Changes in Vegetation and Soil Conditions

Wildland fires in hills covered with chaparral are often a precursor to debris flows in burned out canyons. The extreme heat of a wildfire can create a soil condition in which the earth becomes impervious to water by creating a waxy-like layer just below the ground surface. Since water cannot be absorbed into the soil, it rapidly accumulates on slopes, often gathering loose particles of soil in to a sheet of mud and debris.

If vegetation on very steep slopes has been removed either by wildfire or man-made development, there is an increased risk of a landslide. Additionally, changing away from native ground cover plants may increase the risk of landslide. For example, if certain vegetation requires heavy watering, soil conditions can change and trigger landslides.

Landslide Risk Factors

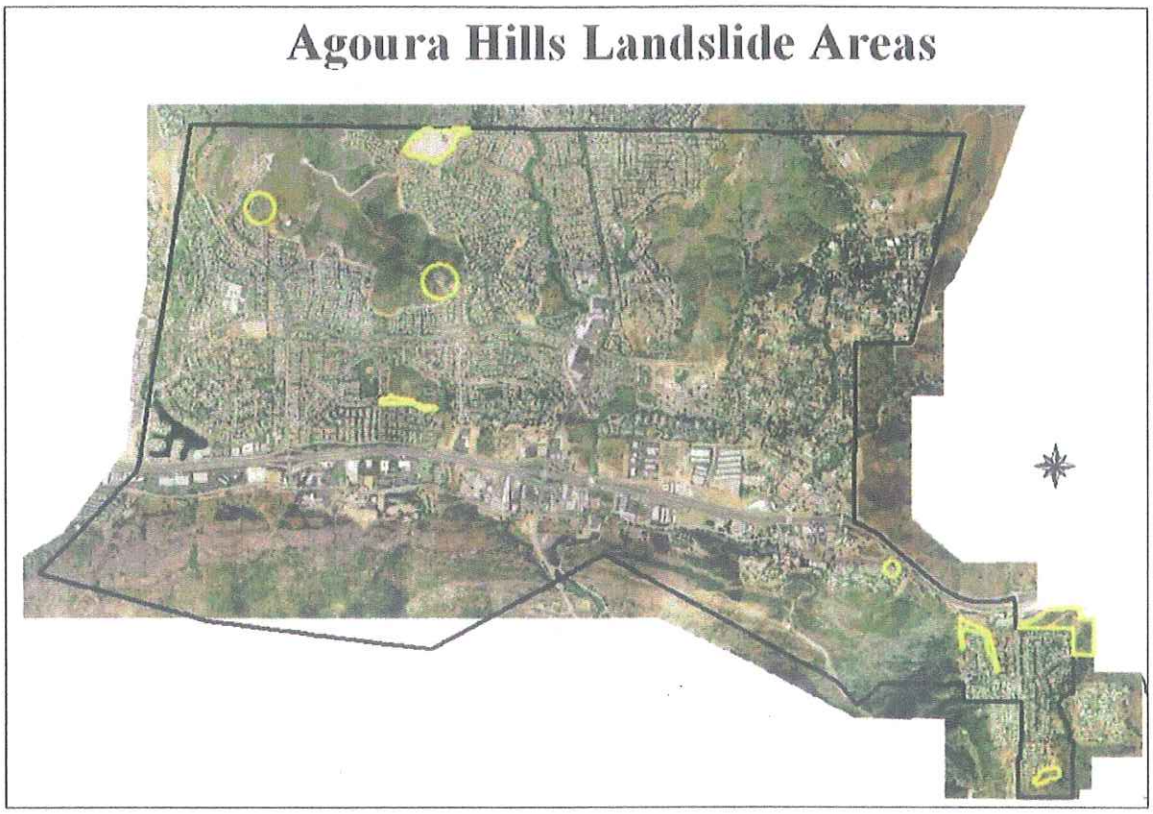
Locations at risk from landslides or debris flows include areas with one or more of the following conditions:

1. On or close to steep hills;
2. Steep road-cuts or excavations;
3. Existing landslides or places of known historic landslides (such sites often have tilted power lines, trees tilted in various directions, cracks in the ground, and irregular-surfaced ground);
4. Steep areas where surface runoff is channeled, such as below culverts, V -shaped valleys, canyon bottoms, and steep stream channels; and
5. Fan-shaped areas of sediment and boulder accumulation at the outlets of canyons.
6. Canyon areas below hillside and mountains that have recently (within 1-6 years) been subjected to a wildland fire.

Potential Landslide Areas

Agoura Hills

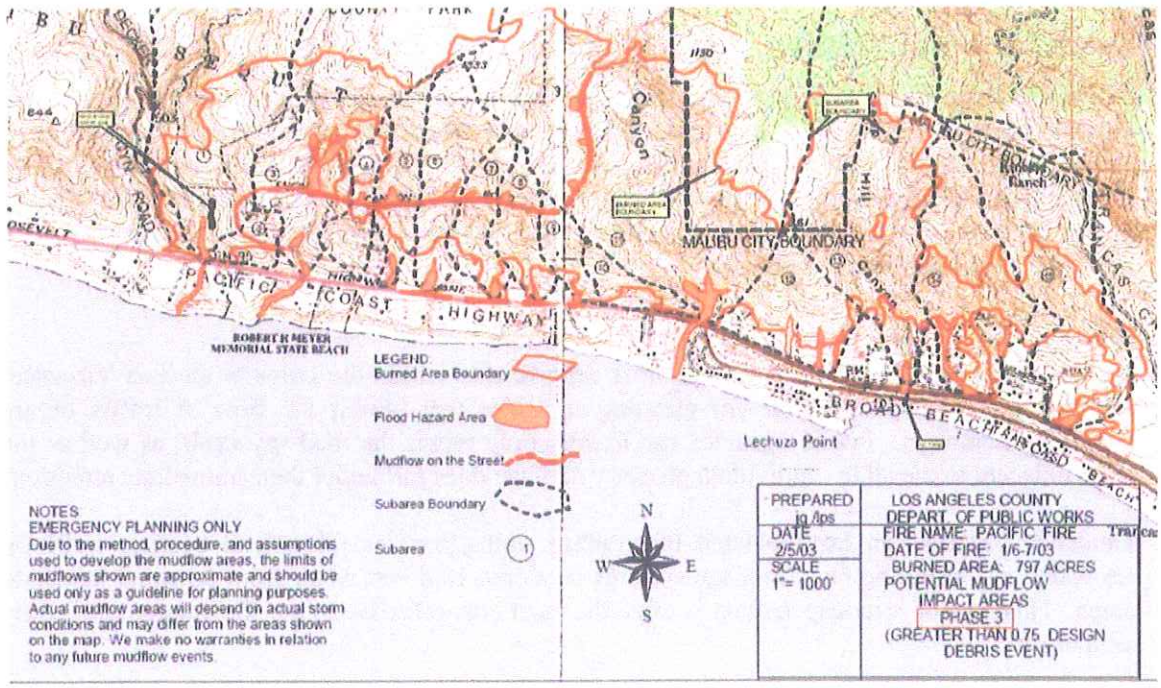
The City of Agoura Hills has identified areas that may be prone to landslides (see Agoura Hills Landslide Areas map on the following page). Yellow boundaries enclose areas that may be prone to landslide events within the City.



Map 47: Agoura Hills Landslide Areas
Source: City of Agoura Hills Internal Map

Malibu

For the City of Malibu, a mudflow risk assessment was conducted by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works as a result of the Pacific Fire. The fire destroyed much native vegetation and left the soil and terrain vulnerable to absorbing higher than normal amounts of water from rainfall, creating a risk of landslide. The following map shows Phase III of the Potential Mudflow Impact Areas (which reflects a worst case scenario) i.e., greater than .75 design debris event.



Map 48: Potential Mudflow Impact, City of Malibu

Westlake Village

In the City of Westlake Village, potential landslide hazards are primarily limited to areas of sedimentary rocks in the northeast tip of the City. Areas with sediments have moderate to high slope instability potential. Areas with volcanic rocks have moderate to low slope instability potential.

Estimated Impact of an Event

If multiple landslides were to occur, the consequences to local populations and housing could be significant. The table below provides the estimated impact of a disaster using a 0.1% loss baseline.

Category	Agoura Hills	Calabasas	Hidden Hills	Malibu	Westlake Village	Impact if a 1% Loss Occurs
Population	20,330	23,058	1,856	12,645	8,270	66
Total Housing Units	7,681	8,686	606	6,252	3,322	27
Median Home Value	$740,200	$962,700	More than $1,000,000	More than $1,000,000	More than $1,000,000	More than $26M

Table 119: Estimated Population and Economic Loss of Multiple Landslides

Based on a 1% loss projection, more than 66 people could be displaced or significantly impacted and more than 41 homes could be damaged or destroyed resulting in over $26 million in losses (see Community Profile section for population, housing, and economic data).

Landslide Vulnerabilities

Landslides can affect a variety of functions including utility services, transportation systems, and critical lifelines. Communities may suffer immediate damages and loss of service. Disruption of infrastructure, roads, and critical facilities may also have a long-term effect on the economy. Utilities, including potable water, wastewater, telecommunications, natural gas, and electric power are all essential to service community needs. Natural gas pipes may also be at risk of breakage from landslide movements.

Roads

Public Works Departments along with other departments within the cities in the Las Virgenes-Malibu Region are responsible for cleaning-up slides that inhibit the flow of traffic or are damaging roadways. Public agencies can usually only repair the roadway itself, as well as the areas adjacent to the slide. Individual property damage does fall under their immediate attention.

Landslide hazards can be alleviated by grading slides, by: installing load bearing walls on roadsides and installing new drainage systems on slopes to divert water from potential landslide areas. This type of response activity is often the most cost-effective in the short-term, but is only temporary.

Lifelines and Critical Facilities

Landslides can have direct and indirect impacts on lifelines and critical facilities. Closed transportation arteries may result in an inability of hospitals and other emergency facilities to receive and transport patients as well as obtain emergency supplies. Loss of power and telephone service are also potential consequences of landslide events. Soil erosion in hillside areas can undermine the soil supporting high voltage transmission towers and communication networks. Finally, soil displacement can result in pipeline breaks, further exasperating the potential for landslides.

Landslide Mitigation Strategies

LVCOG Mitigation Activities

Landslide mitigation activities include current mitigation programs and activities that are being implemented by local or regional organizations. Building and Zoning Codes provide examples of mitigation activities common to all LVMCOG cities.

Landslide Building/Zoning Codes

All cities within the Las Virgenes-Malibu Region follow the California Building Code. The CBC requires geotechnical investigation of the potential soil liquefaction and soil strength loss during earthquakes for development in the liquefaction zones. The geotechnical reports are to address potential consequences of any liquefaction and soil strength loss and discuss mitigating measures.

Agoura Hills

The City of Agoura Hills has implemented the following regulations in order to provide better preventive measures for loss of life and property due to landslide:

- Requirement for geotechnical and geologic report submittal and review prior to development entitlement.
- Requirement for graded slopes to be landscaped for stability.
- More restrictive slope-setback requirements than the State adopted Building and Residential codes (CBC, CRC).

