each identified hazard of concern. This section provides information on a few key vulnerabilities for this jurisdiction. Available jurisdiction-specific risk maps of the hazards are provided at the end of this annex.

Repetitive Loss Properties

Repetitive loss records are as follows:

- Number of FEMA-identified Repetitive-Loss Properties: Enter #
- Number of FEMA-identified Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties: Enter #
- Number of Repetitive-Loss Properties or Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties that have been mitigated: Enter #

Other Noted Vulnerabilities

The following jurisdiction-specific issues have been identified based on a review of the results of the risk assessment, public involvement strategy, and other available resources:

- Enter description
- Enter description
- Enter description
- Enter description

Mitigation actions addressing these issues were prioritized for consideration in the action plan in this annex.

1.7 STATUS OF PREVIOUS PLAN ACTIONS

If your jurisdiction has no previous hazard mitigation plan, please click the box at right to check it and do not complete this section. ☐

Table 1-13 summarizes the actions that were recommended in the previous version of the hazard mitigation plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

Table 1-13. Status of Previous Plan Actions

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.

1.8 HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 1-14 lists the actions that make up the hazard mitigation action plan for this jurisdiction. Table 1-15 identifies the priority for each action. Table 1-16 summarizes the mitigation actions by hazard of concern and mitigation type.

Table 1-14. Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action Jurisdiction Code-1—Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase or relocation of structures located in hazard areas, prioritizing those that have experienced repetitive losses and/or are located in high- or medium-risk hazard areas. *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Existing	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	High	HMGP, BRIC, FMA	Short-term
Action Jurisdiction Code-2—Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, ordinances and programs that dictate land use decisions in the community, including [_____] *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Both	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing
Action Jurisdiction Code-3—Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan. *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Both	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-term
Action Jurisdiction Code-4—Continue to maintain good standing and compliance under the NFIP through implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, meet the NFIP requirements: • Enforce the flood damage prevention ordinance. • Participate in floodplain identification and mapping updates. • Provide public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts. *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Both	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action Jurisdiction Code-5—Identify and pursue strategies to increase adaptive capacity to climate change including but not limited to the following: • _____ • _____ • _____ *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Both	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-term
Action Jurisdiction Code-6—Purchase generators for critical facilities and infrastructure that lack adequate backup power, including [_____]. *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Existing	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select

a. Short-term = Completion within 5 years; Long-term = Completion within 10 years; Ongoing= Continuing new or existing program with no completion date

Acronyms used here are defined at the beginning of this volume.

Table 1-15. Mitigation Action Priority

Action #	# of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits Equal or Exceed Cost?	Is Project Grant-Eligible?	Can Project Be Funded Under Existing Programs/ Budgets?	Implementation Priority[a]	Grant Pursuit Priority[a]
1	Enter #	High	High	No	Yes	No	Medium	High
2	Enter #	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
3	Enter #	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
4	Enter #	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
5	Enter #	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Medium
6	Enter #	High	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Medium	High
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select

Action #	# of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits Equal or Exceed Cost?	Is Project Grant-Eligible?	Can Project Be Funded Under Existing Programs/ Budgets?	Implementation Priority[a]	Grant Pursuit Priority[a]
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of priorities.

Table 1-16. Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Hazard Type	Action Addressing Hazard, by Mitigation Type[a]							
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education & Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects	Climate Resilience	Community Capacity Building
High-Risk Hazards								
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Medium-Risk Hazards								
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Low-Risk Hazards								
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of mitigation types.

1.9 PUBLIC OUTREACH

Table 1-17 lists public outreach activities for this jurisdiction.

Table 1-17. Local Public Outreach

Local Outreach Activity	Date	Number of People Involved
Enter activity description	Enter date	Enter #
Enter activity description	Enter date	Enter #
Enter activity description	Enter date	Enter #
Enter activity description	Enter date	Enter #

1.10 INFORMATION SOURCES USED FOR THIS ANNEX

The following technical reports, plans, and regulatory mechanisms were reviewed to provide information for this annex.

- **Enter Jurisdiction Name Municipal Code**—The municipal code was reviewed for the full capability assessment and for identifying opportunities for action plan integration.
- **Enter Jurisdiction Name Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance**—The flood damage prevention ordinance was reviewed for compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program.
- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document
- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document
- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document
- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document

The following outside resources and references were reviewed:

- **Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex Development Toolkit**—The toolkit was used to support the identification of past hazard events and noted vulnerabilities, the risk ranking, and the development of the mitigation action plan.
- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document
- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document

1.11 FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY

Enter text

1.12 ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Enter text

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING SPECIAL-PURPOSE DISTRICT ANNEX TEMPLATE

Jurisdictional annex templates for the *Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan* update will be completed in three phases. **This document provides instructions for completing all phases of the template for special-purpose districts.**

The target timeline for completion is as follows:

- **Phase 1**—Team, Profile, Trends, and Previous Plan Status
  - **Deploy:** June 8, 2022
  - **Due:** June 24, 2022 by close of business
- **Phase 2**—Capability Assessment, Integration Review, and Information Sources
  - **Deploy:** July 8, 2022
  - **Due:** July 29, 2022 by close of business
- **Phase 3**—Risk Assessment, Action Plan, Information Sources, Future Needs, and Additional Comments
  - **Deploy:** August 15, 2022
  - **Mandatory Phase 3 Workshop**: Targeted for the week of August 22. One workshop will be scheduled that will meet the availability of all planning partners.
  - **Due**: September 23, 2022 by close of business

Please direct any questions and return your completed Phase 1 template in electronic format to:

Megan Brotherton
Tetra Tech
Phone: (808) 339-9119
E-mail: *megan.brotherton@tetratech.com*

A Note About Formatting

The template for the annex is a Microsoft Word document in a format that will be used in the final plan. Partners are asked to use this template so that a uniform product will be completed for each partner.

Content should be entered directly into the template rather than creating text in another document and pasting it into the template. Text from another source may alter the formatting of the document.

The section and table numbering in the document will be updated when completed annexes are combined into the final document. Please do not adjust any of the numbering.

For planning partners who participated in the 2018 planning effort, relevant information has been brought over to the 2022 template. Fields that require attention have been highlighted using the following color coding:

- **Blue:** Text has been brought over from the 2018 Plan and should be reviewed and updated as needed.
- **Green:** This is a new field that will require information that was not included in 2018.

Please un-highlight each field that you update so that reviewers will know an edit has been made.

New planning partners will need to complete the template in its entirety.

PHASE 1 INSTRUCTIONS

CHAPTER TITLE

In the chapter title at the top of Page 1, type in the complete official name of your district (e.g. West County Fire Protection District #1, Johnsonville Flood Protection District). Do not change the chapter number. Revise only the jurisdiction name. If your jurisdiction's name has already been entered, verify that wording and spelling are correct; revise as needed.

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

Points of Contact

Provide the name, title, mailing address, telephone number, and e-mail address for the primary point of contact for your jurisdiction. This should be the person responsible for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the annex for your jurisdiction. This person should also be the principle liaison between your jurisdiction and the Steering Committee overseeing development of this plan.

In addition, designate an alternate point of contact. This would be a person to contact should the primary point of contact be unavailable or no longer employed by the jurisdiction.

Note: Both of these contacts should match the contacts that were designated in your jurisdiction's letter of intent to participate in this planning process. If you have changed the primary or secondary contact, let the planning team know by inserting a comment into the document.

Participating Planning Team

Populate Table 1-1 with the names of staff from your jurisdiction who participated in preparing this annex or otherwise contributed to the planning process for this hazard mitigation plan.

JURISDICTION PROFILE

Overview

Provide a brief summary description of the following:

- The purpose of the jurisdiction
- The date of inception
- The type of organization
- The number of employees
- Funding sources
- The type of governing body, and who has adoptive authority.

This should be information that is specific to your jurisdiction and will not be provided in the overall, planning area-wide mitigation plan document. Provide a statement similar to the example below:

EXAMPLE: *The Johnsonville Community Services District is a special district created in 1952 to provide water and sewer service. The District currently employs a staff of 21. Funding comes primarily through rates and revenue bonds. A five-member elected Board of Directors governs the District. The Board assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan; the General Manager will oversee its implementation.*

Service Area

Provide a brief description of the following:

- Who the District's customers are and an approximation of how many are currently served
- The area served, in square miles
- The geographic extent of the service area

This should be information that is specific to your jurisdiction and will not be provided in the overall, planning area-wide mitigation plan document. Provide a statement similar to the example below:

EXAMPLE: *The Johnsonville Community Services District serves unincorporated areas of Jones County east of the City of Smithburg, including the communities of Johnsonville, Creeks Corner, Jones Hill, Fields Landing, King Salmon, and Freshwater. The current total service area is 3.3 square miles. As of April 30, 2020, the District serves 7,305 water connections and 6,108 sewer connections.*

Assets

List District-owned assets in the categories shown on the table (and described in the sections below). Include an approximate value for each asset and a subtotal value for identified assets in each category.

If District GIS data files are available, please send with your completed Phase 1. The files should include GIS data for the critical facilities and infrastructure that are identified in the assets table, including the name of the facility and what it is (e.g., "1.5MG water tank").

Property

Provide an approximate value for any land owned by the District.

Equipment

List equipment owned by the District that is used in times of emergency or that, if incapacitated, could severely impact the service area (vehicles, generators, pumps, etc.). Provide an approximate replacement value for each item. Equipment of similar type may be listed as a single category (e.g., "3 diesel-powered generators"). For water and sewer districts, include mileage of pipeline under this category.

Critical Facilities

List District-owned facilities that are vital to maintain services to the service area. Include the address of each facility. Provide an approximate replacement value for each line. Critical facilities are generally defined as facilities owned by the District that are critical to District operations and to public health or safety and that are especially important following hazard events, including but not limited to the following:

- Structures or facilities that produce, use, or store hazardous materials (highly volatile, flammable, explosive, toxic and/or water-reactive materials)
- Hospitals, nursing homes, and housing facilities likely to contain occupants who may not be sufficiently mobile to avoid death or injury during a natural hazard event
- Mass gathering facilities that may be used as evacuation shelters (such as schools or community centers)
- Transportation infrastructure such as roads, bridges and airports that provide sources for evacuation before, during and after natural hazard events
- Police stations, fire stations, government facilities, vehicle equipment and storage facilities, and emergency operation centers that are needed for response activities before, during and after a natural hazard event
- Public utility facilities such as drinking water, stormwater, and wastewater systems that are vital to providing normal services to damaged areas before, during and after natural hazard events.

The table below shows an example of assets to be listed in this section.

Sample Completed Table – Special District Assets

Asset	Value
Property	
11.5 Acres	$5,750,000
Equipment	
Total length of pipe 40 miles ($1.32 million per mile X 40 miles)	$52,800,000
4 Emergency Generators	$250,000
Total:	***$53,050,000***
Critical Facilities	
Administrative Buildings – 357 S. Jones Street	$2,750,000
Philips Pump Station – 111 Fifth Avenue N.	$377,000
Total:	***$3,127,000***

NOTE: Placeholders in the table of assets request **ADDRESSES** for critical facilities. These addresses will not be included in the final published annex, but are needed in order to perform risk mapping and risk analysis for the hazard mitigation plan. Include the addresses in the table if convenient. If not, then provide a separate document listing all critical facilities and addresses for use in development of the hazard mitigation plan.

CURRENT TRENDS

Provide a brief description of previous growth trends in the service area and anticipated future increase or decrease in services (if applicable). This should be information that is specific to your jurisdiction and will not be provided in the overall, planning area-wide mitigation plan document. Provide a statement similar to the example below:

> **EXAMPLE:** *The Johnsonville Community Services District originally was formed to serve only the Johnsonville area. The District's service area expanded throughout the years to include the full area served today. Total customers have increased by 3 percent since 2010. Population in the service area is not projected to change significantly over the next 10 years, and the District has no plans to expand its service area.*

STATUS OF PREVIOUS PLAN ACTIONS

Note that this section applies only to jurisdictions that are conducting updates to previously approved hazard mitigation plans. If your jurisdiction has not previously participated in an approved plan, enter an "X" in the box at the beginning of this section and do not complete the section. We will remove this section from your final annex.

Also note that this section will be further back in the final annex than the rest of the Phase 1 content. Some Phase 2 sections will be included before it.

All action items identified in prior mitigation plans must be reconciled in this update. Action items must all be marked as ONE of the options below; select the appropriate status from the dropdown list and provide information as follows:

- **Completed**—If an action has been completed since the prior plan was prepared, select "Completed" and provide a date of completion in the comment section. If an action has been initiated and is an ongoing program (e.g. annual outreach event), you may mark it as completed and note that it is ongoing in the comments. If an action addresses an ongoing program you would like to continue to include in your action plan, see the "Carried Over to Plan Update" bullet below.
- **Removed**—If action items are to be removed because they are no longer feasible, a reason must be given. Lack of funding does not mean that it is no longer feasible, unless the sole source of funding for an action is no longer available. Place a comment in the comment section explaining why the action is no longer feasible or barriers that prevented the action from being implemented (e.g., "Action no longer considered feasible due to lack of political support."). If the wording and/or intent of a previously identified action is unclear, this can be a reason for removal. A change in community priorities may also be a reason for removal and should be discussed in the comments.
- **Carried Over to Plan Update**—If an action is in progress, is ongoing, or has not been initiated and you would like to carry it over to the plan update, select "Carried Over to Updated Plan." Selecting this option indicates that the action will be included in the mitigation action plan for this update. If you are carrying over an action to the update, include a comment describing any action that has been taken or why the action was not taken (specifically, any barriers or obstacles that prevented the action from moving forward or slowed progress). Leave the last column, "New Action #," blank at this point. This will be filled in after completing the updated action plan in Phase 3.

Ensure that you have provided a status and a comment for each action.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, all action items from your jurisdiction's previous hazard mitigation plan that are marked as "Carried Over to Plan Update" will need to be included in the action plan.

PUBLIC OUTREACH

Note that this section is part of the Phase 3 annex, but documentation can begin in Phase 1 if applicable.

FEMA requirements for public outreach will be met by the overall hazard mitigation plan engagement efforts and are included in the main part of the plan. These may include public meetings, a StoryMap website, surveys, etc. If individual jurisdictions want to have a more robust outreach for their local community, the public outreach table in each annex may be used to memorialize those local efforts.

This table should record local public outreach efforts made by your jurisdiction to inform the community of this hazard mitigation plan update process. Examples may include local surveys on hazard awareness/preparedness, social media blasts, press releases, and outreach to local groups (CERT, senior citizen organizations, etc.) **This section is optional.**

THIS COMPLETES PHASE 1

PHASE 2 INSTRUCTIONS

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Note that it is unlikely that one person will be able to complete all sections of the capability assessment alone. The primary preparer will likely need to reach out to other departments within the local government for information. It may be beneficial to provide these individuals with background information about this planning process, as input from them will be needed again during Phase 3 of the annex development.

Planning and Regulatory Capability

List any federal, state, local or district ordinances, plans, or policies that apply to your jurisdiction and relate to hazard mitigation. Provide the date of last update and any comments as appropriate. The table below shows an example of items to be listed in this section.

Sample Completed Table – Planning and Regulatory Capability

Plan, Study or Program	Date of Most Recent Update	Comment
District Design Standards	2010	
Capital Improvement Program	Updated annually	covers 5 year timeframe
Emergency Operations Plan	2000	
Facility Maintenance Manual	1990	
State Building Code	2016	
Division of State Architects		Review of all building and site design features is required prior to construction

Fiscal Capability

Complete the table titled "Fiscal Capability" by indicating whether each of the listed financial resources is accessible to your jurisdiction. Select "Yes" if the resource is fully accessible to your jurisdiction. Select "No" if there are limitations or prerequisites that may hinder your use of this resource.

Administrative and Technical Capability

Complete the table titled "Administrative and Technical Capability" by indicating whether your jurisdiction has access to each of the listed personnel resources. Select "Yes" or "No" in the column labeled "Available?". If yes, then enter the department and position title. If you have contract support with these capabilities, you can still answer "Yes." Indicate in the department row that this resource is provided through contract.

Education and Outreach Capability

Complete the table titled "Education and Outreach."

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, review all the above capability assessment tables and consider including actions to provide a capability that your jurisdiction does not currently have, update a capability that your jurisdiction does have, or implement an action that is recommended in an existing plan or program.

Community Classifications

Complete the table titled "Community Classifications" to indicate your jurisdiction's participation in various national programs related to natural hazard mitigation. For each program select "Yes" or "No" in the second column to indicate whether your jurisdiction participates. If yes, then enter your jurisdiction's identification number in the program in the third column, the classification that your jurisdiction has currently earned under the program in the fourth column and the date on which that classification was issued in the fifth column. Enter "N/A" in the third, fourth, and fifth columns if your jurisdiction is not participating. If you do not know your current identification number or classification, information is available at the following websites:

- **DUNS #**— https://www.dnb.com/duns-number.html
- **Public Protection Classification**— https://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/
- **Storm Ready**— https://www.weather.gov/stormready/communities
- **Firewise**— http://www.firewise.org/usa-recognition-program/map-of-active-participants.aspx
- **Tsunami Ready**— https://www.weather.gov/tsunamiready/communities

Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change

Consider climate change impact concerns such as the following:

- Reduced snowpack
- Increased wildfires
- Sea level rise
- Inland flooding
- Threats to sensitive species
- Loss in agricultural productivity
- Public health and safety.

