

August 28, 2025

# Hazard Mitigation Plan





# Credits

## Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

<b>Name</b>	<b>Department - Division</b>	<b>Position</b>
<b>City of La Puente</b>		
Abraham Tellez, Chair	Development Services - Planning	Director
John DiMario	Development Services - Planning	Director (former)
Juan Galvan	Development Services - Planning	Planning Manager
Pete Goodrich	Development Services – Building and Safety (Willdan)	Building Official (former)
Sarkis Nazerian	Development Services – Building and Safety (Willdan)	Building Official
Ricardo Carrillo	Development Services - Public Works – City Maintenance	Superintendent
Adriana Dominguez	Community Services	Supervisor
Dustin Robertson	Los Angeles County Fire Department	Assistant Chief
Leticia Pacillas	Los Angeles County Fire Department	Community Services Liaison
<b>Emergency Planning Consultants</b>		
Carolyn J. Harshman	Emergency Planning Consultants	Planning Director
Jill Caputi	Independent Contractor	Planning Associate and Mapping Analyst

## Point of Contact

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

<b>Name and Position Title</b>	Juan Galvan, Planning Manager
<b>Email</b>	jgalvan@lapuente.org
<b>Mailing Address</b>	15900 Main Street, La Puente, CA 91744
<b>Telephone Number</b>	(626) 855-1538

## Consulting Services

### Emergency Planning Consultants

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

3665 Ethan Allen Avenue  
 San Diego, California 92117  
 Cell: 858-922-6964  
[epc@pacbell.net](mailto:epc@pacbell.net)  
[www.carolynharshman.com](http://www.carolynharshman.com)

## Acknowledgements





## City Council

- ✓ Valerie Muñoz, Mayor
- ✓ Charlie Klinakis, Mayor Pro Tem
- ✓ David Argudo, Council Member
- ✓ Nadia Mendoza, Council Member
- ✓ Gabriel Quiñones, Council Member

## Mapping

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

## Mandated Content

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

**\*EXAMPLE\***

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

**Q** Does the plan document how the plan was prepared, including the schedule or time frame and activities that made up the plan's development, as well as who was involved? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1))

**A:**



# Table of Contents

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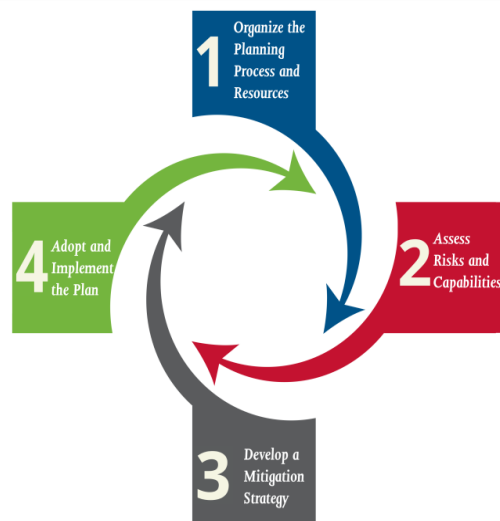
Credits	Page
Executive Summary	Page
Element A: Planning Process	Page
Element B: Risk Assessment	Page
Element C: Mitigation Strategy	Page
Element D: Plan Maintenance	Page
Element E: Plan Update	Page
Element F: Plan Adoption	Page
Attachments	Page

# Executive Summary

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

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

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



FEMA's mitigation website recommends 4 steps in the overall planning process: Step #1 is to organize the planning process and resources. Step #2 is to assess risks and capabilities. Step #3 is to develop a Mitigation Strategy. Step #4 is to Adopt and Implement the Plan.

FEMA's April 11, 2025, Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide divides requirements into seven elements including A - Planning Process, B - Risk Assessment, C - Mitigation Strategy, D - Plan Maintenance, E - Plan Update, F - Plan Adoption, G - High Hazard Potential Dams.

**Element A:** Planning Process lays out how the plan was developed, who was involved and what data and information were used to build the plan. Much of the

content focuses on the robust community outreach process. In developing the HMP, a Planning Team was formed to undertake a detailed analysis of the community's unique risks and challenges. The Team included department representatives from Development Services Department Divisions including Planning, Building & Safety, and Public Works, Community Services Department, and Los Angeles County Fire Department. The Team met five times with the consultant, contributing to the Initial Draft Plan. In addition to the planning document itself, the Team developed and was actively involved in an aggressive community outreach strategy. As pointed out in the plan, people are the community's most important asset in need of protection.



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

Throughout the entire planning process, the Planning Team kept the public and stakeholders informed of the Team's progress and opportunities to provide input. These outreach activities began with a project briefing to the City Council in January 2023, followed by press releases, social media postings, solicitations to participate in a mitigation survey, and will provide input to the First Draft Plan.

Once public and stakeholder input is incorporated, the Second Draft Plan will be submitted for a formal review by Cal OES and FEMA. That process will result in FEMA's issuance of Approvable Pending Adoption. Next, the plan will need to be adopted by the City Council. Following submission of the resolution to adopt the plan, FEMA will issue a Letter of Approval which will grant eligibility for mitigation-related grants for a period of five years. The Planning Team will immediately begin the process of plan implementation which will continue with the tradition of sharing and incorporating input from the public and stakeholders.

**Element B:** Risk Assessment includes a comprehensive evaluation of the hazard events that could result in significant losses. The assessment includes five key components: identifying hazards, profiling hazards, identifying community assets, analyzing impacts, and summarizing vulnerability.

*This comprehensive approach ensures that the City will be better equipped to handle potential emergencies and protect its residents and businesses from future hazard events.*

The City of La Puente is approximately 3.48 square miles and is home to approximately 40,000 people. It is primarily a residential community (70%) with multiple types of businesses located primarily along major highways and streets. Industrial land use is less than five percent (5%) of the City's 3.5 square mile land area.

The demographics presented in the plan provide a detailed profile of the City of La Puente, focusing on population, at-risk groups, and emergency-related infrastructure. As of June 2025, the city has a total population of 36,553, with 9,581 households and a daytime population of 26,810. Children under 18 (7,838) and seniors over 65 (5,307) represent a significant number of vulnerable groups. Additionally, 2,966 households include individuals with disabilities, 396 households lack vehicles, and 9% of households lack internet access—factors that can hinder emergency response and evacuation.

La Puente also exhibits notable linguistic and economic vulnerabilities. While the median household income is \$83,496, 11% of households fall below the poverty line. A majority of the population (23,355) speaks Spanish, with over 1,400 residents—primarily seniors—speaking Spanish only or not speaking English well. This language barrier could pose challenges in disseminating emergency information. The average household size is 3.81, and the median age is 37.5. Overall, La Puente has significant concentrations of at-risk populations, and linguistic diversity that underscore the importance of targeted preparedness and response strategies.





**Element C:** Mitigation Strategy includes a discussion on the plan's goals as well as the jurisdiction's existing capabilities to conduct mitigation activities. Also, the Mitigation Actions Matrix identifies 100 projects and policies that will create a more resilient community.

**Element D:** Plan Maintenance describes a planning process for the Planning Team to use once the plan is adopted and approved. Implementation of the mitigation action items, gathering updates on hazards, and keeping the public and stakeholders involved are the priorities for the 5-year life of the plan.

**Element E:** Plan Update content is applicable only to plans that are being updated from a previous FEMA-approved version. Required information includes significant changes in the jurisdiction's built environment as well as changes in the jurisdiction's priorities since the last version of the plan.

**Element F:** Plan Adoption identifies the process and documentation involved in the plan's adoption by the City Council.

**Element G:** High Hazard Potential Dams is an optional section of the plan for those jurisdictions with critical infrastructure like dams and levees. This Element is required if a jurisdiction seeks funding from the High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD) Grant Program. Since the City of La Puente is not planning to seek monies through HHPD, this Element was not included.



# Element A: Planning Process

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

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

**A:** See **Graphic A.1, Credits, Tables A.1-4, Plan Writing** below.

## Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-b.

**Q:** Does the plan list the jurisdiction(s) participating in the plan that seek approval, and describe how they participated in the planning process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1))

**A:** See **Planning Process** below.

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

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

**A:** See **Table A.1, Stakeholder Outreach, Stakeholder Opportunities for Input by Category, Table A.3, Table A.4** below.

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

**Q:** Does the plan document how the public was given the opportunity to be involved in the planning process and how their feedback was included in the plan? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(1))

**A:** See **Public Outreach, Table A.3, Table A.4** below.

## Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A4-a.