The following building codes provide examples of how Agoura Hills has enacted preventative measures against loss of life and property because of a landslide.

Section	Title
8103(a) 110.2	Geologic Hazard
8103(u) 1806.5	Foundations on Adjacent Slopes
8103(aaa) 3304.6.11	Debris Prohibited

Calabasas

There have been no significant landslide events in recent history in the City of Calabasas. Consequently, the City currently does not take additional measures beyond standard CBC requirements.

Hidden Hills

The City of Hidden Hills has adopted the California Building Code and requires Geotechnical reports for all new and hillside development. Graded slopes are required to be landscaped for stability.

Malibu

The City of Malibu Building Code addresses development on steep slopes. Generally, the ordinance requires soils and engineering geologic studies for proposed developments on slopes of 20 percent or greater. More detailed surface and subsurface investigations are warranted if indicated by engineering and geologic studies. This may include soils, vegetation, geologic formations, and drainage patterns. Site evaluations may also occur where stability might be lessened by proposed grading/filling or land clearing.

Westlake Village

The City of Westlake Village has identified areas in the city that may have unstable slopes. Engineering/geology soils investigations are required prior to hillside development in unstable slope areas in order to mitigate the loss of property or life due to a landslide.

SECTION 10. FLOOD

The Nature of the Flood Threat

The Las Virgenes-Malibu area is situated near the western portion of the Santa Monica Mountains and has experienced flooding in the past from major winter storm events. Flooding poses a threat to life and safety, and can cause severe damage to public and private property. Due to the natural mountainous terrain as well as changes in the landscape (due to development) and natural disasters such as wildfire, flooding can be a factor in the area.

Historical Record of Flooding

History of Flooding in Southern California

Historically, the region has experienced extended periods (on the order of years) of either wet or dry weather. Additionally in any given year the amount of precipitation can vary widely. The most significant flooding events to affect the Southern California area occurred in 1995, 1996 and 1998.

FEMA has classified the following events in California to be significant floods. A significant event is defined by FEMA as 1,500 or more in paid losses.

Event	Year	Number of Paid Losses	Amount Paid ($)	Average Paid Loss
California Flood - Southern	Jan-98	1,523	$18,539,717	$12,173
California Flood December 1996	Dec-96	1,831	$39;433,756	$21,537
Southern California Flood	Jan-95	2,732	$64,928,365	$23,766

Table 120: Significant Flood Events in Southern California 1978 – 2010

Significant Floods in the Las Virgenes-Malibu Region

The National Flood Insurance Program tracks flood losses for the U.S. The following table lists the NFIP loss totals for the cities within the Las Virgenes-Malibu area from 1978 through 2011.

City Name	Total Number of Losses	Total Payments
Agoura Hills	54	$345,482
Calabasas	10	$32,971
Hidden Hills	36	$391,043
Malibu	73	$1,687,568
Westlake Village	3	$566

Table 121: Flood Loss Statistics for California (From January 1, 1978 to December 31, 2011)

SOURCE: http://bsa.nfipstat.com/reports/1040.htm#06

Severe Repetitive Losses

The Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) grant program was authorized by the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004, which amended the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to provide funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The definition of severe repetitive loss as applied to this program was established in section 1361A of the National Flood Insurance Act, as amended (NFIA), 42 U.S.C. 4102a. An SRL property is defined as a residential property that is covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and:

(a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments (including building and contents) over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or
(b) For which at least two separate claims payments (building payments only) have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building.

For both (a) and (b) above, at least two of the referenced claims must have occurred within any ten-year period, and must be greater than 10 days apart.

In terms of the Las Virgenes-Malibu area, while there have been losses from flooding within the five city Las Virgenes-Malibu Council of Governments region, there are no properties that have sustained severe repetitive losses.

Causes and Characteristics of Floods

A flood, as defined by the National Flood Insurance Program is: A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of two or more acres of normally dry land area or of two or more properties from: overflow of inland or tidal waters; unusual or rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source, or mudflow.

Flooding may occur as a result of sustained heavy rainfall, microbursts (short periods of large volumes of rain), large wave activity on the coast, or reservoir/dam failure. A "100-Year Recurrence Interval" is defined as a flood that according to historical data has a probability of occurrence once in 100-years. This benchmark used by FEMA to establish a regulatory baseline for all flooding events. Similar benchmarks are defined for 25, 50, 500 year events.

Annual Rainfall

Rainfall in the LVMCOG region averages nearly 18 inches per year. However the term "average rainfall" is misleading because over the recorded history of rainfall in the region, rainfall amounts have ranged from no rain at all in some years to well over normal averages in very wet years. Furthermore, actual rainfall in Southern California tends to fall in large amounts during sporadic and often heavy storms rather than in consistent amounts throughout the year (*See Community Profile Section for additional details).*

Dam and Reservoir Failure

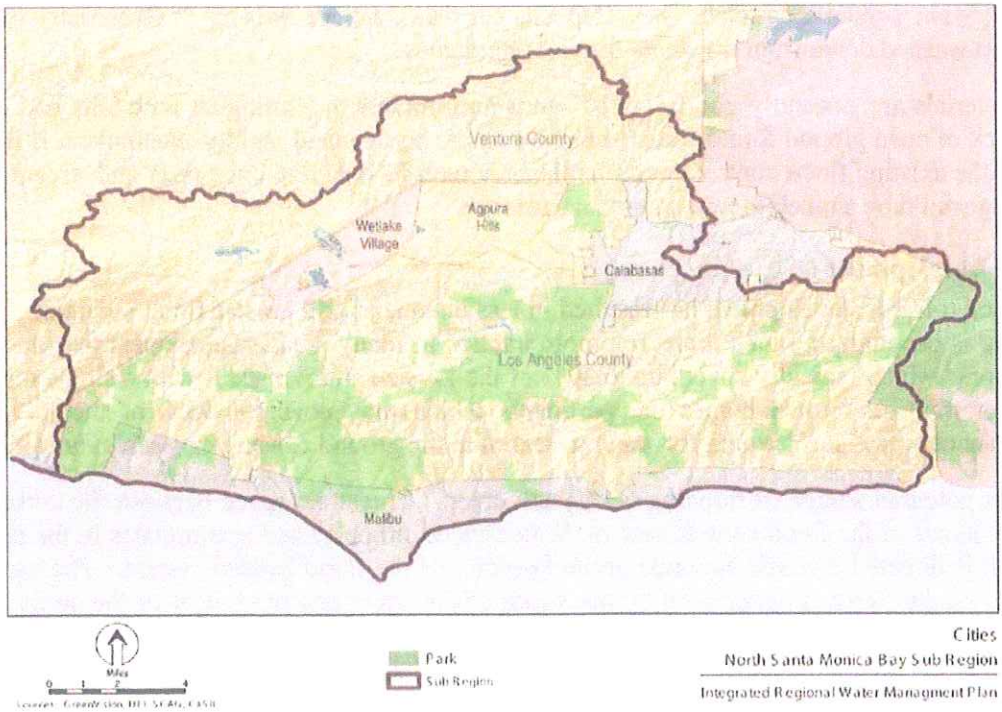
Loss of life and damage to structures, roads, and utilities may result from a reservoir or dam failure. Several factors influence the severity of a full or partial reservoir or dam failure: the amount of water released, topography, and the density of downstream populations and structures.

The Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) serves the cities of Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills and Westlake Village (the City of Malibu is served by Los Angeles County Water District 29). The LVMWD maintains two major facilities in Westlake Village:

- The Las Virgenes Reservoir is located at 2860 Three Springs Drive
- The Westlake Filtration Plant located at 32601 Torchwood Place (filters water from the Las Virgenes Reservoir prior to delivery to customers)

According to the Las Virgenes Water District, the Las Virgenes Reservoir has a surface area of approximately 160 acres and contains nearly 3 billion gallons of water. The reservoir was built from 1970 to 1972 and is comprised of two earthen dams built on a bedrock foundation. The main dam is 160 feet high, 2,000 feet long, 20 feet wide at the top, and 750 feet wide at the bottom. The saddle dam is 50 feet high, 750 feet long, 20 feet wide at the top, and 425 feet wide at the bottom.

The Malibu Creek Watershed is made up of 60,760 acres and is comprised of 80 percent vacant undeveloped land. The Malibu Creek Watershed is part of the larger North Santa Monica Bay Watershed Management Area that drains into the Santa Monica Bay. The cities within the LVMCOG lie (either entirely or partially) within the North Santa Monica Bay Watershed.



Map 49: North Santa Monica Bay Watershed

SOURCE: Draft General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Letter, City of Malibu (9/06/2011)

Flood Hazard Identification

Flooding occurs when climate, geology, and hydrology combine to create conditions where water flows outside of its usual course. As described earlier, due to the close proximity to the Santa Monica Mountain range and variations of topography, there is a potential for flood throughout the entire area. Furthermore, due to continued growth, economic development and an increase of impermeable areas, the region's storm water collection and conveyance system may become overwhelmed.

Tropical Storms and El Nino Conditions

Another source of heavy rainfall is from summer tropical storms. These tropical storms usually coincide with El Nino years. El Nino is a disruption of the ocean-atmosphere system in the tropical Pacific Ocean having important consequences for weather in California. Among these consequences is increased rainfall across the southern tier of the U.S. and Peru.

During El Nino periods, trade winds begin to relax in the central and western Pacific Ocean leading to a depression of the thermocline in the eastern Pacific Ocean and an elevation of the thermocline in the west. The result is a rise in sea surface temperature and heavier than normal rainfall in Southern California. In the past, El Nino conditions have caused damage to the Las Virgenes-Malibu area, particularly in the City of Malibu.

Geography and Geology

The Las Virgenes-Malibu Region geologic features mainly consist of un-consolidated and semi-consolidated alluvial materials underlain and bounded on the north and east by consolidated sediments and crystalline rocks. These deposits consist of a shallow layer of Quaternary fill that has been washed down from the Santa Monica Mountains.

The materials are generally poorly sorted sands and gravels, intermingled with silts and clays. This lack of open ground forces water to remain on the surface and rapidly accumulate. If it were not for the existing flood control system in the area with its concrete lined river and stream beds, flooding would be a much more common occurrence.

Urban Development

The trend towards development has resulted in less open land and greater flood potential. In-fill building is becoming a much more common practice in many areas. Developers tear down an older home which typically covers up to 40% of the lot size and replace it with a single massive home or multi-unit town homes or apartments which may cover 90-95% of the lot. The consequence is less surface area for water to seep into the ground causing excessive run-off.

Another potential source of flooding is "asphalt creep." The street space between the curbs of a street is a part of the flood control system. Water leaves property and accumulates in the streets, where it is directed towards the underground portion of the flood control system. The carrying capacity of the street is determined by the width of the street and the height of the curbs along the street. Often, when streets are being resurfaced, a one to two inch layer of asphalt is laid down over the existing asphalt. This added layer of asphalt subtracts from the rated capacity of the street to carry water. Thus the original engineered capacity of the entire storm drain system is marginally reduced over time. Subsequent re-paving of the street will further reduce the engineered capacity even more.