With those impacts in mind, complete the table titled "Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change" by indicating your jurisdiction's capacity for each listed criterion as follows:

- **High**—The capacity exists and is in use.
- **Medium**—The capacity may exist, but is not used or could use some improvement.
- **Low**—The capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement.
- **Unsure**—Not enough information is known to assign a rating.

This is a subjective assessment, but providing a few words of explanation is useful. It is highly recommended that you complete this table with an internal planning team after reviewing the results of the other capability assessment tables.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, review all the adaptive capacity criteria and consider including actions to improve the rating for those rated medium or low, to make use of the capacity for those rated high, or to acquire additional information for those rated unsure.

INTEGRATION REVIEW

For hazard mitigation planning, "integration" means that hazard mitigation information is used in other relevant planning mechanisms, such as capital facilities planning, and that relevant information from those sources is used in hazard mitigation. FEMA recommends integration as follows:

- Integrate hazard mitigation plan goals with community objectives (e.g. incorporate the goals for risk reduction and safety into the policies of other plans).
- Use the risk assessment to inform plans and policies (e.g. incorporate risk assessment findings into emergency operations plans).
- Implement mitigation actions through existing mechanisms (e.g. include mitigation projects in the capital improvement plan).
- Think about mitigation before and after a disaster (e.g. build recovery planning on existing mitigation plans and goals).

After reviewing the plans, programs and ordinances identified in the capability assessment tables, identify all plans and programs that have already been integrated with the hazard mitigation plan, and those that offer opportunities for future integration.

Existing Integration

In the bullet list, provide a brief description of integrated plans or ordinances and how each is integrated. Consider listing items marked as Completed in the "Status of Previous Plan Actions" table if they were indicated as being ongoing actions. Examples are as follows:

- Capital Improvement Plan—The capital improvement plan includes projects that can help mitigate potential hazards. The District will act to ensure consistency between the hazard mitigation plan and the current and future capital improvement plans. The hazard mitigation plan may identify new possible funding sources for capital improvement projects and may result in modifications to proposed projects based on results of the risk assessment.
- Emergency Operations Plan—The results of the risk assessment were used in the development of the emergency operations plan.

- **Facilities Plan**—The results of the risk assessment and mapped hazard areas are used in facility planning for the District. Potential sites are reviewed for hazard risks, and appropriate mitigation measures are considered in building and site design.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, any plans that fall into the "Existing Integration" category should be reviewed and elements from them should be included in the action plan as appropriate.

Opportunities for Future Integration

List any plans or programs that offer the potential for future integration and describe the process by which integration will occur. Examples follow:

- **Capital Improvement Projects**—Capital improvement project proposals may take into consideration hazard mitigation potential as a means of evaluating project prioritization.
- **Post-Disaster Recovery Plan**—The District does not have a recovery plan and intends to develop one as a mitigation planning action during the next five years. The plan will build on the mitigation goals and objectives identified in the mitigation plan.

Consider any programs you may have in place in your jurisdiction that include routine consideration and management of hazard risk. Examples of such programs may include: tree pruning programs, right-of-way mowing programs, erosion control or stream maintenance programs, etc. Add any such programs to the integration discussion and provide a brief description of how these program manage (or could be adapted to manage) risk from hazards.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, an action to integrate any identified "Opportunities for Future Integration" should be considered for inclusion in the action plan.

PUBLIC OUTREACH

Note that this section is part of the Phase 3 annex, but documentation can begin in Phases 1 and 2 if applicable.

FEMA requirements for public outreach will be met by the overall hazard mitigation plan engagement efforts and are included in the main part of the plan. These may include public meetings, a StoryMap website, surveys, etc. If individual jurisdictions want to have a more robust outreach for their local community, the public outreach table in each annex may be used to memorialize those local efforts.

This table should record local public outreach efforts made by your jurisdiction to inform the community of this hazard mitigation plan update process. Examples may include local surveys on hazard awareness/preparedness, social media blasts, press releases, and outreach to local groups (CERT, senior citizen organizations, etc.) **This section is optional.**

INFORMATION SOURCES USED FOR THIS ANNEX

Note that this section will ultimately describe all information sources used to develop this annex, but that only the sources used for Phases 1 and 2 will be listed at this point. Additional sources will be added with the preparation of the Phase 3 annex.

This section should describe what resources you used to complete the annex and how you used them. Several items are started for you, but be sure to update and enhance any descriptions. Providing this information is a requirement to pass the state and FEMA review process.

THIS COMPLETES PHASE 2

PHASE 3 INSTRUCTIONS

RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

In the table titled "Past Natural Hazard Events," list in chronological order (most recent first) any natural hazard event that has caused damage to your jurisdiction. Include the date of the event and the estimated dollar amount of damage it caused. If a dollar amount is unknown, write a brief description of the impact and damage. You are welcome to include any events, but special attention should be made to include major storms and federally declared disasters. Refer to the table below that lists hazard events in the planning area as recognized by the federal government.

Table 1. Presidential Disaster Declarations for the Planning Area

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date	Damage Assessment

We recommend including most large-scale disasters, unless you know that there were no impacts on your jurisdiction. Specifically, we recommend that you include these events if you have damage estimate information or can provide a brief description of impacts that occurred within your community. In addition to these events, refer to the NOAA storm events database included in the toolkit. We recommend conducting a search for the name of your jurisdiction in order to identify events with known impacts. Other potential sources of damage information include the following

- Preliminary damage estimates your jurisdiction filed with the county or state
- Insurance claims data
- Newspaper archives
- Emergency management documents (general plan safety element, emergency response plan, etc.)
- Resident input.

If you do not have estimates for costs of damage caused, enter "Not Available" in the "Damage Assessment" column or list a brief description of the damage rather than a dollar value (e.g., Main Street closed as a result of flooding, downed trees and residential damage). Note that tracking such damage is a valid and useful mitigation action if your jurisdiction does not currently track such information.

Hazard Risk Ranking

Risk ranking identifies which hazards pose the greatest risk to the community, based on how likely it is for each hazard to occur (this is called the community's exposure) and how great an impact each hazard will have if it does occur (this is called the community's vulnerability). Every jurisdiction has differing degrees of risk exposure and vulnerability and therefore needs to rank risk for its own area. Risk rankings for cities and counties are calculated in the "Loss Matrix" spreadsheet generated as part of the risk assessment (included in the annex preparation toolkit). These rankings are based on scores for each hazard calculated from the hazard's probability of occurrence and its potential impact on people, property and district operations.

The risk ranking methodology used for cities is not usable for special-purpose districts because the risk-related mapping generally does not align with the boundaries of districts. To rank risk for your District, use the following procedure:

- Find the risk ranking scores in the Loss Matrix spreadsheet (on the "Risk Ranking Summary" tab) for the planning area overall and for any cities whose area overlaps that of your District.
- For each hazard, generate a risk ranking score for your District by calculating the average of the scores for those other jurisdictions.
- Rank the hazards based on those average scores:
  - Assign the rank of 1 to the hazard with the highest risk ranking score, the rank of 2 to the hazard with the second highest ranking score; and so on.
  - Assign the same rank to any two hazards with equal risk ranking scores
- If the resulting ranking differs from what you know based on substantiated data and documentation, alter the scores and ranking as needed based on this knowledge.

- Assign each hazard to the risk category of "High," Medium," or "Low" based on the risk rating score:
  - Low for scores of 0 to 15
  - Medium for scores of 16 to 30
  - High for scores greater than 30

Enter the results of this analysis in the "Hazard Risk Ranking" table in the template; enter the hazards in order of ranking, with 1 at the top of the table.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, you will need to have at least one mitigation action for each hazard ranked as "high" or "medium."

Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

Review the results of the risk assessment included in the toolkit, your jurisdiction's natural events history, and any relevant public comments/input, then develop a few sentences that discuss specific hazard vulnerabilities. You do not need to develop a sentence for every hazard, but identify a few issues you would like to highlight. Also list any known hazard vulnerabilities in your jurisdiction that may not be apparent from the risk assessment and other information provided.

Spending some time thinking about the results of the risk assessment and other noted vulnerabilities will be a big help in the development of your hazard mitigation action plan. The following are examples of vulnerabilities you could identify through this exercise:

- Over the past 10 years, the jurisdiction has experienced more than $1 million in damage to critical assets from severe storm events.
- 17 critical assets are in areas that would be permanently inundated with 12 inches of sea level rise.
- One significant District asset is not equipped with a generator
- Four District buildings are unreinforced masonry or soft-story construction.
- An area along the river is eroding and threatening a District-owned treatment facility.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, consider including actions to address the jurisdiction-specific vulnerabilities listed in this section.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix

The hazard mitigation action plan is the heart of your jurisdictional annex. This is where you will identify the actions your jurisdiction would like to pursue with this plan.

Select Recommended Actions

All of the work that you have done thus far should provide you with ideas for actions. Throughout these instructions, green boxes labeled "Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Input" have indicated information that needs to be considered in the selection of mitigation actions. The following sections describe how to consider these and other information sources to develop a list of potential actions.

Be sure to consider the following factors in your selection of actions:

- Select actions that are consistent with the overall purpose, goals, and objectives of the hazard mitigation plan.
- Identify actions where benefits exceed costs.
- Include any action that your jurisdiction has committed to pursuing, regardless of grant eligibility.
- Know what is and is not grant-eligible under various federal grant programs (see the fact sheet on FEMA hazard mitigation grant programs in the toolkit and the table on the next page).

Material Previously Developed for This Annex

Capability Assessment Section—Planning and Regulatory Capability Table, Fiscal Capability Table, Administrative and Technical Capability Table, and Education and Outreach Table

Review these tables and consider the following:

- For any capability that you do not currently have, consider whether your jurisdiction should have this capability. If so, consider including an action to develop/acquire the capability.
- For any capability that you do currently have, consider whether this capability can be leveraged to increase or improve hazard mitigation in the jurisdiction.
- If any items listed in the Planning and Regulatory Capabilities table have not been updated in more than 10 years, consider an action to review and update the capability and, as appropriate, incorporate hazard mitigation principles or information obtained in the risk assessment.
- Consider including actions that are identified in other plans and programs (capital improvement plans, strategic plans, etc.) as actions in this plan.

Capability Assessment Section—Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change Table

Consider your responses to this section:

- For criteria that you listed as medium or low, think of ways you could improve this rating (see adaptive capacity portion of the mitigation best practices catalog).
- For criteria you listed as high, think about how you can leverage this capacity to improve or enhance mitigation or continue to improve this capacity.
- For criteria that you were unable to provide responses for, consider ways you could improve your understanding of this capacity (see mitigation best practices and adaptive capacity catalog).

Table 2. Federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Eligibility by Action Type

Eligible Activities	HMGP (Hazard Mitigation Grant Program)	BRIC (Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities)	FMA (Flood Mitigation Assistance)
Mitigation Projects			
Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition	√	√	√
Property Acquisition and Structure Relocation	√	√	√
Structure Elevation	√	√	√
Mitigation Reconstruction	√	√	√
Dry Floodproofing of Non-residential Structures	√	√	√
Generators	√	√	
Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	√	√	√
Non-Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	√	√	
Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings	√	√	√
Non-structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings and Facilities	√	√	√
Safe Room Construction	√	√	
Infrastructure Retrofit	√	√	√
Soil Stabilization	√	√	√
Wildfire Mitigation	√	√	
Post-Disaster Code Enforcement	√		
Advance Assistance	√		
5 Percent Initiative Projects*	√		
Aquifer and Storage Recovery**	√	√	√
Flood Diversion and Storage**	√	√	√
Floodplain and Stream Restoration**	√	√	√
Green Infrastructure**	√	√	√
Miscellaneous/Other**	√	√	√
Hazard Mitigation Planning	√	√	√
Technical Assistance			√
Management Costs	√	√	√

* FEMA allows increasing the 5% initiative amount under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program up to 10% for a presidential major disaster declaration. The additional 5% initiative funding can be used for activities that promote disaster-resistant codes for all hazards. As a condition of the award, either a disaster-resistant building code must be adopted or an improved Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule is required.

** Indicates that any proposed action will be evaluated on its own merit against program requirements. Eligible projects will be approved provided funding is available.

Integration Review Section

Review the items you identified in this section and consider an action that specifically says what the plan, code, ordinance etc. is and how it will be integrated.

Risk Ranking Section

You must identify at least one mitigation action that is clearly defined and actionable (i.e. not a preparedness or response action) for every hazard that is categorized in the risk ranking as "high" or "medium" risk.

Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities Section

Review the vulnerability issues that you identified in this section and consider actions to address them (see mitigation best practices catalog).

Status of Previous Plan Actions Section

If your jurisdiction participated in a previous hazard mitigation plan, be sure to include any actions that were identified as "carry over" actions.

Other Sources

Mitigation Best Practices Catalog

A catalog that includes best practices identified by FEMA and other agencies, as well as recommendations from the steering committee and other stakeholders, is included in your toolkit. Review the catalog and identify actions your jurisdiction should consider for its action plan.

Public Input

Review input received during the process, specifically the public survey results included in your toolkit.

Common Actions for All Partners

The following three actions have been prepopulated in your annex template; **these three actions should be included in every annex and should not be removed**:

- Where appropriate, support retro-fitting, purchase or relocation of structures located in high hazard areas, prioritizing those structures that have experienced repetitive losses and/or are located in high or medium ranked hazard.
- Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.
- Purchase generators for critical facilities and infrastructure that lack adequate back-up power.

In addition, the core planning team recommends that every planning partner strongly consider the following actions:

- Identify and pursue strategies to increase adaptive capacity to climate change.
- Develop and implement a program to capture perishable data after significant events (e.g. high water marks, preliminary damage estimates, damage photos) to support future mitigation efforts including the implementation and maintenance of the hazard mitigation plan.
- Support the planning-area-wide initiatives identified in Volume I of the hazard mitigation plan.
- Develop a post-disaster recovery plan and a debris management plan.

- Develop and/or update plans that support or enhance continuity of operations following disasters.

The specifics of all these common actions should be adjusted as needed for the particulars of each community.

Complete the Table

Complete the table titled "Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix" for all the actions you have identified and would like to include in the plan:

Action Numbering

Actions are to be numbered using the code for your jurisdiction shown below, followed by a hyphen and the action's sequential number:

- Dublin San Ramon Services District—DSRSD-1, DSRSD-2…

- Enter the action number (see box at right) and description. **If the action is carried over from your previous hazard mitigation plan, return to the "Status of Previous Plan Actions" table you completed in Phase 1 and enter the new action number in the column labeled "New Action #."**
- Indicate whether the action mitigates hazards for new and/or existing assets.
- Identify the specific hazards the action will mitigate (note: you must list each hazard by name; simply indicating "all hazards" is not deemed acceptable).
- Identify by number the mitigation plan objectives that the action addresses (see toolkit).
- Indicate who will be the lead in administering the action. This will most likely be a department within your jurisdiction (e.g. planning or public works). If you wish to indicate more than one department as responsible for the action, clearly identify one as the lead agency and list the others in the "supporting agency" column.
- Enter an estimated cost in dollars if known; otherwise, enter "High," "Medium," or "Low," as determined for the prioritization process described in the following section.
- Identify funding sources for the action. If it is a grant, include the grant-providing agency as well as funding sources for any required cost share. Refer to your fiscal capability assessment to identify possible sources of funding and refer to the table on page 16 of these instructions for project eligibility for FEMA's hazard mitigation assistance grant programs.
- Indicate the time line as "short-term" (1 to 5 years) or "long-term" (5 years or greater) or "ongoing" (a continual program)

Mitigation Action Priority

Complete the information in the table titled "Mitigation Action Priority" as follows:

- **Action #**—Enter the action number from the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix table. Use number only; omit jurisdiction code (i.e., use "3" not "XXX-3").
- **# of Objectives Met**—Enter the number of objectives the action will meet.
- **Benefits**—Select "High," "Medium" or "Low" as follows:
  - High—Action will provide an immediate reduction of risk exposure for life and property.
  - Medium—Action will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure for life and property, or action will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure for property.

  - Low—Long-term benefits of the action are difficult to quantify in the short term.

- **Cost**—Select "High," "Medium" or "Low" as follows:
  - High—Existing funding will not cover the cost of the action; implementation would require new revenue through an alternative source (for example, bonds, grants, and fee increases).
  - Medium—The action could be implemented with existing funding but would require a re-apportionment of the budget or a budget amendment, or the cost of the action would have to be spread over multiple years.
  - Low—The action could be funded under the existing budget. The action is part of or can be part of an ongoing existing program.

- **Do Benefits Exceed the Cost?**—Select "Yes" or "No." This is a qualitative assessment. Select "Yes" if the benefit rating (high, medium or low) is the same as or higher than the cost rating (high benefit/high cost; high benefit/medium cost; medium benefit/low cost; etc.). Select "No" if the benefit rating is lower than the cost rating (medium benefit/high cost, low benefit/medium cost; etc.)
- **Is the Action Grant-Eligible?**—Select "Yes" or "No." Refer to the fact sheet on FEMA hazard mitigation grant programs in the annex preparation toolkit and the table on page 16 of these instructions.
- **Can Action Be Funded Under Existing Program Budgets?**—Select "Yes" or "No." In other words, is this action currently budgeted for, or would it require a new budget authorization or funding from another source such as grants?
- **Implementation Priority**—Select "High," "Medium" or "Low" as follows:
  - High Priority—An action that meets multiple objectives, has benefits that exceed costs, and has a secured source of funding. Action can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years).
  - Medium Priority—An action that meets multiple objectives, has benefits that exceed costs, and is eligible for funding though no funding has yet been secured for it. Action can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years), once funding is secured. Medium-priority actions become high-priority actions once funding is secured.
  - Low Priority—An action that will mitigate the risk of a hazard, has benefits that do not exceed the costs or are difficult to quantify, has no secured source of funding, and is not eligible for any known grant funding. Action can be completed in the long term (1 to 10 years). Low-priority actions may be eligible for grant funding from programs that have not yet been identified.