**Q:** Does the plan document what existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information were reviewed for the development of the plan, as well as how they were 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(3)) incorporated into the document? (Requirement

**A:** See **Use of Existing Data** below.

## Introduction

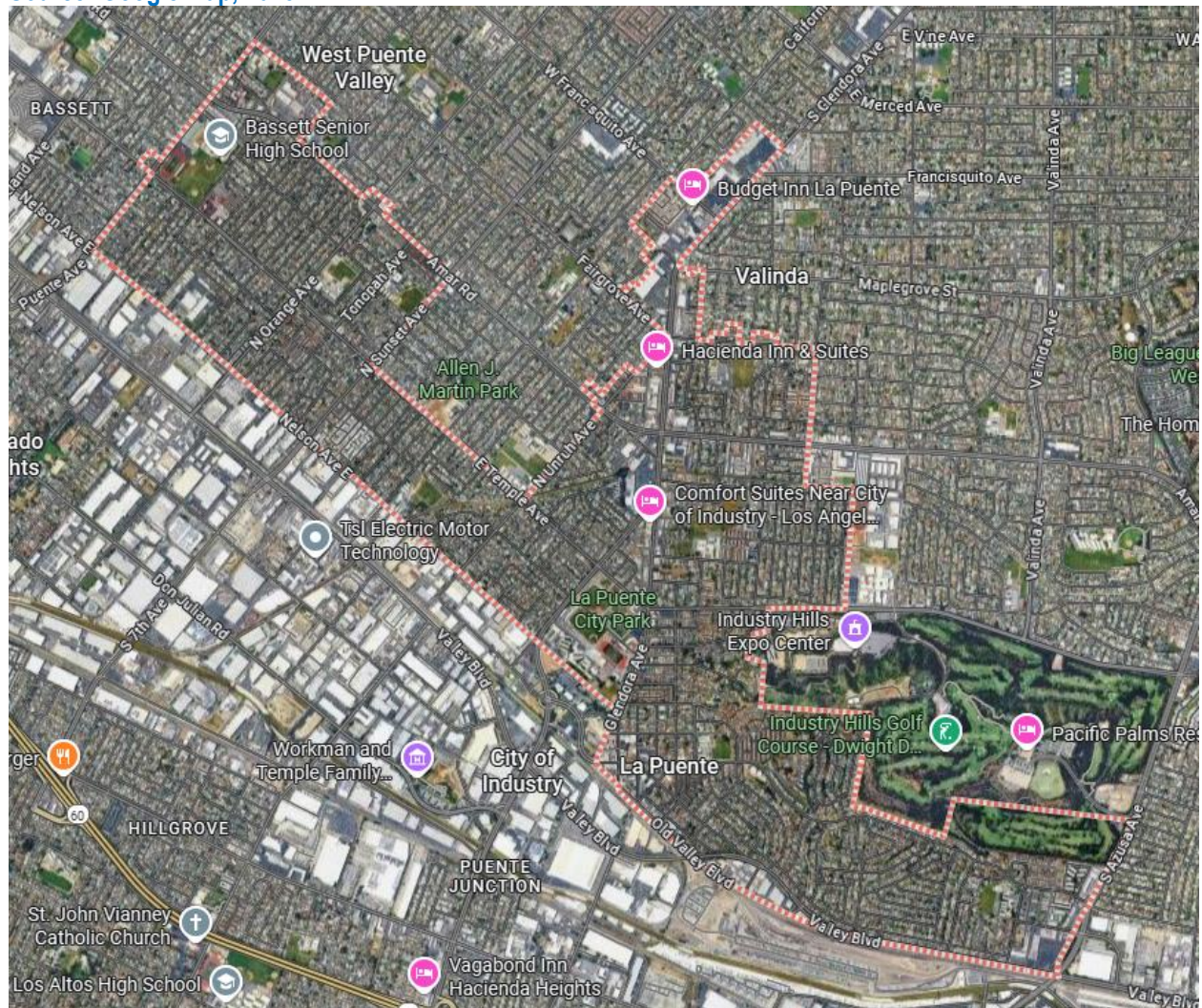
This Hazard Mitigation (HMP) update was prepared in response to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). DMA 2000 (also known as Public Law 106-390) since 2005 has required state and local governments (including special districts and joint powers authorities) to prepare mitigation plans to document their mitigation planning process, and identify hazards, potential losses, mitigation needs, goals, and strategies. This type of planning supplements the City of La Puente's comprehensive land use planning and emergency management planning programs. The jurisdiction's most recent HMP was approved by FEMA in 2018. Once adopted by the City Council and approved by FEMA, the Plan will ensure eligibility for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and other funding requiring hazard mitigation plans.

### Planning Area

The boundary of the City of La Puente constitutes the planning area and the city government served as what FEMA refers to as the "planning participant." Therefore, this is a single-jurisdiction plan.



**Map A.1: Map of Planning Area**  
**Source: Google Map, 2025**



### *Regulations and Guidance*

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

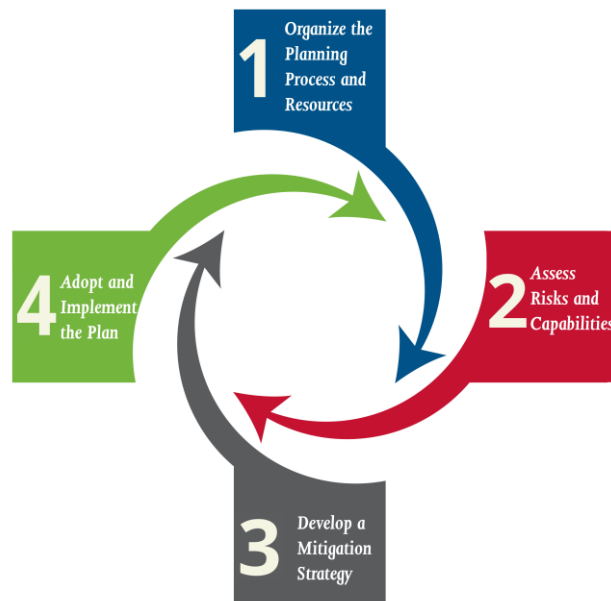
- ✓ Reduce loss of life and property, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster costs.
- ✓ Prioritize hazard mitigation at the local level with increased emphasis on planning and public involvement, assessing risks, implementing loss reduction measures, and ensuring critical facilities/services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

## Planning Approach

The four-step planning approach outlined below is from FEMA. It is the approach used by the Planning Team during the plan update.

### Graphic A.1: Planning Approach

Source: FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Planning Website



#### Step 1: Organize the Planning Process and Resources

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

#### Step 2: Assess Risks and Capabilities

Next, the state, local, tribal nation, or territorial government needs to identify the characteristics and potential consequences of

hazards. It is important to understand what geographic areas the hazards might impact and how people, property, or other assets might be vulnerable. The four basic components of a risk assessment are:

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

#### Step 3: Develop a Mitigation Strategy

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

#### Step 4: Adopt and Implement the Plan

Once FEMA has received proof of adoption from the governing body, the plan will be approved by FEMA. Next, the state, local, tribal nation, or territorial government can bring the mitigation plan to life in a variety of ways, ranging from implementing specific mitigation actions to changing aspects of day-to-day organizational operations. To ensure success, the plan must remain a relevant, living document through routine maintenance. The state, local, tribal nation needs to conduct periodic evaluations to assess changing risks and priorities and make revisions as needed.



## Planning Process

### *Planning Team*

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

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

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

The City of La Puente chose to build a Planning Team from city and county departments with expertise about the community's assets as defined by FEMA to include people, structures (including community lifelines), economy, and other assets. Other assets include natural, historic, and cultural resources as well as activities bringing value to the community. The represented departments included Development Services (Planning, Building & Safety, Public Works Division), and Community Services. The Los Angeles County Fire Department was also represented on the Planning Team.

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



**Table A.1: Planning Team Level of Participation**

	City of La Puente	Abraham Tellez, Chair	Ricardo Carrillo	John DiMario	Juan Galvan	Adriana Dominguez	Pete Goodrich	Sarkis Nazerian	Los Angeles County	Leticia Pacillas	Dustin Robertson	Emergency Planning Consultants	Carolyn Harshman	Jill Caputi
Outreach – Announce Planning Process at City Council				X										
Research and Writing of Plan		X	X	X		X	X			X	X		X	X
Planning Team Meeting #1		X	X	X		X	X						X	
Planning Team Meeting #2		X	X	X		X	X			X	X		X	
Planning Team Meeting #3		X	X	X		X	X						X	
Planning Team Meeting #4		X		X			X			X			X	
Planning Team Input to Initial Draft Plan		X	X	X		X	X			X	X			
Outreach – Inform Public and Stakeholders of Planning Process and Encourage Participation in Mitigation Survey		X												
Planning Team Meeting #5		X	X		X	X		X					X	
Outreach – Inform Public and Stakeholders of Opportunity to Provide Input to the First Draft Plan														
Incorporate Input from Public and Stakeholders into Second Draft Plan for Submission to Cal OES and FEMA														
FEMA Issues Approvable Pending Adoption														
Outreach – Invite Public and Stakeholders to Adoption Meeting.														
Post Final Draft Plan for City Council meeting														
Submit Resolution to FEMA														
FEMA Issues Letter of Approval														
Incorporate Letter of Approval into Final Plan														

**Table A.2: Project Timeline**

Tasks	January 2023	February-September	October	November	December	January 2024-2025	May	June	July	August	September	October-December	January 2026	February
Outreach - Announce Planning Process at City Council	X													
Research and Writing of Plan			X											
Invitation to Planning Team			X											
Planning Team Meeting #1				X										
Planning Team Meeting #2				X										
Planning Team Meeting #3					X									
Planning Team Meeting #4					X									
Planning Team Input to Initial Draft Plan (first)					X									
Outreach – Inform Public and Stakeholders of Planning Process and Encourage Participation in Mitigation Survey							X							
Planning Team Meeting #5								X						
Planning Team Input to Initial Draft Plan (second)								X	X	X				
Outreach – Inform Public and Stakeholders of Opportunity to Provide Input to First Draft Plan											X			
Incorporate Input from Public and Stakeholders into Second Draft Plan for Submission to Cal OES and FEMA												X		
FEMA Issues Approvable Pending Adoption													X	
Outreach – Invite Public and Stakeholders to Adoption Meeting													X	
City Council Meeting to Adopt Plan														X
Submit Resolution to FEMA														X
FEMA Issues Letter of Approval														X
Incorporate Resolution and Letter of Approval into Final Plan														X

### Plan Writing

Although the first community outreach activity took place in January 2023 during the announcement of the planning process to the City Council, the project did not begin until October 2023 in order to allow time for the General Plan Safety Element and Environmental Justice Elements to be completed. See **Figure A.1** below with connections and differences between the three planning documents.