Flood Maps and Flood Insurance Studies

Flood maps and Flood Insurance Studies (FIS) are often used to identify flood-prone areas. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) was established in 1968 as a means of providing low-cost flood insurance to the nation's flood-prone communities. The NFIP also reduces flood losses through regulations that focus on building codes and sound floodplain management. NFIP regulations (44 Code of Federal Regulations Chapter 1, Section 60, 3) require that all new construction in floodplains must be elevated at or above base flood level. Furthermore, the Las Virgenes-Malibu Council of Government cities have municipal codes that provide for the protection of residential and non-residential structures in Flood Hazard areas.

Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM)

A Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is an official map produced by FEMA which delineates communities where NFIP regulations apply. FIRMs are used by insurance agents and mortgage lenders to determine if flood insurance is required and what insurance rates should apply.

FIRMs combine water surface elevations with topographic data to illustrate areas that would be inundated during a 100-year flood, floodway areas, and elevations marking the 100-year-flood level. In some cases they also include base flood elevations (BFEs) and areas located within the 500-year floodplain. Flood Insurance Studies and FIRMs produced for the NFIP provide assessments of the probability of flooding at a given location. However it is important to note that these studies and maps represent flood risks at a point in time and do not incorporate subsequent floodplain changes due to new development or other changes in the geography of the area.

Estimated Impact of an Event

If major flooding were to occur, the consequences to local populations, employment, and housing could be significant. The table below provides the estimated impact of a disaster using a 1% loss baseline.

Category	Agoura Hills	Calabasas	Hidden Hills	Malibu	Westlake Village	Impact if a 1% Loss Occurs
Population	20,330	23,058	1,856	12,645	8,270	660
Total City Employment	10,665	13,413	N/A	8,197	8,436	400
Total Housing Units	7,681	8,686	606	6,252	3,322	265
Median Home Value	$740,200	$962,700	More than $1,000,000	More than $1,000,000	More than $1,000,000	More than $265M

Table 122: Estimated Population and Economic Loss of Floods

Based on a 1% loss projection, more than 660 people would be displaced or significantly impacted, 400 jobs lost (either temporarily or permanently), and more than 265 homes could be damaged or destroyed resulting in over $265 million in losses (see Community Profile section for population, housing, and economic data).

Flood Vulnerabilities

The major concern regarding the impact on communities from flood events is the loss of life and property. Critical infrastructure failures are also a threat and may require days or weeks to repair. Similarly, the impact to business and industry can result in immediate and long term economic loss.

Property Loss

Extensive damage can be caused by flooding and landslide damage related to soil saturation from flood events. The type of property damage caused by flood events depends on the location, depth, and velocity of flood waters. Flood waters can wash buildings off foundations and sweep personal property downstream.

Critical Infrastructure

Critical infrastructure can be damaged during floods especially when high water levels combine with flood debris. Damage can occur to water and sewer systems, electrical supplies, pipelines, transportation networks, emergency facilities, communications networks, and other essential sites. Furthermore, contamination of underground wells and reservoirs can impact local water supplies. Finally, flood waters and debris can overflow local storm water systems causing traffic disruptions and pose a hazard to the health of the local community.

Business and Industry

Flood events impact businesses by damaging property and interrupting access by employees, suppliers, and customers. Furthermore, a loss of utilities caused by flooding can prevent businesses and industry from functioning.

Flood Mitigation Strategies

LVCOG Mitigation Activities

Flooding is often a regional problem that crosses multiple jurisdictional boundaries. Flood risks are greatest and flood hazards most severe in winter when water bodies are usually full and soils saturated. Although flooding is primarily a natural process and is therefore difficult to prevent, urbanization, land use, and development decisions have a significant effect on the frequency and severity of floods.

Flood mitigation activities include enforcement of building codes, zoning codes, and various planning strategies to address development in areas of known hazards and applying the appropriate safeguards. Furthermore, all cities within the Las Virgenes Malibu Council of Governments have assessed their flood hazards and participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

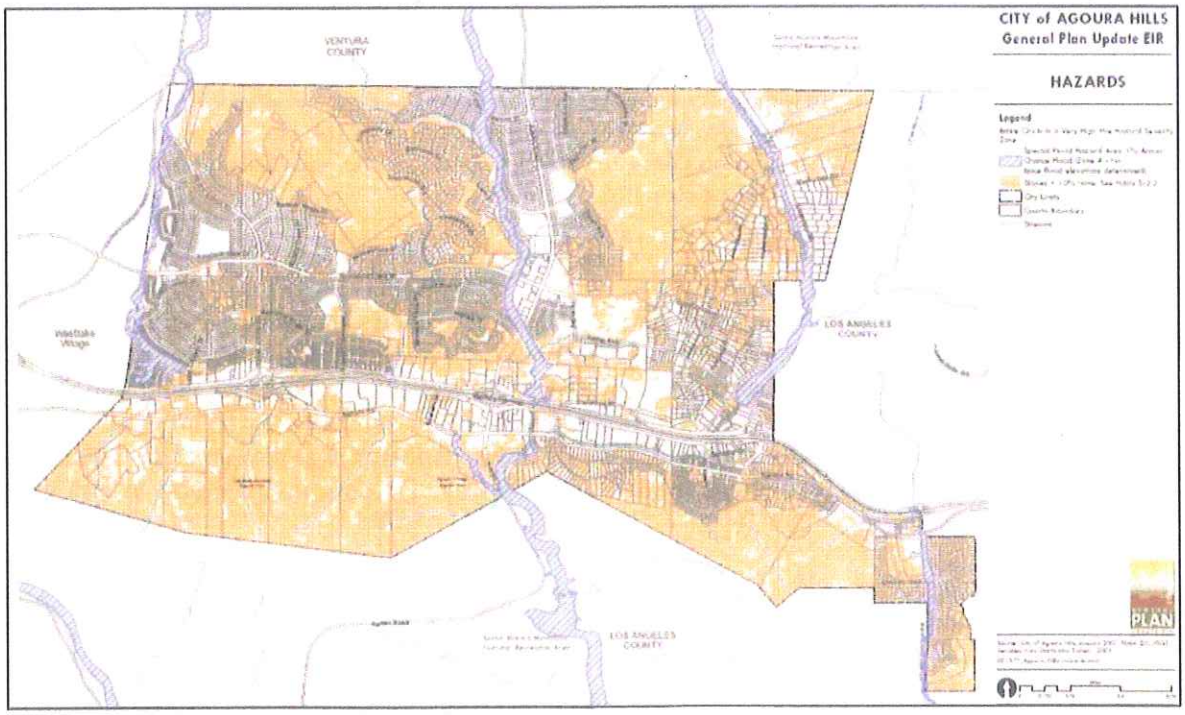
The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) is responsible for regional flood control within the County. Flood mitigation measures include an extensive storm drain and flood control system.

Agoura Hills

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) presently owns and maintains three major flood control facilities in Agoura Hills. These facilities are the Lindero Canyon Channel, the Chesebro Canyon Channel, and parts of Medea Creek. Two major drainage channels not maintained by the LACDPW are the Palo Comado Canyon and Liberty Canyon. With the exception of the Palo Comado Canyon, these drainages are unchannelized or are maintained as semi-natural and are located in open space corridors.

- The Lindero Canyon Channel provides flood protection for the west drainage flow from Lindero Canyon. This canyon extends into Ventura Canyon, well beyond the City of Agoura Hills northerly boundary.
- The Chesebro Canyon Channel provides controlled drainage for the east drainage area of the City. Chesebro Canyon Channel intercepts the flows from Chesebro Canyon, and Palo Comado Canyon. Both canyons extend into Ventura Canyon, beyond the City of Agoura Hills northern boundary line.
- Medea Creek is partially improved between the Ventura Freeway and north to the Ventura County line. Medea Creek provides flood control protection for the central drainage area of the City. Medea Creek intercepts flow from Medea Creek Canyon, extending into Ventura County.

FEMA has identified several Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) within Agoura Hills. Within these zones, the City of Agoura Hills enforces floodplain management standards as issued by FEMA. These standards are designed to prevent new development from increasing the flood threat and protect new and existing buildings from anticipated flood events.



Map 50: City of Agoura Hills Flood Areas

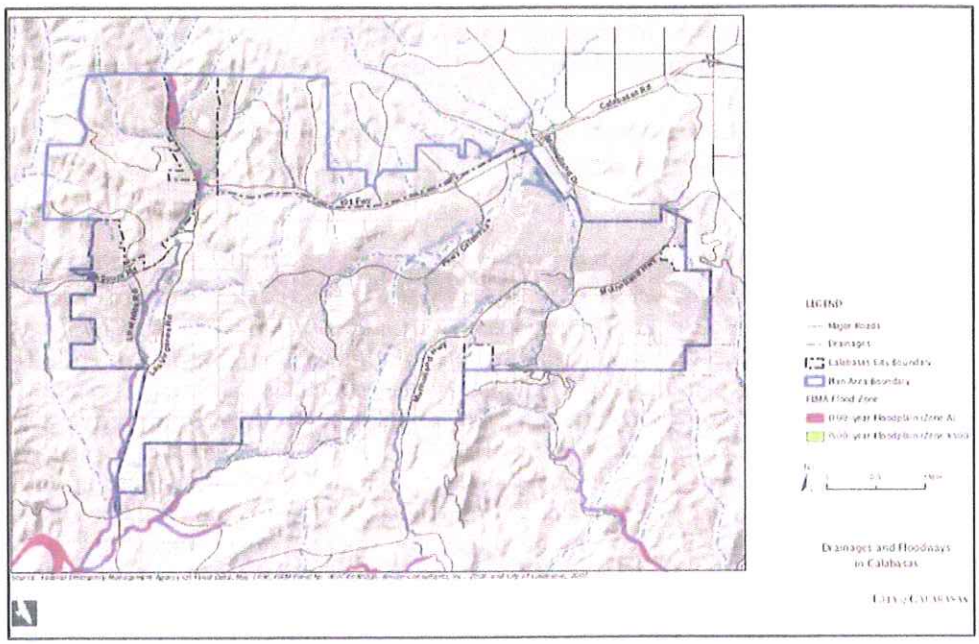
Development under the City's General Plan could place structures within the SFHA, but not in a manner that would substantially impede or redirect flows. Adherence to development policies as well as state and federal regulations reduces the flood threat. Furthermore, as part of development project reviews, the City requires that a drainage plan and study be submitted, as appropriate. The following policies have been implemented in Agoura Hills to reduce the risk of flood.