- **Grant Pursuit Priority**—Select "High," "Medium" or "Low" as follows:
  - High Priority—An action that meets identified grant eligibility requirements, has high benefits, and is listed as high or medium implementation priority; local funding options are unavailable or available local funds could be used instead for actions that are not eligible for grant funding.
  - Medium Priority—An action that meets identified grant eligibility requirements, has medium or low benefits, and is listed as medium or low implementation priority; local funding options are unavailable.
  - Low Priority—An action that has not been identified as meeting any grant eligibility requirements.

Actions identified as high-grant-pursuit priority actions should be closely reviewed for consideration when grant funding opportunities arise.

Note: If a jurisdiction wishes to identify an action as high priority that is outside of the prioritization scheme for high priorities, a note indicating so should be inserted and a rationale should be provided.

Analysis of Mitigation Actions

In the table titled "Analysis of Mitigation Actions," for each combination of hazard type and mitigation type, enter the numbers of all recommended actions that address that hazard type and can be categorized as that mitigation type. Use number only; omit jurisdiction code (i.e., use "3" not "XXX-3"). The mitigation types are as follows:

- **Prevention**—Government, administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land and buildings are developed to reduce hazard losses. Includes planning and zoning, floodplain laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and stormwater management regulations.
- **Property Protection**—Modification of buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or removal of structures from a hazard area. Includes acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofit, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
- **Public Education & Awareness**—Actions to inform residents and elected officials about hazards and ways to mitigate them. Includes outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education.
- **Natural Resource Protection**—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Includes sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, wetland restoration and preservation, and green infrastructure.
- **Emergency Services**—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Includes warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities.
- **Structural Projects**—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Includes dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.
- **Climate Resilience**—Actions that incorporate methods to mitigate and/or adapt to the impacts of climate change. Includes aquifer storage and recovery activities, incorporating future conditions projections in project design or planning, or actions that specifically address jurisdiction-specific climate change risks, such as sea-level rise or urban heat island effect.
- **Community Capacity Building**—Actions that increase or enhance local capabilities to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences. Includes staff training, memorandums of understanding, development of plans and studies, and monitoring programs.

This exercise demonstrates that the jurisdiction has selected a comprehensive range of actions. This table must show at least one action to address each "high" and "medium" ranked hazard. Planning partners should aim to identify at least one action for each mitigation type, but this is not required.

An example of a completed "Analysis of Mitigation Actions" table is provided below. Note that an action can be more than one mitigation type.

Sample Completed Table – Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Hazard Type	Action Addressing Hazard, by Mitigation Type							
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education & Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects	Climate Resilience	Community Capacity Building
High-Risk Hazards								
Dam Failure	2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1, 6	4, 6		8, 11			3, 4, 8, 9, 10
Drought	2	1	4					3, 4, 8, 9, 10
Medium-Risk Hazards								
Earthquake	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 7	4		8, 11			3, 4, 8, 9
Flooding	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	1, 6, 7	4, 6	9	8, 11	6		3, 4, 8, 9, 10
Landslide	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 7	4		8, 11			3, 4, 8, 9, 10
Low-Risk Hazards								
Severe Weather	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 7, 9	4		8, 9, 11		8, 7	3, 4, 8, 9, 10
Wildfire	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 7, 9	4, 9	9	8, 11			3, 4, 8, 9, 10

PUBLIC OUTREACH

FEMA requirements for public outreach will be met by the overall hazard mitigation plan engagement efforts and are included in the main part of the plan. These may include public meetings, a StoryMap website, surveys, etc. If individual jurisdictions want to have a more robust outreach for their local community, the public outreach table in each annex may be used to memorialize those local efforts.

This table should record local public outreach efforts made by your jurisdiction to inform the community of this hazard mitigation plan update process. Examples may include local surveys on hazard awareness/preparedness, social media blasts, press releases, and outreach to local groups (CERT, senior citizen organizations, etc.) **This section is optional.**

INFORMATION SOURCES USED FOR THIS ANNEX

This section should describe what resources you used to complete the annex and how you used them. The sources used for Phases 1 and 2 should have been entered previously. List any additional sources used for the preparation of the Phase 3 annex. Review to ensure that all materials used in all three phases are identified. Providing this information is a requirement to pass the state and FEMA review process.

FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY

In this section, identify any future studies, analyses, reports, or surveys your jurisdiction needs to better understand its vulnerability to identified or currently unidentified risks. These could be needs based on federal or state agency mandates. **This section is optional.**

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Use this section to add any additional information pertinent to hazard mitigation and your jurisdiction not covered in this template. **This section is optional.**

THIS COMPLETES PHASE 3

1. ENTER JURISDICTION NAME

1.1 LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

Primary Point of Contact
Enter POC name, Enter POC title
Enter POC street address
Enter POC city, state, Zip
Enter POC phone #
Enter POC email address

Alternate Point of Contact
Enter POC name, Enter POC title
Enter POC street address
Enter POC city, state, Zip
Enter POC phone #
Enter POC email address

This annex was developed by the local hazard mitigation planning team, whose members are listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Members

Name	Title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title

1.2 JURISDICTION PROFILE

1.2.1 Overview

Enter text

1.2.2 Service Area

Enter text

1.2.3 Assets

Table 1-2 summarizes the assets of the District and their value.

Table 1-2. Special Purpose District Assets

Asset	Value
Property	
Enter number **acres of land**	Enter value
Equipment	
Enter description	Enter value
Enter description	Enter value
Enter description	Enter value
Enter description	Enter value
Enter description	Enter value
Total:	***Enter value***
Critical Facilities	
Enter description, Enter address	Enter value
Enter description, Enter address	Enter value
Enter description, Enter address	Enter value
Enter description, Enter address	Enter value
Total:	***Enter value***

1.3 CURRENT TRENDS

Enter text

1.4 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section describes an assessment of existing capabilities for implementing hazard mitigation strategies. The introduction at the beginning of this volume of the hazard mitigation plan describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning.

Findings of the capability assessment were reviewed to identify opportunities to expand, initiate or integrate capabilities to further hazard mitigation goals and objectives. Where such opportunities were identified and determined to be feasible, they are included in the action plan. The "Analysis of Mitigation Actions" table in this annex identifies these as community capacity building mitigation actions. The findings of the assessment are presented as follows:

- An assessment of planning and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 1-3.
- An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 1-4.
- An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 1-5.
- An assessment of education and outreach capabilities is presented in Table 1-6.
- Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 1-7.
- The community's adaptive capacity for the impacts of climate change is presented in Table 1-8.

Table 1-3. Planning and Regulatory Capability

Plan, Study or Program	Date of Most Recent Update	Comment
Enter item	Enter date	Enter comment
Enter item	Enter date	Enter comment
Enter item	Enter date	Enter comment
Enter item	Enter date	Enter comment
Enter item	Enter date	Enter comment

Table 1-4. Fiscal Capability

Financial Resource	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants	Select
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Select
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Select
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Select
If yes, specify: Enter response	
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Select
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	Select
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	Select
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	Select
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	Select
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Select
Other	Select
If yes, specify: Enter response	

Table 1-5. Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff/Personnel Resource	Available?
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Surveyors *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Emergency manager *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Grant writers *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Other *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select

Table 1-6. Education and Outreach Capability

Criterion	Response
Do you have a public information officer or communications office?	Select
Do you have personnel skilled or trained in website development?	Select
Do you have hazard mitigation information available on your website? *If yes, briefly describe:* Enter response	Select
Do you use social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach? *If yes, briefly describe:* Enter response	Select
Do you have any citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation? *If yes, briefly describe:* Enter response	Select
Do you have any other programs in place that could be used to communicate hazard-related information? *If yes, briefly describe:* Enter response	Select
Do you have any established warning systems for hazard events? *If yes, briefly describe:* Enter response	Select

Table 1-7. Community Classifications

	Participating?	ID Number	Classification	Date Classified
DUNS #	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date
Public Protection	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date
StormReady	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date
Firewise	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date

	Participating?	ID Number	Classification	Date Classified
TsunamiReady	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date

Table 1-8. Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Technical Capacity	
Jurisdiction-level understanding of potential climate change impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Jurisdiction-level monitoring of climate change impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Technical resources to assess proposed strategies for feasibility and externalities ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Jurisdiction-level capacity for development of greenhouse gas emissions inventory ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Capital planning and land use decisions informed by potential climate impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Participation in regional groups addressing climate risks ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Implementation Capacity	
Clear authority/mandate to consider climate change impacts during public decision-making processes ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Identified strategies for greenhouse gas mitigation efforts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Identified strategies for adaptation to impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Champions for climate action in local government departments ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Political support for implementing climate change adaptation strategies ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Financial resources devoted to climate change adaptation ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Local authority over sectors likely to be negative impacted ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Public Capacity	
Local residents' knowledge of and understanding of climate risk ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Local residents' support of adaptation efforts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Local residents' capacity to adapt to climate impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Local economy's current capacity to adapt to climate impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Local ecosystems' capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Select
Comment: Enter comment	

a. High = Capacity exists and is in use; Medium = Capacity may exist but is not used or could use some improvement; Low = Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement; Unsure= Not enough information is known to assign a rating.

1.5 INTEGRATION REVIEW

For hazard mitigation planning, "integration" means that hazard mitigation information is used in other relevant planning mechanisms, such as capital facilities planning, and that relevant information from those sources is used in hazard mitigation. This section identifies where such integration is already in place, and where there are opportunities for further integration in the future. Resources listed at the end of this annex were used to provide information on integration. The progress reporting process described in Volume 1 of the hazard mitigation plan will document the progress of hazard mitigation actions related to integration and identify new opportunities for integration.

1.5.1 Existing Integration

Some level of integration has already been established between local hazard mitigation planning and the following other local plans and programs:

- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description

1.5.2 Opportunities for Future Integration

The capability assessment presented in this annex indicates opportunities to integrate this mitigation plan with other jurisdictional planning/regulatory capabilities. Capabilities were identified as integration opportunities if they can support or enhance the actions identified in this plan or be supported or enhanced by components of this plan. The capability assessment identified the following plans and programs that do not currently integrate hazard mitigation information but provide opportunities to do so in the future:

- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description

Taking action to integrate each of these programs with the hazard mitigation plan was considered as a mitigation action to include in the action plan presented in this annex.

1.6 RISK ASSESSMENT

1.6.1 Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

Table 1-9 lists past occurrences of natural hazards for which specific damage was recorded in this jurisdiction Other hazard events that broadly affected the entire planning area, including this jurisdiction, are listed in the risk assessments in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.

Table 1-9. Past Natural Hazard Events

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date	Damage Assessment
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage

1.6.2 Hazard Risk Ranking

Table 1-10 presents a local ranking of all hazards of concern for which this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments. As described in detail in Volume 1, the ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property and district operations. Mitigation actions target hazards with high and medium rankings.

Table 1-10. Hazard Risk Ranking

Rank	Hazard	Risk Ranking Score	Risk Category
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select

1.6.3 Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments for each identified hazard of concern. The following jurisdiction-specific issues have been identified based on a review of the results of the risk assessment, public involvement strategy, and other available resources:

- Enter description
- Enter description
- Enter description
- Enter description

Mitigation actions addressing these issues were prioritized for consideration in the action plan in this annex.

1.7 STATUS OF PREVIOUS PLAN ACTIONS

If your jurisdiction has no previous hazard mitigation plan, please click the box at right to check it and do not complete this section. ☐

Table 1-11 summarizes the actions that were recommended in the previous version of the hazard mitigation plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

Table 1-11. Status of Previous Plan Actions

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.

1.8 HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 1-12 lists the actions that make up the hazard mitigation action plan for this jurisdiction. Table 1-13 identifies the priority for each action. Table 1-14 summarizes the mitigation actions by hazard of concern and mitigation type.

Table 1-12. Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action Jurisdiction Code-1—Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase or relocation of structures located in hazard areas, prioritizing those that have experienced repetitive losses and/or are located in high- or medium-risk hazard areas. *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Existing	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	High	Grant funding	Short-term
Action Jurisdiction Code-2—Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan. *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Both	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-term
Action Jurisdiction Code-3—Purchase generators for critical facilities and infrastructure that lack adequate backup power, including [_____]. *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Existing	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select

a. Short-term = Completion within 5 years; Long-term = Completion within 10 years; Ongoing= Continuing new or existing program with no completion date

Acronyms used here are defined at the beginning of this volume.

Table 1-13. Mitigation Action Priority

Action #	# of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits Equal or Exceed Cost?	Is Project Grant-Eligible?	Can Project Be Funded Under Existing Programs/ Budgets?	Implementation Priority[a]	Grant Pursuit Priority[a]
1	Enter #	High	High	No	Yes	No	Medium	High
2	Enter #	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
3	Enter #	High	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Medium	High
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of priorities.

Table 1-14. Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Hazard Type	Action Addressing Hazard, by Mitigation Type[a]							
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education & Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects	Climate Resilience	Community Capacity Building
High-Risk Hazards								
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Medium-Risk Hazards								
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List

Hazard Type	Action Addressing Hazard, by Mitigation Type[a]							
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education & Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects	Climate Resilience	Community Capacity Building
Low-Risk Hazards								
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of mitigation types.

1.9 PUBLIC OUTREACH

Table 1-15 lists public outreach activities for this jurisdiction.

Table 1-15. Local Public Outreach

Local Outreach Activity	Date	Number of People Involved
Enter activity description	Enter date	Enter #
Enter activity description	Enter date	Enter #
Enter activity description	Enter date	Enter #
Enter activity description	Enter date	Enter #

1.10 INFORMATION SOURCES USED FOR THIS ANNEX

The following technical reports, plans, and regulatory mechanisms were reviewed to provide information for this annex.

- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document
- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document
- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document
- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document

The following outside resources and references were reviewed:

- **Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex Development Toolkit**—The toolkit was used to support the identification of past hazard events and noted vulnerabilities, the risk ranking, and the development of the mitigation action plan.
- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document
- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document

1.11 FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY

Enter text

LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT **ITEM NO. 5.9**

DATE: March 11, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Brandon Cardwell, Innovation and Economic Development Director

SUBJECT: Resolution adopting a Sponsorship Policy establishing criteria and process for acceptance of sponsorships.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Staff recommends City Council adopt a resolution adopting a Sponsorship Policy establishing criteria and process for acceptance of sponsorships.

SUMMARY

The City of Livermore values and encourages events, programs, projects, facilities, and services that advance the City's strategic priorities, core values, and meet budgetary goals. The City routinely seeks sponsors to secure additional funding and resources that contribute to the success of such initiatives, and seeks to establish guidelines to facilitate the solicitation, review, and approval of sponsorship funding.

Staff recommends the City Council adopt a resolution adopting a sponsorship policy that will guide staff in the solicitation, review, and approval of sponsorship applications and agreements.

DISCUSSION

The City of Livermore routinely delivers events, programs, projects, facilities, and services that advance the City's strategic priorities and core values. The City often seeks sponsorships from businesses and individuals to enhance and improve the quality of amenities and services through in-kind and direct financial support.

Establishing defined eligibility criteria and a process for approving sponsorships will ensure consistent and efficient acknowledgment, review, and processing of sponsorship agreements. The proposed policy lays out sponsor eligibility criteria and identifies when a proposed sponsorship agreement requires approval by the City Council, City Manager, or designated City staff. The City Council has the authority and discretion to establish and amend this sponsorship policy.

Staff recommends the City Council adopt a resolution adopting a sponsorship policy that will guide staff in the solicitation, review, and approval of sponsorship applications and agreements.

FISCAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE IMPACTS

There are no administrative or fiscal impacts associated with the proposed Sponsorship Policy. However, the adoption of the policy would facilitate the solicitation, review, and approval of sponsorship applications and agreements, and increase the potential for additional funding and resources from sources outside the City.

COMMUNITY PILLAR

5: A City that works

GOAL

17: Ensure effective use of public resources

ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution
2. Exhibit A - Sponsorship Policy

Prepared by: Theresa De La Vega
Management Analyst

Approved by:

Marianna Marysheva
City Manager

Fiscal Review by:

Tina Olson
Administrative Services Director

IN THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LIVERMORE, CALIFORNIA

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING A SPONSORSHIP POLICY

The City of Livermore ("City") routinely delivers events, programs, projects, facilities, and services that advance the City's strategic priorities and core values. The City often seeks sponsorships from businesses and individuals to enhance and improve the quality of amenities and services through in-kind and direct financial support.

Establishing defined eligibility criteria and a process for approving sponsorships will ensure consistent and efficient acknowledgment, review, and processing of sponsorship agreements. The proposed policy lays out sponsor criteria and identifies when a proposed sponsorship agreement requires approval by the City Council, City Manager, or designated City staff. The City Council has the authority and discretion to establish and amend this sponsorship policy.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Livermore, that it hereby adopts the Sponsorship Policy, attached hereto as Exhibit A.

