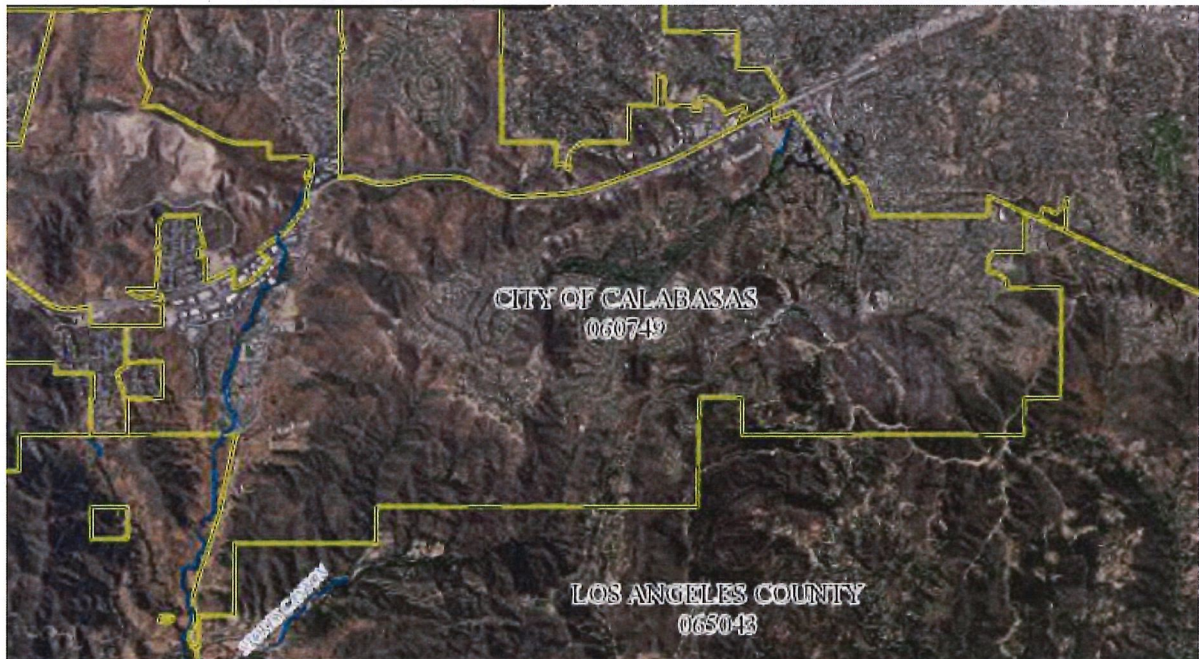


Policy	Description
VII-14	For discretionary development projects, limit new impervious surfaces to those that will not individually or cumulatively increase harmful runoff into natural stream channels downstream.
VII-15	Setbacks from stream beds should be sufficient to avoid possible adverse effects associated with future stream bank erosion.
VII-16	Whenever feasible, locate essential public facilities, including health care facilities, emergency shelters, fire stations, emergency command centers, and emergency communications facilities, outside flood hazard zones.

The map below provides a view of the Flood Insurance Rate Map area for the City of Calabasas. Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) are located in **Annex F**.



Map 103: City of Calabasas Flood Insurance Rate Map ID

Severe winter storms generally involve flooding and high winds. Consequently the City of Calabasas’s policies and goals support mitigation by reducing the threat of falling trees and large branches from causing injuries, damaging homes and vehicles, blocking roadways, and downing electrical lines causing power outages (see Severe Wind section for additional details). Further, the city proactively manages the risk of winter storm caused flooding by enforcing building standards and via its development plan. These activities benefit residents as a whole as well as vulnerable populations since they reduce the risk of severe winter storms causing injuries, damaging homes, vehicles, or other property, especially for families that struggle to finance repairs.

Hidden Hills

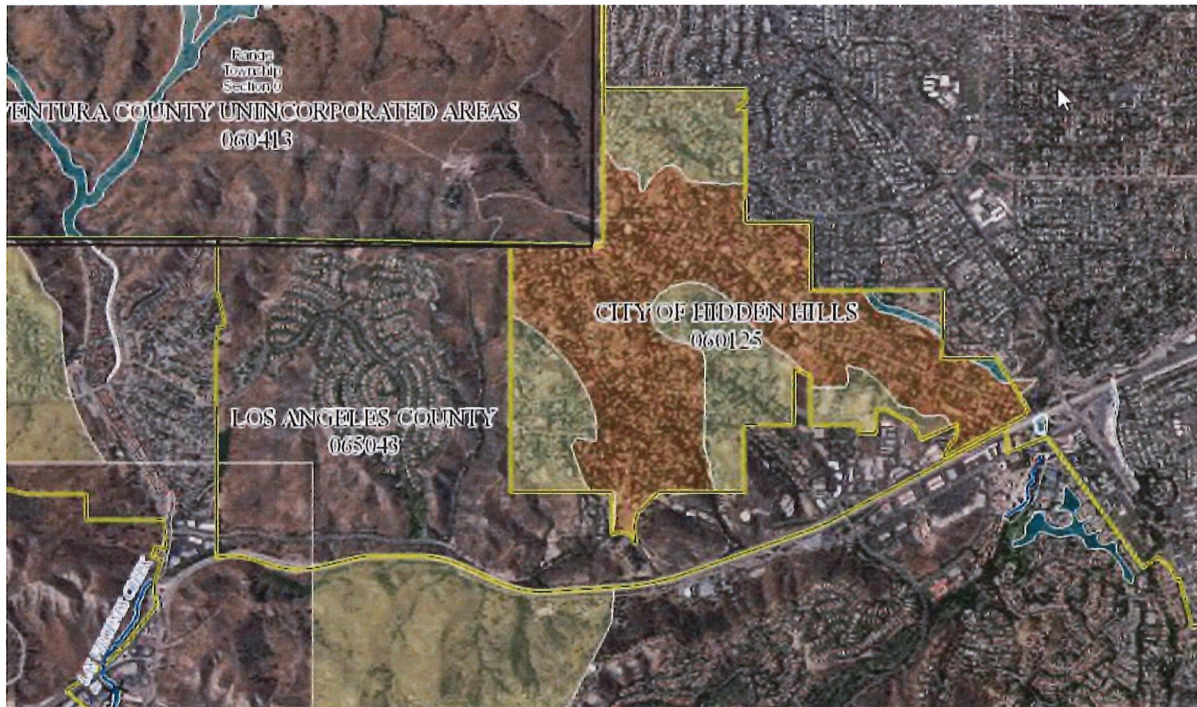
There are no year-round streams or ponds within the city. Surface water runoff only occurs during and after periods of intense rainfall. The City’s topography and soil conditions subject Hidden Hills to flood hazards from storm drain overflow, erosion, mudflows, and debris deposits. There are no Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) in the city of Hidden Hills. For this reason, there are no FEMA mandated floodplain management requirements to which Hidden Hills must adhere in order to participate in the NFIP.

Hidden Hills has implemented building code 3319.1 as a preventative measure for loss of life and property due to a flood event. Key Provisions of section 3319.1 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.
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 including the impact of severe winter storms which generally involve flooding and high winds. By enacting these requirements, Hidden Hills has reduced the potential for loss of life, injuries, and property damage (including critical infrastructure and utilities) by mandating minimum standards for building and construction as well as ongoing maintenance of responsible planning. These standards are particularly important for at risk populations such as elderly, disabled, young and fixed income individuals who may not be able to afford repairs as well as by a reduction of the risk of injury and property loss.

The map below provides a view of the Flood Insurance Rate Map area for the City of Hidden Hills. Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) are located in **Annex F**

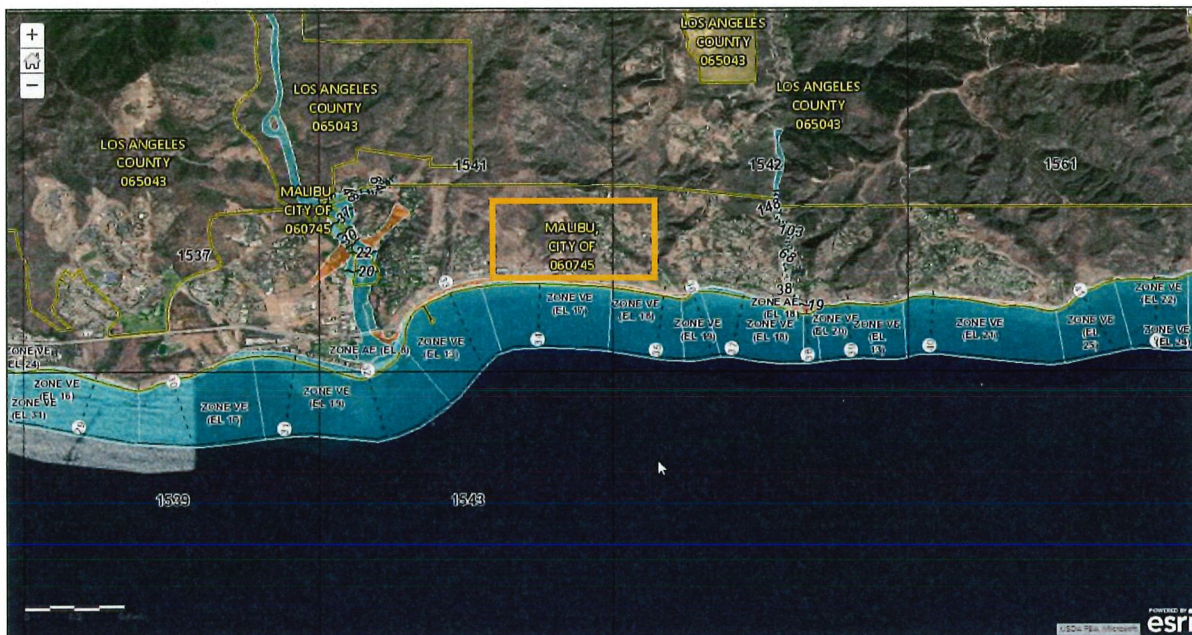


Map 104: City of Hidden Hills Flood Insurance Rate Map ID

Malibu

The City of Malibu is the only coastal community within the Las Virgenes-Malibu Council of Governments. The City extends 21 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 a view of the Flood Insurance Rate Map zones for the City of Malibu. Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) are located in the **Annex F**.