Policy	Description
S-1.1	Coordination of Drainage Improvements. Locate and improve deficiencies in the storm drain system to prevent local flooding problems in the City.
S-1.2	New Development. Require new development to upgrade storm drains to handle the increased runoff generated from the development sites.
S-1.3	Facility Use or Storage of Hazardous Materials. Require that all facilities storing, using, or otherwise involved with substantial quantities of on-site hazardous materials within flood zones comply with applicable standards of elevation, anchoring, and flood proofing, and that hazardous materials be stored in watertight containers.
S-1.4	SEMS Plan. Ensure that the City's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Plan is evaluated annually and revised as required, that the current mitigation strategies addressing flood hazards are implemented, and that effective public outreach and education are included.
S-1.5	Preservation of the Flood Plains. Preservation of the flood plains as open space shall be considered, as feasible, as an alternative to channelization.
S-1.6	Floodplain Requirements. Regulate development within floodplains in accordance with the County, state, and federal requirements, and maintain the City's eligibility under the National Flood Insurance Program.
S-1.7	Flood Mitigation Design. Require that new development incorporates sufficient measures to mitigate flood hazards, including the design of on-site drainage systems linking with citywide storm drainage, grading of the site so that runoff does not impact adjacent properties or structures on the site, and elevation of any structures above any flooding elevation.

Calabasas

Calabasas facilitates efforts with local, state, and federal agencies, including special districts to address flooding issues. Development is generally discouraged in flood-prone areas and individual developers in Calabasas are required to mitigate their potential contributions to downstream flooding problems. Any structures placed within the SFHA, will not be built in a manner that would substantially impede or redirect flows. Adherence to development policies as well as state and federal regulations reduces impacts from flooding in Calabasas to less than significant levels.

The map below depicts FEMA designated flood zones in Calabasas. Small portions of western Calabasas (purple shaded areas) is within the 100-year floodplain; however, the majority of the City is not located within any designated Special Flood Hazard Areas.



Map 51: Drainages and Floodways in Calabasas

The following policies are outlined in the 2030 City of Calabasas General Plan. These policies guide the City in its continued compliance with NFIP guidelines and in reducing present and future flood hazards.

General Plan Section	Description
Safety Element VII-1	Incorporate adequate mitigation measures into proposed development projects to achieve an acceptable level of risk from potential flooding hazards.
Safety Element VII-8	Discourage development within flood hazard areas and encourage retention of natural drainage as the City's preferred management strategy, and as a higher priority than attempting to implement engineering solutions.
Safety Element VII-9	Ensure that new flood control and drainage facilities as well as improvements to existing facilities are consistent with the General Plan's environmental protection standards.
Safety Element VII-10	For discretionary development projects, limit new impervious surfaces to those that will not individually or cumulatively increase harmful runoff into natural stream channels downstream.
Safety Element VII-11	Setbacks from stream beds should be sufficient to avoid possible adverse effects associated with future bank erosion.

Hidden Hills

There are no year round streams or ponds within the City. Surface water runoff only occurs during and after periods of intense rainfall. The City's topography and soil conditions subject Hidden Hills to flood hazards from storm drain overflow, erosion, mudflows, and debris deposits. There is one Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) in the City of Hidden Hills.

Hidden Hills has adopted the California Building Code and implements Title 5-9 of the Hidden Hills Municipal Code as preventative measures for loss of life and property due to a flood event. Key provisions of Title 5-9 include:

Category	Description
Building Limitations	Buildings are not permitted in an area determined by the City Engineer to be subject to flood hazard by reason of inundation, overflow or erosion, or where the placement of a building or other structures on the site is such that water or mud flows will be a hazard to buildings on adjacent property. The building official, in application of this subsection shall enforce, as a minimum, the current Federal Flood Plain Management Regulations defined in Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 60.3. Subject to the conditions of paragraph 2 of the this section, this prohibition shall not apply when provision is made to eliminate such hazard to the satisfaction of the Building Official by providing adequate drainage facilities by protective walls, suitable fill raising the floor level of the building, a combination of these methods, or by other means.
Site Restrictions	A person shall not perform work for which a building or grading permit is required within the boundaries of an established floodway, as determined by the City Engineer, if such work increases the flood hazard to adjacent properties by either increasing the capital flood water surface elevation, deflecting flows or increasing bank erosion. Such work may be performed within an established floodway and a building or grading permit therefore may be issued, where provisions are made to the satisfaction of the City Engineer to avoid such as increase in the flood hazard.
Los Angeles County Flood Control District	The Los Angeles County Flood Control District shall act as a consultant to the City Engineer in permit matters relating to flood control and flood hazard identification, avoidance and mitigation in all areas defined on maps furnished to the Engineer.

These standards are designed to prevent new development and site modifications from increasing the threat of flood and to protect new and existing buildings from future flood events.

Malibu

The City of Malibu is the only coastal community within the Las Virgenes-Malibu Council of Governments. The City extends 27 miles along the Pacific coast. In addition to its proximity to the Pacific Ocean, the City also contains multiple riparian zones that are subject to flood. Development under the City's General Plan could place structures within the SFHA, but not in a manner that would substantially impede or redirect flows. Adherence to development policies as well as state and federal regulations reduces impacts from flooding to less than significant levels.

FEMA has identified areas within Malibu as Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA). The map below provides an example of a Flood Map for Malibu. Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) are located in the Annex F.

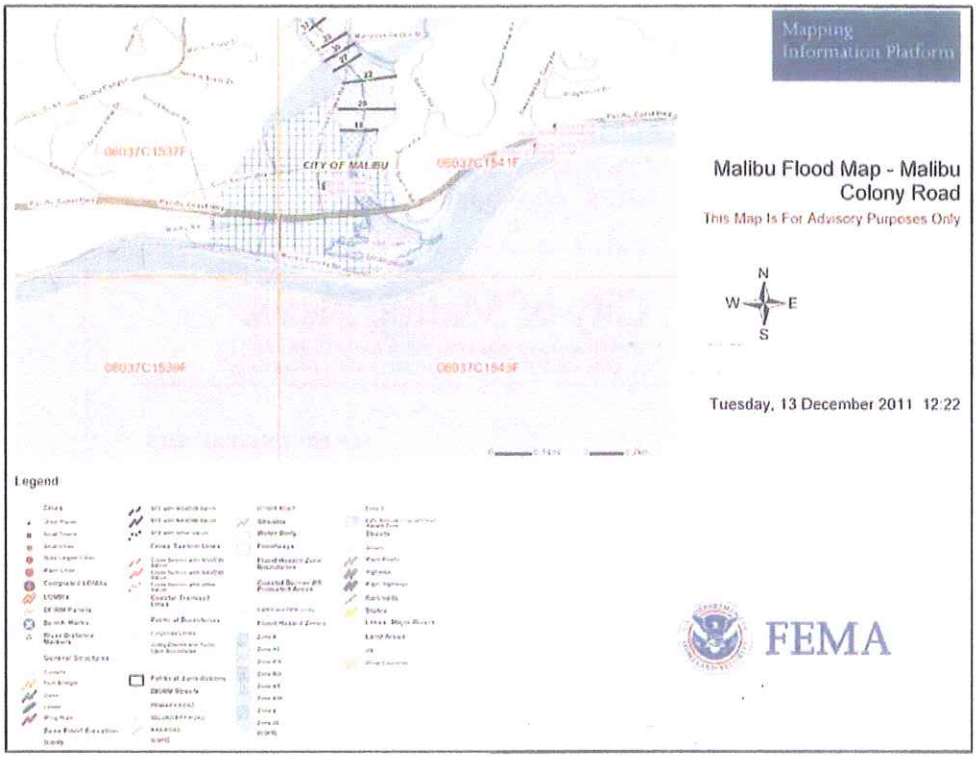


Figure 68: Malibu Flood Map (Colony Road Area)

The following policies are outlined in the City of Malibu General Plan. These policies guide the City in its continued compliance with NFIP guidelines and in reducing present and future flood hazards.

General Plan Section	Description
Objective 1.2	Risks to residents and businesses from development in hazardous areas are minimized.
Policy 1.2.3	The City shall require development to provide for safety from coastal storm flooding, coastal erosion, surfacing septic effluent, and tsunami.
Policy 1.2.4	The City shall require development to be consistent with minimum Federal Management Agency (FEMA) guidelines for flood plain management.
Implementation Measure 40	Adopt and update as appropriate maps of extreme fire danger areas, 100-year flood plains, landslide and debris flow danger, active and potentially active faults, tsunami, and any other hazard areas; and inform residents of those areas of risks and possible mitigation measures.
Implementation Measure 43	Encourage area residents to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.

General Plan Section	Description
Implementation Measure 44	Design coastal development, except supporting structure, to be above the wave uprush level for storms within the past 100-Years, and above the 100-year flood plain.
Implementation Measure 51	Evaluate proposed development for its impact on and from, geologic hazards, flood and mud flow hazard, and fire hazard.

In 2008 the City of Malibu received the Nation Weather Service "Storm Ready" Award. As a consequence, the City is eligible for NFIP premium reductions.

City of Malibu News

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CITY OF MALIBU EARNS COVETED NWS "STORM READY" AWARD
Status Makes City Eligible for NFIP Premium Reduction Consideration

MALIBU, CA (September 15, 2008)–The National Weather Service (NWS) has awarded the "StormReady" designation to the City of Malibu. The designation recognized the City's improved communications and increased levels of severe weather awareness and qualifies the City for consideration of reduced flood insurance premiums.

In notifiying the city of its accomplishment, Los Angeles/Oxnard Meterologist In Charge Mark Jackson wrote that "everyone involved in the compliance process has every reason to be proud," and noted that the emergency preparedness efforts "will not doubt minimize the loss of life and/or property in the future."

"The StormReady award is a great example of the collaboration between the local government, federal government and the community, especially our local 'Weather Spotter' volunteers, to provide better emergency preparedness to the residents of Malibu," said Mayor Pamela Conley Ulich. "We particularly want to commend City Manager Jim Thorsen and Emergency Services Coordinator Brad Davis for their extraordinary efforts on behalf of Malibu residents."

The designation, which has a three-year term, will be presented at the Sept. 22 City Council meeting.

As a result of the designation, the City may notify the federal Insurance Services Organization for consideration to obtain 25 Community Rating Systems (CRS) points, which may lower the City's National Flood Insurance Program insurance premiums.

The NWS Los Angeles/Oxnard "StormReady" Advisory Board approved the City of Malibu's application. Jackson said that the NWS Headquarters in Washington, D.C. has been notified of the City's accomplishment.

The City of Malibu was incorporated on March 28, 1991. Located in Northwest Los Angeles County, the City has 21 miles of coastline along the Pacific Ocean and a population of 12,575.

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Figure 69: NWS Storm Ready Award Announcement

Westlake Village

Flood hazard areas within the City of Westlake Village are limited to the Triunfo Canyon drainage below Westlake Lake and the banks of the lake itself. A storm drain system has been constructed in the vicinity of the canyon to moderate the effects of storm runoff.

The Los Angeles County Flood Control District has prepared a Triunfo Creek Floodway Map (LACFCD 154-ML2, Ord. 81-0021), which defines the physical limits of the flood hazard and the minimum floor elevations required for structures outside the hazard area. Any development within the canyon will be subject to the review and approval of the District.

Development on the shores of Westlake Lake has been set back several feet from the highest water level which could be expected to occur. This setback is recognized as a flood hazard area and is maintained as open space. The "spillover" design of the Westlake Lake dam ensures that flooding beyond the lake's banks cannot occur.