On motion of Council Member _____, seconded by Council Member _____, the foregoing resolution was passed and adopted on March 11, 2024, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSTAIN: COUNCIL MEMBERS:

ATTEST:

_____
Deborah L. Elam
Acting City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

/s/ Katherine Mirassou
Katherine Mirassou
Deputy City Attorney

Exhibit A- Sponsorship Policy

Sponsorship Policy

The City of Livermore establishes a Sponsorship Policy to provide guidance in the solicitation of sponsorships of both financial and in-kind support from businesses, organizations, and private individuals.

POLICY

The City of Livermore actively seeks sponsors that assist the City in:

a. Meeting community needs;
b. Protecting public interests in the short and long term;
c. Providing opportunities that are open and accessible to all residents of Livermore; and
d. Meeting City mission, core values, and strategic priorities.

Sponsorships may be financial (providing funds to the City) or in-kind (providing products and/or services to the City), in exchange for tangible and/or intangible benefits to the sponsor.

Financial and in-kind sponsorships are appropriate for three broad types of City activities and amenities:

a. Events and Program sponsorship – City-organized or co-organized events
b. Project sponsorship – Specific City-sanctioned project
c. Site sponsorship – Specific City facility, amenity, or feature

Recognition and logo placement may be available through a sponsorship agreement, and consistent with the City's Brand Guidelines.

Sponsorship association with the City may not be utilized to the advantage of the sponsor in any competitive bidding, contract, or other City-related activity. The City shall strive to ensure all entities and individuals that meet the criteria defined below have equal opportunities to provide sponsorships.

Acceptance of a sponsorship does not imply endorsement of any individual, entity or product by the City of Livermore.

Any revenue generated through event or program sponsorships should contribute directly to offsetting event or program costs to the City.

Definition of Terms

Sponsorship – Financial or in-kind gift from an entity or individual for a specific program, event, project, or site in exchange for tangible and/or intangible benefits to the sponsor, as designated by agreement. Does not include recognition of grants, unsolicited donations, or any exchange for funds, goods or services not designated by a specific sponsorship agreement.

Temporary advertising – Temporary display of corporate logos, branding or advertising copy at a City event or on related materials associated with an event or program, as designated by agreement.

Events – Large-scale activities for the benefit of the public, organized by the City and held on City property, usually a single annual event or annual series.

Programs – Group of services or activities developed and implemented by City programming staff at City sites. Not meant to include specific, individual classes, but rather broad areas of support and services.

Projects – One-time City efforts, often with a product or defined end result.

Sites – Specific places, varying in scale from individual features or areas to an entire park or facility.

Marketing benefits – Opportunities provided to the sponsor for temporary visibility of branding, products, name and/or logo on City property and/or materials.

Eligibility

The City reserves the right to decline any request for sponsorship if acceptance is determined not to be in the best interest of, or would create a conflict of interest for, the City. This includes events and programs that conflict with or are duplicate events and programs already offered by the City.

Organizations and businesses generally ineligible for sponsorships include:

a. Entities whose revenue is substantially derived from the sale of illegal drugs, or illegal drug paraphernalia, firearms or weapons, tobacco products, gambling or sexually explicit materials;
b. Entities that promote adult-oriented businesses as defined under Livermore Municipal Code section 5.08.420; and
c. Entities that act on behalf of, in support of, or in opposition to any political candidate or ballot measure, or advocate a political position, including those which are established for this purpose.

Nothing in this policy is intended to convert City events into public forums of general speech and/or public expression, except as provided by law. To the extent any City event, site, project, or program is designed for a specific purpose or public message, such event, site, project or program shall remain a non-public forum subject to the City's exclusive use and control. In cases where the City accepts sponsorship from a religious entity, the agreed upon purpose shall neither promote religious messages, nor advocate or promote religious beliefs.

Solicitation of Sponsors

The City will actively seek sponsorship opportunities.

a. Site and project sponsorship opportunities will vary, and agreements are subject to approval process.
b. Event and program sponsorship opportunities, including sponsorship levels and fees, may be tailored to each specific event and program.
c. The City may hire a third party to solicit sponsors.
d. The Mayor, City Council members, and appointed Board and Commission members are prohibited by law from soliciting sponsorships.

Sponsorship Agreements – Content

The City will enter into sponsorship agreements with the potential sponsors. These Agreements will include, at a minimum, the following:

a. A detailed description of the sponsor's and the City's obligations;
b. A detailed description of benefits based on program sponsorship level such as, marketing opportunities (product promotion and temporary advertising) on City property and/or at events, free-of-charge booth space at events, City Council acknowledgment in public and/or mention on City publications;
c. Authorization enabling the sponsor to promote its/their investment with the City and/or use of the City's logo on promotional materials;
d. Conditions for termination of the Agreement; and
e. Insurance requirement in accordance with City policy.

Sponsorship Agreements – Review and Approval

Naming rights and sponsorship agreements of $100,000 or above, will first be reviewed by staff and then will be presented to the Council for approval.

Agreements with proposed funding of less than $100,000 require City Manager (or designee) approval.

The following criteria shall be considered when reviewing potential sponsorships and benefits to the sponsor:

a. Compatibility of prospective sponsor's products, services and marketing goals with the City's mission and values;
b. Support of the City's current priorities, programs and core services, as defined in the City's budget or other planning documents;
c. Compatibility of sponsorship marketing/advertising with design standards or visual integrity of City facilities and/or events as defined in the City's Zoning Code, Municipal Code, and the City's Brand Guidelines.
d. Balance of tangible and intangible benefits between the sponsor and the City.

LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT **ITEM NO. 6.1**

DATE: March 11, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Paul Spence, Assistant City Manager

SUBJECT: Hearing to consider a resolution approving the first substantial amendment to the City of Livermore's U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Fiscal Year 2023-24 Action Plan, authorizing the City Manager to negotiate and execute any related documents, and approving a supplemental appropriation in the amount of $76,000 of Community Development Block Grant funds.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Staff recommends the City Council adopt a resolution:

1. Approving the first substantial amendment to the City's FY 2023-24 Annual Action Plan;
2. Authorizing the City Manager, or her designee, to negotiate and execute any documentation, agreements, and amended agreements with the U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development and Tri-Valley Haven for Women that are necessary and appropriate to carry out the purpose and intent of this resolution and effectuate the First Substantial Amendment to the City's FY 2023-24 Annual Action Plan;
3. Approving a supplemental appropriation in the amount of $76,000 from the Community Development Block Grant Fund (Fund 613); and
4. Authorizing City Manager, or her designee, to take whatever actions are necessary and appropriate to carry out the purpose and intent of this resolution, including approving minor changes to the First Substantial Amendment to the City's FY 2023-24 Annual Action Plan.

SUMMARY

Each year, the City of Livermore submits an Annual Action Plan to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD"). The Annual Action Plan describes how the City will utilize Community Development Block Grant Program ("CDBG") and Home Investment Partnership Program ("HOME") funds during a given fiscal year. On April 24, 2023, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 2023-075 approving the City's FY 2023-24 Annual Action Plan (Attachment 1).

Pursuant to the City's Citizen Participation Plan, the Annual Action Plan must be amended when the City

decides: (1) not to carry out an activity; (2) to add a new activity; or (3) to substantially change the purpose, scope, location, or beneficiaries of an activity. A substantial change to an activity occurs when, among other things, there is a variation of $10,000 or more than twenty-five percent of the funded amount for an activity, whichever is greater.

Staff recommends City Council approve two substantial changes to its FY 2023-24 Annual Action Plan in order to assist the City with meeting HUD expenditure requirements for the CDBG program. The changes are as follows:

1. Reducing funding for the Tri-Valley Haven Emergency Shelter Rebuild Project by $200,000 for a total funding amount of $283,846 for FY 2023-24 and reallocating those $200,000 in funds for the repayment of the Section 108 loan used to acquire Hagemann Farms; and
2. Adding a supplemental appropriation of unspent FY 2022-23 CDBG funds from the Community Development Block Grant Fund (Fund 613) in the amount of $76,000 for the repayment of the Section 108 loan used to acquire Hagemann Farms.

These changes require the City to prepare an amendment to its FY 2023-24 Annual Action Plan and execute certain related documents with HUD and Tri-Valley Haven for Women.

DISCUSSION

The City must adhere to HUD's spending requirements for the CDBG program. In order to meet the annual expenditure requirement, set forth by HUD, the City is requesting a substantial amendment to the FY 2023-24 Action plan that was approved by Council on April 24, 2023.

The first substantial change to the annual Action Plan is to reduce funding for Tri-Valley Haven's Emergency Shelter Rebuild Project ("the project") by $200,000 in FY 2023-24. The Action Plan approved $483,846 of funding for the Tri-Valley Haven's Emergency Shelter project to be used for demolition of the existing buildings and relocation of residents during construction.

Since the approval of the Action Plan in April 2023, the timelines for the project have been extended and other funding have been provided to Tri-Valley Haven for the relocation of the residents. Therefore, staff is now requesting to de-obligate a portion of funds for the project to fund other activities that will help the City meet the CDBG program's annual spending requirements.

The short-term reduction of funding will not impact Tri-Valley Haven's ability to proceed with the demolition of the project which is expected to happen in June 2024. Staff is coordinating with HUD to explore the use of a Section 108 Loan for the project which would bring in more funds to support construction of the project and help Tri-Valley Haven address their financing gap. The City previously secured Section 108 loan funding for the financing of the acquisition and rehabilitation of the Sojourner House homeless shelter and for the acquisition of Hagemann Farms property.

The second substantial change to the annual Action Plan is to allocate an additional $276,000 of reallocated and FY 2022-23 unspent CDBG capital funds to the repayment of the Section 108 loan used to acquire Hagemann Farms. The Action Plan already included $88,725 in CDBG for the annual principal and interest payments on the Section 108 loan for Hagemann Farms. Staff is now recommending the City make an additional payment of $270,000 in CDBG towards Section 108 loan principal, and

approximately $6,000 towards interest on the loan, for a total of $276,000 for this purpose. The funding would include $200,000 of reallocated funds from Tri-Valley Haven's Emergency Shelter Rebuild Project, and an additional $76,000 of FY 2022-23 unspent CDBG entitlement funds. After the additional repayment is applied to the loan, the principal balance remaining will be $140,000.

The First Substantial Amendment to the FY 2023-24 Action Plan has been available for public review for a 30-day public comment period beginning on February 9, 2024, as required by HUD.

Staff recommends that City Council approve the First Substantial Amendment to the FY 2023-24 Action Plan, provide comments as deemed appropriate, hold a public hearing to solicit any public testimony on the substantial amendment, and authorize the City Manager to negotiate and execute related documents, agreements, and modifications with HUD and Tri-Valley Haven for Women.

FISCAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE IMPACTS

A supplemental appropriation in FY 2023-24 budget in the amount of $76,000 is being requested in Fund 613, the Community Development Block Grant Fund for the repayment of the Section 108 loan to acquire Hagemann Farms. The principal loan repayment will reduce the term of the loan by four years and will result in a savings of $23,000 of interest over the life of the loan. The loan will be paid off in August 2025. The repayment will also result in an increased borrowing capacity for a new Section 108 loan, which staff is exploring for Tri-Valley Haven's Emergency Shelter Rebuild Project.

COMMUNITY PILLAR

1: A Safe Community that Thrives

GOAL

8: Expand and improve access to human services

ATTACHMENTS

1. Annual Action Plan for the FY 2023-24 CDBG
2. Resolution
3. Exhibit A - First Substantial Amendment

Prepared by: Amy Walker
Management Analyst 1

Approved by:

Marianna Marysheva
City Manager

Fiscal Review by:

Tina Olson
Administrative Services Director

CITY OF LIVERMORE CALIFORNIA

ACTION PLAN

FY 2023-2024

MEMBER OF THE ALAMEDA COUNTY

HOME CONSORTIUM

Executive Summary

AP-05 Executive Summary - 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The City of Livermore's Fiscal Year (FY) 2023-24 Annual Action Plan identifies Federal, State, and local resources the City of Livermore will utilize to meet its goals and priorities related to affordable housing and community development activities as outlined in the FY 2020-2024 Five-Year Consolidated Plan for the Alameda County HOME Consortium, of which the City of Livermore is a member jurisdiction. The Five-year Consolidated Plan and associated Annual Action Plan are the required planning documents completed by entitlement jurisdictions to receive federal funding through the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The Annual Action Plan identifies the proposed goals, activities, outcomes, and budget for the new fiscal year and the funding resources allocated to the Housing and Community Development projects to meet its established goals.

In FY 2023-24, the City of Livermore received $404,865 of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) entitlement funding from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, and $148,123 of federal HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds through the Alameda County HOME Consortium. The City also has $400,000 of unallocated prior year CDBG entitlement funds that it will be allocating toward a capital project in FY 2023-24 Action Plan.

2. Summarize the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan

This could be a restatement of items or a table listed elsewhere in the plan or a reference to another location. It may also contain any essential items from the housing and homeless needs assessment, the housing market analysis or the strategic plan.

City programs will address the three main CDBG program goals of 1) creating Economic Opportunities; 2) Creating Suitable Living Environments, and 3) Providing Decent Affordable Housing. Additionally, as required by HUD, City-funded activities and programs will meet one of the three CDBG national objectives of 1) Benefiting low-and moderate-income (LMI) persons; 2) Assisting in the prevention and/or elimination of slums and blight; and/or 3) Meeting an urgent need.

The FY 2023-24 Livermore Action Plan includes activities to be undertaken by the City of Livermore to implement the Five-Year (FY 2020-24) Consolidated Plan by contributing the following Consolidated Plan goals:

- Provide rental assistance to target populations as well as people economically impacted by a disaster or emergency, such as the COVID 19 pandemic.

- Support public service programs for low-income community members, preserving safety net services for families and individuals who are underserved or impacted by a disaster or emergency such as the COVID 19 pandemic.
- Acquire and make improvements, including ADA accessibility and emergency preparedness, to public facilities, such as curbs and sidewalks, neighborhood parks and recreational improvements, homeless facilities, and other public facilities/community centers.

3. Evaluation of past performance

This is an evaluation of past performance that helped lead the grantee to choose its goals or projects.

Livermore continues to make progress in supporting and developing a continuum of housing resources and social services that will support low-income and vulnerable community members, despite numerous obstacles. The City's Housing and Human Services Division regularly monitors subrecipient agencies that receive Housing and Human Services Grant (HHSG) funds. Staff reviews each agency's programmatic, fiscal management and performance goals. This information is factored into the Human Service Commission's discussion and evaluation of the agencies' future request for funding through the annual grant application process. The Commission also uses this information to recommend grant funding to the City Council.

The City's performance relative to its annual objectives can be reviewed in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) that is prepared following the completion of the fiscal year. A draft CAPER is posted for public review to provide an opportunity for public comment on the prior grant cycle's performance.

4. Summary of Citizen Participation Process and consultation process

Summary from citizen participation section of plan.

The Annual Action Plan was developed through a series of community meetings, public hearings and outreach conducted by the City and the Human Services Commission (HSC) and included input from a variety of community members, organizations, and agencies. In Fall 2020, City of Livermore Human Services staff partnered with the Housing Authority, school district, and multiple social services providers to solicit input directly from community members about what social services are most needed. 213 community members participated in this process. Additionally, the City consulted with representatives from the Livermore Area Recreation and Park District, Housing Authority, School District, and numerous nonprofit organizations on pressing social service needs at a September 28, 2020, Provider Forum.

These priority needs were shared both at a Special Meeting of the Livermore Human Services Commission on October 22nd, 2020, as well as at a Public Hearing that was part of the November 23, 2020, Livermore City Council meeting.

On October 15th, 2020, members of the public as well as County mental health agencies and community-based organizations participated in the Livermore City Council Subcommittee on Homelessness' community meeting on mental health access for people experiencing

homelessness. City staff also participated in a March 17th, 2021, convening of local organizations and jurisdictions to discuss rising food insecurity in the East County due to the pandemic.

In addition to the above outreach, under the direction of the Human Services Commission, in September 2021 and September 2022 staff sent out an additional survey to our local nonprofit services providers. The responses to the survey were used to update the annual needs assessment and grant priorities for the upcoming grant year.

These priority needs were shared both at a Livermore Human Services Commission on October 11, 2022, as well as at a public hearing that was part of the November 28, 2022, Livermore City Council meeting.

The Livermore Human Services Commission then considered what activities to include in the annual Action Plan as part of its grant funding recommendation process at two public meetings on February 7, 2023, and March 14, 2023. A 30-day public review period on the draft FY 2023-2024 Action Plan began on March 25, 2023, and ended on April 24, 2023. The City of Livermore's notice of the 30-day review period and the City Council's public hearing date was published in both a local English-language newspaper as well as a Spanish-language newspaper. The City made the draft Action Plan available for public review on its website and at the Multi Service Center located at 3311 Pacific Avenue. A public hearing to consider Livermore's FY 2023-24 Action Plan was held at the April 24, 2023, City Council meeting.

5. Summary of public comments

This could be a brief narrative summary or reference an attached document from the Citizen Participation section of the Con Plan.

Public Comments related to the annual Action Plan received at or prior to the Livermore City Council's Public Hearing on April 24, 2023, will be accepted and included in the final document as needed.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

All comments were received and documented.