A total of five Planning Team Meetings gathered vital information and insights. During the first meeting, an initial Hazard Analysis was reviewed and a Community Outreach Strategy developed. The rest of the meetings reviewed an updated capability assessment, Mitigation Actions Matrix, and results of the community outreach events.

**Figure A.1: Comparing Planning Projects**

Source: City of La Puente CSE



An Initial Draft Plan was prepared by the consultant with considerable input from the Planning Team. The Initial Draft Plan was distributed in advance of Planning Team Meeting #4. The day of the meeting, the consultant facilitated a discussion of the Initial Draft Plan while soliciting input, corrections, and other suggestions from the Planning Team.

In April 2025, the second community outreach event announced the availability of the Mitigation Survey. Flyers, email, and social media were used to inform the public and stakeholders of the planning process as well as asking for participation in the Survey. The Survey was designed to provide guidance and insights to the Planning Team on the hazards as well as possible mitigation activities. A dedicated website was created for the Hazard Mitigation Plan. As Planning Team Meetings took place,

minutes and handouts were posted to the website. Planning Team Meeting #5 reviewed the input gathered from the Survey (see **Attachments**).

Next, the First Draft Plan was ready for notice and distribution to the public and stakeholders. The third outreach event took place in June 2025 which focused on the availability of the First Draft Plan and the Team's stated desire for input. The Planning Team wanted to ensure gathering as many perspectives as possible. Also, sharing and gathering input served as an excellent means to enlist local champions interested in mitigation opportunities regarding their own homes and businesses.

After documenting the input gathered on the First Draft Plan, the Second Draft Plan was ready for submission to Cal OES and FEMA along with a request for a formal review and a determination





of “approvable pending adoption”. Throughout the formal review process, the Planning Team and consultant completed amendments to the Plan as mandated by Cal OES and FEMA.

Upon receipt of FEMA’s Approvable Pending Adoption notice, the Final Draft Plan will be posted in advance of City of La Puente’s City Council public meeting. During the fourth community outreach event, the public and stakeholders will be informed of the City Council meeting through email and social media. The purpose of the meeting will be to provide a public forum where additional comments can be gathered from the Council and attendees. The public meeting will include a presentation of a staff report and PowerPoint outlining the planning process and benefits of hazard mitigation. Staff will request the plan be adopted by the City Council and will follow-up with forwarding a signed resolution to FEMA. Upon receipt of the proof of adoption, FEMA will issue a Letter of Approval.

### Community Outreach Strategy

The planning process was powered by City staff, the public and stakeholders from across the private, public and non-governmental sectors. All of these resources were needed to assist with technical expertise, historical knowledge, and insights into hazards and mitigation strategies.

### Stakeholder Outreach

The FEMA Handbook defines the need to identify specific stakeholders with a vested interest in the jurisdiction’s mitigation planning. **Table A.3** defines each of the stakeholder categories as defined in the Handbook. Outreach to stakeholders was accomplished through direct emails and mail.

**Table A.3: Stakeholder Categories Defined**

Stakeholder Categories Defined
<b>Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation activities.</b> Examples include public works, emergency management, local floodplain administration and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) departments.
<b>Agencies that have the Authority to Regulate Development.</b> Examples include zoning, planning, community and economic development departments, building officials, planning commission, and other elected officials.
<b>Neighboring Communities.</b> Examples include adjacent local governments, including special districts, such as those that are affected by similar hazard events or may share a mitigation action or project that crosses jurisdictional boundaries. Neighboring communities may be partners in hazard mitigation and response activities, or maybe where critical assets, such as dams, are located.
<b>Businesses, Academia and other Private Interests.</b> Examples include a chamber of commerce, institutions of learning, private utilities or major employers that sustain community lifelines (providers of vital services in a community that when stabilized enable all other aspects of society to function).
<b>Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations.</b> These organizations work directly with and/or provide support to underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations, among others. It is key to bringing partners to the table who can speak to the unique needs of these groups. Examples include housing, healthcare and social services agencies.



Table A.4 is the Stakeholder List by Category prepared by the Planning Team.

**Table A.4: Stakeholder List by Category**

Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities	Business Organizations, Academia, and other Private Interests	Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations	Agency Represented, Name, Position Title
<b>Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities</b>					
					<b>La Puente Planning Team</b>
X	X				Development Services Department, John Di Mario (Former), Director
X	X				Development Services Department, Abraham Tellez (Chair), Director
X	X				Development Services Department, Juan Galvan, Senior Planner
X					Development Services Department, Ricardo Carrillo, Maintenance Superintendent
X	X				Willdan, Pete Goodrich (Former), Building Official
X	X				Willdan, Sarkis Nazerian, Building Official
X					Public Safety, Jeffery Buckwell, Chief
X					Community Services, Adriana Dominguez, Community Services Specialist
<b>Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development</b>					
					<b>La Puente City Council</b>
	X				Valerie Muñoz, Mayor
	X				Charlie Klinakis, Mayor Pro Tem
	X				David Argudo, Council Member
	X				Nadia Mendoza, Council Member
					Gabriel Quiñones, Council Member
					<b>La Puente Planning Commission</b>
	X				Allen Maes, Chair
	X				Gary Dudley, Vice-Chair
	X				Martin Paz – Commissioner
	X				Sergio Hernandez – Commissioner
					Tollie Penson – Commissioner
					<b>Los Angeles County Fire Department</b>
X	X				Marvin Dorsey, Battalion Chief
X	X				Leticia Pacillas, Community Services Liaison



Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities	Business Organizations, Academia, and other Private Interests	Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations	Agency Represented, Name, Position Title
					<b>Los Angeles County Public Works, Building &amp; Safety Division</b>
X	X				Jonathan Lam, Office Manager
					<b>Los Angeles County Public Health</b>
X	X				Dr. Barbara Ferrer, Director
<b>Neighboring Communities</b>					
					<b>City of Industry – Planning Department</b>
		X			Mike Poland, Planning Manager
					<b>City of West Covina – Planning Department</b>
		X			Jo-Anne Burns, Deputy Community Development Director
					<b>Los Angeles County – Planning Department</b>
			X		<b>Hacienda La Puente Unified School District</b> 15959 E. Gale Avenue, Industry, CA 91745
			X		<b>Bassett Unified School District</b> 904 N. Willow Avenue, La Puente, CA 91746
			X		<b>Rowland Unified School District</b> 1830 Nogales Street, Rowland Heights, CA 91748
<b>Business Organizations, Academic, and Private Interests (including community lifelines)</b>					
			X		<b>Chamber of Commerce</b> 15853 Main Street La Puente, CA 91744
			X		<b>LA Metro</b> One Gateway Plaza Los Angeles, CA 90012-2952
			X		<b>Foothill Transit</b> 100 S Vincent Avenue, West Covina, CA 91790
			X		<b>La Puente Valley County Water District</b> 112 N 1st Street, La Puente, CA 91744-4710
			X		<b>Suburban Water Systems</b> 15088 Rosecrans Ave, La Mirada, CA 90638-4741
			X		<b>Valley Vista Services</b> 17445 Railroad Street, City Of Industry, CA 91748
					<b>Major Employers</b>



Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities	Business Organizations, Academia, and other Private Interests	Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations	Agency Represented, Name, Position Title
			X		<b>Northgate Market</b> Address: 831 N Hacienda Boulevard, La Puente
			X		<b>Bodega Latina Corp/Grupo Commercial Chedraui</b> Address: 1285 N Hacienda Boulevard, La Puente
<b>Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations</b>					
					<b>Places of Worship</b>
				X	Saint Joseph Catholic Church 550 Glendora Avenue, La Puente, CA 91744
				X	Hillside Bible Baptist Church 400 N Sunset Ave, La Puente, CA 91744
				X	Saint Louis of France Catholic Church 630 Arvilla Ave, La Puente, CA 91746
				X	First Fundamental Bible Church 13925 Nelson Ave, La Puente, CA 91746
				X	Hacienda Christian Fellowship 1358 N Hacienda Blvd, La Puente, CA 91744
				X	La Puente Church of Nazarene 1179 Aileron Ave, La Puente, CA 91744
					<b>Schools</b>
			X		Saint Joseph School 15650 E Temple Avenue, La Puente, CA 91744
			X		Saint Louis of France Parish School 13901 Temple Avenue, La Puente, CA 91744
					<b>Special Needs/Other/Misc</b>
				X	Delhaven Community Center 15135 Fairgrove Ave, La Puente, CA 91747
				X	La Puente Senior Center 16001 E Main St, La Puente, CA 91744
				X	Foundation for Disabled Youths P.O. Box 5025, Hacienda Heights, CA 91745
				X	Servants Arms 15913 Old Valley Blvd, La Puente, CA 91744



Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities	Business Organizations, Academia, and other Private Interests	Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations	Agency Represented, Name, Position Title
				X	East San Gabriel Valley Boys and Girls Club 501 Glendora Ave, La Puente, CA 91746

## Public Outreach

Equally important are the individuals who reside, work, study, and play in the La Puente community. Outreach to the public was accomplished through social media, flyers, public forums, newsletters, a dedicated website, and public postings.