Urban flooding can sometimes be possible due to debris accumulation on storm drains and in flood control channels and basins, over-burdened pumping stations and aged drainage systems. Low-lying areas are particularly susceptible to urban flooding.

There are no specific areas identified as frequent drainage problems. However, the general areas most susceptible are those around the Westlake Lake since this is the lowest elevation level in the City. These areas include First Neighborhood, Lakeshore, and Southshore.

The City complies with program requirements through the adoption and implementation of a flood plain management ordinance, which is coordinated by the City Engineer. This ordinance requires new development to meet certain standards to reduce the risk of future flood damage. Implementation of the program on the local level ensures that flood insurance will be available to local residents.

FEMA has identified areas within Westlake as Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA), including Lindero Canyon which mostly lies within Agoura Hills. Within these zones Westlake Village has chosen to adopt and enforce minimum floodplain management standards as dictated by FEMA. These standards are designed to prevent new development from increasing the flood threat and to protect new and existing buildings from anticipated flood events.

The map below provides an example of a Flood Map for Westlake Village. Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) are located in Annex F.

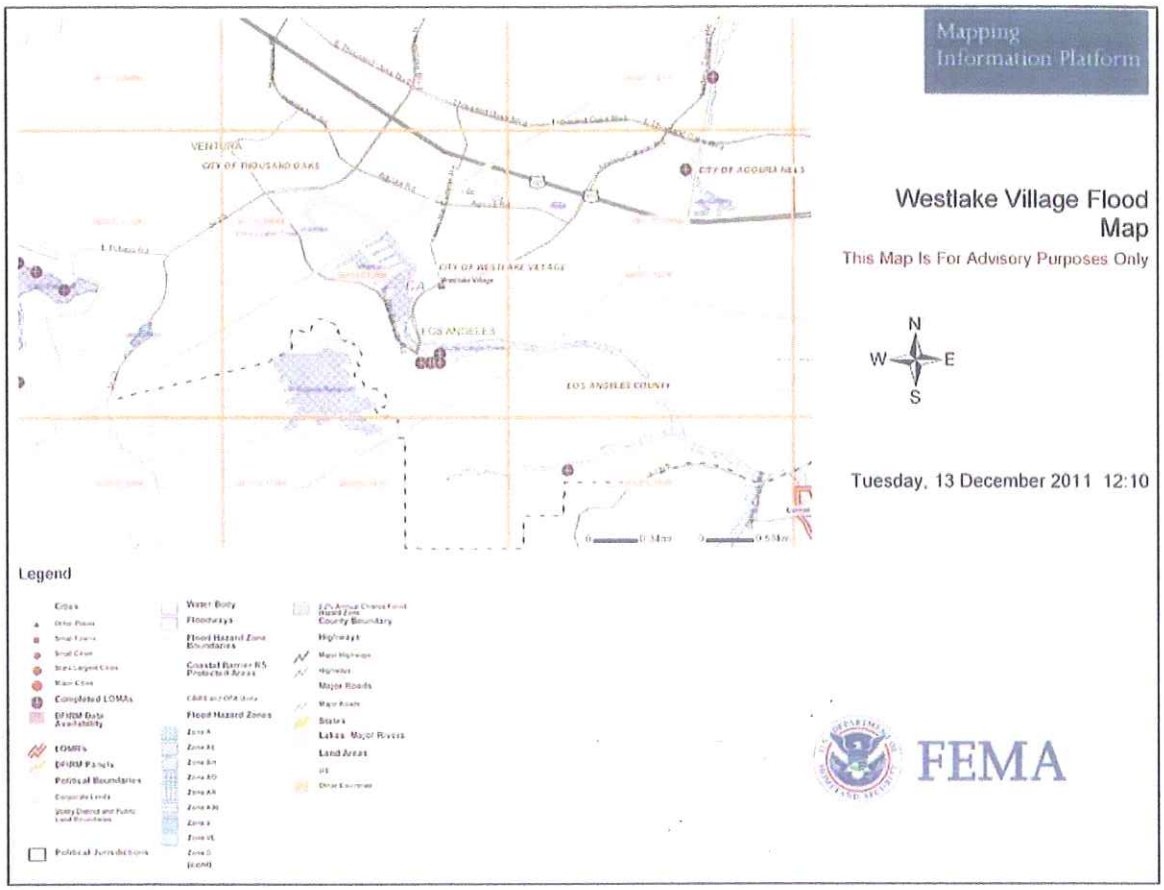

Figure 70: Westlake Village Flood Map

SECTION 11. TERRORISM

The Nature of the Terrorism Threat

Terrorism is a continuing threat throughout the world and within the United States. There is no history of terrorist acts or terrorist groups operating in the Las Virgenes Malibu Region. Consequently the probability of a terrorist attack is considered low. Nevertheless, it is still important to consider the potential for terrorist activities especially since there are a variety of political, social, religious, cultural, and economic factors that underlie the broad term "terrorist". In addition, since terrorists often focus on high visibility targets and civilian populations, the potential consequences of an attack underscores the need to consider terrorism as part of this mitigation plan.

History of Terrorist Events in the Las Virgenes-Malibu Region

The Las Virgenes-Malibu Region has not experienced a terrorist act; however it does include a variety of important businesses, public sites, and high-profile individuals which could attract the attention of terrorists. In addition, the consequences of a terrorist act in the region could impact the local area, e.g., disruption of CA 101, Pacific Coast Highway, environmental damage to the Malibu coast, etc. Furthermore, there is a possibility that extremist groups could operate from the area and use it as a base of operations for attacks elsewhere.

Specific Threats

Recent trends toward large scale incidents generating significant casualties make preparedness and the mechanisms for effective response essential. In addition to large scale attacks, a full range of assault styles must be considered. Contemporary terrorist activities may include a variety of methods including letter bombings, assassinations with small arms, bio-chemical attacks, car bombs, suicide attacks, and building bombings. Related threats include bomb threats, which disrupt the normal operations of businesses.

Venues likely to suffer the impact of terrorism include government facilities, military facilities and recruiting offices, military suppliers, hospitals, entertainment and cultural facilities, religious centers, shopping malls, business complexes, colleges, and research centers.

Motivation

Conventional political motivation for terrorism continue, however issues involving organized crime, narcotics trafficking, ecological/animal rights, abortion/right-to-life groups, and perceived economic injustice can also involve terrorist groups or lone individual "Lone Wolf" planning, and operations. Another aspect of increased motivation is the growing use of the Internet for terrorist recruitment, training, and communications.

Causes and Characteristics of Terrorism

Defining Terrorism

There are multiple definitions of terrorism in common use. The United States Code defines terrorism as premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents usually intended to influence an audience. The United States Department of Justice defines terrorism as a violent act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the U.S. or any segment to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. The FBI defines terrorism as the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

All three of these definitions share important components:

1. Criminal action
2. The action must include violence against civilians
3. The action is carried out in order to further political or social objectives
4. The action is intended to coerce a government or civilian population

Terrorism Hazard Identification

The categories below serve to differentiate terrorist organizations or individuals according to common goals and motivation. It should be noted that these categories of terrorism and terrorist groups are constantly changing. In addition the "Lone Wolf" terrorism (individuals not connected to a terror cell or larger group, but who commit acts of public violence, often on behalf of a personal grievance) has added another dimension of concern.

Category	Description
Separatist	Separatist groups are those with the goal of separation from existing entities through independence, political autonomy, or religious freedom or domination. The ideologies separatists subscribe to include social justice or equity, anti-imperialism, as well as the resistance to conquest or occupation by a foreign power.
Ethnocentric	Groups of this persuasion see race as the defining characteristic of a society, and therefore a basis of cohesion. There is usually the attitude that a particular group is superior because of their inherent racial characteristics.
Nationalistic	The loyalty and devotion to a nation, and the national consciousness derived from placing one nation's culture and interests above those of other nations or groups. This can find expression in the creation of a new nation or in splitting away part of an existing state to join with another that shares the perceived "national" identity.
Revolutionary	Dedicated to the overthrow of an established order and replacing it with a new political or social structure. Although often associated with communist political ideologies, this is not always the case, and other political movements can advocate revolutionary methods to achieve their goals

Category	Description
Political	Political ideologies are concerned with the structure and organization of the forms of government and communities. While observers outside terrorist organizations may stress differences in political ideology, the activities of groups that are diametrically opposed on the political spectrum are similar to each other in practice.
Religious	Religiously inspired terrorism is on the rise. While Islamic terrorists and organizations have been the most publicized, all of the major world religions have extremists that have taken up violence to further their perceived religious goals. Religiously motivated terrorists see their objectives as holy writ, and therefore infallible and non-negotiable
Social	Often particular social policies or issues will be so contentious that they will incite extremist behavior and terrorism. Frequently this is referred to as "single issue" or "special interest" terrorism. Some issues that have produced terrorist activities in the United States and other countries include animal rights, abortion, ecology/environment, and minority rights.
Domestic	These terrorists are "home-grown" and operate within and against their home country. They are frequently tied to extreme social or political factions within a particular society, and focus their efforts specifically on their nation's socio-political arena.
International or Transnational	Often describing the support and operational reach of a group, these terms are often loosely defined, and can be applied to widely different capabilities. *International groups* typically operate in multiple countries, but retain a geographic focus for their activities. Hezbollah has cells worldwide, and has conducted operations in multiple countries, but is primarily concerned with events in Lebanon and Israel. *Transnational groups* operate internationally, but are not tied to a particular country, or even region. Al Qaeda is transnational; being made up of many nationalities, having been based out of multiple countries simultaneously, and conducting operations throughout the world. Their objectives affect dozens of countries with differing political systems, religions, ethnic compositions, and national interests

Table 123: Terrorist Group Categories

Source: http://www.terrorism-research.com/groups/categories.php

International Terrorist Groups

International terrorist groups can operate anywhere and act without regard to national borders. U.S. Code Title 18 Part I, Chapter 113b § 2331 defines international terrorism as activities that:

(A) involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or of any State;

(B) appear to be intended:
  (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;
  (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or
  (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and

(C) occur primarily outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to intimidate or coerce, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum

The U.S. State Department issues and maintains the Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) List which documents current threat groups. The current FTO is listed below:

1. Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)	25. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
2. Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)	26. Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG)
3. Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade (AAMS)	27. Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group (GICM)
4. Al-Shabaab	28. Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK)
5. Ansar al-Islam (AAI)	29. National Liberation Army (ELN)
6. Asbat al-Ansar	30. Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)
7. Aum Shinrikyo (AUM)	31. Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)
8. Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)	32. Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)
9. Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA)	33. PFLP-General Command (PFLP-GC)
10. Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA)	34. al-Qaida in Iraq (AQI)
11. Gama'a al-Islamiyya (Islamic Group)	35. al-Qa'ida (AQ)
12. HAMAS (Islamic Resistance Movement)	36. al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)
13. Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami/Bangladesh (HUJI-B)	37. al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (formerly GSPC)
14. Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM)	38. Real IRA (RIRA)
15. Hizballah (Party of God)	39. Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)
16. Islamic Jihad Union (IJU)	40. Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17N)
17. Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)	41. Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C)
18. Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM) (Army of Mohammed)	42. Revolutionary Struggle (RS)
19. Jemaah Islamiya organization (JI)	43. Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso, SL)
20. Kahane Chai (Kach)	44. United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC)
21. Kata'ib Hizballah (KH)	45. Harakat-ul Jihad Islami (HUJI)
22. Kongra-Gel (KGK, formerly Kurdistan Workers' Party, PKK, KADEK)	46. Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP)
23. Lashkar-e Tayyiba (LT) (Army of the Righteous)	47. Jundallah
24. Lashkar I Jhangvi (LJ)	48. Army of Islam (AOI)
	49. Indian Mujahideen (IM)

Table 124: Foreign Terrorist Organizations

International terrorist groups often have state sponsors who view terrorism as a tool of foreign policy. State sponsors of terrorism engage in anti-Western terrorist activities by funding, organizing, networking, and providing other support to many extremists.