Map 105: City of Malibu Flood Insurance Rate Map ID and Zones

All development, redevelopment, remodels and repairs in a mapped FEMA Flood Zone must meet FEMA and City of Malibu Floodplain Ordinance. All development projects submitted to the Planning Department will be reviewed by the Public Works Department to verify that the project will meet the FEMA Regulations and the City's Floodplain Ordinance. Some projects may be required to elevate the structure above the flood base flood elevation and execute a FEMA Elevation Certificate.

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.
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.

Severe winter storms typically involve flooding, extreme waves resulting in coastal inundation, and high winds along with the potential for landslides. The City of Malibu’s measures, objectives, and policies mitigate the impact of severe winter storms by reducing the potential for loss of life, injuries, and property damage (including critical infrastructure and utilities) by managing development projects and mandating minimum standards for building and construction. These measures, objectives, and policies are especially important for at risk populations such as elderly, disabled, young and financially underserved individuals who may be at greater risk of injury and property loss. Further, by qualifying for premium reductions and encouraging participation in the NFIP, all residents including the socially vulnerable are provided with an opportunity to mitigate their financial risks.

Westlake Village

Severe winter storm flood hazard areas within the City of Westlake Village are focused on 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.

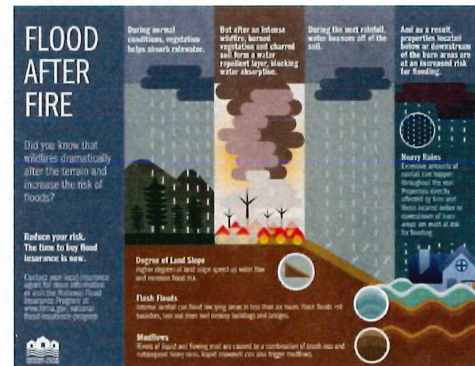
The Los Angeles County Flood Control District has prepared a Triunfo Creek Floodway Map (LACFCD 154-ML2, Ord. 81-0021), which defines the physical limits of the flood hazard and the minimum floor elevations required for structures outside the hazard area. Any development within the canyon will be subject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

In addition, the City of Westlake Village web site provides flood and mudflow preparation and mitigation guidance to residents following wildfires (such as post Woolsey Fire preparation). This information includes where to obtain sandbags; precautions for areas around flood control channels, catch basins, canyons and natural waterways; road hazards; burn debris removal; utilities (electrical and gas shutoffs); and flood insurance.



Further, the site provides links to social media sources for alerts and information:

Los Angeles County Fire Department (on “X”)	Twitter @LACoFDPIO
Los Angeles County Sheriff Department (on “X”)	Twitter @LASDHQ
Los Angeles County Public Works (on “X”)	Twitter @LACoPublicWorks
City of Westlake Village	Facebook @CityofWestlakeVillage

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.

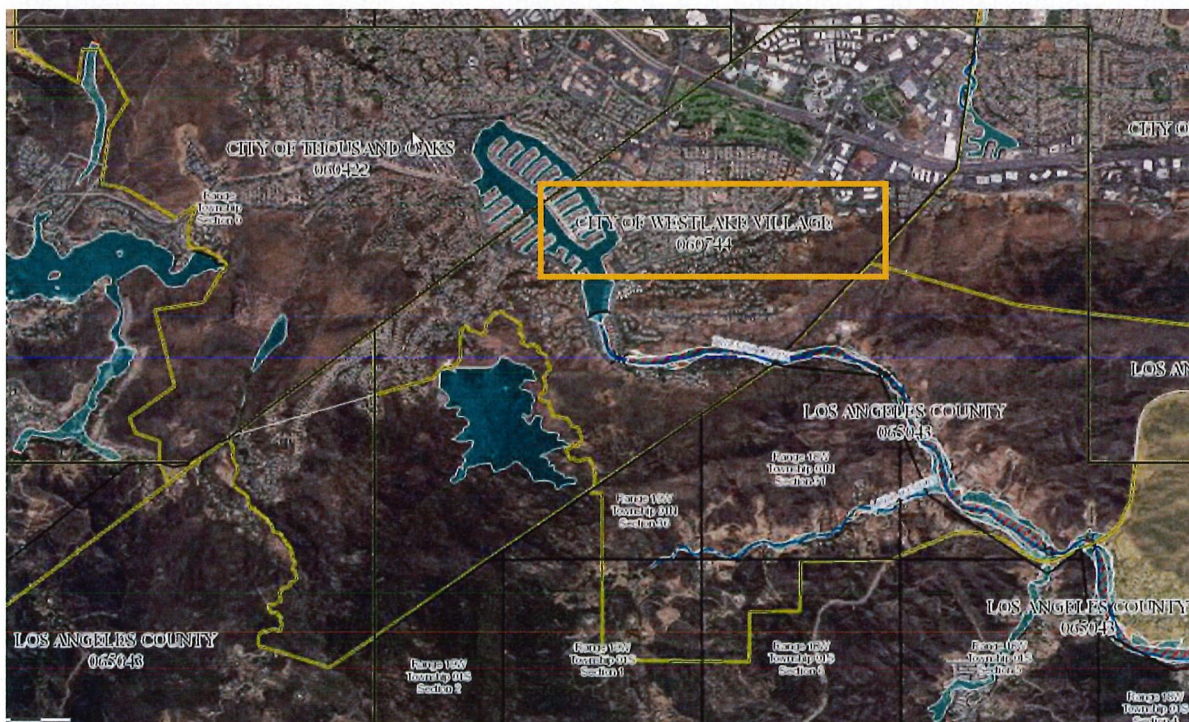
The following goals, policies, and programs are outlined in the City of Westlake Village General Plan Hazards Section. The goals and policies described guide the City in its continued compliance with NFIP guidelines and in reducing present and future severe winter storm driven flood hazards.

General Plan Section	Description
Goal	It shall be the goal of the City of Westlake Village to: Minimize hazards to public health, safety, and welfare which may result from geologic conditions, seismic activity, and flooding.
Objective 1 and Policy	It shall be the objective of the City of Westlake Village to: Provide for an efficient and safe evacuation of the community in the event of a major disaster. It shall be the policy of the City of Westlake Village to: 1-3 Maintain an effective Citywide Emergency Preparedness Plan. 1-4 Encourage community volunteers to assist police, fire, and civil defense personnel during and after a major earthquake, fire, or flood.
Objective 2 and Policy	It shall be the objective of the city of Westlake Village to: Ensure that construction and development activities within the community do not expose residents to avoidable natural hazards. It shall be the policy of the City of Westlake Village to: 2-4 Require the preparation of a detailed geologic and soils report to accompany each grading permit application in all hillside management areas. 2-5 Prohibit the placement of structures for human habitation within flood prone areas unless the flood hazard is eliminated by measures that do not impair the carrying capacity of the watercourse. 2-6 Enforce the provisions of the Uniform Building Code, specifically Chapters 23 and 70 as they related to earthquake-resistant design and excavation and grading.
Implementation Programs	I-1 Continue to update the Citywide Emergency Preparedness Plan as new information becomes available. I-2 Periodically distribute an updated pamphlet which informs individual residents of their responsibilities for emergency preparedness. I-3 Support training programs to train volunteers to assist police, fire protection and civil defense personnel during and after a seismic, fire or flooding event. I-4 Continue to implement the provisions of the Hillside Management ordinance and coordinate with the Los Angeles County Building and Safety Department so all applicable grading and development standards are implemented. I-5 Coordinate with the Los Angeles County Flood Control district to ensure that potential flooding hazards associated with proposed new development are fully mitigated. I-6 Coordinate with the Los Angeles County Building and Safety Department in the review of all development proposals, ensuring Chapters 23 and 70 of the Uniform Building Code are enforced.

The City of Westlake Village’s goals and policies are designed to mitigate the impact of severe winter storms which includes flooding and high winds by reducing the potential for loss of life, injuries, and property damage (including critical infrastructure and utilities) by mandating minimum standards for building and construction as well as ongoing maintenance of responsible planning. These goals and policies are especially important for at risk populations such as elderly, disabled, young and financially underserved individuals who benefit by reducing the risk of injury and property loss. Additionally, the city’s mitigation efforts reduces the risk of severe winter storm flooding and winds from damaging residencies and critical infrastructure.

FEMA has identified areas within Westlake Village 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 a view of the Flood Insurance Rate Map area for the City of Westlake Village. Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) are located in **Annex F**.



Map 106: City of Westlake Village Flood Insurance Rate Map ID and Zones

SECTION 15. PANDEMIC

THE NATURE OF THE PANDEMIC THREAT

Oxford Languages defines a pandemic as a “widespread occurrence of an infectious disease over a whole country or the world at a particular time.” According to Duke Global Health Institute, in any given year, there is a 2% chance of a major pandemic with effects similar to COVID-19 occurring.

Major Factors

While there have been significant advancements in health and medical technologies, according to the National Library of Medicine, major factors such as the frequency of international travel, climate change, ongoing human to animal contact, and urbanization contribute to an increased risk of pandemics happening in the future.

The Continuum of Pandemic Phases

The emergence of a pandemic can lead to various consequences, including higher healthcare demands, strained medical resources, economic disruptions, social impacts, loss of life and long-term disability. Given the continuing risk of a pandemic, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) have identified four phases of the pandemic continuum. In the risk assessment continuum below, there are three stages: "preparedness," "response," and "recovery." During the "preparedness" stage, global cases are lowest, representing the interpandemic phase. Cases rise significantly during the "alert" and "pandemic" phases. These phases overlap with the "response" stage. Subsequently, in the "transition" phase, cases decrease, coinciding with the "recovery" stage. A slight increase in cases during the "transition" phase suggests a potential second wave. Eventually, cases return to the original interpandemic levels, aligning with the "preparedness" stage.