7. Summary

In responding to HUD's policy priorities, the City of Livermore and the Livermore Human Services Commission Action Plan activities for FY 2023-24 focus on addressing the essential needs of low- and very low-income community members in Livermore and are in alignment with the City and HUD goals and priorities.

The next sections of the Action Plan include an overview of the consultation and coordination efforts made by the City of Livermore in developing its annual Action Plan. Section AP-10

consists of a summary of the citizen participation process implemented for the City's annual Housing and Human Services Grants (HHSG) Program. Section AP-12 has a review of expected federal and local resources available to implement the HHSG Program including a description of leveraging plans and uses of publicly owned land. Section AP-15 is a description of the City's annual goals and objectives related to the implementation of the HHSG Program and a description of activities to undertake during program year. Sections AP-20, AP-38, and AP-35 describe the geographical distribution of assistance and Section AP-50 through AP85 describe the City's affordable housing actions, public housing, homeless, special needs, reducing barriers to affordable housing to meet underserved needs, reducing lead-based paint hazards, and reducing the number of families living in poverty.

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies - 91.200(b)

1. Agency/entity responsible for preparing/administering the Consolidated Plan

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	LIVERMORE	
CDBG Administrator	LIVERMORE	City of Livermore-Community Development Department
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator		
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Livermore Housing and Human Services Division within the Community Development Department is responsible for preparing the Five-Year Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), and additional related documents. The City of Livermore is a CDBG Entitlement jurisdiction. The City is a member jurisdiction of the Alameda County HOME Consortium and receives HOME Program funds through Alameda County as a member city of the Consortium. Alameda County serves as the entitlement jurisdiction for the Alameda County HOME Consortium.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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AP-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)

1. Introduction

The Five-Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan are based on information developed and compiled from public and nonprofit partner agencies as well as the general public. Built on interagency coordination, consultation, and public participation, both plans focus attention on housing and community development needs and resources available to meet these needs. Contributing agencies include the Livermore Housing Authority, Livermore Area Recreation and Parks District (LARPD), nonprofit service providers, the Alameda County Housing and Community Development Department, and the Alameda County Continuum of Care.

The HOME Consortium Action Plan was also prepared in consultation with other public and private entities. The HOME Consortium Technical Advisory Committee, composed of staff from all jurisdictions in the HOME Consortium, provides policy input into the Action Plan planning process.

In Fall 2020, City of Livermore Human Services staff partnered with the Housing Authority, school district, and multiple social services providers to solicit input from community members about what social services are most needed. The process involved tabling at service locations and distributing suggestion cards, conducting digital community meetings in English and Spanish, and a survey for community members to vote on social service priorities. 213 community members participated in this process. These priority needs were shared both at a Special Meeting of the Livermore Human Services Commission on October 22, 2020, and presented to City Council at a Public Hearing on November 23, 2020.

In addition to the above outreach, under the direction of the Human Services Commission, in September 2021 and September 2022 staff sent out an additional survey to our local nonprofit services providers. The responses to the survey were used to update the needs assessment and grant priorities for the upcoming grant year. These priority needs were shared both at a Livermore Human Services Commission on October 11, 2022, as well as at a Public Hearing that was part of the November 28, 2022, Livermore City Council meeting.

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(l)).

There are several organizations whose activities are related to the provision of affordable housing and human service programs in the City of Livermore. The City actively works with the numerous affordable housing developers, community based organizations, governmental agencies, healthcare institutions, and education providers through funding partnerships and coordination meetings to continually enhance collaboration and identify new partnership opportunities.

Activities to address the housing needs of the homeless, extremely low-income persons with severe mental illness, and those living with HIV/AIDS center on the implementation of the EveryOne Home Plan throughout Alameda County, which is a unique collaboration among community stakeholders, cities, and Alameda County government agencies representing three separate care systems: homeless services, and mental health services that share overlapping client populations. Each of the stakeholders recognize that stable housing is a critical cornerstone to the health and well-being of the homeless and those at-risk of homelessness, and our communities.

In addition, the cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton are partnering with Axis Community Health to develop and fund a Mental Health Urgent Care program. Axis Bridge Mental Health Urgent Care program is available to all members of the community, regardless of income or insurance status. Individuals and families with urgent mental health needs will be able to call for timely access to immediate services. The Axis Bridge program will serve as a central entry point for assessment, triage, treatment, and care coordination for anyone seeking mental health treatment, regardless of insurance type or status. Like a medical urgent care setting, the Center will provide assessment and timely connection to services in a setting that is less costly to operate than an emergency department.

Once a quarter the cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton meet with Senior Service providers in the Tri-Valley to hear updates on their services provided, needs, and any other items that might need to be discussed. This meeting valuable to be able to coordinate and collaborate with the providers on a consistent basis.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness.

Coordination with Alameda County departments, local jurisdictions, East County service providers, community groups, and residences provide a broad knowledgebase of housing and social service needs within Livermore. Organizations serving the homeless, including Alameda County Health Care Services Agency, Alameda County Health Care for the Homeless, EveryOne Home, and local homeless service providers, advise on the needs of people experiencing homelessness.

The EveryOne Home collective impact initiative, which also functions as the Alameda County Homeless Continuum of Care, is supported by a community-based backbone organization, and guided by a Leadership Board comprised of jurisdictional appointed members and key community constituencies such as consumers, cities, nonprofit service providers and housing developers, businesses, law enforcement, housing authorities, and faith-based organizations.

In 2021, EveryOne Home, with the support of HUD technical assistance from Abt Associates, convened and facilitated a community process aimed at developing a model homeless response system through the framework of racial equity. The process resulted in specific crisis and permanent housing inventory recommendations. Leadership across the Continuum of Care are working together to implement this optimal system design that will effectively address the crisis

needs of people experiencing homelessness and their permanent housing needs. Community stakeholders have agreed to use the racially equitable system model to guide strategic funding decisions for existing and new federal, state, and local resources.

The City of Livermore is supportive of the EveryOne Home initiatives to establish equitable system-wide outcomes and to evaluate effectiveness of programs against those outcomes. The key is to allow each City to align the plan with the local strategies to address homelessness. The updated EveryOne Home plan includes pursuing strategies that prevent people from becoming homeless, expand affordable housing, offer critical interventions that ensure the safety and dignity of people living without housing, and urgently reduce homelessness in our most impacted and vulnerable communities.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards for and evaluate outcomes of projects and activities assisted by ESG funds, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the operation and administration of HMIS

The City of Livermore is not an entitlement jurisdiction for ESG funding.

2. Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and consultations

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	**Agency/Group/Organization**	ALAMEDA COUNTY HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Livermore is a part of the Alameda County HOME Consortium, which includes all 9 jurisdictions. As a Consortium, there are numerous consultation meetings to discuss individual and regional strategies, approaches, and trends. The Consortium and the Local Housing Authorities consulted to hold various local community group meetings that contributed to the Analysis of Impediments regional document. In addition, the City works closely with the department to administer homelessness programs funded through the State.
2	**Agency/Group/Organization**	ALAMEDA COUNTY HEALTHCARE FOR THE HOMELESS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Services-Health Other government – County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City participates in monthly meetings of the ACHCH. Consultation with ACHCH staff includes assessment of East County Services and need for general health, behavioral, mental and drug addiction services. East County is working towards implementing a Street Outreach Medical Team.
3	**Agency/Group/Organization**	ALAMEDA COUNTY EVERYONE HOME
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City participates in all the planning meetings related to the Strategic Plan to reduce homelessness in Alameda County. The City participates in every Point-in-Time Count for the East County.
4	**Agency/Group/Organization**	ABODE SERVICES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City coordinates and meets regularly with services providers to assess needs and establish ways to coordinate services & partnerships on a regional level.
5	**Agency/Group/Organization**	TRI-VALLEY HAVEN
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City coordinates and meets regularly with services providers to assess needs and establish ways to coordinate services & partnerships on a regional level.
6	**Agency/Group/Organization**	AXIS COMMUNITY HEALTH
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City coordinates and meets regularly with services providers to assess needs and establish ways to coordinate services & partnerships on a regional level.

7	**Agency/Group/Organization**	OPEN HEART KITCHEN
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City coordinates and meets regularly with services providers to assess needs and establish ways to coordinate services & partnerships on a regional level.
8	**Agency/Group/Organization**	SPECTRUM COMMUNITY SERVCIE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City coordinates and meets regularly with services providers to assess needs and establish ways to coordinate services & partnerships on a regional level.
9	**Agency/Group/Organization**	CALICO Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City coordinates and meets regularly with services providers to assess needs and establish ways to coordinate services & partnerships on a regional level.
10	**Agency/Group/Organization**	LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR SENIORS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City coordinates and meets regularly with services providers to assess needs and establish ways to coordinate services & partnerships on a regional level.
11	**Agency/Group/Organization**	CITY OF LIVERMORE HOUSING AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City coordinates and meets regularly with services providers to assess needs and establish ways to coordinate services & partnerships on a regional level.

12	**Agency/Group/Organization**	LIVERMORE AREA RECREATION AND PARKS DISTRICT
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Agency - Management of Public Land or Water Resources Other government – Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City coordinates and meets regularly with services providers to assess needs and establish ways to coordinate services & partnerships on a regional level.

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

Efforts were made to include as broad a group of community stakeholders as possible. No agency types were excluded from participation.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Table 3 - Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Alameda County Housing and Community Development Agency	The City's goals also provide for housing and services for all income levels including homeless, persons with mental health issues and all special need populations.
Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice	Alameda County Housing and Community Development Agency	The City's Action Plan activities help address the needs identified in the analysis for people experiencing homelessness and low-income families.

Narrative

The cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton regularly meet and collaborate on efforts to assess and develop capacity building for the Tri-Valley services providers within the three cities. In addition, the three cities are in the process of completing the 2023 Eastern

Alameda County Human Services Needs Assessment. The updated assessment will provide a strategic framework to provide safety net services for Tri-Valley residents.

AP-12 Participation - 91.401, 91.105, 91.200(c)

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation
Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

The Annual Action Plan was developed through a series of community meetings, public hearings and outreach conducted by the City and the Human Services Commission (HSC). It included input from a variety of community members, organizations, agencies, the Livermore Human Services Commission, the Livermore City Council, and other stakeholders.

In Fall 2020, City of Livermore Human Services staff partnered with the Housing Authority, school district, and multiple social services providers to solicit input from community members about what social services are most needed. The process involved tabling at service locations and distributing suggestion cards, conducting digital community meetings in English and Spanish, and a survey for community members to vote on social service priorities. 213 community members participated in this process. These priority needs were shared both at a Special Meeting of the Livermore Human Services Commission on October 22, 2020, and presented to City Council at a Public Hearing on November 23, 2020.

In addition to the above outreach, under the direction of the Human Services Commission, in September 2021 and September 2022 staff sent out an additional survey to our local nonprofit services providers. The responses to the survey were used to update the needs assessment and grant priorities for the upcoming grant year. These priority needs were shared both at a Livermore Human Services Commission on October 11, 2022, as well as at a Public Hearing that was part of the November 28, 2022, Livermore City Council meeting.

The Livermore Human Services Commission considered what activities to include in the annual Action Plan as part of its grant funding recommendations at two public meetings on February 7th and March 14th, 2023, which included opportunities for resident participation.

A public review period on the draft FY 2023-24 Action Plan began on March 25, 2023, and ended on April 24, 2023. The City of Livermore's notice of the 30-day review period and the City Council's public hearing date was noticed in both a local English-language newspaper as well as a Spanish-language newspaper. Alameda County also published notices regarding the HOME Consortium Annual Action Plan document throughout the County. The City made the draft Livermore documents available for public review on its website and at the Multi Service Center located at 3311 Pacific Avenue. A public hearing to consider Livermore's FY 2023-24 Action Plan was held at the City Council's April 24, 2023, meeting.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Community Outreach & Suggestion Cards	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Residents of Public and Assisted Housing People Experiencing Homelessness	In September 2020, 53 responses were received from tabling and distributing suggestion cards, meeting flyers, and grants information in English and Spanish at the Marilyn School Food Pantry, Housing Authority, and Asbury Showers. Providers distributed suggestion cards to Meals on Wheels clients, Open Heart Kitchen meal program participants, Housing Authority residents, and homeless resource sites (Vineyard). The City also distributed a Spanish Digital Suggestion Card widely on social media.	Priority Needs: Homeless Services, Food and Clothing, Youth Services, Rental Assistance, Affordable Housing, Technology Access	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Public Meeting	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	In September 2020, 15 community members, most of whom were Latinx, participated in 2 digital meetings. One meeting was held in Spanish. Closed captioning was provided, the slides and flyers were ADA accessible, and the meetings were publicized through food pantries, the Housing Authority, and multilingual social media channels.	Priority Needs: Language access, Rental Assistance, Youth Services, Family Services, Homeless Services, Technology Access, Mental Health, especially as it relates to the pandemic.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Survey	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Non-targeted/broad community People Experiencing Homelessness	In October 2020, 145 responses were received for a priority needs survey that was available in English and Spanish. Homeless service providers collected paper surveys from clients. Service providers distributed paper and digital flyers in English and Spanish with the survey's QR code & link. Survey results were disaggregated by race and income.	Priority Needs: Mental Health Services & Substance Use Programs, Affordable Housing, Homeless Services & Emergency Shelter, Others: Job Programs, Seniors Services, Assistance for People with Disabilities	All comments were accepted.	
4	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	On November 28, 2022, the City Council held a public hearing to obtain public comments related to priority housing and community development needs.	No comments were received.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
5	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	On April 24, 2023, the City Council held a public hearing to obtain public comments related to the annual action plan.	No comments were received.	All comments were accepted.	

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources - 91.420(b), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The City of Livermore's anticipates receiving federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) allocations and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds through the Alameda County HOME Consortium during FY 2020-2024.

Anticipated Resources

Table 5 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	404,865	0	0	404,865	440,000	The City anticipates receiving approximately $440,000 of CDBG allocation each year of the Consolidated Plan of its Five-Year Consolidated Plan.

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

The City leverages its CDBG entitlement funding and HOME Investment Partnership program funding with additional resources derived from local development fees as well as general City funds. Local funding sources include the following- Housing In-lieu (In-lieu) funds that are allocated solely for housing projects and/or programs; Social and Human Service Facility Fees (HSFF) that are exclusively allocated to capital projects that support human services projects targeting very-low and low-income persons; and Social Opportunity Endowment (SOE) funds that are allocated to public service programs assisting very-low and low-income persons. HOME Investment Partnership funds are earmarked for projects that provide tenant-based rental assistance to domestic violence survivors and people experiencing homelessness. The allocation of HOME funds is offered through the Alameda County HOME Consortium, of which the City of Livermore is a member.

City General funds are used for specific projects such as the operation of the Multi-Service Center, 2-1-1, and homeless services. For Fiscal Year 2023-24 the City of Livermore will contribute general funds for housing and supportive services for those experiencing homeless services.

If appropriate, describe publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The City of Livermore has acquired several vacant parcels for the future development of affordable housing that is consistent with the City's goals and priorities as outlined in the City's Five-Year Consolidated Plan and the City’s General Plan Housing Element. The City also continues to support the operation of the Multi-Services Center, which is a City-owned building providing offices for non-profit services providers and helps address the need for increasing access to critical services.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives - 91.420, 91.220(c)(3)&(e)

Goals Summary Information

Table 6 – Goals Summary

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Rental Assistance	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	City-wide	Housing	CDBG: $62,707	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 18 Households Assisted
2	Public Services	2020	2024	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide	Community Development	CDBG: $60,730	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 350 Persons Assisted
3	Public Facilities	2020	2024	Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide	Community Development	CDBG: $200,456 CDBG Prior Year Entitlement: $400,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Person Assisted Other: 2 Other

Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide rental assistance to target populations as well as people economically impacted by a disaster or emergency, such as the COVID 19 pandemic
2	**Goal Name**	Public Services
	Goal Description	Support public service programs for low-income community members, preserving safety net services for families and individuals who are underserved or impacted by a disaster or emergency such as the COVID 19 pandemic
3	**Goal Name**	Public Facilities
	Goal Description	Acquire and make improvements, including ADA accessibility and emergency preparedness, to public facilities, such as curbs and sidewalks, neighborhood parks and recreational improvements, homeless facilities, and other public facilities/community centers

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

The City anticipated adding at least 100 affordable housing units throughout the FY 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan period through 3 projects and is on target to meet that goal. In addition to creating 23 new housing units for persons experiencing homelessness (plus one on-site resident manager's unit), the Vineyard Housing and Services project will expand an existing food and homeless services site to provide critical infrastructure for addressing the City's strategic plan goals. Vineyard is currently under construction with an anticipated completion date of September 2023. The Ageno Apartments project was completed in 2019 and provided 32 unit affordable units for 55 years to households with incomes up to 50% of the median income and The Avance project, completed in October 2022, provides 44 services-enriched housing units targeted to persons with developmental disabilities.

In the upcoming program year, the City expects to serve over 468 low-income Livermore community members through its annual CDBG entitlement.

AP-35 Projects - 91.420, 91.220(d)

Introduction

This section of the Livermore Action Plan includes the proposed projects and activities to be undertaken by the City of Livermore to address the priority needs and goals identified in the Housing and Community Development Strategic Plan contained in the FY 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. The projects described in this section are funded with FY 2023-24 federal resources from the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME). Several projects that the City funds through its Housing and Human Services Grants (HHSG) Program, which utilizes local funding sources such as the Livermore Social Opportunity Endowment (SOE), In-Lieu Housing Funds, and Human Services Facilities Fee Funds, are not included in this project list.