Country	Designation Date
Cuba	March 1, 1982
Iran	January 19, 1984
Sudan	August 12, 1993
Syria	December 29, 1979

Table 125: State Sponsors of Terrorism
Source: U.S. State Department

Domestic Terrorism in the United States

Domestic terrorism involves attacks within the United States perpetrated by homegrown groups or individuals. U.S. Code Title 18 Part I, Chapter 113b § 2331 defines domestic terrorism as activities that:

(A) involve acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State;
(B) appear to be intended—
  i. to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;
  ii. to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or
  iii. to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and
(C) occur primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

Domestic Terrorism Examples

Year	Event	Description
April 19, 1995	Oklahoma City Bombing	Truck bomb resulting in 168 people killed
July 27, 1996	Centennial Olympic Park Bombing	1996 Summer Olympic bombing in Atlanta, GA resulting in 2 deaths and 111 injuries
September 18, 2001 (start)	U.S. Anthrax Attacks	A series of letters containing anthrax spores lasting several weeks resulting in 5 deaths and 17 infections
May 31, 2009	Assassination of Dr. George Tiller	Murder of a nationally known physician that performed late-term abortions
June 10, 2009	U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Shootings	Shooting attack of a believed neo-Nazi resulting in 1 death
November 5, 2009	Fort Hood Shootings	Shooting attack of a believed Islamic extremist resulting in 13 deaths and 30 wounded
February 18, 2010	Austin, Texas IRS Airplane Attack	Aircraft attack on an IRS office building by a believed anti-government / anti-corporate business extremist resulting in 1 death

Table 126: Domestic Terrorism Examples

Post 9/11

After September 11, 2001, the United States has increased its security policies and procedures at the national and local level. Since then, Federal Grants for counter-terrorism have increased to approximately seventy-five billion dollars per year from federal and state governments according to Kim Murphy of Los Angeles Times in an article dated August, 2011. These grants have provided local counties and cities funds to strengthen their security procedures, implement needed mitigation actions, or provide first responders with specialized training and equipment.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

Weapons of Mass Destruction are a specific type of threat that must be considered by any community. For the Las Virgenes-Malibu Region, this may involve the activation of a WMD within the area or a large-scale attack in a nearby location. Consequently, ongoing awareness and training of local emergency responders, government, and healthcare providers is important to ensure that such events are quickly identified and managed.

Five Types of WMD That Could be Used by Terrorists

WMD can be segregated into five categories using the acronym B-NICE: Biological, Nuclear, Incendiary, Chemical and Explosive.

1. Four common types of biological agents are bacteria, viruses, rickettsia, and toxins.
2. Nuclear terrorism can occur in two different ways.
    a. Detonation or threat of detonation of a nuclear bomb
    b. Dispersion of radiological material using a conventional explosive or other dispersal device
3. An incendiary device is any mechanical, electrical, or chemical device used to intentionally initiate combustion and start a fire.
4. Chemical agents can be classified into five categories: nerve agents, blister agents, blood agents, choking agents, and irritating agents.
5. Explosive devices are the most common WMD (70% of all terrorist attacks).

While explosives are the most common method, any of the WMDs listed can be deployed at any time. Consequently threat awareness and vigilance is critical to prevent future attacks. In one well-known case a plot to detonate a car bomb at the Los Angeles International Airport was uncovered by an alert U.S. Customers inspector. On December 14, 1999, Ahmed Ressam (aka the Millennium Bomber) was arrested after a U.S. Customs inspector had his vehicle searched after he had successfully boarded a ferry from Canada to Port Angeles, Washington. The inspector is credited for noticing Ressam's behavior as unusual and ordering a secondary customs search and a check of his passport. As a result, chemicals and explosive timing devices were found in the trunk of his vehicle and his passport was identified as counterfeit. Ressam was subsequently jailed and convicted on multiple counts.

Estimated Impact of an Event

If a terrorist event or multiple events were to occur, the consequences to local populations and employment may be significant depending on the site or sites targeted. The table below provides the estimated impact of a disaster using a 0.1% loss baseline.

Category	Agoura Hills	Calabasas	Hidden Hills	Malibu	Westlake Village	Impact if a 0.1% Loss Occurs
Population	20,330	23,058	1,856	12,645	8,270	66
Total City Employment	10,665	13,413	N/A	8,197	8,436	40

Table 127: Estimated Population and Economic Loss of Terrorist Events

Based on a 0.1% loss projection, more than 66 people could be impacted (either directly or indirectly) and 40 jobs lost (either temporarily or permanently). Since a terrorist target will likely focus on public meeting venues, commercial structures, or transportation routes, the projected impact is focused on population and employment (see Community Profile section for population and economic data).

Terrorism Vulnerabilities

The probability that an individual or location will be targeted by a terrorist is a function of several factors including the attractiveness of target, the potential for success of the event and the potential for avoiding identification and capture. Categories of potential targets include:

General Targets

- Symbolic buildings
- Federal, state, and local government buildings including military sites and recruiting stations
- Mass-transit facilities
- Public buildings and assembly areas
- Controversial businesses and defense industry companies
- Communications and utility facilities
- Water supply locations
- Research laboratories
- Clinics and hospitals
- Places where large groups of people congregate

Impact on the Community

Following a terrorist attack, panic, intense media interest, and the convergence of injured and possibly contaminated persons at local hospitals and urgent care centers can be expected. While local, state, and federal agencies will be mobilized to respond to a terrorist event, it will take time for assistance to arrive. Many specialized resources (such as military response teams) may need to be airlifted to the area requiring local resources to manage the initial phases of an emergency – especially in the case of a mass casualty event. This initial response phase may range from hours to a day or more. Consequently, a rapid assessment of the scope of the incident and activation of local emergency response resources will be critical to manage the situation.

Key issues include:

- Activation of local and regional Emergency Operations Centers (EOC's)
- Designation of casualty collection points and field triage/treatment sites
- Transportation (for personnel, equipment, and supplies to the impact location as well as casualty and public evacuation)
- Isolation (if needed to prevent further contamination)
- Use of personal protection equipment (PPDs)
- Communications (including internal communication, media response, and public bulletins)
- Decontamination points (if required)

Efforts to assess the situation and provide clear, easy to follow emergency management instructions to the public are essential.

The following table describes examples of the considerations expected during the initial stages of a terrorist event.

Condition	Description
Down Wind Evacuation	A large release may result in a lethal plume that may travel for miles. Emergency agencies in neighboring jurisdictions must be advised of the release and included in incident management activities.
Traffic Restrictions and Congestion	Roads, freeways and transit systems may need to be closed to contain the incident. Regardless of the need, panic may cause some persons to self-evacuate, Traffic congestion and gridlock conditions and confusion may result. These factors will slow response by emergency agencies and specialized resources to affected areas. Detailed traffic management plans will need to be developed.
Self-Transport to Medical Providers	Injured and contaminated victims may leave the immediate site of the incident and then go to hospitals. In most cases, the care provider will not be equipped to decontaminate victims or treat terrorist related casualties. This can extend the scope of the incident, potentially lead to secondary contamination and strain local medical and emergency response resources Hospitals impacted by an influx of casualties who have not been decontaminated will have to establish decontamination area and may not be able to continue providing treatment.
Panic Victims	In the immediate aftermath of a terrorist event, responders should anticipate a number of people who think they have been exposed to or contaminated by the agent(s) even though there has been no actual exposure. Provisions must be made to manage these persons and provide supportive care as necessary.
Scarce Supplies	Equipment and supplies needed to manage the consequences of a terrorist event will be scarce. Sufficient pharmacological supplies may not be available. Antidotes and other drugs used to treat WMD victims are usually not stockpiled in sufficient quantities for use in a mass casualty incident. Efforts to secure additional supplies will be an immediate need. Personnel involved in managing potential terrorist event must be aware of these concerns. Measures to address these issues must be incorporated into the Incident Action Plan and should be considered and assessed throughout the management of the WMD incident.

Table 128: Terrorist Event Considerations

Law Enforcement Role in Combating Terrorism

The following are steps and efforts that various law enforcement agencies are taking to combat terrorist activities.

1. On-going attention to known potential targets within the service area
2. Identification of new potential targets within the service area
3. Identification of suspicious persons, places, or things which may be related to potential terrorist activity
4. Recognition of potential surveillance and intelligence-gathering activities
5. Recognition of potential terrorist involvement in routine crimes (ID theft, shoplifting, credit card fraud, forgeries, etc.)
6. Organizing and informing community resources regarding anti- terrorism
7. Ability to respond safely and effectively to a terrorist incident or a terrorist use of a WMD
8. Identify the terrorist group
9. Monitor weapons/materials
10. Threat/vulnerability assessment
11. Counter surveillance
12. Target hardening
13. Awareness of suspicious behavior as terrorists egress from target

Regional Response, Mitigation, and Prevention Activities

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department is the lead law enforcement agency for the region in the event of a terrorist event. Individual cities will be responsible for consequence management. Currently the Malibu/Lost Hills Sheriff's station and individual cities implement projects and or programs to help prevent a terrorist situation or be prepared if one were to occur. The following are practices or projects that are currently active in the Region.

Emergency Response Actions

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department will act as the lead agency for crisis management, perimeter security, access control, traffic/crowd control, evacuations, notifications, and safeguarding evidence. Crisis management activities may include:

- Investigation, tracking, and maintaining scene integrity.
- Coordinating coroner issues with the Los Angeles County Coroner's Department.
- Use of Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) or Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) units
- Assisting with damage assessment and fatalities management.

The Los Angeles County Fire Department is the lead agency for fire response, hazardous materials events, and medical/rescue operations. The County Fire Department provides support as necessary to the Sheriff for Crisis Management activities. Existing procedures, such as the Fire Department's Hazardous Materials Response procedures and NBC Response Protocols are used as necessary. The Fire Department assists with:

- Fire and rescue operations
- Emergency medical services coordination
- Perimeter and access control
- Evacuation operations
- Notifications

- Safeguarding evidence
- Damage assessment
- Fatalities management
- Addressing environmental needs
- Obtaining personnel with radiological training
- Insuring decontamination procedures (radiological and chemical) are in place
- Insuring biological agents are contained

Mitigation and Prevention

The following examples provide a summary of mitigation and prevention activities that support the Las Virgenes-Malibu Region.