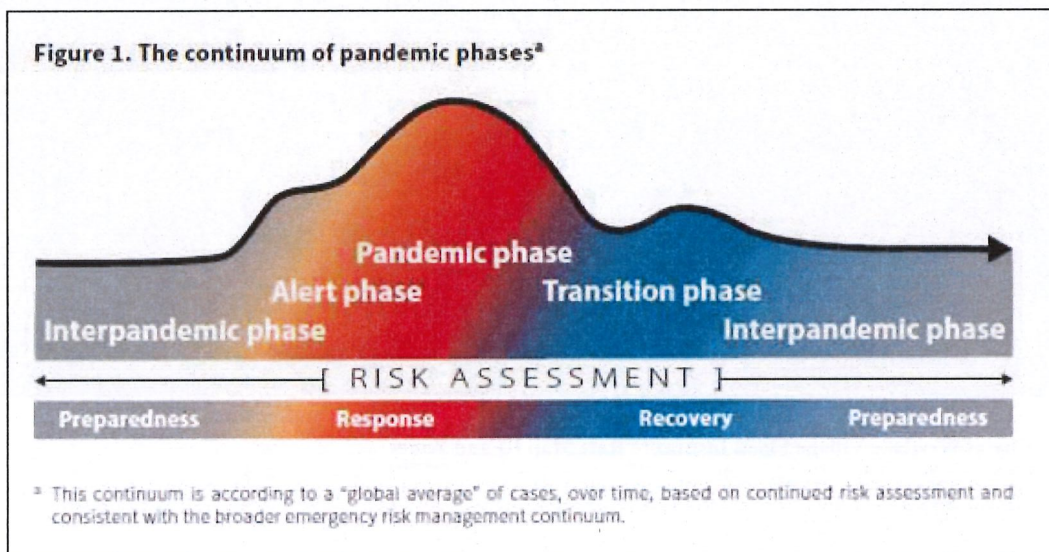


Figure 124: The Continuum of Pandemic Phases

Source: CDC (<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/pandemic-resources/planning-preparedness/global-planning-508.html>)

Phases of a Pandemic

Pandemics are comprised of 6 phases, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). The pandemic phases progress as follows: Phase 1 has no reported animal-to-human virus infections. In Phase 2, animal viruses infect humans, raising concerns. Phase 3 involves sporadic human cases but no widespread transmission. Phase 4 sees confirmed human-to-human transmission with community outbreaks. Phase 5 includes human-to-human spread in two countries in one WHO region. Finally, Phase 6 is the pandemic phase, which signifies global community-level outbreaks.

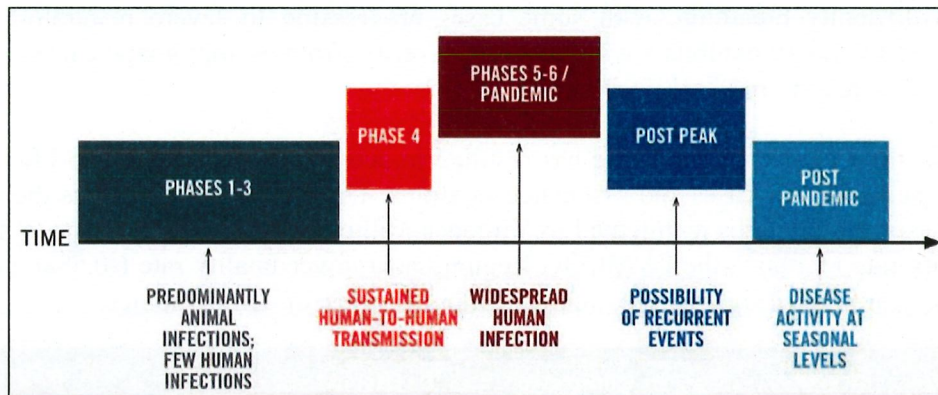


Figure 125: Phases of a Pandemic

Source: National Library of Medicine (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK143061/>)

HISTORICAL RECORD OF WORLDWIDE PANDEMIC EVENTS

Numerous pandemics have occurred throughout history. The table below provides a summary of major worldwide pandemics.

Years	Pandemics	Pathogens	Vectors
2019-ongoing	COVID-19	SARS-CoV-2	Bats, pangolins?
2015-ongoing	Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)	MERS-CoV	Bats, dromedary camels
2009–2010	Swine Flu	Influenza A/H1N1	Pigs
2002–2003	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome SARS)	SARS-CoV	Bats, palm civets
1968–1970	Hong Kong Flu	Influenza A/H3N2	Avian
1961-ongoing	Seventh Cholera Pandemic	Vibrio cholerae	Contaminated water
1957–1959	Asian Flu	Influenza A/H2N2	Avian
1918–1919	Spanish Flu	Influenza A/H1N1	Avian
1899–1923	Sixth Cholera Pandemic	Vibrio cholerae	Contaminated water
1889–1893	Russian Flu	Influenza A/H3N8?	Avian?
1885-ongoing	Third Plague	Yersinia pestis	Fleas associated to wild rodents
1881–1886	Fifth Cholera Pandemic	Vibrio cholerae	Contaminated water
1863–1875	Fourth Cholera Pandemic	Vibrio cholerae	Contaminated water
1839–1856	Third Cholera Pandemic	Vibrio cholerae	Contaminated water
1827–1835	Second Cholera Pandemic	Vibrio cholerae	Contaminated water
1817–1824	First Cholera Pandemic	Vibrio cholerae	Contaminated water
1347–1351	Black Death	Yersinia pestis	Fleas associated to wild rodents
541–543	Plague of Justinian	Yersinia pestis	Fleas associated to wild rodents

Table 168: Pandemics Throughout History

Source: Pandemics Throughout History, Piret and Bolvin, 2021

CAUSES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF COVID-19

The Coronavirus disease (COVID-19), as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO), “is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus” which originated in China in 2019, spreading around the globe rapidly.

The virus primarily spreads through respiratory droplets, making close person-to-person contact a significant mode of transmission. It is characterized by a range of symptoms, including fever, cough, and difficulty breathing, with some cases progressing to severe respiratory distress. Additionally, COVID-19 exhibits a wide range of severity, from asymptomatic carriers to severe cases requiring intensive medical intervention.

Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in substantial disruptions worldwide due to the significant number of cases and associated fatalities. The table below provides the estimated number of cases and fatalities within the Las Virgenes-Malibu region. In comparison to the United States fatality rate (1.1%)³⁶, the LVMCOG Region has a lower fatality rate (-0.5%), suggesting variations in healthcare infrastructure, public health measures, or demographics.

City	Confirmed Cases	Reported Fatalities	% of Fatalities
Agoura Hills	6,429	29	0.5%
Calabasas	5,956	47	0.8%
Hidden Hills	390	2	0.5%
Malibu	2,927	15	0.5%
Westlake Village	457	3	0.7%
Total	16,159	96	0.6%

Table 169: Estimated COVID-19 Cases and Deaths within LVMCOG Region

** Source: City of Los Angeles Public Health (<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/media/coronavirus/locations.htm>) (as of 9/7/23)

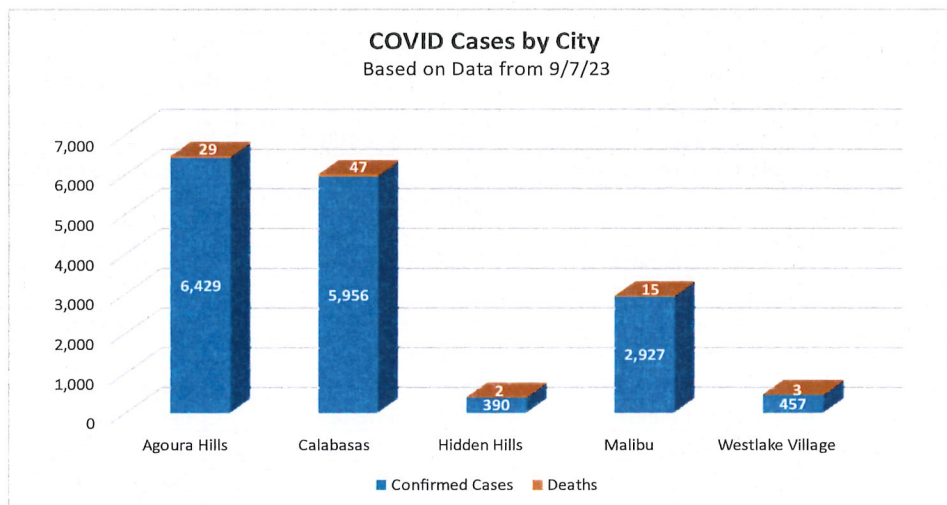


Figure 126: Covid-19 Cases by City

³⁶ WHO (<https://covid19.who.int/>) (as of 9/6/23)

Disasters Declarations and Emergency Proclamations

FEMA disaster declarations allow state, tribal, and local governments to access federal aid for disaster response and recovery when overwhelmed. Similarly, the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) issues proclamations to mobilize state resources and streamline procedures.

FEMA Disasters Declarations

Declaration Date: 3/13/20 || California Covid-19 || DD# EM-3428-CA

The Covid-19 Pandemic remained a hazard to the LVMCOG region until the incident period ended on May 11, 2023.

Cal OES Open State of Emergency Proclamations

No open emergency proclamations declared.

STAKEHOLDER INPUT AND PARTICIPATION

To identify the threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences of a pandemic on the Las Virgenes-Malibu Region, each member of the Planning Group which included representatives from the cities of Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Malibu, and Westlake Village provided their input during planning meetings (see Annex B: Meeting Agendas and Attendees) and follow-up discussions. Specific topics of discussion included if any changes to the hazard priorities have changed since the previous HMP, how changes in the community have impacted the risk of each hazard, and what new mitigation actions can be taken. In addition, each member of the Planning Group as well as members of the public provided the input via online surveys (see Annex C: Community Disaster Preparedness and Risk Survey, Annex D: Planning Group HMP Risk Assessment Survey, and Annex E: Planning and Public Involvement).

PANDEMIC HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

World Health Organization (WHO) Declaration

The declaration of the beginning and end of a pandemic is typically made by the World Health Organization (WHO). The WHO assesses global health situations and provides recommendations based on epidemiological data and expert analysis. When a new infectious disease spreads internationally and poses a significant threat, the WHO may declare a pandemic. The declaration is based on criteria related to the geographic spread and severity of the disease.

White House Emergency Declaration

The President of the United States has the authority to declare a federal state of emergency. This declaration grants the President certain powers and allows for the allocation of federal resources and assistance to affected states or regions. It facilitates a coordinated response across federal, state, and local agencies to address the emergency effectively.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Pandemic Declaration

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is a key agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services responsible for protecting public health and safety through the control and prevention of diseases, injuries, and disabilities. The CDC may issue a pandemic declaration based on its assessment of the global spread and severity of a disease. This declaration serves as a significant public health alert, triggering coordinated efforts at the national and international levels to combat the spread of the infectious disease. It often leads to the implementation of various containment and mitigation strategies to protect public health.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, plays a critical role in pandemics by coordinating and supporting the federal government's response efforts. This includes allocating and distributing essential resources, issuing emergency declarations to unlock federal resources, and providing logistical support. They also facilitate communication and information sharing, conduct training and exercises, participate in strategic planning, and engage in community outreach and education. FEMA's overarching goal is to ensure a unified and efficient response to pandemics, working closely with federal, state, and local partners to safeguard public health and safety.