## Outreach Methods and Activities

The outreach methods identified in **Table A.5** include an extensive list of activities utilized throughout the planning process.

**Table A.5: Outreach Methods and Activities for Public and Stakeholders**

Outreach Methods and Activities (See Attachments for samples)	Stakeholder Categories					Public
	Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities (including adjacent local governments and special districts)	Businesses, Academia, and other Private Organizations	Nonprofit Organizations, Community-Based Organizations	
<b>Email or Mail to Stakeholders</b> – direct communication for each of the community outreach events.	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Public Forums</b> – City Council, Planning Commission (Note: all of these participants are City of La Puente residents)	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Flyer (electronic and hard copy)</b> – shared via Website, Social Media, and posted at: City Hall, Senior Center, Community Center, City Facilities, Library	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>City's Website</b> – Posted plan- related documents and community outreach materials.	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Social Media</b> – Facebook, X, and Instagram	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Local Newsletter</b> - San Gabriel Valley Review	X	X	X	X	X	X

### Public and Stakeholder Input

**Table A.6** provides details on the results of the Mitigation Survey as well as comments received via the website and the First Draft Plan. Any generalized comments are also included.

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





**Table A.6: Public and Stakeholder Input (will be completed after input received on First Draft Plan)**

Date(s) of Invite	Agency, Recipient's Name, Position Title	Information Received and Incorporated into Plan
<b>PUBLIC</b>		
		Information Received:
		Response to Information:
<b>STAKEHOLDERS</b>		
<b>Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities</b>		
<b>Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development</b>		
<b>Neighboring Communities</b>		
<b>Business, Academia, and Private Organizations</b>		
<b>Nonprofit and Community Based Organizations</b>		

## Use of Existing Data

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

### City of La Puente Website

<https://lapuente.org/>

*Applicable Incorporation: Department Information used in Element B: Risk Assessment - Capability Assessment, Element B: Risk Assessment - Community Profile*

### City of La Puente General Plan

<https://lapuente.org/planning-division/>

*Applicable Incorporation: Information about hazards contributed to Element B: Risk Assessment - Community Profile, and Element B: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles.*

### County of Los Angeles General Plan

<https://planning.lacounty.gov/long-range-planning/general-plan/>

*Applicable Incorporation: Information about the planning area and geography used in Element B: Risk Assessment - Community Profile, and Element B: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles.*



### **County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan**

<https://ceo.lacounty.gov/emergency-management/hazard-mitigation-planning-update/>

*Applicable Incorporation: Information about hazards in the County contributed to Element B: Risk Assessment – Identify Hazards.*

### **State of California Hazard Mitigation Plan**

<https://www.caloes.ca.gov/office-of-the-director/operations/recovery-directorate/hazard-mitigation/state-mitigation-planning/>

*Applicable Incorporation: Hazard identification information used in Element B: Risk Assessment – Identify Hazards.*

### **HAZUS Maps and Reports**

Created by Emergency Planning Consultants

*Applicable Incorporation: Numerous HAZUS maps and reports have been included in Element B: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles - Earthquake.*

### **National Flood Insurance Program**

[www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program](http://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program)

*Applicable Incorporation: Element C: Mitigation Strategy – Capabilities.*

### **California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)**

<https://www.fire.ca.gov/>

*Applicable Incorporation: Element B: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles - Wildfire.*

### **California Department of Conservation**

[www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs](http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs)

*Applicable Incorporation: Element B: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles - Earthquake.*

### **U.S. Geological Survey**

[www.usgs.gov](http://www.usgs.gov)

*Applicable Incorporation: Element B: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles - Earthquake.*

### **California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment: Los Angeles Region Report (2019)**

<https://www.ioes.ucla.edu/project/los-angeles-regional-climate-assessment/>

*Applicable Incorporation: Element B: Risk Assessment – Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment.*

### **Weather Spark**

<https://weatherspark.com/>

*Applicable Incorporation: Element B: Risk Assessment - Community Profile.*



## Element B: Risk Assessment

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

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

**A:** See **Identify Hazards, Table B.1, Table B.2, Hazard Profiles, and Table B.5** below.

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

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

**A:** See **Local Conditions, Map B.1** below.

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

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

**A:** See **Map B.2-B.4** below.

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

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

**A:** See **Previous Earthquakes Impacting City of La Puente, Previous Earthquakes Impacting Los Angeles County, and Table B.7** below.

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

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

**A:** See **Probability of Future Earthquakes**

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

**Q:** Does the Plan address NFIP-insured structures within each jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

**A:** See **Repetitive Loss Properties/Severe Repetitive Loss Properties, below.**

FEMA requires this part of the plan to include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. In addition, the plan includes information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events. Also, the plan is required to include a summary of the jurisdiction's vulnerability and the impacts on the community from the identified hazards. This includes the National Flood Insurance Program - insured structures that have been repetitively damaged by floods.

Element B: Risk Assessment is divided into three sections: 1) Community Profile which provides a brief look at the history and facts about the community, 2) Risk Assessment which focuses on the hazards, and 3) Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment which analyzes the hazards and community assets.

Before delving into the hazards and vulnerability, the jurisdiction believes it is important to share history and background information in the form of a Community Profile. Additional information on the assets (People, Structures, Economy, Natural/Historic/Cultural Resources, and Activities Bringing Value to the Community) can be found later in Element B: Risk Assessment – Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment.



## Community Profile

The City of La Puente is one of the oldest cities in Los Angeles County and is rich in history. According to the City's website, the City's name "La Puente" means the bridge in old Spanish and refers to an early bridge built across the San Jose Creek by members of the Portola-Serra expedition in 1769, as they surveyed the region for Spain. A modernized version of the bridge can be seen in the City's colorful seal. The area comprising the City of La Puente was first settled in 1841 as an agricultural region and the City itself incorporated in 1956.

Today, the City of La Puente is approximately 3.48 square miles and is home to approximately 40,000 people. It is primarily a residential community (70%) with multiple types of businesses located primarily along major highways and streets. Industrial land use is less than five percent (5%) of the City's 3.5 square mile land area. The City is served by the nearby Interstate 10, Interstate 605 and CA 60 freeways. The major arterial roads are Puente, Orange, Sunset, Hacienda, Glendora and Azusa Avenues which run north-to-south, and Valley Boulevard, Amar Road, Temple Avenue and Nelson Avenue which run east-to-west.

Passenger transportation is provided by Foothill Transit, Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), and La Puente's "Link" Shuttle services. In addition, two (2) Metrolink stations in adjacent cities serve the city further expanding accessibility in and out of La Puente.

Considerably more information about "community profile" is located later in Element B: Risk Assessment – Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment – People.

## What is a Risk Assessment?

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

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

### *Identify Hazards*

This section is the description of the geographic extent, potential intensity, and the probability of occurrence of a given hazard. Maps are used in this plan to display hazard identification data. To determine the hazard with significant potential to impact the Planning Team examined three resources: California's 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2020 County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, and the City's 2024 General Plan-Community Safety Element (CSE).

The Planning Team reviewed existing documents to determine which of the hazards posed the most significant threat to the planning area and its ability to deliver services. In other words, which hazard would likely result in a local declaration of emergency. The Planning Team also reviewed



Federal Disaster Declarations for Los Angeles County. Los Angeles County experienced 15 federal disaster declarations from 2018 – 2024. **Table B.1** outlines those disaster declarations.