Canine Unit

The Los Angeles County Sheriff maintains 5 specially training canines to detect explosives as part of the Arson/Explosive Detail and one chemical/biological threat K-9 as part of the Hazardous Materials Detail.

Equipment and JRIC

In September 2011, Los Angeles County received an $8.9 million grant from the Department of Homeland Security. The funds were a part of a 2010 federal grant of $69.9 million to the Los Angeles-Long Beach Urban Area. The grant was intended to address the unique equipment, training and planning needs of large urban areas in managing terrorism threats.[6] The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department received the bulk of the $8.9 million grant and will use $6.2 million for equipment, such as an aerial video downlink technology, mobile surveillance cameras, tactical robots, radiation detection devices and bomb suits.

Nearly 70 percent of the total Los Angeles-Long Beach Urban Area funds will be spent on the region's Joint Regional Intelligence Center (JRIC). The JRIC is staffed by federal, state and local intelligence analysts and investigators responsible for the 44,000-square-mile territory surrounding Los Angeles. The JRIC opened in 2006 and is the largest of approximately 40 facilities nationwide and is used to coordinate data from 200 agencies in seven counties.

Terrorism Early Warning Group

In 1996, the Los Angeles County Sheriff Department established the Terrorism Early Warning (TEW) Group.[7] The purpose of the TEW Group is to act as an interdisciplinary group in which local, state, and federal agencies work together to share information and combine resources, and to enhance the ability to identify and respond to acts and threats of terrorism. This interagency approach allows for early response and enforcement by clearing the communication channels between agencies and creating an environment that facilitates information and intelligence sharing. The result is an effective network that has the ability to identify information which might indicate impending terrorist activity. This group is a significant resource for identifying and assessing potential threats, making appropriate notifications and recommendations, and aiding in mission planning and the efficient allocation of resources.

[6] http://ourweekly.com/los-angeles/sheriff%E2%80%99s-department-spend-89-million-anti-terror-equipment-training-and-intelligence

[7] http://file.lacounty.gov/lasd/cms1_144939.pdf

Terrorism Mitigation Strategies

LVCOG Mitigation Activities

Specific terrorist specific mitigation strategies have not been undertaken by the Las Virgenes-Malibu COG however the LVMCOG will continue to work with local law enforcement agencies on planning efforts. Additionally, mitigation strategies that support multi-hazard events will also address terrorist response issues, e.g., increasing the effectiveness of communications and response.

Agoura Hills

The City of Agoura Hills website provides emergency information and a handbook for residents regarding different disasters including terrorism. In addition, the City has an active C.E.R.T. program with volunteers trained to assist in disasters. Early warnings and information will be provided to the public via the City's Cable TV Channel (AHTV), Channel 3 (Charter Communications), Channel 10 (Time Warner), City website, City Twitter Account, and the City Connect-CTY system, and the City Emergency Hotline (818) 597-7301.

Calabasas

The City of Calabasas website provides numerous emergency preparedness information bulletins including an Emergency Preparedness Guide with information regarding Terrorism. Emergency warnings and information will be provided to the public in the event of a terrorist incident. This will be accomplished via the Calabasas website, CTV channel-3, and the City's 1630 AM radio station.

Hidden Hills

The City of Hidden Hills provides local residents with information via the City's website and through public information bulletins. Furthermore, the Hidden Hills Office of Emergency Services (OES) is responsible for the development of the City's Emergency Operations Plan, which provides for the effective mobilization of all of the resources of this City, both public and private, to meet any condition constituting a local emergency, state of emergency, or state of war emergency. It also provides for the organization, powers and duties, services, and staff of the emergency organization.

Malibu

The City of Malibu maintains an ongoing Public Information Program that includes:

- A monthly series on the City website that features a different theme each month. These are adapted from the monthly Emergency Survival Program bulletins on preparing for and responding to terrorism incidents.
- A series of messages on the City's cable TV channel urge viewers to take emergency response training, to write a family emergency plan, and to contact the Emergency Preparedness Coordinator for further information.
- Ongoing meetings and presentations about emergency preparedness are made to the public at meetings of Homeowner's Associations and Emergency Preparedness Fairs.

Emergency warnings and information will be provided to the public in the event of a terrorist incident. This will be accomplished via the City of Malibu website, Cable TV channel-3, the City's AM Radio Station (1620 AM), a telephone Hotline service (456-9982), a call center located at City's Emergency Operations Center, and an email subscription service which notifies subscribers whenever emergency information is updated on the City website

Westlake Village

The City of Westlake Village website provides numerous emergency preparedness information bulletins including an Emergency Preparedness Guide with information regarding Terrorism. In addition, the City has an active C.E.R.T. program with volunteers trained to assist in disasters.

SECTION 12. ANNEX A: RESOURCES

The following resources were used in the development and update of the Las Virgenes-Malibu Council of Governments Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. In addition to the resources listed, information sources included city documents such as General Plans, Master Plans, Comprehensive Financial Reports, studies, and reports.

Name	Category	Web Site Address	Description
Army Corps of Engineers	Federal Government	www.usace.army.mil	Flood and dam information
Association of State Floodplain Managers	Research, Educational, and Standards Organizations	www.floods.org	Flood mitigation and planning information
Building Seismic Safety Council (BSSC)	Research, Educational, and Standards Organizations	www.bssconline.org	Earthquake and seismic code information
Decline of the Californios: A Social History of the Spanish-Speaking Californias, 1846-1890	Publications		Author: Leonard Pitt
California Department of Conservation: Southern California Regional Office	State Government	www.consrv.ca.gov	Earthquake and flood information
California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	State Government	www.dot.ca.gov	Transportation and traffic information
California Department of Water Resources (DWR)	State Government	www.water.ca.gov	Flood information
California Division of Forestry & Fire Protection	State Government	www.fire.ca.gov	Fire codes, landslide, wildfire mitigation and programs
California Division of Mines and Geology (DMG)	State Government	www.consrv.ca.gov	Earthquake information
California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA)	State Government	www.oes.ca.gov	State hazard mitigation guidance
California Geological Survey, Department of Conservation	State Government	www.consrv.ca.gov	Earthquake information
California Resources Agency	State Government	www.resources.ca.gov	Earthquake information
California State Controller's Office	State Government	www.sco.ca.gov/and_state_cafr.html	City Comprehensive Financial Reports
City of Agoura Hills	Local Government	www.ci.agoura-hills.ca.us	Local profile, planning, hazard, and mitigation information
City of Calabasas	Local Government	www.ci.calabasas.ca.us	General Plan Local profile, planning, hazard, and mitigation information
City of Hidden Hills	Local Government	www.hiddenhillscity.org	General Plan Local profile, planning, hazard, and mitigation information

Name	Category	Web Site Address	Description
City of Malibu	Local Government	www.malibucity.org	General Plan Local profile, planning, hazard, and mitigation information
City of Westlake Village	Local Government	www.wlv.org	General Plan Local profile, planning, hazard, and mitigation information
Department of Homeland Security	Federal Government	www.dhs.gov	Terrorism response, preparedness, and threats
Federal Bureau of Investigation	Federal Law Enforcement	www.fbi.gov	Terrorism response, preparedness, and threats
Federal Emergency Management Agency, Mitigation Agency	Federal Government	www.fema.gov/about/divisions/mitigation.shtm	Federal mitigation plan requirements and information Flood information and maps
Firewise	Research, Educational, and Standards Organizations	www.firewise.org	Fire / wildfire mitigation and programs
Fresno Bee	News Organization	www.fresnobee.com/2011/07/30/2482785/12-2nteractive-map-a-history-of-wildfires.html	History of Wildfires in California
International Code Council, Los Angele s Basin Chapter	Research, Educational, and Standards Organizations	www.icclabc.org	Building Code information
Las Virgenes Municipal Water District	Utility	www.lvmwd.com	Water and dam information
Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors	Local and Regional Government	http://file.lacounty.gov/dbh/cms1_145176.jpg	Zuma Beach information
Los Angeles County Fire Department	Local and Regional Government	www.lacofd.org	Fire codes and wildfire mitigation and programs
Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Services	Local and Regional Government	www.lacoa.org	Disaster and mitigation information. Disaster Management Areas.
Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor	Local and Regional Government	www.assessor.lacounty.gov	Property tax information
Los Angeles County Public Works Department	Local and Regional Government	www.ladpw.org	Earthquake and debris removal information
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	Local Law Enforcement	www.sheriff.lacounty.gov	Terrorism response, preparedness, and threats
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	Federal Government	www.fema.gov/nfip	Flood information
National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC)	Federal Government	www.nifc.gov	Fire codes and wildfire mitigation and programs
National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), US Department of Agriculture	Federal Government	www.nrcs.gov	Flood mitigation, landslide, and watershed projects
National Weather Service	Federal Government	www.noaa.gov	Weather statistics
National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB)	Federal Government	www.ntsb.gov	San Bruno Pipeline Explosion Information

Name	Category	Web Site Address	Description
Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)	State Government	www.osfm.fire.ca.gov	Fire codes and wildfire mitigation and programs
Pipelines and Hazards Materials Safety Division	Federal Government	www.phmsa.dot.gov	Pipeline Data
Southern California Area Governments (SCAG)	Local and Regional Government	www.scag.ca.gov	Principal Property Tax Payers and Employers
Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC)	Research, Educational, and Standards Organizations	www.scec.org	Earthquake and fault information
Terrorism Research	Research, Educational, and Standards Organizations	www.terrorism-research.com	Terrorism Information – Terrorism Categories
U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation	Federal Government	www.usbr.gov	Flood information
U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) of the Federal Emergency Management Agency	Federal Government	www.usfa.fema.gov	Fire codes and wildfire mitigation and programs
U.S. Geological Survey	Federal Government	www.usgs.gov	Earthquake information
U.S. Census Bureau	Federal Government	www.census.gov	Demographic information
U.S. State Department	Federal Government	www.state.gov	Terrorism Information
USC Geospatial Institute	Research, Educational, and Standards Organizations	www.spatial.usc.edu	Area and hazard mapping, loss estimates, and Hazus-MH
USGS National Landslide Information Center	Federal Government	www.landslides.usgs/nlic	Landslide information
USGS Water Resources	Federal Government	www.water.usgs.gov	Flood information
Western States Seismic Policy Council (WSSPC)	Research, Educational, and Standards Organizations	www.wsspc.org	Earthquake information

SECTION 13. ANNEX B: LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW CROSSWALK

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE PLAN REVIEW CROSSWALK FOR REVIEW OF LOCAL MITIGATION PLANS

Attached is a Plan Review Crosswalk based on the ***Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance***, published by FEMA in July, 2008. This Plan Review Crosswalk is consistent with the *Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act* (Stafford Act), as amended by Section 322 of the *Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000* (P.L. 106-390), the *National Flood Insurance Act of 1968,* as amended by the *National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004* (P.L. 108-264) and *44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 201 – Mitigation Planning,* inclusive of all amendments through October 31, 2007.