Governor Emergency Declaration

In California, the Governor is responsible for declaring a state of emergency in the state. This declaration grants the Governor certain powers to respond effectively to emergencies, such as natural disasters or public health crises. It allows for the mobilization of resources, coordination of agencies, and implementation of emergency measures to protect public safety and well-being. The decision to declare an emergency is based on an assessment of the situation's severity and the need for an organized and coordinated response.

Stay at Home Order

A stay-at-home order is typically issued by relevant public health authorities such as the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, often in consultation with government officials. It is a directive aimed at limiting non-essential activities and movement of individuals within a specific region or jurisdiction. The goal is to reduce the spread of a contagious disease, such as a pandemic. This order may specify exceptions for essential activities like obtaining food, seeking medical care, or engaging in essential work. Compliance with the order is crucial in minimizing the impact of the public health crisis.

Estimated Impact of an Event

The consequences to local populations and employment of a pandemic is difficult to measure. However, it is anticipated that a severe pandemic will cause health problems, reduce economic output, and lead to unemployment. The table below provides the estimated impact of a disaster using an overall 20% loss baseline.

Category	Agoura Hills	Calabasas	Hidden Hills	Malibu	Westlake Village	Impact if a 20% Loss Occurs
Population*	20,362	23,410	2,182	10,915	8,081	12,990
65 Years and Older*	3,164	3,873	326	3,149	2,103	2,523
Total City Employment	11,100	11,800	4.5	6,483	3,700	6,618
Economy** (in thousands)	\$621,000	\$1,011,348	N/A	\$578,443	\$576,306	557,419

Table 170: Estimated Population and Economic Loss of a Pandemic

*U.S. Census – American Community Survey 2021

**2017 U.S. Economic Census (in thousands)

Based on a 20% loss projection, nearly 12,990 people could be impacted (either directly or indirectly) including over 2,500 people aged 65 years and older (high risk group) with potentially more than 6,600 jobs lost, either temporarily or permanently resulting in a negative economic impact of more than \$557M.

Impact of Climate Change

Each city within the LVMCOG (Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Malibu, and Westlake Village) is subject to the regional impact of future pandemics. Although there is no clear relationship between climate change and pandemics, certain weather patterns can cause people to congregate which can lead to greater disease spread. Furthermore, historical influenza patterns indicate a higher risk of disease spread during winter months.

Impact of Land Use and Development

There is no known relationship between pandemics and long term land use or development patterns. However a pandemic could result in the temporary alternate use of properties for expanded health care facilities

Impact of Population Patterns

A pandemic could result in the loss of populations in each city within the LVMCOG (Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Malibu, and Westlake Village). At risk populations include the very young, the elderly, and the socially disadvantaged as well as those with limited to healthcare. Nevertheless, overall population patterns are not expected to significantly change.

Risk of Future Pandemic

For the LVMCOG Region, the risk of future climate change events was estimated by the Working Group using the following weighted formula:

$$\text{Risk} = (0.45 \times \text{Probability}) + (0.30 \times \text{Magnitude/Severity}) + (0.15 \times \text{Warning Time}) + (0.10 \times \text{Duration})$$

Probability		Magnitude / Severity		Warning Time		Duration	
Level ID	Value	Level ID	Value	Level ID	Value	Level ID	Value
Unlikely	1	Negligible	1	Less than 6 hrs	4	Less than 6 hrs	1
Possibly	2	Limited	2	6 to 12 hrs	3	Less than 24 hrs	2
Likely	3	Critical	3	12 to 24 hrs	2	Less than one wk	3
Highly Likely	4	Catastrophic	4	More than 24 hrs	1	More than one wk	4

The result was a climate change risk rating of 7.18 (see [Annex C Working Group HMP Risk Assessment Survey](#) for additional details):

Hazard	Probability	Magnitude	Warning Time	Duration	Risk
Pandemic	6	5.5	5.5	20	7.18

PANDEMIC VULNERABILITIES

All cities within the LVMCOG (Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Malibu, and Westlake Village) as well as the entire State of California is vulnerable to pandemics. The major concern regarding the impact on communities from loss of life, long term health problems, business and industry closures leading to severe economic loss, the closure of schools, overcrowded hospitals, and the long term impact to mental health and development. Examples of the various vulnerabilities to pandemic include:

- Age
- Business and Industry
- Healthcare Systems
- Public Gatherings
- Underlying Diseases

Age

Over Age 65

Age represents a significant vulnerability in a pandemic. Older individuals, particularly those over the age of 65, are at higher risk of severe illness or death from infectious diseases. This demographic vulnerability necessitates targeted protective measures and healthcare resources. Long-term care facilities and nursing homes, where older populations often reside, require special attention to prevent outbreaks and ensure adequate care. Vaccination efforts should prioritize this demographic to reduce their vulnerability.

Children

In the case of influenza, according to the CDC³⁷, “Children younger than 5 years old—especially those younger than 2—are at higher risk of developing serious flu-related complications. Children of any age with certain chronic health conditions are also at higher risk; during the 2022-2023 flu season, 66 percent of children 0 to 17 years old hospitalized with flu had at least one underlying health condition, such as asthma, neurologic disease, obesity, or immune suppression.”

Pregnancy

The CDC further notes that, “influenza is more likely to cause illness that results in hospitalization in pregnant people than in people of reproductive age who are not pregnant. Flu also may be harmful for a pregnant person’s developing baby. A common flu symptom is fever, which has been associated in some studies with neural tube defects and other adverse outcomes for a developing baby.”

Any Age Group - Spanish Flu Example

As stated by the Cleveland Clinic, “from 1918 to 1919, the Spanish flu infected an estimated 500 million people globally. This amounted to about 33% of the world’s population at the time. In addition, the Spanish flu killed about 50 million people. About 675,000 of the deaths were in the U.S. Just like the flu we get today, the Spanish flu was particularly harmful to infants under age 5 and people over the age of 65. One thing that was different about the Spanish flu was that it also killed a large number of healthy adults, aged 20 to 40 years.”³⁸

³⁷ <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/highrisk/children.htm>

³⁸ <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/diseases/21777-spanish-flu>

Business and Industry

A pandemic exposes vulnerabilities within the business and industrial sectors. Disruptions in supply chains, reduced consumer demand, and workforce (due to illness or quarantine measures) can significantly impact economic stability. Although business of any size are likely to be impacted, small businesses may face additional challenges. Industries reliant on physical presence, such as manufacturing, hospitality, and entertainment, are particularly vulnerable.

Healthcare System

The healthcare system faces extreme vulnerabilities during a pandemic. Sudden surges in patients can strain resources, leading to shortages of critical supplies, beds, and healthcare professionals. This can hinder the ability to provide optimal care, not only for COVID-19 patients but also for individuals with other medical needs. Moreover, healthcare workers themselves are at heightened risk of exposure.

Public Gatherings

Large gatherings present a significant vulnerability during a pandemic. Events such as conferences, concerts, and sports gatherings can serve as hotspots for viral transmission. Inadequate social distancing and limited adherence to preventive measures can increase the spread of a viral infection. Balancing societal and economic needs with public health measures becomes a critical challenge. Implementing restrictions on gatherings, promoting virtual alternatives, and enforcing safety protocols are vital strategies to mitigate this vulnerability.

Underlying Disease

Individuals with underlying health conditions, such as heart disease, diabetes, or respiratory conditions, are more susceptible to severe outcomes from a pandemic. These conditions can exacerbate the impact of the virus and increase mortality rates. Adequate healthcare support and targeted public health messaging are essential in protecting this vulnerable population. Additionally, vaccination campaigns and early detection and management of underlying conditions are crucial preventive measures.

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

In Agoura Hills, the elderly and those speaking languages other than English are particularly vulnerable during pandemics. The elderly may face increased risk of severe illness and complications due to pre-existing health conditions and weakened immune systems. Non-English speakers may struggle with accessing accurate health information and resources, potentially leading to delays in seeking medical care and following public health guidelines.

Calabasas residents, including those on fixed incomes, transitory workers, homeless individuals, and elderly or disabled residents, face heightened risks during pandemics. Fixed-income residents may lack the financial means to afford necessary healthcare and preventive measures. Transitory workers and homeless individuals often lack stable housing, making it difficult to maintain hygiene and access healthcare. Elderly and disabled residents may experience significant difficulty in accessing medical care and support services, increasing their risk of severe illness.

In Hidden Hills, the older population, households with disabilities, and those with limited transportation capabilities are at substantial risk during pandemics. Older adults and those with disabilities may find it challenging to access healthcare and support services, and limited transportation can hinder their ability to reach medical facilities. Additionally, their pre-existing health conditions may make them more susceptible to severe illness.

Malibu's transitory workers, elderly population, lower-income residents, and homeless individuals are particularly vulnerable during pandemics. Transitory workers and the homeless often lack stable housing and access to healthcare, increasing their risk of infection and complications. Elderly individuals may struggle with pre-existing health conditions and limited access to medical care, while lower-income residents may lack the financial means to afford necessary healthcare and preventive measures.

In Westlake Village, the elderly, disabled, homeless individuals, and residents speaking a language other than English face significant risks during pandemics. The elderly and disabled may find it difficult to access healthcare and support services due to mobility issues and health concerns. Homeless individuals are highly vulnerable due to lack of shelter and resources. Non-English speakers may miss critical health information and guidelines, increasing their risk during pandemics.

PANDEMIC HAZARD IDENTIFICATION MITIGATION STRATEGIES

National COVID-19 Preparedness Plan

The COVID-19 Preparedness Plan created by The White House aims to address the COVID-19 Pandemic, which includes measures for testing, vaccination, healthcare infrastructure, and public health initiatives.

Protect Against and Treat COVID-19

The first category, "Protect Against and Treat COVID-19," emphasizes the critical importance of vaccination. It prioritizes the administration of vaccines to all eligible individuals, with a specific focus on providing booster shots. Additionally, the plan calls for the widespread availability and accessibility of testing to facilitate early detection and containment of the virus. Equitable access to high-quality treatments for COVID-19 is also highlighted, ensuring that individuals receive the necessary care and support. The category underscores the need to equip hospitals and healthcare facilities with the resources and personnel required to effectively manage and treat COVID-19 cases.