**Table B.1: Federal Disaster Declarations 2018-2024 Los Angeles County**

Source: FEMA website [State and County Disaster Declarations, 2024](#)

Year	Federal Declaration Number	State of Emergency Declaration Issued by California	Declaration Title
2024	DR-4769-CA	Yes	Severe Winter Storms, Tornadoes
2023	DR-4699-CA	Yes	Severe Winter Storms, Straight-Line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
2023	EM-3591-CA	Yes	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides
2023	EM-3592-CA	Yes	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
2023	DR-4683-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
2022	N/A	Yes	Extreme Heat
2022	N/A	Yes	Tropical Storm Kay
2021	DR-4569-CA		Wildfires
2021	FM-5381-CA		Blue Ridge Fire
2021	N/A	Yes	Winter Storms
2021	N/A	Yes	Drought
2020	DR-4482-CA		Covid-19 Pandemic
2020	EM-3428-CA		Covid-19
2020	N/A	Yes	Extreme Heat Event
2020	FM-5374-CA		Bobcat Fire
2019	FM-5297-CA		Getty Fire
2019	FM-5296-CA		Wildfires
2019	FM-5293-CA		Saddleridge Fire
2018	EM-3409-CA		Wildfire
2018	DR-4407-CA	Yes	Wildfires
2018	DR-5280-CA	Yes	Woolsey Fire

The Team utilized FEMA's Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) ranking technique to quantify the probability, magnitude/severity, warning time and duration for each of the hazards. The hazard ranking system is described below in **Table B.2**.



**Table B.2: Calculated Priority Risk Index**  
**Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency**

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





**Table B.3: Calculated Priority Risk Index Ranking for the City of La Puente**  
**Source: City of La Puente Planning Team**

Hazard	Probability	Weighted 45% (x.45)	Magnitude Severity	Weighted 30% (x.3)	Warning Time	Weighted 15% (x.15)	Duration	Weighted 10% (x.1)	CPRI Total	Hazard Priority Ranking * (H-High, M-Medium, L-Low)
Dam Inundation	2	.90	4	1.20	4	.60	2	.20	2.90	H
Disease	2	.90	2	.60	1	.15	4	.40	2.05	L
Earthquake	3	1.35	4	.90	4	.45	1	.20	3.25	H
Flood	2	.90	2	.60	1	.15	2	.20	1.85	L
Landslide	2	.90	2	.60	4	.60	1	.10	2.20	L
Weather	2	.90	2	.60	1	.15	2	.20	1.85	L
Wildfire	2	.90	3	.90	4	.60	2	.20	2.60	M
<b>*Hazard Priority Ranking</b> High=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 6 or higher Medium=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 5 Low=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 3 or 4 N/A=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 2										

**Table B.4: Hazard Source Review and Inclusion/Omission by Planning Team**  
**Source: Planning Team (PT); California State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP); Los Angeles County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, (AHMP); General Plan - Community Safety Element (CSE), National Risk Index (NRI)**  
**Note: Planning Team chose to profile only those hazards with a Hazard Priority Ranking of “medium” and “high”**

Hazard	Source	Profiled in HMP	Reason for Inclusion	Reason for Omission
Avalanche	NRI, SHMP	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Climate Change	AHMP, CSE, PT	N		The Planning Team chose to integrate climate change information into each of the profiled hazards.
Coastal Flooding	NRI	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Cold Wave	NRI, SHMP	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.



Hazard	Source	Profiled in HMP	Reason for Inclusion	Reason for Omission
Dam Inundation	SHMP, AHMP, CSE	Y	The Planning Team assigned hazard priority ranking of "High".	
Disease	PT	N		The Planning Team assigned hazard priority ranking of "Low".
Drought	NRI, SHMP, AHMP, CSE	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Earthquake	NRI, SHMP, AHMP, CSE	Y	The Planning Team assigned hazard priority ranking of "High".	
Hail	NRI	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Heat Wave	NRI, SHMP, CSE	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Hurricane	NRI	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Ice Storm	NRI	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Landslide	NRI, SHMP, AHMP, CSE	N		The Planning Team assigned hazard priority ranking of "Low".
Levee Failure	SHMP	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Lighting	NRI	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Riverine Flooding	NRI, SHMP, AHMP	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Strong Wind	NRI, SHMP	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Subsidence	SHMP	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Tornado	NRI	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.



Hazard	Source	Profiled in HMP	Reason for Inclusion	Reason for Omission
Tsunami	NRI, SHMP, AHMP	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Urban Flooding	CSE	N		The Planning Team assigned hazard priority ranking of "Low"
Volcanic Activity	NRI, SHMP	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Weather	PT	N		The Planning Team assigned hazard priority ranking of "Low".
Wildfire	NRI, SHMP, AHMP, CSE	Y	The Planning Team assigned hazard priority ranking of "Medium".	
Winter Weather	NRI	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.

### *Repetitive Loss Properties and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties*

Although flooding was not ranked as a medium or high risk hazard, FEMA regulations require mention of the City's involvement in the National Flood Insurance Program (see Element C: Mitigation Strategy) and repetitive/severe loss properties which can found below.

Repetitive Loss Properties (RLPs) and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (SRLPs) are most susceptible to flood damage; therefore, they have been the focus of flood hazard mitigation programs. Unlike a countywide program, the Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) for repetitive loss properties involves highly diversified property profiles, drainage issues, and property owner's interest. It also requires public involvement processes unique to each RLP area. The objective of an FMP is to provide specific potential mitigation measures and activities to best address the problems and needs of communities with repetitive loss properties. According to FEMA resources, none of the properties within the City of La Puente are designated as Repetitive Loss Property (RLPs) or Severe Loss Property (SLPs).

## Hazard Profiles

**Table B.2** (Calculated Priority Risk Index) included all of the natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. **Table B.3** (CPRI Ranking) emphasizes the importance of considering the "scope and scale" of a possible event. In other words, the Planning Team members were reminded to envision an event of such significance that a local declaration of emergency would likely be issued. The planning team chose to profile only those hazards with a medium or high hazard priority ranking (probability + magnitude/severity). In total, these hazards include dam inundation, earthquake, and wildfire. **Table B.4** provided a justification for why or why not a hazard was profiled in the plan. Next, **Table B.5** provides a summary of the profiled hazards indicating a generalized perspective of the community's vulnerability according to extent, location, and probability, and previous significant event.

**Table B.5: Hazard Profile of Location, Extent, Probability, Previous Significant Event**



Source: CSE, Planning Team

Hazard	Location (Where)	Extent (How Big an Event)	Probability * (How Often)	Previous Significant Event
Dam Inundation	North and West La Puente	Loss of life and damage to structures, roads, and utilities may result from a dam failure	Possibly	There are no recent releases or failures of any of the dams near the city.
Earthquake	City Wide	Powerful and widespread rupture or shaking ground can cause buildings to move off their foundations or collapse; damage buildings and other structures, roads, and other public infrastructure; damage utility lines and set off fires; and threaten the lives of people and animals	Likely	2014 La Habra Earthquake M5.1
Wildfire	Northeast portion of the City	Portions of the City are rated Very High, High, or Medium Fire Hazard Severity Zone.	Possibly	None
* Probability is defined as: Unlikely = 1:1,000 years, Possibly = 1:100-1:1,000 years, Likely = 1:10-1:100 years, Highly Likely = 1:1 year				
<sup>1</sup> Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast				

## Dam Inundation

### Description

Dam inundation or failure can result from a number of natural or human causes, including earthquakes, erosion of the face or foundation, rapidly rising flood waters, improper sitting, structural/design flaws, or deliberate acts of terrorism.

Since 1929, the State of California has been responsible for overseeing dams to safeguard life and property (California Department of Resources, 1995). This legislation was prompted by the 1928 failure of St. Francis Dam located in Los Angeles County. In 1965, the law was amended to include off-stream storage reservoirs due to the 1963 failure of Baldwin Hill Reservoir. In 1973, Senate Bill 896 was enacted to require dam owners, under the direction of Cal OES, to show the possible inundation path in the event of a dam failure.

Dam inundation or failure could require governmental assistance to continue over an extended period. These efforts could require the removal of debris and clearing of roadways, demolishing unsafe structures, assisting in reestablishing public services and utilities, and providing continuing care and welfare for the affected population including, as required, temporary housing for displaced persons.

### Dam Hazard Potential Classification



According to the Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety (2004), it is common practice among federal and state dam safety offices to classify a dam according to the potential impact a dam failure (breach) or mis-operation (unscheduled release) would have on upstream and/or downstream areas or at locations remote from the dam. The three classifications include:

- **High Hazard Potential** — A dam failure would likely result in the loss of at least one human life. Low economic and/or environmental losses expected. Losses are principally limited to the owner's property.
- **Significant Hazard Potential** — Loss of human life is possible but unlikely in the event of a dam failure. However, significant loss of property, environmental destruction, economic loss, and disruption of lifeline facilities would likely occur.
- **Low Hazard Potential** — Loss of human life and property and/or environmental damage is unlikely in the event of a dam failure. Low economic and/or environmental losses expected. Losses are principally limited to the owner's property.

### *Local Conditions*

According to the CSE, there are 103 dams in Los Angeles County, owned by 23 agencies or organizations, ranging from the federal government to homeowner associations. These dams hold billions of gallons of water in reservoirs. Releases of water from the major reservoirs are designed to protect Southern California from flood waters and to store domestic water. Seismic activity can compromise the dam structures, and the resultant flooding could cause catastrophic flooding.

Loss of life and damage to structures, roads, and utilities may result from a dam failure. Economic losses can also result from a lowered tax base and lack of utility profits. These effects would certainly accompany the failure of one of the major dams near the City of La Puente.