SCORING SYSTEM

N – Needs Improvement: The plan does not meet the minimum for the requirement. Reviewer's comments must be provided.

S – Satisfactory: The plan meets the minimum for the requirement. Reviewer's comments are encouraged, but not required.

Each requirement includes separate elements. All elements of a requirement must be rated "Satisfactory" in order for the requirement to be fulfilled and receive a summary score of "Satisfactory." A "Needs Improvement" score on elements shaded in gray (recommended but not required) will not preclude the plan from passing.

When reviewing single jurisdiction plans, reviewers may want to put an N/A in the boxes for multi-jurisdictional plan requirements. When reviewing multi-jurisdictional plans, however, all elements apply. States that have additional requirements can add them in the appropriate sections of the *Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* or create a new section and modify this Plan Review Crosswalk to record the score for those requirements. Optional matrices for assisting in the review of sections on profiling hazards, assessing vulnerability, and identifying and analyzing mitigation actions are found at the end of the Plan Review Crosswalk.

The example below illustrates how to fill in the Plan Review Crosswalk.:

Example

Assessing Vulnerability: Overview

Requirement §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) of this section. This description **shall** include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE	
			N	S
A. Does the **new or updated** plan include an **overall summary** description of the jurisdiction's **vulnerability** to each hazard?	Risk Assessment 3-1 to 3-22 Summary Table 3-7			
B. Does the **new or updated** plan address the **impact** of each hazard on the jurisdiction?	Risk Assessment 3-16 Earthquake 6-9 to 6-13 Wildfire 7-3 to 7-9 Wind 8-1 to 8-3 Landslide 9-4 to 9-8 Flood 10-4 to 10-6 Terrorism 11-2 to 11-10 Annex F: FIRM 17-1			
		SUMMARY SCORE		

LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW SUMMARY

The plan cannot be approved if the plan has not been formally adopted. Each requirement includes separate elements. All elements of the requirement must be rated "Satisfactory" in order for the requirement to be fulfilled and receive a score of "Satisfactory." Elements of each requirement are listed on the following pages of the Plan Review Crosswalk. A "Needs Improvement" score on elements shaded in gray (recommended but not required) will not preclude the plan from passing. Reviewer's comments must be provided for requirements receiving a **"Needs Improvement"** score.

Prerequisite(s) (Check Applicable Box)	NOT MET	MET
1. Adoption by the Local Governing Body: §201.6(c)(5) OR		
2. Multi-Jurisdictional Plan Adoption: §201.6(c)(5) **AND**		
3. Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Participation: §201.6(a)(3)		

Planning Process	N	S
4. Documentation of the Planning Process: §201.6(b) and §201.6(c)(1)		

Risk Assessment	N	S
5. Identifying Hazards: §201.6(c)(2)(i)		
6. Profiling Hazards: §201.6(c)(2)(i)		
7. Assessing Vulnerability: Overview: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)		
8. Assessing Vulnerability: Addressing Repetitive Loss Properties. §201.6(c)(2)(ii)		
9. Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Structures, Infrastructure, and Critical Facilities: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B)		
10. Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B)		
11. Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C)		
12. Multi-Jurisdictional Risk Assessment: §201.6(c)(2)(iii)		

*States that have additional requirements can add them in the appropriate sections of the *Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* or create a new section and modify this Plan Review Crosswalk to record the score for those requirements.

SCORING SYSTEM

Please check one of the following for each requirement.

N – Needs Improvement: The plan does not meet the minimum for the requirement. Reviewer's comments must be provided.

S – Satisfactory: The plan meets the minimum for the requirement. Reviewer's comments are encouraged, but not required.

Mitigation Strategy	N	S
13. Local Hazard Mitigation Goals: §201.6(c)(3)(i)		
14. Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions: §201.6(c)(3)(ii)		
15. Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions: NFIP Compliance. §201.6(c)(3)(ii)		
16. Implementation of Mitigation Actions: §201.6(c)(3)(iii)		
17. Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Actions: §201.6(c)(3)(iv)		

Plan Maintenance Process	N	S
18. Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan: §201.6(c)(4)(ii)		
19. Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms: §201.6(c)(4)(ii)		
20. Continued Public Involvement: §201.6(c)(4)(iii)		

State		
Multi-jurisdictional: Letter of Commitment for each jurisdiction		
Summary of mitigation projects		
Summary of hazards		

LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN APPROVAL STATUS

PLAN NOT APPROVED	
See Reviewer's Comments	
PLAN APPROVED	

LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW CROSSWALK

TABLE A: SUMMARY OF MITIGATION ACTIONS

This table will assist FEMA and the State in identifying potential projects, actions or strategies for various mitigation grant programs and whether the identified projects, actions or strategies are consistent with State and Local Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plans. Local jurisdictions may find the table useful to ensure that their plan addresses each hazard that can affect the jurisdiction and possible actions to reduce risk to their respective community. ***Completing this table is required***. *Identifying Mitigation Actions §201.6(c)(3)(iii).*

A	B		C	D	E	F	G	H
Mitigation Action by Grant Activity Type	**Page # – Location in Plan Where Actions are Identified**		**Total # of Projects All Hazards**	**Flood Hazard Project # Only**	**Fire Hazard Project # Only**	**Earthquake Hazard Project # Only**	**Tsunami Hazard Project # Only**	**Other Hazard Project # Only**
General Mitigation Project (including COOP/COG)	4-16 4-23 4-26 4-46	4-48 4-69 4-71	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7
Property Acquisition and Structural Demolition	N/A		0	0	0	0	0	0
Property Acquisition and Structural Relocation	N/A		0	0	0	0	0	0
Structural Elevation	N/A		0	0	0	0	0	0
Mitigation Reconstruction	N/A		0	0	0	0	0	0
Dry Floodproofing of Historic Residential Structures	N/A		0	0	0	0	0	0
Dry Floodproofing of Non-residential Structures	N/A		0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor Localized Flood Reduction Projects	4-37 4-50 4-51 4-54 4-55 4-56	4-58 4-60 4-61 4-66 4-75	14	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings	4-30		1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Non-structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings and Facilities	4-30		1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1

LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW CROSSWALK

A	B		C	D	E	F	G	H
Mitigation Action by Grant Activity Type	Page # – Location in Plan Where Actions are Identified		Total # of Projects All Hazards	Flood Hazard Project # Only	Fire Hazard Project # Only	Earthquake Hazard Project # Only	Tsunami Hazard Project # Only	Other Hazard Project # Only
Infrastructure Retrofit	4-17	4-60	17	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	11
	4-26	4-61						
	4-31	4-62						
	4-48	4-63						
	4-50	4-66						
	4-56	4-69						
	4-58	4-75						
Soil Stabilization	4-44		1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Wildfire Mitigation	4-22	4-63	7	N/A	7	N/A	N/A	N/A
	4-39	4-72						
	4-40	4-73						
	4-41							
Post-Disaster Code Enforcement	N/A		0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazard Mitigation Planning	4-16	4-54	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7
	4-32	4-64						
	4-45	4-70						
	4-49							
Other Public Notification/Communication	4-26		1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Other Education and Awareness/Preparation	4-20	4-43	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6
	4-28	4-74						
	4-35	4-76						
Other Emergency Shelter/Evacuation	4-18	4-57	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
	4-47	4-59						

Legend:

§201.6(c)(3)(iii) Mitigation Actions
A. Type of eligible activity per the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Unified Guidance for HMGP, PDM, FMA, SRL, and RFC.
B. List each page where project/s or activities can be found in the community's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.
C. Total number of projects that would fall under this Grant Activity Type (combining all disaster project types Columns D-H).
D – H. Number of projects specific to this type of Hazard.
H. If this Column is used, identity Hazard Type and project by using "Other" in Column A.

LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW CROSSWALK

Local Mitigation Plan Review and Approval Status

Jurisdiction: Las Virgenes-Malibu Council of Governments (Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Malibu, and Westlake Village)	**Title of Plan:** Las Virgenes-Malibu Council of Governments Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan	**Date of Plan:** March 12, 2012
Local Point of Contact: Terry Dipple **Title:** Executive Director **Agency:** Las Virgenes-Malibu Council of Governments	**Address:** Las Virgenes-Malibu Council of Governments 6165 Spring Valley Rd. Hidden Hills, CA 91302	
Phone Number: 818.968.9088	**E-Mail:** tdipple@msn.com	

State Reviewer:	Title:	Date:

FEMA Reviewer:	Title:	Date:
Date Received in FEMA Region [Insert #]		
Plan Not Approved		
Plan Approved		
Date Approved		

Jurisdiction:	dFIRM in plan? Y/N	Adopted Y/N	Participating Y/N	Risk Assessment Y/N	Mitigation Action Y/N	NFIP Status			
						Y/N	N/A	CRS Review Y/N	CRS Class
1. Agoura Hills	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Under LA County	LA County CRS 7
2. Calabasas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Under LA County	LA County CRS 7
3. Hidden Hills	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Under LA County	LA County CRS 7

*** Notes:** **Y = Participating** **N = Not Participating** **N/A = Not Mapped**

Continued from Previous Page

Jurisdiction:	dFIRM in plan?	Adopted	Participating	Risk Assessment	Mitigation Action	NFIP Status			
	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	N/A	CRS Review Y/N	CRS Class
4. Malibu	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Under LA County	LA County CRS 7
5. Westlake Village	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Under LA County	LA County CRS 7

*** Notes:** **Y = Participating** **N = Not Participating** **N/A = Not Mapped**

PREREQUISITE(S)

1. Adoption by the Local Governing Body

Requirement §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 Commissioner, Tribal Council).*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE NOT MET	SCORE MET
A. Has the local governing body adopted **new or updated** plan?	Section 19: Annex H: Plan Approval Documentation 19-1			
B. Is supporting documentation, such as a resolution, included?	Section 19: Annex H: Plan Approval Documentation 19-1			
		SUMMARY SCORE		

2. Multi-Jurisdictional Plan Adoption

Requirement §201.6(c)(5): *For multi-jurisdictional plans, each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan **must** document that it has been formally adopted.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE NOT MET	SCORE MET
A. Does the **new or updated** plan indicate the specific jurisdictions represented in the plan?	Section 1: Introduction 1-1 to 1-2 and 1-10			
B. For each jurisdiction, has the local governing body adopted the **new or updated** plan?	Section 19: Annex H: 19-1			
C. Is supporting documentation, such as a resolution, included for each participating jurisdiction?	Section 19: Annex H: 19-1			
		SUMMARY SCORE		

3. Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Participation

Requirement §201.6(a)(3): *Multi-jurisdictional plans (e.g., watershed plans) may be accepted, as appropriate, as long as each jurisdiction has participated in the process … Statewide plans will not be accepted as multi-jurisdictional plans.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE NOT MET	SCORE MET
A. Does the **new or updated** plan describe **how** each jurisdiction participated in the plan's development?	Section 1: Introduction 1-8 1-11 to 1-12			