Prepare for New Variants

The second category, "Prepare for New Variants," addresses the dynamic nature of the virus. It places a strong emphasis on genomic sequencing and surveillance to detect and monitor emerging variants. In the event of new variants, the plan calls for the development and deployment of targeted vaccines and treatments to effectively respond. International collaboration and coordination are crucial in this regard, with a focus on strengthening partnerships to collectively address challenges posed by global variants.

Prevent Economic and Educational Shutdowns

The third category, "Prevent Economic and Educational Shutdowns," emphasizes a balanced approach to public health measures. It aims to control outbreaks without resorting to widespread shutdowns of businesses and educational institutions. The plan provides support to these sectors, offering resources and guidance to ensure safe operations. Furthermore, economic relief measures are implemented to assist individuals and families facing challenges due to the pandemic, helping to maintain stability and resilience in the face of economic uncertainties.

Continue to Vaccinate the World

The fourth category, "Continue to Vaccinate the World," highlights the significance of global vaccination efforts. It involves the acceleration of initiatives to share vaccine doses and support vaccine production on a global scale. The plan places an emphasis on building international partnerships and cooperation to address issues related to vaccine access and distribution. Additionally, efforts are directed towards strengthening vaccine manufacturing capacity in low- and middle-income countries, ensuring equitable access to vaccines for all populations worldwide.



[Protect Against and Treat Covid-19](#)



[Prepare for New Variants](#)



[Prevent Economic and Educational Shutdowns](#)



[Continue to Vaccinate the World](#)

LVMCOG Mitigation Activities

Las Virgenes-Malibu Council of Governments

In addition to the actions taken by individual cities, in 2022, the LVMCOG co-sponsored no cost COVID-19 testing for the community. Furthermore, as part of Los Angeles County, each city implemented the guidance issued by the Los Angeles County Department of Health as well as the mandates issued by the State of California.

Agoura Hills

The Agoura Hills website offers essential COVID-19 information. This encompasses details on getting fully vaccinated or receiving a booster, executive directives, rent relief information, following mask mandates, testing guidelines, obtaining complimentary rapid testing kits, and providing instructions for isolation in case of infection.

Calabasas

The Calabasas city website provides a range of COVID-19 information. This includes general details about the virus, statistics on cases and fatalities, vaccination guidance, executive directives, outreach initiatives, support for employees and businesses, as well as resources regarding eviction. Additionally, the city provides information about the L.A. County Great Plates Delivered Program, specifically tailored for senior residents.

NO COST* COVID-19 PCR TESTING

WHEN:
Tuesdays & Thursdays & Saturdays
9am -5pm
Starting Thursday, February 3, 2022

WHERE:
AGOURA HILLS/CALABASAS Agoura Hills/Calabasas Community Center
AHCCC 27040 Malibu Hills Rd.
COMMUNITY CENTER Calabasas, CA

REGISTER:
No appointment needed, but you must pre-register. To register, scan the QR code or click [HERE](#). *You will need your insurance card (only if insured), valid government issued ID, and a cell phone number/email address. Results will be sent directly to the provided text/email within 24 hours after each testing day.

BROUGHT TO YOU BY:

AGOURA HILLS

CITY of CALABASAS CALIFORNIA

SERVICES OUR CITY GOVERNMENT CALABASAS A-Z

COVID-19 Vaccine

Help us vaccinate California

Let's speed up COVID-19 vaccinations and save lives.

California Volunteers, Office of the Governor is calling on Californians to volunteer their time to help the state in its vaccination efforts. We need both medical and general support teams. Will you join us?

We need volunteers for a variety of activities from assisting people to learn about the vaccine, helping your neighbors sign up to get a vaccine, to volunteering at a clinic. We need you to take action today.

Volunteer Opportunities at vaccination sites may not immediately be available in your area, but we will keep you up to date as more clinics request volunteers.

Sign up here at My Turn - Volunteer: <https://myturnvolunteer.ca.gov/s/landing>

Join your friends, neighbors and Californians across the state who are helping us #VaccinateALL58.

Register today to help us end the pandemic.

If you are an organization in need of volunteers for vaccine related activities, looking for FAQs or toolkits, seeking actions you can take from home, or would like to contact our team, please visit www.californiavolunteers.ca.gov/MyTurnVolunteer.

Calabasas

The Hidden Hills city website includes a comprehensive array of COVID-19 resources. This includes links for: Vaccine Eligibility and Guidance, Testing Information, Details about the Tenant Relief Act, Health Resources, Reopening Guidelines, and Other Relevant General Information Regarding COVID-19.



Malibu

The City of Malibu is equipped and able to operate both a testing and vaccination site for future pandemics. During 2020 and 2021, the City partnered with local Urgent Care Centers and community volunteers to operate a regular testing site and a vaccination site. The relationships and capabilities that were created during that time remain intact and can be activated very quickly.

Westlake Village

The City of Westlake Village website provides a variety of COVID-19 information and vital resources about the virus, along with crucial resources like vaccination and testing information, local ordinances, support for businesses and workers, rental assistance, job loss aid, CDC travel advisories, and additional pertinent information. In addition, the city’s ReadyWLV.org website provides ongoing news and information.



SECTION 16. TERRORISM AND MASS VIOLENCE

THE NATURE OF THE TERRORISM AND MASS VIOLENCE 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 underscore the need to consider terrorism as part of this mitigation plan.

Furthermore, while Mass Violence events such as “Active Shooter” incidents are generally considered workplace or school focused and are criminal acts, they can also be considered forms of terrorism. There are specific characteristics that can link some Active Shooter cases to terrorism. Namely the targeting of vulnerable populations resulting in loss of life and an intent to intimidate. While the risk of Mass Violence events such as Active Shooter incidents is still considered low, including all forms of terrorism is an important component of a comprehensive mitigation plan.

HISTORY OF TERRORIST AND MASS VIOLENCE EVENTS IN THE LAS VIRGENES-MALIBU REGION

The Las Virgenes-Malibu Region has not experienced a terrorist act or incidence of mass violence; however, it does include a variety of important businesses, public sites, pipelines, electrical infrastructure, and high-profile individuals which could attract the attention of terrorists. In addition, there are multiple schools, shopping areas, public venues, and private businesses that could experience mass violence attacks. The consequences of a terrorist act or mass violence incident in the region could also impact the local area, e.g., disruption of CA 101, Pacific Coast Highway, local streets, etc. Furthermore, there is a possibility that extremist groups or lone attackers 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. Terrorists or mass violence perpetrators may include a variety of methods including letter bombs, large-scale bombs, active shooter incidents, car or truck attacks, knife assaults, bio-chemical attacks, car bombs, suicide attacks, or hostage taking.

Venues likely to suffer the impact of terrorism or mass violence include government facilities, military facilities and recruiting offices, military suppliers, hospitals, entertainment and cultural facilities, religious centers, shopping malls, business complexes, movie theaters, public arenas, colleges, schools, 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. In addition, increased motivation may be attributed to the growing use of the Internet for terrorist recruitment, training, and communications as well as social media as outlets for mass violence perpetrators to publicize their activities and motivation.

Disasters Declarations and Emergency Proclamations

FEMA disaster declarations allow state, tribal, and local governments to access federal aid for disaster response and recovery when overwhelmed. Similarly, the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) issues proclamations to mobilize state resources and streamline procedures.

FEMA Disasters Declarations

No disaster declarations.

Cal OES Open State of Emergency Proclamations

No open emergency proclamations declared.

CAUSES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF TERRORISM AND MASS VIOLENCE INCIDENTS

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.

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
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. <i>International groups</i> 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. <i>Transnational groups</i> 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 171: 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. Segunda Marquetalia	39. al-Shabaab — al-Hijra Amendment (August 1, 2018)
2. Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army (FARC-EP)	40. Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami/Bangladesh (HUJI-B)
3. ISIS-DRC	41. Islamic Jihad Union (IJU)
4. ISIS-Mozambique	42. ISIS (formerly al-Qa’ida in Iraq) — Islamic State of Iraq Amendment (January 26, 2012) — al-Hayat Media Center and Amaq News Agency Amendments (March 22, 2019)
5. Harakat Sawa’d Misr (HASM)	43. Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA)
6. Asa’ib Ahl al-Haq (AAH)	44. Ansar al-Islam (AAI)
7. Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)	45. Lashkar i Jhangvi (LJ)
8. Jama’at Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin (JNIM)	46. Jemaah Islamiya (JI)
9. al-Ashtar Brigades	47. Communist Party of the Philippines/New People’s Army (CPP/NPA)
10. ISIS in the Greater Sahara (ISIS-GS)	48. al-Qa’ida in the Islamic Maghreb (formerly Salafist Group for Call and Combat) — AQIM Amendment (February 20, 2008)
11. ISIS-West Africa	49. Asbat al-Ansar (AAA)
12. ISIS-Philippines	50. Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade (AAMB)
13. ISIS-Bangladesh	51. Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LeT) — Tehrik-e-Tahafuz Qibla Awwal, Tehrik-e-Hurmat-e-Rasool, and Al-Anfal Trust Amendments (June 26, 2014) — Al Muhammadiyah Students Amendment (December 30, 2016) — Tehreek-e-Azadi-e-Kashmir and Milli Muslim League Amendments (April 4, 2018)
14. Hizbul Mujahideen (HM)	52. Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM)
15. al-Qa’ida in the Indian Subcontinent (AQIS)	53. New Irish Republican Army (formerly Real IRA) — New IRA Amendment (June 30, 2023)
16. ISIS-Libya	54. Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)
17. Islamic State’s Khorasan Province (ISIS-K)	55. al-Qa’ida (AQ)
18. Jaysh Rijal al-Tariq al Naqshabandi (JRTN)	56. Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)
19. al-Nusrah Front, aka Hay’at Tahrir al-Sham (ANF/HTS) — Jabhat Fath al-Sham Amendment (November 14, 2016) — Hay’at Tahrir al-Sham Amendment (June 1, 2018)	57. HAMAS
20. ISIS-Sinai Province (formerly Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis) — ISIL Sinai Province Amendment (September 30, 2015)	58. Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM) — Ansar ul-Ummah Amendment (August 8, 2014)
21. Ansar al-Shari’a in Benghazi	59. Hizballah
22. Ansar al-Shari’a in Darnah	60. Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK)
23. Ansar al-Shari’a in Tunisia	61. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
24. al-Mulathamun Battalion, aka al-Murabitoun	62. National Liberation Army (ELN)
25. Ansaru	
26. Boko Haram	
27. Ansar al-Dine (AAD)	
28. Haqqani Network (HQN)	
29. Abdallah Azzam Brigades — Marwan Hadid Brigades Amendment (November 2, 2017)	
30. Jemaah Anshorut Tauhid (JAT)	
31. Indian Mujahedeen (IM)	