Table 7 – Project Information

#	Project Name
1	Tri-Valley Haven- Emergency Shelter Rebuild
2	Abode-Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)
3	Tri-Valley Haven - Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)
4	Section 108 Loan Repayment-Axis Medical Clinic
5	Section 108 Loan Repayment - Hagemann Farm
6	Spectrum Community Services - Meals on Wheels
7	Open Heart Kitchen- Livermore Senior Meal Program
8	Administration: Support and Expand Community Services

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

The City of Livermore allocates its annual Housing and Human Services Grants Program funds to support the widest-ranging level of underserved needs in the community. The funding is allocated to a variety of housing and public service projects and activities to help address the priority needs identified in the five-year Consolidated Plan. Local funds such as the City's Social Opportunity Endowment, Human Services Facilities Fee, and the In-Lieu Housing Fund leverage federal funding. The main obstacle to addressing underserved needs is the excess of need over available funding and the downward trend in funding availability from a variety of sources. In preparing its 2020–2024 priorities, the City consulted with community-based service providers, residents, and City departments and boards. These entities helped to establish priority needs and objectives and identified the projects and activities that would best address those objectives.
The main obstacles to addressing underserved needs are:

1. The ongoing and downward trend in funding availability from a variety of sources, particularly in CDBG funds
2. Lack of accessible public information regarding existing social services
3. Lack of affordable housing compared to the growing demand
4. Lack of a homeless strategic framework
5. Lack of linguistically accessible services, particularly for Livermore's low-income Latino population
6. Economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	**Project Name**	Tri-Valley Haven- Emergency Shelter Rebuild
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Community Development Supportive Housing
	Funding	CDBG: $483,846
	Description	Demolition and rebuild of Tri-Valley Haven's Emergency Shelter in Livermore.
	Target Date	6/30/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Tri-Valley Haven anticipates serving 100 low-income Livermore individuals per year once the project is completed.
	Location Description	Confidential Location
	Planned Activities	Demolition and rebuild an Emergency Shelter along with relocation cost to move the current residence out of the existing shelter while the shelter is being rebuilt. The City is planning on using prior year entitlement funds in the amount of $400,000 plus FY 2023-24 Entitlement in the amount of $83,846 toward this project for a total of $483,846.

2	**Project Name**	Abode-Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Rental Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Housing Homeless
	Funding	CDBG: $33,000
	Description	Abode-Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Case Management
	Target Date	6/30/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Abode is estimated to provide housing and case management services to 8 extremely-low-income and very low-income homeless Livermore households.
	Location Description	City-wide
	Planned Activities	Provide housing subsidies, case management, mental health, educational/employment assistance, financial literacy, children/parenting services, and connections to community resources, for up to two years. CDBG funds will pay for Case Management.

3	**Project Name**	Tri-Valley Haven - Tenant Based Rental Assistance
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Rental Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Housing
	Funding	CDBG: $29,707
	Description	Assist clients of domestic violence with case management and tenant rental assistance for housing to promote self-sufficiency.
	Target Date	6/30/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 10 Livermore domestic violence survivors and families will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	City-wide
	Planned Activities	Provide case management to domestic violence survivors receiving rental subsidies.

4	**Project Name**	Section 108 Loan Repayment-Axis Medical Clinic
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: $27,885
	Description	Funds will be used to pay principal and interest installments on loan used to develop the Axis community health center.
	Target Date	6/30/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Not Applicable
	Location Description	5925 W Las Positas Blvd, Pleasanton CA 94588
	Planned Activities	Planned repayment of Section 108 loan principal and interest

5	**Project Name**	Section 108 Loan Repayment - Hagemann Farm
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: $88,725
	Description	Funds will be used to pay principal and interest installments on loan used to acquire Hagemann Farm.
	Target Date	6/30/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Not Applicable
	Location Description	455 Olivina Ave, Livermore, CA 94551
	Planned Activities	Planned repayment of Section 108 loan principal and interest

6	**Project Name**	Spectrum Community Services - Meals on Wheels
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: $37,730
	Description	Spectrum Community Services provides a Meals on Wheels program in Livermore, ensuring the delivery of nutritious meals and safety checks for homebound, elderly Livermore residents.
	Target Date	6/30/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 100 homebound Livermore seniors will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Deliver nutritious meals and provide safety checks to homebound elderly Livermore residents.

7	**Project Name**	Open Heart Kitchen- Livermore Senior Meal Program
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: $23,000
	Description	Open Heart Kitchen serve nutritious prepared meals to seniors in Livermore.
	Target Date	6/30/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 250 Senior residents will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	4444 East Avenue, Livermore CA 94550
	Planned Activities	Deliver nutritious meals to Seniors at the Robert Livermore Community Center in Livermore

8	**Project Name**	Administration: Support and Expand Community Services
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Rental Assistance Public Services Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Housing Homeless Supportive Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: $80,972
	Description	Administration: Support and expand community services.
	Target Date	6/30/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Not Applicable
	Location Description	City-wide
	Planned Activities	Administration: Support and expand community services.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution - 91.420, 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

CDBG public service and capital funds will be made available throughout the City of Livermore. Funds will be distributed through the City of Livermore's Housing and Human Services Grant process. Organizations that are awarded program and project funding may have their main offices located in other cities within Alameda County (such as Dublin, Pleasanton, Fremont, Oakland, and Hayward). Services may be provided in neighboring jurisdictions, such as the cities of Pleasanton and Dublin, where funded agencies serve Livermore residents as part of services provided within the greater Tri-Valley area. However, all Livermore funded activities are required to serve only the City of Livermore eligible households.

Geographic Distribution

Table 8 - Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
City-wide	100

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

For many programs and projects funded with CDBG funds, the exact location of the activity is not determined before funding the program as a whole. Some agencies provide services to the City of Livermore and to the Tri-Valley area, which is comprised of the cities of Livermore, Dublin, and Pleasanton. To leverage and maximize federal funding resources, cities in the Tri-Valley collaborate to ensure adequate coverage of needed services for the area. Examples of collaborative investments between the three cities include allocating funds to Open-Heart Kitchen, which provides hot meals to seniors and homeless individuals in Livermore, Dublin, and Pleasanton, and the Axis Community Health Facility in Pleasanton, which delivers medical services to Livermore, Dublin, and Pleasanton residents to accommodate the geographic need.

Discussion

Livermore, in collaboration with its community partners, will continue to provide services to its residents citywide. In response to the 2011 Eastern Alameda County Human Services Needs Assessment Report and Livermore’s most recent community needs workshops,

Livermore will continue to focus on the changing demographics and needs identified in existing assessments and annual community planning processes. Priority needs include those of priority populations such as seniors, low-income families of color, community members experiencing homelessness, and people with disabilities.

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing -91.420, 91.220(j)

Introduction

The City of Livermore utilizes a variety of its federal and local funding sources to incentivize affordable housing development in Livermore. The City maintains an Affordable Housing Fund to assist in the development and preservation of affordable housing and to help fund other housing related programs that assist lower income residents. The City typically generates an average of $500,000 per year from its impact fees that are placed in the Affordable Housing Fund to cover costs related to the acquisition, construction, and permanent financing of affordable housing units. These funds are leveraged with other State grants, including the Local Housing Trust Fund Grant and Permanent Local Housing Allocation Grant, secured by the City of Livermore for the development of affordable housing units.

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

The City of Livermore has adopted three local ordinances to assist in addressing the adverse effects of public policies that can serve as barriers to affordable housing. The ordinances require developers of both new residential and new non-residential developments to contribute to the City's affordable housing stock and to the development of infrastructure and facilities needed for delivering social services such as childcare, community care, and senior services. In addition, the City's Inclusionary Housing Ordinance requires that a portion of all units in a residential development be set aside as affordable for low- and moderate-income households. Residential projects of 10 units or less are not required to construct affordable housing units but must pay the affordable housing in-lieu fee. Housing units produced as part of the State density bonus requirements are not subject to the City's inclusionary housing fee requirement. This ordinance effectively helps overcome market constraints to the provision of affordable housing by requiring developers to build a percentage of affordable units as part of their projects. The City will continue to implement and strengthen the ordinance to facilitate the production of affordable housing and review new policy options to encourage and facilitate the production of affordable units.

The Ordinance also has a "must build" requirement that affordable units be constructed on-site, which helps offset past market trends towards creating more expensive, low-density homes on available land. This requirement augments the City's affordable housing stock and provides an opportunity for lower-income households to enter the home ownership market. As almost all residential properties in Livermore are under private ownership, and even with the inclusionary housing fees, the City and nonprofit agencies have difficulty competing in the private market for land on which to develop affordable housing. Additionally, the Ordinance promotes mixed-

income housing dispersed throughout the city, rather than concentrating affordable housing in specific locations, consistent with goals to achieve a socioeconomically integrated community, and provides residents within affordable housing units with access to services and amenities such as parks, transit, and schools that are available in or near market-rate developments.

Discussion

The need for affordable housing has never been greater and the City continues to use its local financial resources and regulatory tools to produce affordable housing opportunities.

AP-85 Other Actions - 91.420, 91.220(k)

Introduction

This section describes actions that the City of Livermore plans to undertake in the program year and during the Consolidated Plan period (FY 2020-2024) to address the priority needs of the underserved residents of Livermore.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

In addition to utilizing local, state, and federal funds to support housing and human service provision, the City of Livermore will continue to administer three local ordinances that help address public service funding gaps. The need for more accessible public information regarding social services will be addressed by continually improving the Human Services website, continuing to develop and share communications regarding local human services, and prioritizing case management and service navigation in Housing and Human Service Grant funding decisions.

The City Council will continue working closely with staff to identify programs and strategies that align local needs and available resources to provide immediate health, safety, housing, and dignity measures to individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The City is also currently piloting several homeless and crisis stabilization programs, including a mental health urgent care program, and pursuing Substance Use Disorder (SUD)inpatient and outpatient services.

Actions being taken to address the lack of linguistically accessible services include translating Housing and Human Services resources into Spanish, updating webpage information, and assessing language access as part of the grant application scoring process.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City is addressing the lack of affordable housing by supporting and funding the development of new construction and the rehabilitation of affordable rental housing developments targeting households with incomes at or below fifty percent of the area median income (AMI). The City also funds nonprofit organizations with programs helping community members access and maintain affordable housing. Livermore prioritizes the development of units and implementation of housing programs that address the needs of priority groups, including individuals with disabilities, transitional age ("TAY") youth, large families, domestic violence survivors, seniors, and people experiencing homelessness. Through its Livermore Housing First initiative, the City is focused on developing permanent housing opportunities for community members experiencing homelessness. The City also continues to support and further explore the provision of emergency and transitional housing for these community members.

There are currently three City-funded affordable housing projects planned for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Period that will provide at least 100 affordable units to a range of target populations, including people with developmental disabilities, people experiencing

homelessness, and seniors.

The City also promotes affordable homeownership for low and moderate-income households through the City's mortgage assistance and Below Market Rate (Inclusionary) purchase programs.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Incidences of lead paint that come to the City's attention are addressed for low-income residents through the Alameda County Healthy Homes program.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City of Livermore places a high value on the efforts and services that focus on preventing and reducing the number of community members experiencing poverty. The City and its partners coordinate on a diverse range of programs and services to support families living in poverty, including the Multi-Service Center. In addition to HUD CDBG and HOME funds, Livermore utilizes local funding sources to improve the lives of low-income families through its Housing and Human Services Grants program.

The City of Livermore will also continue participating in the Tri-Valley Anti-Poverty Collaborative, which brings together local jurisdictions, philanthropic institutions, social service providers, and community leaders to address issues of hidden poverty in the Tri-Valley Area.

The City will also continue to advance local efforts creating employment opportunities for low-income community members that are described in the City's 2020-2025 Economic Development Strategic Plan and the FY2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Economic Development Market Analysis (MA-45).

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The Housing and Human Services Division, which is part of the Community Development Department, has the primary responsibility for managing the development and implementation of affordable housing and human services programs. The City partners with local organizations to provide locally and federally funded human services through the Housing and Human Services Grants program. The City of Livermore Human Services Commission provides strategic guidance for the HHSG program by helping to identify priority community needs, evaluating grant performance, providing funding recommendations to Livermore City Council.

In the upcoming program year, the City of Livermore will continue to partner with the City's collaborative and active ecosystem of community-based organizations to deliver social, educational, and recreational services. The City will also continue to work with its partners and County agencies to address gaps in the institutional delivery structure and improve service accessibility for East County community members. Examples of planned actions include working with neighboring jurisdictions to build capacity for current service providers, helping County agencies better understand local service needs, and identifying ways to partner with faith

communities on streamlining resources and support for local service providers.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

The Housing and Human Services Division, which is part of the Community Development Department, has the primary responsibility for managing the development and implementation of affordable housing and human services programs. The City partners with local organizations to provide locally and federally funded human services through the Housing and Human Services Grants program. The City of Livermore Human Services Commission provides strategic guidance for the HHSG program by helping to identify priority community needs, evaluating grant performance, providing funding recommendations to Livermore City Council.

In the upcoming program year, the City of Livermore will continue to partner with nonprofit housing organizations, the Livermore Housing Authority, and County social service agencies to produce more affordable housing, strengthen local nonprofit capacity, and increase access to critical safety net services for communities with the greatest barriers.

Discussion

In the upcoming program year, the City of Livermore will continue providing affordable housing opportunities and social services that meet the needs of low-income Livermore community members. The City continues to work proactively to implement its housing goals, policies, and programs that include addressing and mitigating potential obstacles, both market and governmental, to housing. The City will continue partnerships with other jurisdictions, cities, and non-profits to meet its goals.

The City of Livermore will continue to implement programs and policies that help community members navigate economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency, such as eviction prevention services for renters and Human Services Grants providing critical safety net and crisis stabilization services.

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements - 91.420, 91.220(l)(1,2,4)

Introduction

One project typically generates program income for the City of Livermore: the Housing Rehabilitation program. We do not anticipate receiving any program income from the Housing Rehabilitation program in the upcoming fiscal year.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	**0**

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	95.00%

IN THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LIVERMORE, CALIFORNIA

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE FIRST SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT TO THE CITY OF LIVERMORE'S U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT FISCAL YEAR 2023-24 ACTION PLAN; AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO NEGOTIATE AND EXECUTE ALL RELATED DOCUMENTS; AND APPROVING A SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION OF $76,000 FROM THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUND

Each year, the City of Livermore ("City") submits an Annual Action Plan to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD"). The Annual Action Plan describes how the City will utilize Community Development Block Grant Program ("CDBG") and Home Investment Partnership Program ("HOME") funds during a given fiscal year.

On April 24, 2023, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 2023-075 approving the City's FY 2023-24 Annual Action Plan. The Plan designated $483,846 in CDBG funding for the Tri-Valley Haven Emergency Shelter Rebuild Project and $88,725 in CDBG funding to pay principal and interest installments on a Section 108 loan used to acquire Hagemann Farm.

Pursuant to the City's Citizen Participation Plan, the Annual Action Plan must be amended when the City decides: (1) not to carry out an activity; (2) to add a new activity; or (3) to substantially change the purpose, scope, location, or beneficiaries of an activity. A substantial change to an activity occurs when, among other things, there is a variation of $10,000 or more than twenty-five percent of the funded amount for an activity, whichever is greater.

The City is making the following substantial changes to its FY 2023-24 Annual Action Plan:

1. Reducing funding for the Tri-Valley Haven Emergency Shelter Rebuild Project by $200,000 for a total funding amount of $283,846 for FY 2023-24 and reallocating those $200,000 in funds for the repayment of the Section 108 loan used to acquire Hagemann Farms; and

2. Adding a supplemental appropriation of unspent FY 2022-23 CDBG funds from the Community Development Block Grant Fund (Fund 613) in the amount of $76,000 for the repayment of the Section 108 loan used to acquire Hagemann Farms.

These changes require the City to prepare an amendment to its FY 2023-24 Annual Action Plan and execute certain related documents with HUD and Tri-Valley Haven for Women.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Livermore that it hereby:

1. Approves the First Substantial Amendment to the City's FY 2023-24 Annual Action Plan, attached hereto as Exhibit A.

2. Authorizes the City Manager, or her designee, to negotiate and execute any documentation, agreements, and amended agreements with the U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development and Tri-Valley Haven for Women that are necessary and appropriate to carry out the purpose and intent of this resolution and effectuate the First Substantial Amendment to the City's FY 2023-24 Annual Action Plan.

3. Approves a supplemental appropriation in the amount of $76,000 from the Community Development Block Grant Fund (Fund 613).

4. Authorizes the City Manager, or her designee, to take whatever actions are necessary and appropriate to carry out the purpose and intent of this resolution, including approving minor changes to the First Substantial Amendment to the City's FY 2023-24 Annual Action Plan.