According to the CSE, there are three dams that could impact the City. The dams include Whittier Narrows Dam, Santa Fe Dam, and Puddingstone Creek Dam. The US Army Corps of Engineers has assessed the risk level of the three dams in La Puente's vicinity, as described below.

#### **Whittier Narrows Dam**

Whittier Narrows Dam and Legg Lake are located near the intersection of the Pomona Freeway (SR-60) and Interstate 605, and the dam is owned and operated by the Los Angeles District of the US Army Corps of Engineers. In the event of a dam failure at Whittier Narrows Dam, upstream floodwaters would reach portions of unincorporated Los Angeles County adjacent to the Planning Area, just west of Puente Avenue. In 2019, USACE completed a safety study of Whittier Narrows Dam and classified DSAC 1 "very high risk of failure". Although unlikely, a couple of dam failure scenarios triggered by rare, extremely high rainfall events, could lead to significant downstream flooding. If a dam failure were to occur, it could impact many major roadways and highways that are considered evacuation routes.

#### **Santa Fe Dam**

Santa Fe Dam and Reservoir are located on the San Gabriel River, in the City of Irwindale, Los Angeles County, north of La Puente. It is owned and operated by the Los Angeles District of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Santa Fe Dam's downstream floodplain includes a very small portion of the La Puente Planning Area. In the unlikely event of a dam failure, floodwater would extend to the northwest corner of the West Puente Valley area within one and one-half



hours. Santa Fe Dam was last inspected in 2017 and has an Emergency Action Plan prepared, which was last reviewed in 2019.

Santa Fe Dam was authorized to provide flood risk management for the densely populated area between the dam site and the downstream Whittier Narrows Reservoir. Santa Fe Dam and Reservoir is dry unless a significant rainfall event occurs, normally between the months of November and April. A risk assessment of Santa Fe Dam was completed by USACE in 2016. The risks identified during this study determined the dam to be a moderate risk due to the combination of life, economic, or environmental consequences with likelihood of failure to be unacceptable except in unusual circumstances. The project risk is driven by the high population at risk immediately downstream of the dam as well as identified potential failure modes. The primary risk drivers for Santa Fe Dam are internal erosion of the earthen embankment adjacent to the outlet conduit and impacts on the structure due to an earthquake event. The primary consequence centers are the cities of Irwindale, Baldwin Park, El Monte, and South El Monte which are located downstream and between the Santa Fe Dam and Whittier Narrows Dam. These areas are heavily developed and will be significantly impacted as a result of flooding scenarios. The impact to La Puente would likely only include flooding in the far northwest portion of the City.

To ensure USACE is taking all steps to reduce the risk to the public, USACE will continue to work closely with state and local emergency managers, conducting emergency exercises and incorporating any new information into our Emergency Action Plan. USACE regularly inspects and monitors instruments to check the health of the dam and increases this monitoring during lake level rises. Regular maintenance and repairs are performed as needed to keep the dam functioning properly. Future risk communication activities include updates to the Emergency Action Plan and coordinating these plans with first responders and development of a formal Risk Communication Plan.

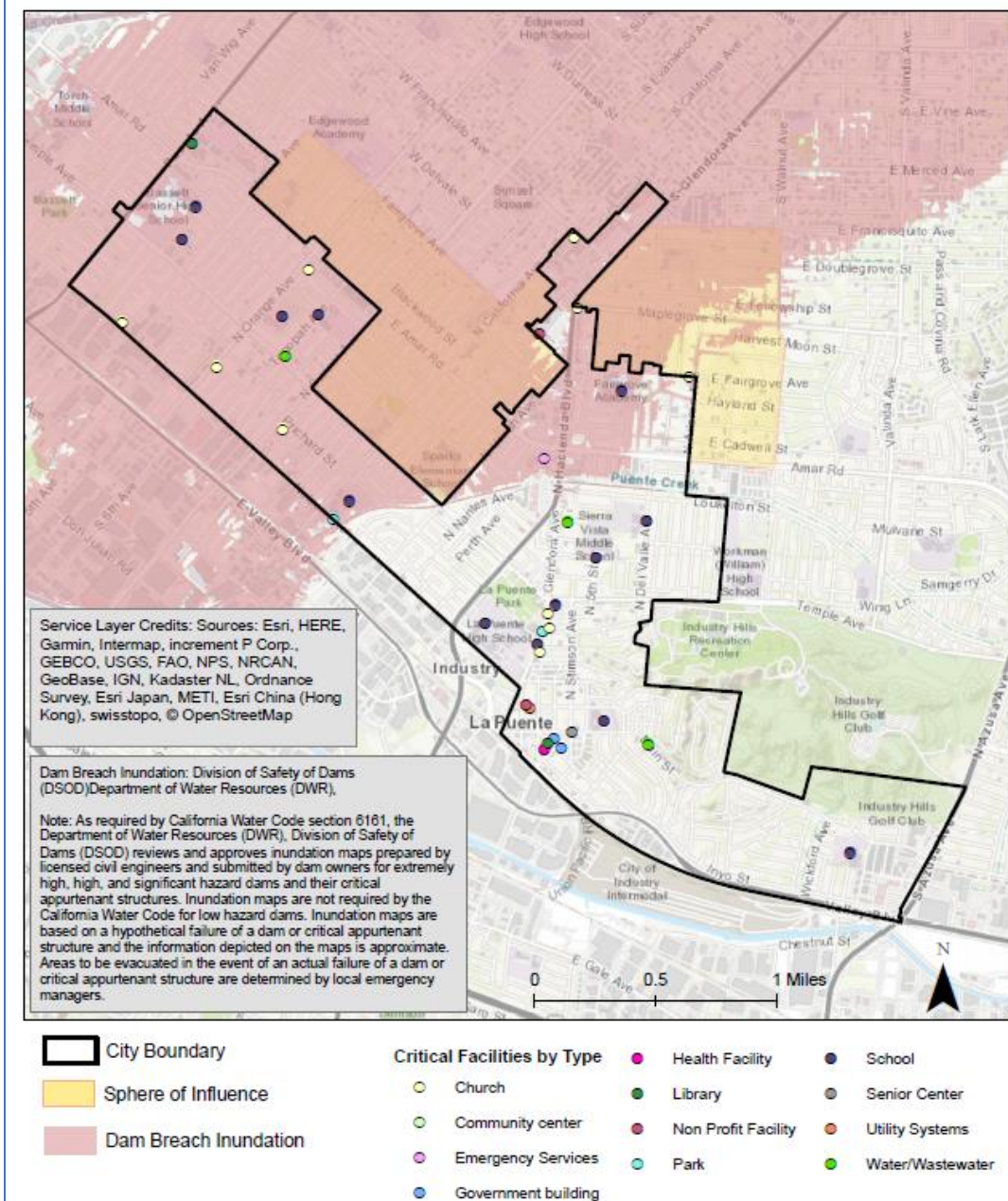
### **Puddingstone Creek Dam**

The Puddingstone Reservoir is in the City of San Dimas near the junction of SR-57 and I-10. In the unlikely event of catastrophic failure or breach of the Puddingstone Dam, floodwaters would extend throughout most of north and west La Puente within two to three hours. Puddingstone Creek Dam is owned by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works and was last inspected on Oct 26, 2021. The US Army Corps of Engineers has determined this dam's risk to be high in the event of a dam failure and it has an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) prepared which was last reviewed in 2022.



**Map B.1: Dam Breach Inundation Areas**  
Source: CSE

### Dam Breach Inundation in the City of La Puente with Critical Facilities



### Previous Hazard Events of Dam Inundation in the City of La Puente

There is no history of dam inundation/failures impacting the City of La Puente.

### Previous Hazard Events of Dam Inundation in Southern California

A total of 45 dam failures have occurred in California since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The significant dam failures in Southern California are listed below in **Table B.6**. There were no federal disaster declarations for dam failures in Southern California.



**Table B.6: Dam Failures in Southern California**

(Source: [http://cee.engr.ucdavis.edu/faculty/lund/dams/Dam\\_History\\_Page/Failures.htm](http://cee.engr.ucdavis.edu/faculty/lund/dams/Dam_History_Page/Failures.htm))

Dam and Date	Location (County)	Cause
Sheffield 1925	Santa Barbara	Earthquake-induced slide
Puddingstone 1926	Pomona	Overtopping during construction
Lake Hemet 1927	Palm Springs	Overtopping
St. Francis 1928	San Francisquito Canyon	Sudden failure at full capacity through foundation, 426 deaths
Cogswell 1934	Monrovia	Breaching of concrete cover
Baldwin Hills 1963	Los Angeles	Leak through embankment turned into washout, 3 deaths

### *Probability of Future Events*

When conducting the risk assessment, the planning team determined that the probability of a catastrophic dam failure affecting La Puente is possible with an annual probability of occurrence being between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 years.