32. Army of Islam (AOI)	63. Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)
33. Jaysh al-Adl (formerly Jundallah) — Jaysh al-Adl Amendment (July 2, 2019)	64. Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ)
34. Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP)	65. Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)
35. Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami (HUJI)	66. PFLP-General Command (PFLP-GC)
36. al-Qa`ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) — Ansar al-Shari'a Amendment (October 5, 2012)	67. Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C)
37. Kata'ib Hizballah (KH)	68. Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso, SL)
38. Revolutionary Struggle (RS)	

Table 172: Foreign Terrorist Organizations

SOURCE: <https://www.state.gov/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	January 12, 2021
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)	November 20, 2017
Iran	January 19, 1984
Syria	December 29, 1979

Table 173: 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 Extremist and Hate Groups

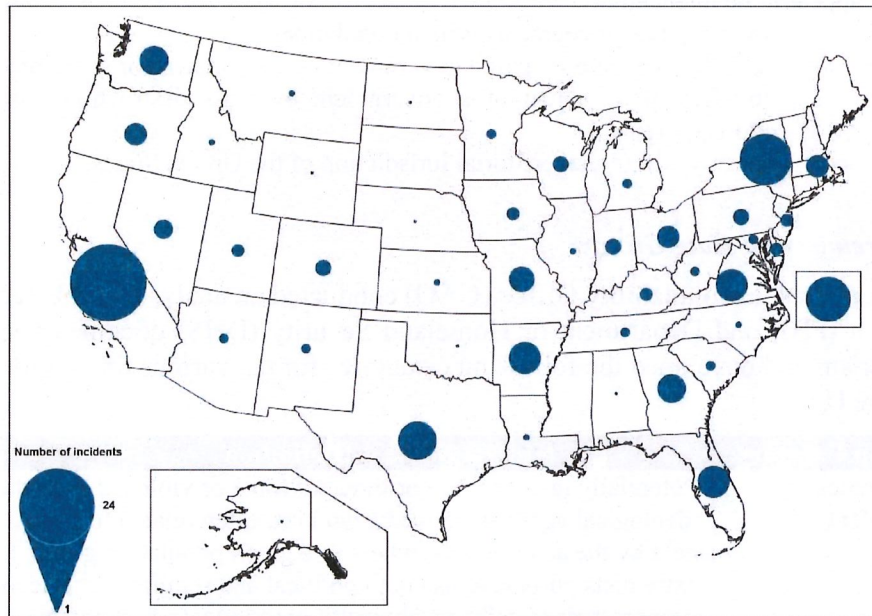
The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) conducted an analysis of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) documentation related to domestic terrorism and developed the following categories for the various threat groups currently operating in the U.S.

Threat Group Category	Definition
Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism	Potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of ideological agendas derived from bias, often related to race or ethnicity, held by the actor against others or a given population group. Such extremists purport to use both political and religious justifications to support their racially or ethnically-based ideological objectives and criminal activities.

Threat Group Category	Definition
Anti-Government Or Anti-Authority Violent Extremism	Potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of ideological agendas derived from anti-government or anti-authority sentiment, including opposition to perceived economic, social, or racial hierarchies, or perceived government overreach, negligence, or illegitimacy.
Animal Rights/Environmental Violent Extremism	Potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of ideological agendas by those seeking to end or mitigate perceived cruelty, harm, or exploitation of animals and/or the perceived exploitation or destruction of natural resources and the environment.
Abortion-Related Violent Extremism	Potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of ideological agendas relating to abortion, including individuals who advocate for violence in support of either pro-life or pro-choice beliefs.
All Other Domestic Terrorism Threats	Potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of ideological agendas which are not otherwise defined under or primarily motivated by one of the other domestic terrorism threat categories. Such agendas could flow from, but are not limited to, a combination of personal grievances and beliefs, including those described in the other domestic terrorism categories. Some actors in this category may also carry bias related to religion, gender, or sexual orientation.

Domestic Terrorist Incidents

According to the U.S. Government Accountability Office, “There were 231 incidents (meaning attacks or plots) that met the definition of domestic terrorism between 2010 and 2021, according to DHS. They occurred across the United States, but the greatest number of incidents occurred in states with major metropolitan areas such as California (Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco), New York (New York City), and Washington, DC.”



Source: GAO analysis of Department of Homeland Security Counterterrorism Mission Center data | GAO-23-104/20
Figure 127: U.S. GAO - Domestic Terrorism Incidents by State, 2010 through 2021

The categories of incidents from 2010 to 2021 were led by Racially or Ethnically Motivated and Anti-Government / Anti-Authority Violent Extremists (RMVE).

Domestic Terrorism / Hate Group Examples

Examples of domestic terrorist / hate group incidents include the following cases as reported by DHS:

- In March 2023, a RMVE driven by a belief in the superiority of the white race was arrested and charged with allegedly attempting to use an improvised incendiary device to burn down a church in Ohio that was planning to host a drag-themed event.
- In February 2023, two RMVEs driven by a belief in the superiority of the white race were arrested and are now awaiting trial for plotting an attack against electrical substations in Maryland. These arrests followed a series of recent attacks against electrical infrastructure, which some DVEs have praised and leveraged to call for more attacks on critical infrastructure.
- Since spring of 2022, alleged DVEs in Georgia have cited anarchist violent extremism, animal rights/environmental violent extremism, and anti-law enforcement sentiment to justify criminal activity in opposition to a planned public safety training facility in Atlanta. Criminal acts have included an alleged shooting and assaults targeting law enforcement and property damage targeting the facility, construction companies, and financial institutions for their perceived involvement with the planned facility.
- Meanwhile, foreign terrorists continue to use media to call for lone offender attacks in the West, condemn US foreign policy, and attempt to expand their reach and grow global support networks. Most recently, in January 2023, an individual from Maine who was inspired by a variety of foreign terrorist content was charged with federal crimes for an attack on New York City Police Department (NYPD) officers during New Year’s Eve celebrations in Times Square.

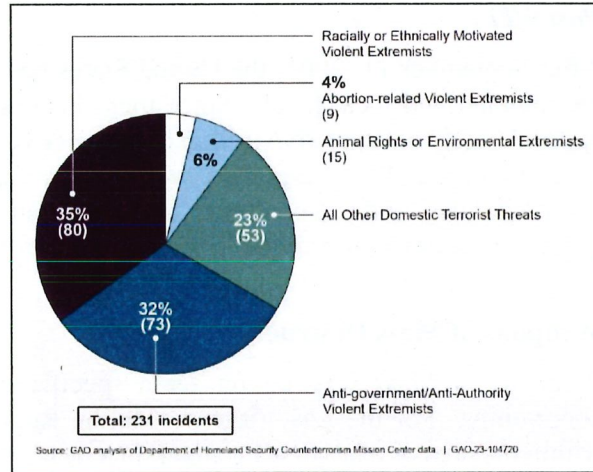


Figure 128: U.S. GAO - Domestic Terrorism-Related Incidents by Category, from 2010 through 2021

Other examples of domestic terrorism events include:

Year	Event	Description
2013, April 15	Boston Marathon Bombing	Bombing at the Boston Marathon resulting in 3 deaths and several hundred injuries.
2010, February 18	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
2009, November 5	Fort Hood Shootings	Shooting attack of a believed Islamic extremist resulting in 13 deaths and 30 wounded
2009, May 31	Assassination of Dr. George Tiller	Murder of a nationally known physician that performed late-term abortions
2001 September 18 (start)	U.S. Anthrax Attacks	A series of letters containing anthrax spores lasting several weeks resulting in 5 deaths and 17 infections
1996, July 27	Centennial Olympic Park Bombing	1996 Summer Olympic bombing in Atlanta, GA resulting in 2 deaths and 111 injuries
1995, April 19	Oklahoma City Bombing	Truck bomb resulting in 168 people killed

Table 174: 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 counterterrorism 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 are 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. Customs 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.

Mass Violence

Defining Mass Violence

Mass violence involves shootings, car or truck attacks against pedestrians, and other targeting that results in harm to multiple victims. As defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), an active shooter is an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area. The federal definition of “mass killings,” according to the Investigative Assistance for Violent Crimes Act is, “three or more killings in a single incident.” (not including the shooter).

Mass Violence Incidents in the United States

In 2022, the FBI designated 50 shootings as active shooter incidents. Although incidents decreased by 18% from 2021 (61 incidents), the number of active shooter incidents increased by 66.7% compared to 2018 (30 incidents).³⁹ The 50 active shooter incidents in 2022 occurred in 25 states and the District of Columbia and represent seven location categories, including open spaces, commerce, residences, education, government, houses of worship, and a health care facility.