On motion of Council Member _____, seconded by Council Member _____, the foregoing resolution was passed and adopted on March 11, 2024, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSTAIN: COUNCIL MEMBERS:

ATTEST:

_____
Deborah L. Elam
Acting City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

/s/ Molly O'Toole
Molly O'Toole
Deputy City Attorney

Exhibit A – First Substantial Amendment to the FY 2023-24 Annual Action Plan

First Substantial Amendment
FY 2023-2024 Annual Action Plan

The FY 2023-2024 Annual Action Plan is substantially amended in the following area:

AP-35 Projects

IDIS Project ID #2023/8, Tri-Valley Haven Emergency Shelter Rebuild, funding will be reduced by $200,000 and reallocated IDIS Project ID #2023/3, Section 108 Loan Repayment- Hagemann Farm.

Provider	Eligible Activity	National Objective	CDBG Matrix Code*	Original Amount Funded	New Amount Funded
Tri-Valley Haven Emergency Shelter Rebuild	Demolition and Rebuilding of an Emergency Shelter	LMC- Low/Mod Limited Clientele Benefit	03C- Homeless Facilities (not operating cost) 24 CFR 570.201(c) or 42 USC 5305(a)(2)	$483,846	$283,846

IDIS Project ID #2023/3, Section 108 Loan Repayment- Hagemann Farm, is updated to add $200,000 of reallocated funds from IDIS Project ID #2023/8, Tri-Valley Haven Emergency Shelter Rebuild and $76,000 of prior year unspent entitlement funds, for a total of $276,000.

Provider	Eligible Activity	National Objective	CDBG Matrix Code*	Original Amount Funded	New Amount Funded
HUD Section 108 Loan	Planned paydown and repayment of Section 108 Loan's Principal and Interest	LMC- Low/Mod Limited Clientele Benefit	19F- Planned Repayment of Section 108 Loans Principal 24 CFR 570.705(c)	$88,725	$364,725

The proposed activities meet one of the three National objectives as required by CDBG regulations:

- Benefit low-and moderate-income persons.
- Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight, and
- Meet an urgent need.

*Matrix codes are used to indicate, but do not establish, activity eligibility, in accordance with the CDBG program regulations at 24 CFR 570.201-570.207.

LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT **ITEM NO. 10.1**

DATE: March 11, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Marianna Marysheva, City Manager

SUBJECT: Supplemental materials received prior to the meeting.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

SUMMARY

These materials were posted online and made available to the public at the same time that they were distributed to the City Council.

3.1	Commission for the Arts annual update presented by Chair Cathleen deOrnelas. Material: PowerPoint Presentation
4.0	Public Comment - Open Forum Material: Public Comment
5.1	Reapproval of draft minutes - February 12, 2024 Regular Meeting Material: Revised draft minutes - February 12, 2024
5.2	Approval of draft minutes - February 26, 2024 Regular Meeting Material: Revised draft minutes - February 26, 2024
6.1	Hearing to consider a resolution approving the first substantial amendment to the City of Livermore's U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Fiscal Year 2023-24 Action Plan, authorizing the City Manager to negotiate and execute any related documents, and approving a supplemental appropriation in the amount of $76,000 of Community Development Block Grant funds. Material: PowerPoint Presentation
8.0	Council Committee Reports and Matters Initiated by City Manager, City Attorney, Staff, and Council Members Material: Council Reports

DISCUSSION

ATTACHMENTS

1. Supplemental Materials

Prepared by: Helena Graves
Deputy City Clerk

Approved by:

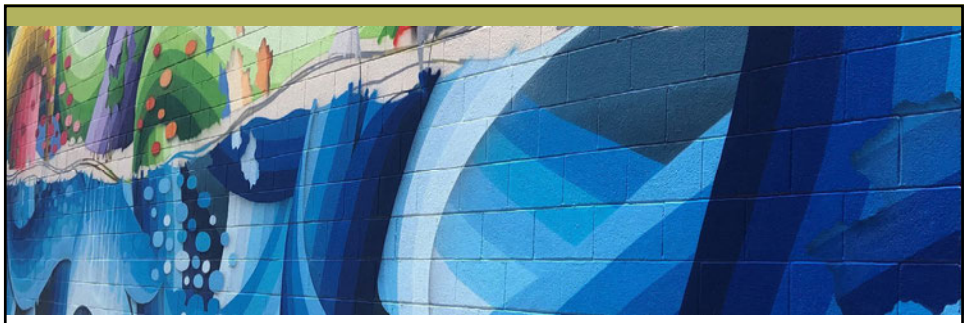


Marianna Marysheva
City Manager

Fiscal Review by:



Tina Olson
Administrative Services Director



Livermore Commission for the Arts

City Council Update

March 11, 2024

LIVERMORE CALIFORNIA

1

What we've been up to

- Mini Grants
- Project & Program Grants
- Art Show Judging
- High School Senior Arts Awards



LIVERMORE CALIFORNIA

2

Looking Forward

- Usher in the new Livermore Cultural Arts Plan
  - Operationalizing Priorities
  - Strengthen Strategic Partnerships
  - Review existing Programs & Policies
  - Encourage diverse talent for open Commission slots



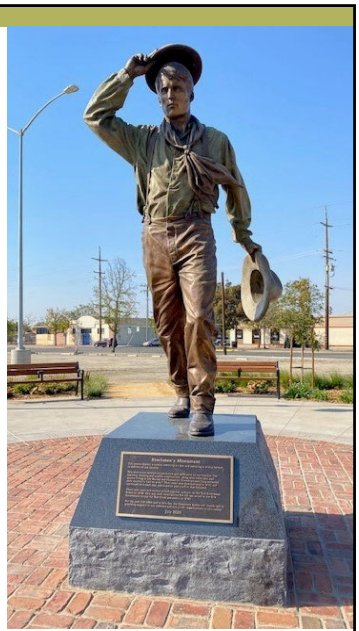
LIVERMORE CALIFORNIA

3

It Takes a Team…

- Commissioners
- Dedicated City Staff
- Engaged Residents
- City Council

Thank You



LIVERMORE CALIFORNIA

4

Helena Graves

From: Mini Chopra [redacted]
Sent: Friday, March 8, 2024 5:17 PM
To: Helena Graves
Cc: City Clerk
Subject: Re: Corrections to Public Comment (March 11, 2024)

[redacted]

Exercise Caution: This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

Good Evening:

I've made a few corrections and additions to my earlier public comment - please disregard the earlier one, and consider the one below.

I sincerely regret any inconvenience to you.

Councilmember Barrientos Needs to Respect Local Government Procedure

Today morning, on March 8, 2024, I read a post authored by Councilmember Barrientos on a social media app, wherein he talked about a recent interview process that the City Government conducted to recommend names for appointment to the City's various advisory bodies.

Attached is a screenshot of Barrientos' social media post. Notable from his post is the following sentence: *"Two applied from District 2 those two will serve."*

Barrientos currently sits on the City Council's two-member Subcommittee for Advisory Body Review ("Subcommittee"), which, on March 6-7, 2024, had conducted interviews for open positions on some of the City Council's advisory bodies. The selections that the Subcommittee makes to the City Council, pursuant to the interviews, are entirely recommendatory in nature. These non-binding recommendations are still subject to the City Council's final approval, scheduled this time for March 25, 2024.

Even if he was speaking for himself, Councilmember Barrientos' post (announcing the results pertaining to District 2 candidates) is declarative in nature and obliterates the spirit of transparency and fairness with which local Government bodies must conduct themselves. His post preempts the City Council's decision on an action item that is yet to be tabled before them for final approval.

Acting contrary to established procedure, Barrientos did not even wait for the City Clerk to reach out to the advisory body interviewees with the results.

His problematic post, which continues staying put as of this writing, does nothing to further the duties and agenda of the City Council.

Further, there were some inaccuracies in Barrientos' public post. For example, he states: *"Several committees were on the chopping block, the reason being no one was interested in serving, or they weren't relevant."*

The above-excerpt is inaccurate. Contrary to what the Councilmember claims, only two (not "several") advisory body committees were recommended for being disbanded - namely, the Beautification Committee and the Historic Preservation Commission, respectively. During the December 11, 2023 City Council meeting, the City staff recommended sunsetting these two advisory bodies - not because there are not enough applicants interested in these bodies as Barrientos claims, but because of there not being enough number of projects justifying the time and use of City resources for convening meetings for these two advisory bodies.

The inaccuracy in Barrientos' social media post, therefore, run counters with a public official's obligation to protect facts and prevent any misinformation, even when he is communicating with the public from his private social media account.

> Lastly, even if the Subcommittee's recommendations are to be eventually approved by the City Council on March 25, 2024, the declarative words in Barrientos' social media post deviates from the local Government's established procedure and violates the norms and values of the Livermore City Council.
>
> I'd like to respectfully remind the Councilmember that he has, yet again, undermined the integrity of his public office. Yet again, he has tried to consolidate his vote bank from District 2, despite that it is common knowledge that the local Government's advisory body appointments are not made on district lines. Even if it is by an unintended implication, no applicant for any advisory body should be made to believe that they are going to be preferred because they belong to a certain district in Livermore.
>
> ---
>
> Sincerely,
>
> Mini Chopra



Ben Barrientos

Altamont Creek • 4h •

I'd like to thank those who stepped up to apply for th various committees/commissions. Several committee were on the chopping block, the reason being no one interested in serving or they weren't relevant. 30 of y were interested especially on serving on the Beautific Committee. Two applied from District 2 those two wil serve. I'm proud that so many applied. You all had gre credentials, I wish there was a spot for all of you, plea stay engaged.

3 Like

On Mar 8, 2024, at 3:51 PM, Helena Graves <hlgraves@livermoreca.gov> wrote:

Mini Chopra,

Your public comment has been received.

Helena Graves
Deputy City Clerk
City Clerk's Office
(925) 960-4212 / (925) 960-4200
City Clerk | Livermore, CA (livermoreca.gov)

Helena Graves

From: Lucy [redacted]
Sent: Monday, March 11, 2024 8:49 AM
To: City Clerk
Subject: Move Eden Housing Referendum

[redacted]
sources.

I was a signatory on the Move Eden Housing Referendum and am very glad that the appeals court has directed that this issue be placed on the ballot. I look forward to voting on this issue, which was illegally delayed by Livermore's City Clerk on the advice of Livermore's City Attorney.

The City Clerk and Attorney should at least be reprimanded and perhaps fired for their efforts to thwart a process that allows citizens their say. Those members of the City Council involved in insulting and belittling those of us who followed a legal process in order to have our say as citizens should be ashamed of themselves.

Lucy Hair

[redacted] Livermore

Helena Graves

From: Connie Huang [redacted]
Sent: Monday, March 11, 2024 9:14 AM
To: City Clerk
Subject: Comments to the City Council 3/11/2024 - Eden Housing Referendum

[redacted]

Exercise Caution: This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

Good morning,

I am unable to attend the meeting tonight. Per the meeting agenda, I am submitting my comments to this email. I am commenting on this decision: https://www.courts.ca.gov/opinions/documents/A167346.PDF

I am happy to see that the Appellate Court has ruled in favor of Move Eden Housing et al and I look forward to seeing this referendum on the ballot. I was disappointed that nearly everybody with the City of Livermore did not support this referendum, with the exception of Councilman Ben Barrientos in a letter to the Independent (The Independent JULY 28, 2022). I've seen Mayor Marchand comment on Nextdoor the following:

> *"Four years ago, the City of Livermore approved Eden Housing, 130 apartments in the downtown. Unfortunately through referendums and litigation, a handful of people have spent millions of dollars trying to stop them. Were it not for them, Eden Housing would have been open."*

What Mayor Marchand did not include in his comment is that the City was taking away Livermore Citizens' rights to a referendum. It should not be the job of Livermore Citizens to remind the City what to do and what not to do--our tax dollars pay the City and citizens should NOT be babysitting the City.

The City Clerk acted on bad advice from the City's Attorney, Jason Alcala. This is not the first time Jason Alcala has been given bad advice. Another issue, Save the Hill v. City of Livermore, comes to mind.

Will any City staff face any consequences? Or will we see our City Attorney receive another raise?

--
Connie Huang
[redacted]

Helena Graves

From: yaffemsa [redacted]
Sent: Monday, March 11, 2024 10:39 AM
To: City Clerk
Subject: Stealing of Citizens' Rights

[redacted]

Exercise Caution: This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

I was a signatory on the Move Eden Housing Referendum. I look forward to now voting on this issue after the Court of Appeal reversal has restored our Constitutional rights to a say in government decisions.

I call for the immediate dismissal of the the Livermore City Attorney, the Senior Assistant City Attorney and the City Clerk.

The City Council (most, not all) and Mayor operate in their own distorted world, which is direct conflict with the interests and rights of the citizens. This is not how our city should be run.

David Yaffe
[redacted] Livermore

Helena Graves

From: patricia goard [redacted]
Sent: Monday, March 11, 2024 11:05 AM
To: City Clerk
Subject: Move Eden Housing Referendum

[redacted]

Exercise Caution: This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

Dear City Council Members,

I am totally dismayed, that the City Clerk and City Attorney, took it upon themselves to decide they knew better than those citizens of Livermore, who signed the Move Eden Housing Referendum.
These citizens of Livermore, who by the way, are the ones who pay their salary.

When a court has to say you violated the rights of the Citizens of Livermore, it is embarrassing for all of Livermore.

Therefore I suggest that these two employees of the city be relieved of their jobs. They should not be allowed to speak for the Citizens of Livermore. Please note that the City Clerk violated her duties under the Elections Code.

I would also suggest that the members of the City Council, who also agreed that they knew better than their fellow Livermore Residents, step down from their positions also. They have violated the trust we the people, have put in them.

I look forward to to using my constitutional right and voting on the Eden Housing Referendum that has been delayed by Livermore's City Clerk's illegal way.

With all the news coverage about various problems with the current legal system, it is really a shame that Livermore has fallen into this crevice, aside from being embarrassing for the citizens.

Pat Goard
[redacted]

Helena Graves

From: Cyndy Salmon [redacted]
Sent: Monday, March 11, 2024 11:31 AM
To: City Clerk
Subject: For City Council meeting on March 11, 2024

[redacted]

Exercise Caution: This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

Regarding the Move Eden Housing Referendum, I am pleased that the appeals court has ruled in favor of placing the referendum on the ballot in November. The California Constitution states, in part, “Local governments are not empowered to exercise discretion in determining whether a duly certified referendum is placed on the ballot.” The city clerk, on the advice of the city attorney, abrogated her duty to accept the petition for filing the referendum, and in so doing, violated the civil rights of the citizens of Livermore who signed the referendum petition. This constituted an assault on the democratic process that should bear consequences for the city attorney and clerk, as well as any members of the city council who were complicit.

Cynthia Salmon
[redacted]

Helena Graves

From: BERNARD CABANNE [redacted]
Sent: Monday, March 11, 2024 11:50 AM
To: City Clerk; Barrientos, Ben; Robert Carling; Evan Branning; John Marchand; Brittni Kiick
Subject: City Council Meeting 3/11/2024-- 4.1 Open Forum-- Urgent public health and safety issue---Need to offer unleaded aviation fuel at LVK now/

[redacted]

sources.

March 11,2024

Dear City Council Members:

What is the status of getting unleaded aviation fuel at Livermore Airport (LVK) ? What is causing the delays? This is an URGENT public health and safety issue. The negative impacts of lead in humans, especially children and the elderly, is well-documented. A 4 year old who lived within one half mile of LVK tested positive for lead in his bloodstream. We need to act now.

The city's timeline to transition to unleaded aviation fuel must be accelerated. The City Council should complete the following steps:
1. Secure a place in the reservation line for GAMI 100 unleaded aviation fuel.
2. Initiate a purchase contract for GAMI 100 UL
3. Use Airport Enterprise funds to buy a 8,500 gallon av fuel tank in readiness for GAMI 100
4. Start selling UL 94 in existing 1,000 gallon av fuel tank (contact Ms. Becky Yu at BAAQMD to fast track air permit)

Time is of the essence. **Please act now to protect the health and safety of Livermore and Tri-Valley residents**.

On a related airport matter, I would like to express concerns about the **PROCESS** for the Airport Development stakeholder's meetings. We were asked to submit names of non-aviation groups because **none had been included**. We submitted the names and email addresses of 35 groups, agencies and individuals. We were told we would be grouped with others having environmental concerns. However, our concerns are not limited to the environment. We are also concerned about land use, financial aspects, and the health of residents living within a 1.5 mile radius of LVK.

Please ask Director Cardwell to provide the following:

1.A list of Stakeholder groups involved in the Airport Land Use & Development process.
2. Prior Stakeholder meeting reports/minutes/notes.
3. A list of all future Stakeholder meeting dates & times

There needs to be a reset with more transparency and more inclusion
Information at Farmers Market and Open houses is Not sufficient outreach; this amounts to window dressing.

Please ask Director Cardwell to let those interested pick the meetings they want to attend.

Sincerely,
Donna Cabanne
40 year Livermore resident, member of Sierra Club, Tri-Valley Group; Center for Biological Diversity, Tri-Valley Air Quality Climate Alliance, Lead-free Livermore, Livermore Airport Citizens' Group

Helena Graves

From: Sally Mote-Yaffe [redacted]
Sent: Monday, March 11, 2024 12:03 PM
To: City Clerk
Subject: Move Eden Housing Referendum

[redacted]

Exercise Caution: This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

To the Mayor, City Council and all City Employees involved,

I went back and reviewed the letters I sent to the City Council over the last few years. There were not many but they all expressed my dismay that the City Council(with 1 exception) did not seem to be honoring the will of the people. It appears that my dismay was justified I am grateful that the people in charge of the referendum did not give up but pursued the legality(or rather illegality) of what the City Council did in trying to thwart the will of the people. It is good that the appeals court has directed the issue to be place on the ballot for the people to decide.
This should be a reminder to all politicians that, in this country at least, the politicians work for the people and are subject to the laws set up by the Constitution of the State of California and the Constitution of the United States.