## Earthquake

### *Description*

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

#### Ground Shaking

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

#### Liquefaction

Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which the strength and stiffness of soil is reduced by earthquake shaking or other events. Liquefaction occurs in saturated soils, which are soils in which the space between individual soil particles is completely filled with water. This water exerts pressure on the soil particles that influences how tightly the particles themselves are pressed together. Prior to an earthquake, the water pressure is relatively low. However, earthquake shaking can cause water pressure to increase to the point where the soil particles can readily move with respect to each other. Because liquefaction only occurs in saturated soil, its effects are most commonly observed in low lying areas. Typically, liquefaction is associated with shallow groundwater, which is less than 50 feet beneath the earth's surface. See Liquefaction Areas discussion below for more information.



## Mercalli Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration Comparison

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

**Table B.7: Mercalli Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration Comparison**  
Source: USGS

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

a. PGA = peak ground acceleration. Measured in percent of g, where g is the acceleration of gravity  
Sources: USGS, 2008; USGS, 2010

## Local Conditions

According to the CSE, La Puente lies within a region of several active faults and therefore is subject to the risks and hazards associated with earthquakes. Eleven major faults impact the Los Angeles region. The California Geological Survey classifies seven of these faults as “active.” Several major faults within a 50-mile radius of La Puente can produce substantial effects from ground shaking. These faults include the San Andreas, Whittier-Elsinore, Chino, Sierra Madre-Cucamonga, Puente Hills and San Fernando faults. A major earthquake produced along any of these faults has the potential to produce strong ground shaking in La Puente.

As in much of California, expansive type soils are prevalent in La Puente. Expansive soils made of fine-grained clay act like a sponge; as they absorb water, they swell and as they lose water, they shrink. Expansive soil occurs naturally and can be found in large and small areas throughout the Los Angeles region. Expansive soils may become unstable during ground shaking and are one of the most prevalent causes of earthquake damage to buildings. Damage caused by expansive soil includes disfiguring and structural damage due to cracking walls, ceilings, driveways, sidewalks, and basement floors. Minor damage to doors and windows may cause them to function erratically. To minimize damage to wood frame structures foundations can be made more flexible, with reinforced or post-tensioned slabs.



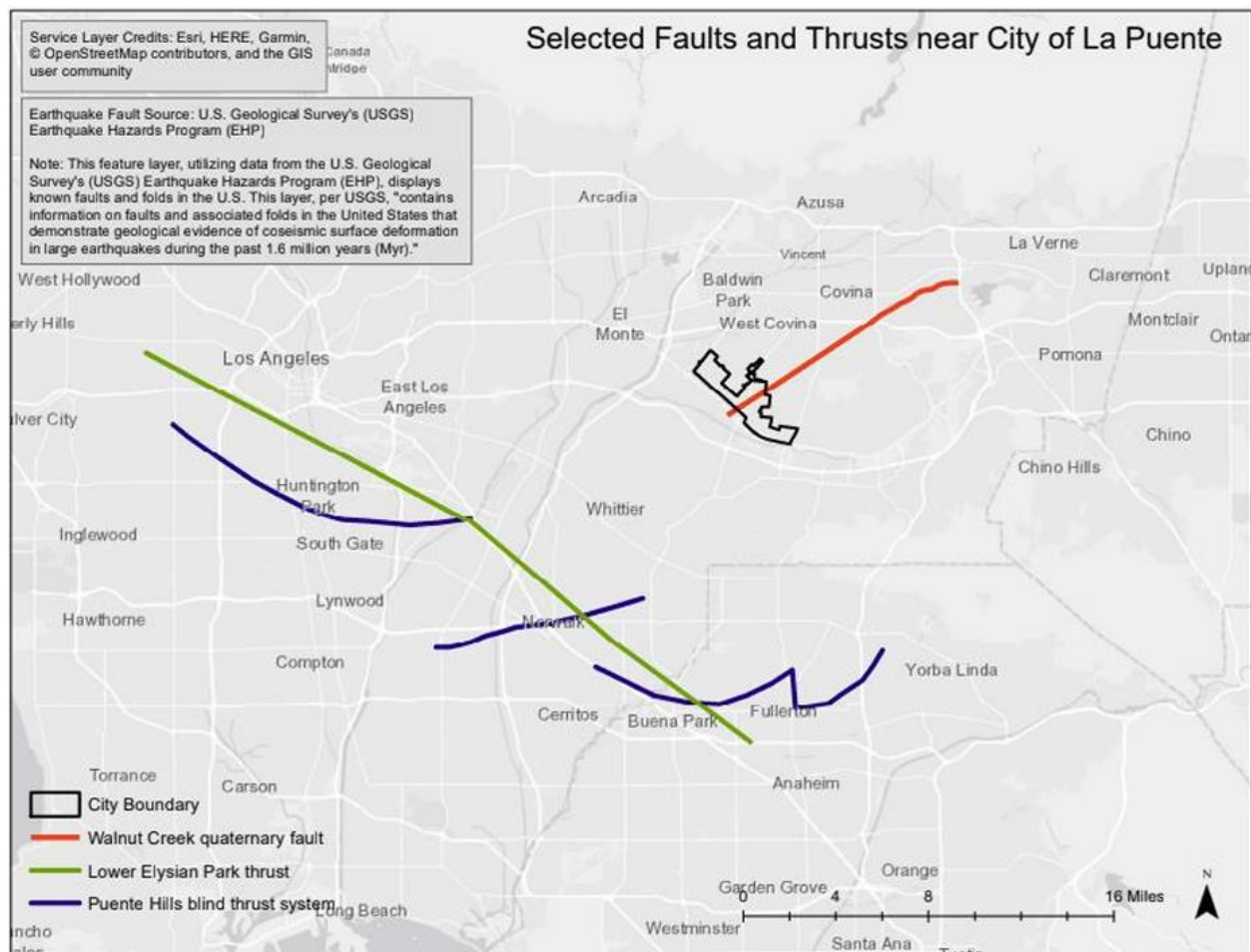


According to the CSE, no active faults have been identified at the ground surface within the city limits, nor have any Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones been designated. However, La Puente is near the Puente Hills fault system, and the Walnut Creek Fault. The Puente Hills Fault system is comprised of three sections that run under downtown Los Angeles, through La Puente, and into the Coyote Hills of north Orange County. The faults of the system are known as blind thrust faults, as the faults do not interrupt the ground surface. While large earthquakes on this fault system are infrequent, they are possible, which could have substantial impact on the area.