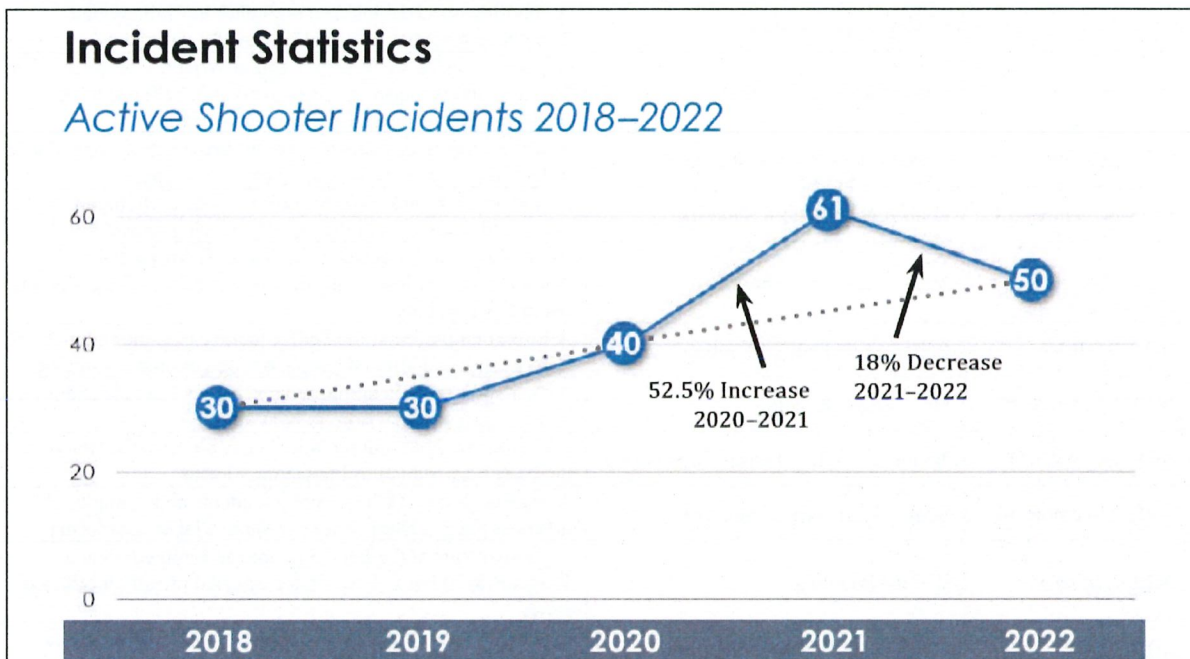


Figure 129: Active Shooter Incidents 2018 -2022

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigations

³⁹ Active Shooting Incidents in the U.S. in 2022, FBI April 2023

Mass Shooting Events

Mass shooting events include the following examples since 2018:

Year	Event	Description
2023, May 6	Allen Texas Premium Outlets Mall Shooting	A gunman killed 8 and injured 7 others at an outlet mall in Allen, Texas in a possible racially or ethnically motivated violent extremist (RMVE) attack
2023, March 27	Nashville School Shooting	A mass shooting killed 3 children and 3 adults at The Covenant School in Nashville, Tennessee
2023, August 26	Jacksonville Shooting / Hate Crime	An attack inside a Dollar General store in Jacksonville, Florida resulted in the deaths of 3 adults before the shooter committed suicide. The incident was believed to be a racially motivated hate crime.
2023, August 23	Trabuco Canyon Shooting	A mass shooting occurred at the Cook's Corner Bar in Trabuco Canyon, California killing 4 people and injuring 6 others before the shooter was shot and killed by law enforcement
2022, November 19	Colorado Springs Nightclub Shooting	A shooting inside the Club Q nightclub in Colorado Springs, Colorado resulting in 5 deaths and 25 injuries
2022, July 4	Highland Park Parade Shooting	A gunman opened fire on a July 4 th parade in Highland Park, Illinois killing 7 and wounding 48 people before his capture
2022, June 5	Chattanooga Shooting	A shooting occurred inside a nightclub in Chattanooga, Tennessee resulting in 2 fatalities and 12 wounded
2022, May 15	Laguna Woods Shooting	A gunman inside a church in Laguna Woods, California killing 1 person and wounded 5 others in what is believed to be a racially motivated anti-Taiwanese hate crime
2022, May 14	Buffalo Tops Market Shooting	A white supremacist shooter opened fire inside a Tops Market in Buffalo, New York killing 10 and wounding 3
2021, November 30	Oxford High School Shooting	A student at Oxford High School in Oxford, Michigan shot and killed 4 while wounding 6 before being arrested
2021, May 26	Santa Clara VTA Shooting	An employee at the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority in San Jose, California opened fire, killing 9 before committing suicide
2021, April 15	Indianapolis FedEx Shooting	A former employee at the FedEx facility near the Indianapolis Airport shot and killed 8 people before committing suicide
2019, December 10	New Jersey Shooting	A man and a woman ambushed and killed 4 people and injured 3 at a kosher grocery store in New Jersey
2019, December 6	Naval Air Station Pensacola Shooting	A man killed 3 and injured 8 in a possible terrorist attack on the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Florida
2019, November 14	Saugus High School Shooting	A student shot and killed 2 other students and wounded 3 others at Saugus High School in Santa Clarita, California
2019, August 3	El Paso Shooting	A gunman shot and killed 23 people and injured 23 at a Walmart in El Paso, Texas in a suspected racially motivated attack
2019, July 28	Gilroy Garlic Festival Shooting	A gunman shot 16 people and killed 4 at the Gilroy Garlic Festival in Gilroy, California
2019, April 30	University of North Carolina at Charlotte Shooting	A student shot and killed 2 people and wounded 4 at the University of North Carolina before being taken into custody
2018, November 7	Thousand Oaks Shooting	A gunman shot and killed 12 people and injured 16 at a bar at a student event in Thousand Oaks, California
2018, October 27	Tree of Life Synagogue Shooting	A man shot and killed 11 people and wounded 6 at the Tree of Life Synagogue in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in an antisemitic attack before being taken into custody by police
2018, May 18	Santa Fe High School Shooting	A student at Santa Fe High School in Santa Fe, Texas shot and killed 10 people and wounded 14 others before being arrested by police
2018, February 14	Parkland High School Shooting	A former student at the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Texas opened fire, killing 17 and wounding 17 others before being taken into custody by police

Table 175: Mass Shooting Examples: 2018 to 2023

ESTIMATED IMPACT OF A TERRORIST EVENT OR MASS VIOLENCE INCIDENT

If a terrorist event or mass casualty incident 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	20,362	23,410	2,182	10,915	8,081	65
Total City Employment	11,100	11,800	4.5	6,483	3,700	33
Economy (in thousands)	\$621,000	\$1,011,348	\$-	\$578,443	\$576,306	\$2,787

Table 176: Estimated Population and Economic Loss of Terrorist Events
 Source U.S. Census Bureau 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate

Based on a 0.1% loss projection, an estimated 65 people could be impacted (either directly or indirectly), 33 jobs lost (either temporarily or permanently), and more than \$2.7M in economic losses. Since a terrorist or mass violence target will likely focus on public meeting venues, commercial structures, or transportation routes, the projected impact is focused on population and employment (see individual city [Community Profile](#) sections for population and economic data).

Impact of Climate Change

Each city within the LVMCOG (Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Malibu, and Westlake Village) is subject to the terrorism and mass violence but there is no direct evidence of climate change impacting the occurrence of either event. Except that protests around climate change can escalate into violence and occur anywhere in the region.

Impact of Land Use and Development

There is no anticipated relationship between terrorism or mass violence in terms of land use or development.

Impact of Population Patterns

If a terrorism event or mass violence situation occurs in any LVMCOG city, overall population patterns are not expected to change.

Risk of Future Terrorism / Mass Casualty

For the LVMCOG Region, the risk of future climate change events was estimated by the Working Group using the following weighted formula:

$$\text{Risk} = (0.45 \times \text{Probability}) + (0.30 \times \text{Magnitude/Severity}) + (0.15 \times \text{Warning Time}) + (0.10 \times \text{Duration})$$

Probability		Magnitude / Severity		Warning Time		Duration	
Level ID	Value	Level ID	Value	Level ID	Value	Level ID	Value
Unlikely	1	Negligible	1	Less than 6 hrs	4	Less than 6 hrs	1
Possibly	2	Limited	2	6 to 12 hrs	3	Less than 24 hrs	2
Likely	3	Critical	3	12 to 24 hrs	2	Less than one wk	3
Highly Likely	4	Catastrophic	4	More than 24 hrs	1	More than one wk	4

The result was a climate change risk rating of 9.85 (see [Annex C Working Group HMP Risk Assessment Survey](#) for additional details):

Hazard	Probability	Magnitude	Warning Time	Duration	Risk
Terrorism / Mass Casualty	10	4.67	20	9.5	9.85

TERRORISM AND MASS VIOLENCE VULNERABILITIES

The probability that an individual or location will be targeted by a terrorist or mass violence perpetrator 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:

Terrorism Targets	Mass Violence Targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 hubs • Utility production facilities and substations • Water supply locations • Research laboratories • Clinics and hospitals • Religious sites • Places where large groups of people congregate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities and college campuses • Schools • Businesses (any size or type) • Government offices • Military installations (including recruiting offices) • Bars and night clubs • Theaters • Public parks • Shopping areas and malls • Stadiums and public arenas • Other places where large groups of people congregate (e.g., public events such as fairs, marathons, etc.)

Table 177: Terrorism and Mass Violence Targets

All cities within the LVMCOG (Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Malibu, and Westlake Village) as well as the entire country is vulnerable to the threat of terrorism and mass violence. While the major concern is the loss of life and injuries, other areas of vulnerability include damage to critical infrastructure, business and industry closures leading to severe economic loss, the closure of schools, overcrowded hospitals, panicked citizens, and the long term impact to mental health and development. Other concerns are outlined in terms of the impact to the overall community below.

Impact on the Community

Following a terrorist attack or mass violence incident, 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, it will take time for assistance to arrive. Many specialized resources (such as military or law enforcement agency response teams) may be needed, 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 (EOCs)
- 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 (PPEs)
- Communications (including internal communication, media response, and public bulletins)
- Decontamination points (if required)
- Establishing a secure perimeter
- Post event site and public relations management

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

STAKEHOLDER INPUT AND PARTICIPATION

To identify the threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences of a major terrorism / mass violence event on the Las Virgenes-Malibu Region, each member of the Planning Group which included representatives from the cities of Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Malibu, and Westlake Village provided their input during planning meetings (see Annex B: Meeting Agendas and Attendees) and follow-up discussions. Specific topics of discussion included if any changes to the hazard priorities have changed since the previous HMP, how changes in the community have impacted the risk of each hazard, and what new mitigation actions can be taken. In addition, each member of the Planning Group as well as members of the public provided the input via online surveys (see Annex C: Community Disaster Preparedness and Risk Survey, Annex D: Planning Group HMP Risk Assessment Survey, and Annex E: Planning and Public Involvement).