I hope that all the people involved in this will be reprimanded or relieved of their duties.

Sally Mote-Yaffe

PS One of my emails with a slightly different address bounced back so I sent this again.

LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

CITY COUNCIL
FEBRUARY 12, 2024

CLOSED SESSION

CALL TO ORDER – The Closed Session of the City Council was called to order by Vice Mayor Robert W. Carling at 6:30 pm, held in person at 1016 S. Livermore Avenue and YouTube.

ROLL CALL – Present: Vice Mayor Robert W. Carling and Council Members, Ben Barrientos, Evan Branning, and Brittni Kiick.

Absent: Mayor John Marchand

OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE CITY COUNCIL REGARDING CLOSED SESSION ITEMS.

Vice Mayor Carling opened the public comment period.

There were no speakers and the hearing was closed.

City Attorney Jason Alcala made the following announcement: Pursuant to Government Code section 54956.9(e)(2), I would like to disclose that the session tonight relates to a claim LIVE-2023-2024-0138-01 by Hiderliter, de Llamas and Associates Inc. received on February 6, 2024, and a letter from their attorney dated January 18, 2024.

1. ADJOURN TO CLOSED SESSION

1.1 Anticipated Litigation – To meet with the City Attorney pursuant to Government Code section 54956.9(e) because there is significant exposure to litigation against the City based on existing facts and circumstances. (One Case)
§ 54956.9(e)(2) – Facts and circumstances including, but not limited to, an accident, disaster, incident, or transactional occurrence that might result in litigation against the agency and that are known to a potential plaintiff or plaintiffs.

REGULAR MEETING

2. CALL TO ORDER – The meeting of the City Council was called to order by Vice Mayor Robert W. Carling at 7:00 pm, held in person at 1016 S. Livermore Avenue and YouTube.

ROLL CALL – Present: Vice Mayor Robert W. Carling and Council Members Ben Barrientos, Evan Branning, and Brittni Kiick.

Absent: Mayor John Marchand

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN IN CLOSED SESSION

City Attorney Jason Alcala said there was no reportable action.

3. PROCLAMATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

3.1 Airport Commission annual update, presented by Chair Darin Bishop.

Benny Stuth, Acting Airport Manager presented the annual update.

4. OPEN FORUM

Vice Mayor Carling opened the public comment period.

Greg Scott, provided a comment.

Donna Cabanne, provided a comment.

Shirley Lewandowski, provided a comment.

Felicia Ziomek, provided a comment.

Jackson Peterson, provided a comment.

Jean King, provided a comment.

Connie Kopps, provided a comment.

Karl Wente, provided a comment.

There were no more speakers, and the public comment period was closed.

5. CONSENT CALENDAR

Vice Mayor Carling opened the public comment period.

Connie Kopps, provided a comment.

Karl Wente, provided a comment.

There were no more speakers, and the public comment period was closed.

ON THE MOTION OF COUNCIL MEMBER KIICK, SECONDED BY COUNCIL MEMBER BRANNING AND CARRIED ON A 4-0 VOTE, THE CITY COUNCIL APPROVED THE CONSENT CALENDAR.

5.1 Approval of draft minutes January 22, 2024, Regular Meeting.

5.2 Adoption of Ordinance 2154 levying special taxes within Community Facilities District 2023-2 (Arroyo Vista Maintenance and Services) located on the east and west side of the Arroyo Seco Channel along Las Positas Road.

5.3 Resolution 2024-016 authorizing the acceptance for permanent maintenance, release of security bonds, and execution of a Notice of Completion for the 2023 Storm Damage Repair (Non-Arroyo Mocho Sites) Debris Removal Project S202300A, and Permanent Repair Project S202300P.

5.4 Resolution 2024-017 approving Final Tract Map 8379 Arroyo Vista - Phase 1, and authorizing execution of a Subdivision Improvement Agreement for the Arroyo Vista Project located on the west side of the Arroyo Seco Channel along Las Positas Road.

5.5 Resolution 2024-018 authorizing establishment of Administrative Guidelines for the deferral of Downtown Parking In-Lieu Fees.

6. PUBLIC HEARINGS – NONE

7. MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION - NONE

8. COUNCIL COMMITTEE REPORTS AND MATTERS INITIATED BY CITY MANAGER, CITY ATTORNEY, STAFF AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS PROVIDED A SUMMARY OF RECENTLY ATTENDED EVENTS AND MEETINGS IN ADDITION TO THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THE SUPPLEMENTAL PACKET. COUNCIL MEMBERS WHO DID NOT PROVIDE A SUMMARY IN THE SUPPLEMENTAL PACKET ARE INCLUDED BELOW.

Livermore Amador Valley Transit Authority (LAVTA) Council Member Kiick noted her attendance at the board meeting on February 5, 2024.

League of California Cities (LOCC) Academy for Mayors and Council Members, Council Member Barrientos noted his attendance January 24-26, 2024.

Assembly Member Rebecca Bauer-Kahan, Council Member Barrientos noted his attendance at a meeting with Assembly Member Bauer-Kahan's field representative.

Springtown Homeowners Association, Council Member Barrientos noted his attendance at the meeting.

Stopwaste.org Vice Mayor Carling encouraged people to view the website regarding grant funding.

9. ADJOURNMENT – at 7:42 pm to a Regular City Council Meeting on Monday, February 26, 2024, at 7:00 pm, Civic Center Meeting Hall, City Council Chambers, 1016 S. Livermore Avenue.

APPROVED: _____
ROBERT W. CARLING, VICE MAYOR

ATTEST: _____
DEBORAH L. ELAM, ACTING CITY CLERK

LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

CITY COUNCIL
February 26, 2024

REGULAR MEETING

2. CALL TO ORDER – The meeting of the City Council was called to order by Mayor John Marchand at 7:00 pm, held in person at 1016 S. Livermore Avenue and YouTube.

ROLL CALL – Present: Mayor John Marchand, Vice Mayor Robert W. Carling, and Council Members, Ben Barrientos and Evan Branning.

Absent: Council Member Kiick

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

3. PROCLAMATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

3.1 2023 Climate Action Plan Progress Report, presented by Tricia Pontau, Sustainability Program Manager.

Tricia Pontau, Sustainability Program Manager presented the 2023 Climate Action Plan Progress Report.

3.2 2024 Eastern Alameda County Human Services Needs Assessment and Final Report, presented by Josh Thurman, Human Services Program Manager and Bex Reno of JSI Research and Training Institute.

Josh Thurman, Human Services Program Manager, Bex Reno and Anupam Sharma of JSI Research and Training Institute presented the 2024 Eastern Alameda County Human Services Needs Assessment and Final Report.

4. OPEN FORUM

Mayor Marchand opened the public comment period.

Bill Turnquist, provided a comment.

Greg Scott, provided a comment.

David McGuigan, provided a comment.

Melanie Hendrickson, provided a comment.

Felicia Ziomek, provided a comment.

Donna Cabanne, provided a comment.

Jan Higdon, provided a comment.

Doug Mann, provide a comment.

Dane Lowry, provided a comment.

Constance Kopps, provided a comment.

Kelle Gouveia, provided a comment.

Brett Adams, provided a comment.

Karl Wente, provided a comment.

There were no more speakers, and the public comment period was closed.

5. CONSENT CALENDAR

Mayor Marchand opened the public comment period.

Item 5.4 Dan Slavec provided a comment.

Item 5.4 Constance Kopps provided a comment.

Item 5.1 Karl Wente provided a comment.

There were no more speakers, and the public comment period was closed.

ON THE MOTION OF VICE MAYOR CARLING, SECONDED BY COUNCIL MEMBER BRANNING AND CARRIED ON A 4-0 VOTE, THE CITY COUNCIL APPROVED THE CONSENT CALENDAR.

5.1 Approval of draft minutes February 12, 2024 Regular Meeting.

5.2 Resolution 2024-019 authorizing a first amendment to the agreement with LSA Associates, Inc. to provide environmental documentation services, increasing the scope of services and the compensation not-to-exceed amount from $54,050 to $166,565, and extending the term of the agreement to May 31, 2025.

5.3 Resolution 2024-020 authorizing execution of an agreement with David L. Gates & Associates, Inc., in an amount not-to-exceed $280,528 and a term ending May 1, 2026, to provide landscape design services and construction support

services for the Flagpole Plaza and Downtown Streetscape Improvements Project No. 2022-25.

5.4 Resolution 2024-021 authorizing execution of an agreement with RRM Design Group, in an amount not-to-exceed $535,110 with a term ending December 31, 2026, to provide design and construction support services for Springtown Open Space Phase 1 Improvements Project 2023-19.

5.5 Resolution 2024-022 authorizing execution of agreements with Interwest Consulting Group Inc. and CSG Consultants, Inc. to provide on-call plan check and development review services, each with not-to-exceed amounts of $400,000 and approximately four-year terms.

5.6 Resolution 2024-023 authorizing the Altamont Settlement Agreement Education Advisory Board's $631,220 Expenditure Plan for FY 2024-25.

5.7 Resolution 2024-024 amending the City of Livermore Salary Plan adding the classifications titled Supervising Purchasing Specialist and Community Service Specialist II.

5.8 Resolution 2024-025 authorizing execution of the first amendment to the Memorandum of Understanding with the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health for SB 1383 edible food recovery inspection services.

5.9 Resolution 2024-026 authorizing approval of the Governments of Livermore Financing Authority (GOLFA) Termination Agreement.

6. PUBLIC HEARINGS

6.1 Hearing to introduce an ordinance amending Livermore Municipal Code (LMC) Chapter 5.50 Tobacco Retailer Licensing.

Recommendation: Staff recommended the City Council **introduce an ordinance** and waive the first reading amending LMC Chapter 5.50 Tobacco Retailer Licensing, to update retailer definitions and add compliance monitoring capabilities.

Police Captain John Reynolds, presented the staff report.

Mayor Marchand opened the public hearing.

Greg Scott, provided a comment.

Karl Wente, provided a comment.

There were no more speakers, and the hearing was closed.

ON THE MOTION OF VICE MAYOR CARLING SECONDED BY COUNCIL MEMBER BARRIENTOS AND CARRIED ON A 4-0 VOTE, THE CITY COUNCIL

INTRODUCED THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCE:

Ordinance introduced amending LMC Chapter 5.50 Tobacco Retailer Licensing, to update retailer definitions and add compliance monitoring capabilities.

6.2 Hearing to consider adopting a resolution establishing a fee to cover staff costs when reviewing Preliminary Applications in accordance with the provisions of California Senate Bill No. 330, "The Housing Crisis Act of 2019."

Recommendation: Staff recommended the City Council adopt a resolution establishing a Preliminary Application fee for eligible housing development projects, in accordance with the provisions of California Senate Bill No. 330, "The Housing Crisis Act of 2019", in the amount of $580.

Assistant Planner Kaitlyn Harrison presented the staff report.

Mayor Marchand opened the public hearing.

Greg Scott, provided a comment.

There were no more speakers, and the hearing was closed.

ON THE MOTION OF COUNCIL MEMBER BRANNING, SECONDED BY VICE MAYOR CARLING AND CARRIED ON A 4-0 VOTE, THE CITY COUNCIL ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION:

Resolution 2024-027 establishing a fee to cover staff costs when reviewing Preliminary Applications in accordance with the provisions of California Senate Bill No. 330, "The Housing Crisis Act of 2019."

7. MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION – NONE

8. COUNCIL COMMITTEE REPORTS AND MATTERS INITIATED BY CITY MANAGER, CITY ATTORNEY, STAFF AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS PROVIDED A SUMMARY OF RECENTLY ATTENDED EVENTS AND MEETINGS IN ADDITION TO THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THE SUPPLEMENTAL PACKET. COUNCIL MEMBERS WHO DID NOT PROVIDE A SUMMARY IN THE SUPPLEMENTAL PACKET ARE INCLUDED BELOW.

None.

9. ADJOURNMENT – at 8:55 pm to a Regular City Council Meeting on Monday, March 11, 2024, at 7:00 pm, Civic Center Meeting Hall, City Council Chambers, 1016 S. Livermore Avenue.

APPROVED: _____
JOHN P. MARCHAND, MAYOR

ATTEST: _____
DEBORAH L. ELAM, ACTING CITY CLERK



First Substantial Amendment

to the City's HUD Approved
Fiscal Year (FY) 2023-24 Action Plan
Public Hearing

March 11, 2024

Presented by Amy Walker, Human Services Management Analyst I

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1

Action Plan Overview



- Submittal of an Annual Action Plan to HUD is required to receive federal funding
- The City is an entitlement recipient of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- A Substantial Amendment to an Action Plan is required when an activity's purpose, scope, location, or beneficiaries are substantially changed

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2

First Substantial Amendment

- Reducing funding for the Tri-Valley Haven Emergency Shelter Rebuild Project by $200,000 for a total funding amount of $283,846 for FY 2023-24 and reallocating those $200,000 in funds for the repayment of the Section 108 loan used to acquire Hagemann Farms; and
- Adding a supplemental appropriation of unspent FY 2022-23 CDBG funds from the Community Development Block Grant Fund (Fund 613) in the amount of $76,000 for the repayment of the Section 108 loan used to acquire Hagemann Farms.

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3

Recommendation

Staff recommends the City Council

- Adopt a resolution approving the First Substantial Amendment to the City's FY 2023-24 Annual Action Plan.
- Authorize the City Manager, or her designee, to negotiate and execute any documentation, agreements, and amended agreements with the U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development and Tri-Valley Haven for Women that are necessary and appropriate to carry out the purpose and intent of this resolution and effectuate the First Substantial Amendment to the City's FY 2023-24 Annual Action Plan.
- Approve a supplemental appropriation in the amount of $76,000 from the Community Development Block Grant Fund (Fund 613).
- Authorize the City Manager, or her designee, to take whatever actions are necessary and appropriate to carry out the purpose and intent of this resolution, including approving minor changes to the First Substantial Amendment to the City's FY 2023-24 Annual Action Plan.

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4

Council Member	Date of Meeting or Event	Committee or Organization	Meeting or Event Type (ex. board meeting or ribbon cutting)	Summary of Meeting or Event
Mayor Marchand	2/28/2024	Chamber of Commerce	Board meeting	Provided a City update, heard a report of the upcoming Community Service Day.
Mayor Marchand	2/28/2024	Tri-Valley Cities Council Meeting	Dinner meeting	Heard legislative updates from Townsend and LOCC. Presentation on Dublin Police Services Behavioral health.
Mayor Marchand	2/28/2024	City of Livermore	San Ramon State of the City	Mayor Hudson's final State of the City
Mayor Marchand	3/3/2024	Livermore Downtown Inc.	Half Marathon	Kicked off the Half Marathon.
Mayor Marchand	3/6/2024	Chamber of Commerce Business Alliance	Meeting	Provided an update on City Activities
Mayor Marchand	3/7/2024	Bay East Association of Realtors	Real Estate Summit	Heard an update on the Real Estate Industry and the economy.
Mayor Marchand	3/9/2024	City of Livermore	Hindu Cultural and Community Center Grant-in-Aid program	Provided welcoming comments and helped to present the grants.
Mayor Marchand	3/9/2024	City of Livermore, Livermore Area Youth Advisory Commission	Cultural World's Fair	Reviewed the displays and talked with the students.
Mayor Marchand	3/11/2024	Alameda County Transportation Commission (ACTC)	Commission Planning, Policy and Legislative subcommittee meeting	Voted to advance the Congestion Management Program summary. Heard presentation on the 2023 Performance Report and legislative

Council Member	Date of Meeting or Event	Committee or Organization	Meeting or Event Type (ex. board meeting or ribbon cutting)
Vice Mayor Carling	2/28/2024	StopWaste	Board meeting
Vice Mayor Carling	2/28/2024	Tri-Valley Cities Council meeting	Meeting
Vice Mayor Carling	3/7/2024	Bay East Association of Realtors	Breakfast meeting

Council Member	Date of Meeting or Event	Committee or Organization	Meeting or Event Type (ex. board meeting or ribbon cutting)	Summary of Meeting or Event
Council Member Barrientos	2/28/2024	Tri-Valley Cities Dinner	Tri Valley Cties meeting	Update on state legislation
Council Member Barrientos	3/5/2024	League of California Cities	Zoom meeting of State Latino Caucus	Review and update of legislation
Council Member Barrientos	3/6/2024	City Council Subcommittee on Advisory Bodies	City Council Subcommittee on Advisory Bodies	Interviewed several applicants
Council Member Barrientos	3/7/2024	City Council Subcommittee on Advisory Bodies	City Council Subcommittee on Advisory Bodies	Interviewed several applicants for advisory committees

Council Member	Date of Meeting or Event	Committee or Organization	Meeting or Event Type (ex. board meeting or ribbon cutting)
Council Member Branning	3/4/2024	Livermore-Amador Valley Transit Authority (LAVTA)	Board of directors meeting
Council Member Branning	3/6/2024	Tri-Valley Cities Council	City Councils Dinner
Council Member Branning	2/27/2024	Livermore-Amador Valley Transit Authority (LAVTA)	Finance Subcommittee Alternate