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

Condition	Description
Down Wind Evacuation	A large chemical or biological 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	<p>Following a WMD incident, 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 attack related casualties. This can extend the scope of the incident, potentially lead to secondary contamination and strain local medical and emergency response resources. Local 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.</p> <p>For either a terrorist event or mass casualty incident, local hospitals may become overwhelmed with patients and be able to fully provide immediate care.</p>
Public Panic	<p>In the immediate aftermath of a terrorist event involving a chemical or biologic agent, responders should anticipate 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.</p> <p>Similarly, during and after a terrorist event or mass casualty incident may become panicked regarding the status of family members and be traumatized. As a result, responders must consider how to appropriately manage concerned family while maintaining site security.</p>
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 178: Terrorist Event and Mass Casualty Incident Considerations

LAW ENFORCEMENT ROLE IN COMBATING TERRORISM AND MASS CASUALTY INCIDENTS

The following are steps and efforts that various law enforcement agencies are taking to combat the activities of terrorists and mass casualty perpetrators:

1. On-going attention to known potential targets within the area
2. Identification of new potential targets within the area
3. Identification of suspicious persons, places, or things which may be related to potential terrorist or mass casualty incident 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 and the prevention of mass casualty incidents
7. Ability to respond safely and effectively to an incident including the use of a WMD
8. Identification of local terrorist groups or others that may be involved in mass casualty attacks
9. Monitoring illegal weapons traffic in the area or volatile materials purchases
10. Conducting Threat/Vulnerability assessments
11. Implementing counter-surveillance activities
12. Target hardening
13. Working with the public to promote awareness of suspicious behavior at potential target sites

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

In Agoura Hills, the elderly and those speaking languages other than English are particularly vulnerable to terrorism and mass violence. The elderly may face increased risk due to slower response times and mobility issues, making it difficult to evacuate quickly and access safe areas. Non-English speakers may struggle with receiving timely warnings and understanding safety measures, increasing their risk of harm.

Calabasas residents, including those on fixed incomes, transitory workers, homeless individuals, and elderly or disabled residents, face heightened risks during incidents of terrorism and mass violence. Fixed-income residents may lack the financial means to relocate or access secure locations. Transitory workers and homeless individuals often lack stable housing, making it difficult to find safe shelter. Elderly and disabled residents may experience significant difficulty in evacuating quickly and accessing safe areas, potentially leading to higher injury rates.

In Hidden Hills, the older population, households with disabilities, and those with limited transportation capabilities are at substantial risk from terrorism and mass violence. Older adults and those with disabilities may find it challenging to evacuate swiftly and reach safe areas. Limited transportation options can leave these individuals stranded in dangerous situations, increasing their vulnerability.

Malibu's transitory workers, elderly population, lower-income residents, and homeless individuals are particularly vulnerable to terrorism and mass violence. Transitory workers and the homeless often lack stable housing, increasing their risk of exposure to dangerous situations. Elderly individuals may struggle with mobility issues that hinder quick evacuation and access to safe areas, while lower-income residents may lack the financial means to secure temporary housing or relocate during threats.

In Westlake Village, the elderly, disabled, homeless individuals, and residents speaking a language other than English face significant risks during incidents of terrorism and mass violence. The elderly and disabled may have difficulty evacuating and accessing safe areas due to mobility issues and health concerns. Homeless individuals are highly vulnerable due to lack of shelter and resources. Non-English speakers may miss critical warnings and safety instructions, increasing their risk during incidents of terrorism and mass violence.

REGIONAL RESPONSE, MITIGATION, AND PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department is the lead law enforcement agency for the region regarding terrorist events and mass casualty incidents. 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 or mass casualty 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 acts 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
- Ensuring decontamination procedures (radiological and chemical) are in place
- Ensuring biological agents are contained

Mitigation and Prevention

The following examples provide a summary of mitigation and prevention activities related to terrorism and mass casualty incidents in the Las Virgenes-Malibu Region.

Canine Unit

The Los Angeles County Sheriff maintains 5 specially trained 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.⁴⁰ 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 were 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.⁴¹ 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.

⁴⁰ <http://ourweekly.com/los-angeles/sheriff%E2%80%99s-department-spend-89-million-anti-terror-equipment-training-and-intelligence>

⁴¹ http://file.lacounty.gov/lasd/cms1_144939.pdf

TERRORISM AND MASS CASUALTY INCIDENT MITIGATION STRATEGIES

LVMCOG Mitigation Activities

The LVMCOG member cities continue to work with local law enforcement agencies such as the Los Angeles County Sheriff on planning efforts to prevent and/or mitigate the impact of terrorism and mass casualty incidents. Additionally, mitigation strategies that support multi-hazard events will also address terrorist response issues, e.g., increasing the effectiveness of communications and response. Finally, each city has active C.E.R.T. programs with volunteers trained to assist in disasters.

Agoura Hills

The City of Agoura Hills website provides emergency information for residents regarding different events. Further, the City web site provides Public Safety Resource links to essential information for a variety of situations, links to the Agoura Hills Ready-Know Your Zone, and the Go-To Evacuation Platform.

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, the City's 1630 AM radio station.

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 a variety of disasters including 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 the Los Angeles County Emergency Survival 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 17. 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 or Reference	Description
2018 Defining Vulnerable Communities in the Context of Climate Adaptation	State Government	http://opr.ca.gov/planning/icarp/	Climate Change Program and Data
A History of Significant Weather Events in Southern California - Organized by Weather Type (Feb 2023)	Research, Educational, and Standards Organizations	www.weather.gov/media/sgx/documents/weatherhistory.pdf	Flood and Landslide Data
Adapting to Rising Tides, Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) and Metropolitan Transportation Commission/Association of Bay Area Governments (MTC/ABAG)	Research, Educational, and Standards Organizations	https://www.adaptingtorisingtides.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/ARTBayArea_Short_Report_Final_March2020_ADA.pdf	Sea Level Rise Vulnerability
American Geosciences Institute	Research, Educational, and Standards Organizations	https://www.americangeosciences.org/critical-issues/faq/how-much-do-landslides-cost-terms-monetary-losses	Landslide Losses
Army Corps of Engineers	Federal Government	www.usace.army.mil	Flood and Dam Information
Associated Press	News	Weber, Christopher (March 14, 2019). "Report: Power lines sparked massive Southern California fire". AP NEWS. Retrieved March 14, 2019	Power Outage
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
California Climate Change Assessment	State Government	https://www.climateassessment.ca.gov/state/overview/	Climate Change Data
California Coastal Commission	Regulatory Agency	https://www.coastal.ca.gov/climate/slr/ https://documents.coastal.ca.gov/assets/climate/slr/vulnerability/13_LosAngeles.pdf	Sea Level Rise Data
California Department of Conservation	State Government	https://cadoc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=bc48ad40e3504134a1fc8f3909659041	ArcGIS Landslide Map

Name	Category	Web Site Address or Reference	Description
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 Environmental Protection Agency	State Government	https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/climate-change/document/2022caindicatorreport.pdf	Climate Change Data
California Geological Survey, Department of Conservation	State Government	www.consrv.ca.gov https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/tsunami/maps#counties	Earthquake Information Tsunami Maps
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	State Government	www.oes.ca.gov	State Hazard Mitigation Guidance
California in 2050: Some Sizzling Predictions	State Government	www.cpuc.ca.gov	Temperature Rise Prediction for California
California Legislative Analyst's Office	State Government	https://lao.ca.gov/reports/2020/4261/sea-level-rise-081020.pdf	Sea Level Rise Data
California Nevada Climate Applications Program (CNAP)	Research, Educational, and Standards Organizations	https://scripps.ucsd.edu/programs/cnap/	Climate Change and Santa Ana Wind Information and Map
California Number of Extreme Heat Days by Year	Research, Educational, and Standards Organizations	http://cal-adapt.org/tools/extreme-heat/	Temperature Rise Prediction for California
California Public Utilities Commission	Regulatory	https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/electrical-energy/infrastructure/electric-reliability/electric-system-reliability-annual-reports	Power Outage Data
California Resources Agency	State Government	www.resources.ca.gov	Earthquake information
California State Controller's Office	State Government	www.sco.ca.gov/and_state_caf.html	City Comprehensive Financial Reports
California-Nevada Climate Applications Program	Research, Educational, and Standards Organizations	https://wrcc.dri.edu/Climate/Tracker/CA/index.html	Climate Change Data
Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	Federal Government	https://www.cdc.gov/flu/pandemic-resources/planning-preparedness/global-planning-508.html	Pandemic Continuum
Center for the Blue Economy, Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey	Research, Educational, and Standards Organizations	https://www.middlebury.edu/institute/sites/www.middlebury.edu/institute/files/2018-07/4.4.18.Final%20San%20Diego%20Vulnerability%20Report.pdf	Sea Level Rise Economic Vulnerability

Name	Category	Web Site Address or Reference	Description
City of Agoura Hills	Local Government	www.ci.agoura-hills.ca.us	Local Profile, Planning, Hazard, Mitigation Information, and General Plan
City of Agoura Hills, Commercial and Residential Projects Second Quarter 2018 Quarterly Report	City of Agoura Hills	www.ci.agoura-hills.ca.us/government/departments/planning-community-development/development-summaries	Commercial and Residential Development Projects, 2018
City of Calabasas	Local Government	www.ci.calabasas.ca.us	Local Profile, Planning, Hazard, Mitigation Information, and General Plan
City of Hidden Hills	Local Government	www.hiddenhillscity.org	Local Profile, Planning, Hazard, Mitigation Information, and General Plan
City of Malibu	Local Government	www.malibucity.org	Local Profile, Planning, Hazard, Mitigation Information, and General Plan
City of Westlake Village	Local Government	www.wlv.org	Local Profile, Planning, Hazard, Mitigation Information, and General Plan
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the City of Agoura Hills	City Data	www.ci.agoura-hills.ca.us/government/departments/finance/comprehensive-annual-finance-report	City Data (including employer and revenue data)
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the City of Calabasas	City Data	www.cityofcalabasas.com/pdf/documents/finance/cafrs/cafr-2017.pdf	City Data (including employer and revenue data)
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the City of Malibu	City Data	www.malibucity.org/317/Financial-Reports	City Data (including employer and revenue data)
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the City of Westlake Village	City Data	www.wlv.org/158/Administrative-Services-Financial-Manage	City Data (including employer and revenue data)
Data Commons	Federal Government	https://datacommons.org	City and Regional Demographic data
Department of Homeland Security	Federal Government	www.dhs.gov	Terrorism Response, Preparedness, and Threats
ESRI	Research, Educational, and Standards Organizations	ArcGIS	Hazard Mapping
Federal Bureau of Investigation	Federal Law Enforcement	www.fbi.gov	Terrorism Response, Active Shooter Incidents, Preparedness, and Threats
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Federal Government	www.fema.gov	Federal Disaster Information, Flood Information Rate Maps (FIRM), and Landslide Information