**Map B.2** shows the geographic relationship of the City to surrounding active and potentially active faults.

### Map B.2: Earthquake Faults near City of La Puente

Source: CSE





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

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

### *HAZUS*

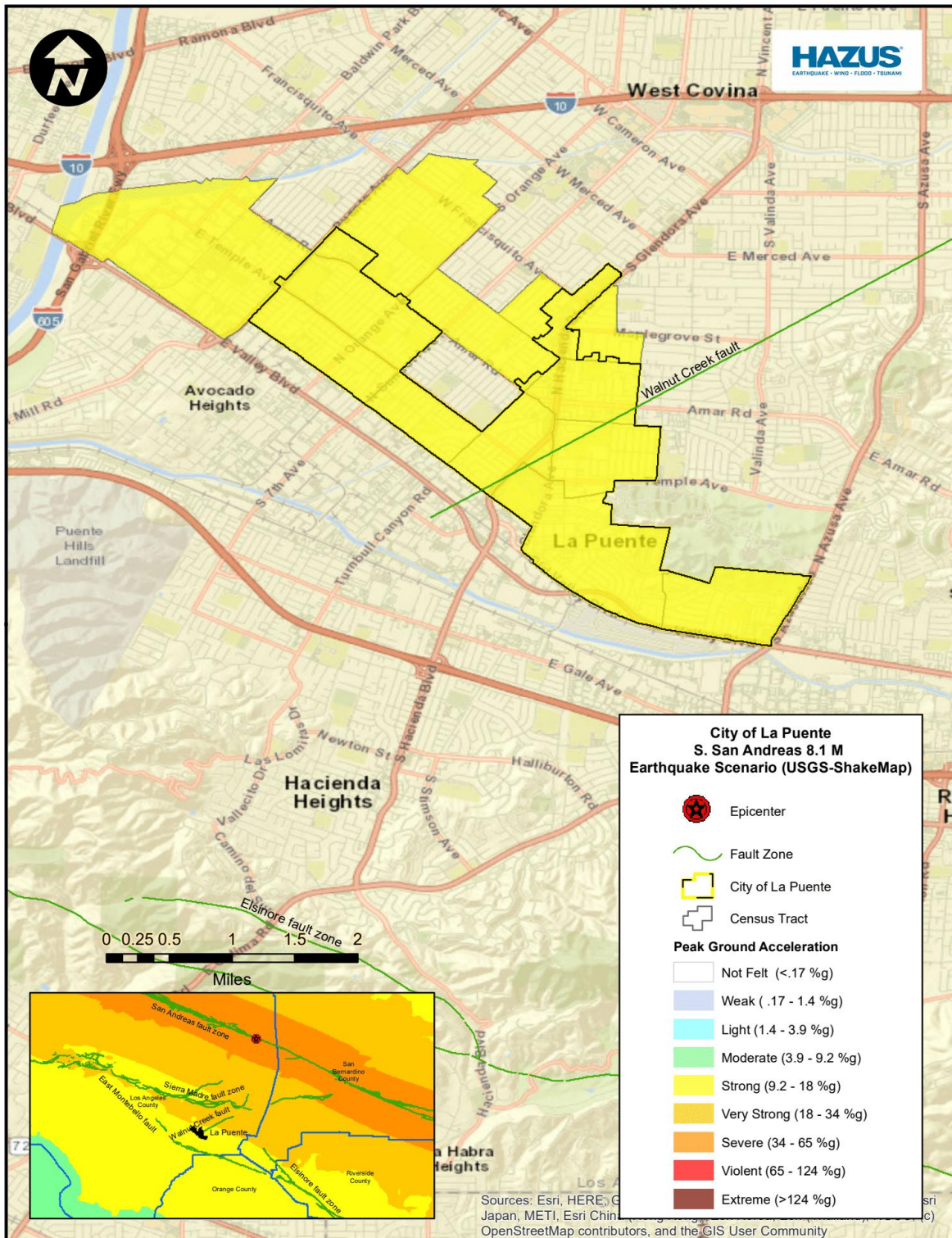


The hazard maps in the mitigation plan were generated by Emergency Planning Consultants using FEMA's Hazards United States – Multi Hazard (HAZUS-MH) software program. Below are the maps generated by HAZUS. The associated reports are available separately. Once the location and size of a hypothetical earthquake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



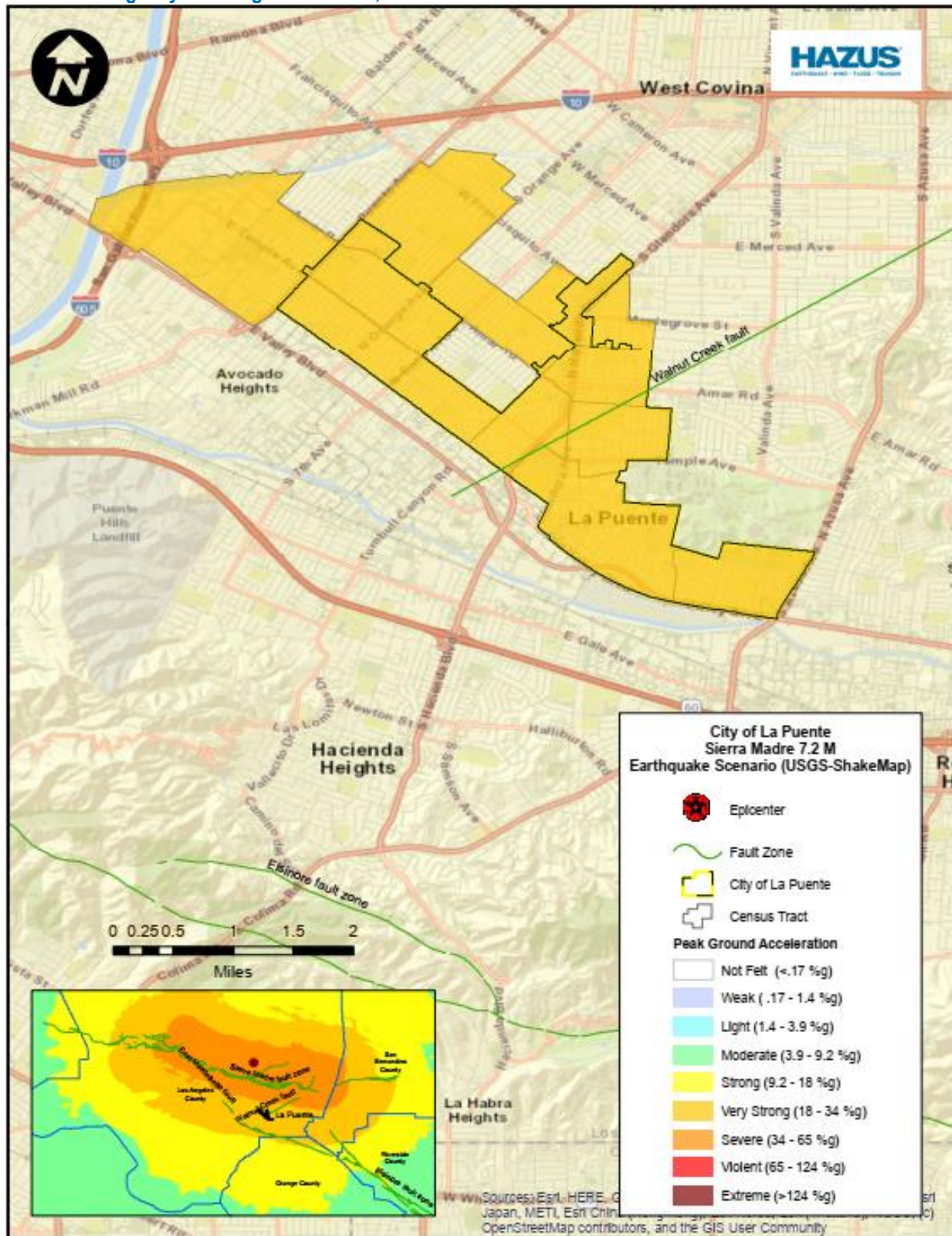


**Map B.4: HAZUS – Southern San Andreas Fault M8.1**  
**Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2024**





Map B.5: HAZUS – Sierra Madre Fault M7.2  
Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2024



## Liquefaction Area

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

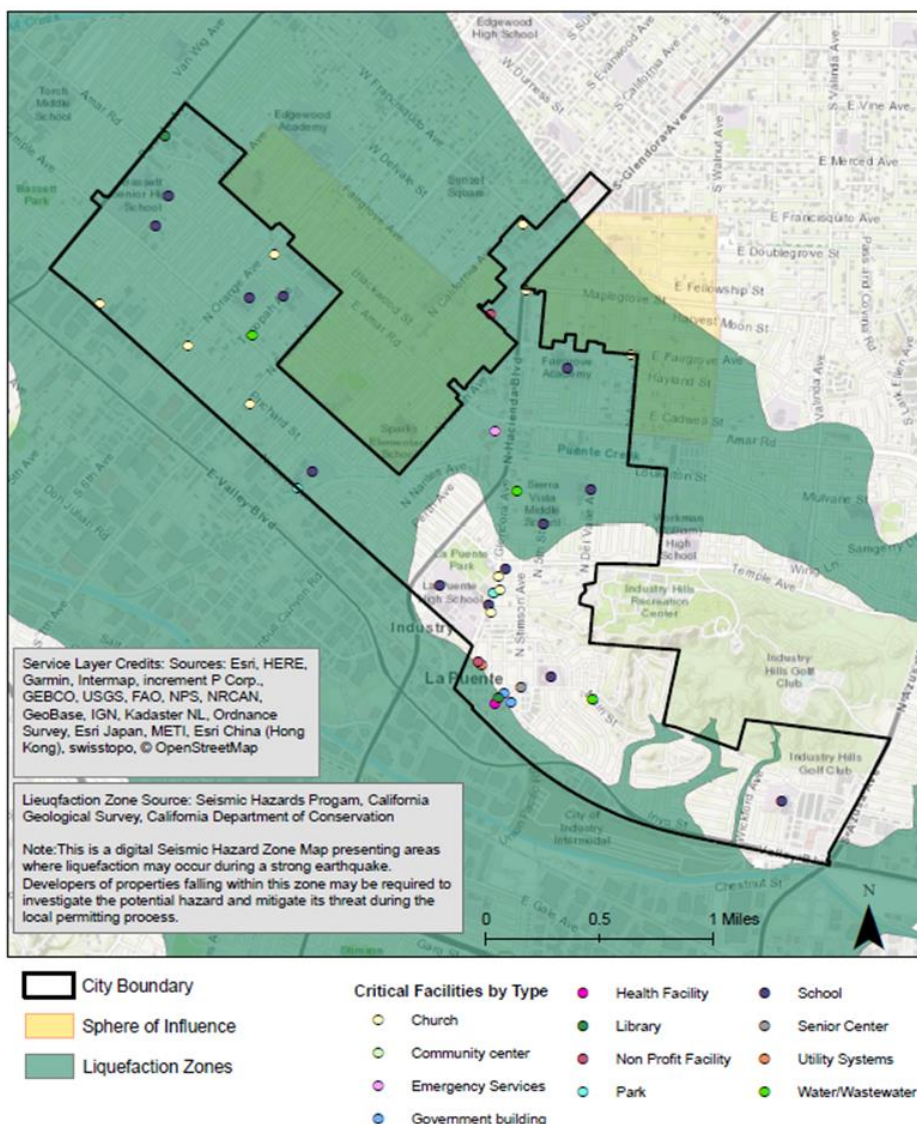
**Map B.6** depicts the liquefaction areas in La Puente. Liquefaction hazards are generally high with more than half of the city within a liquefaction zone.

### Map B.6: Liquefaction Areas

Source: CSE

Note: Liquefaction shown in green

### Liquefaction Zones in the City of La Puente with Critical Facilities





## Landslides and Slope Failure

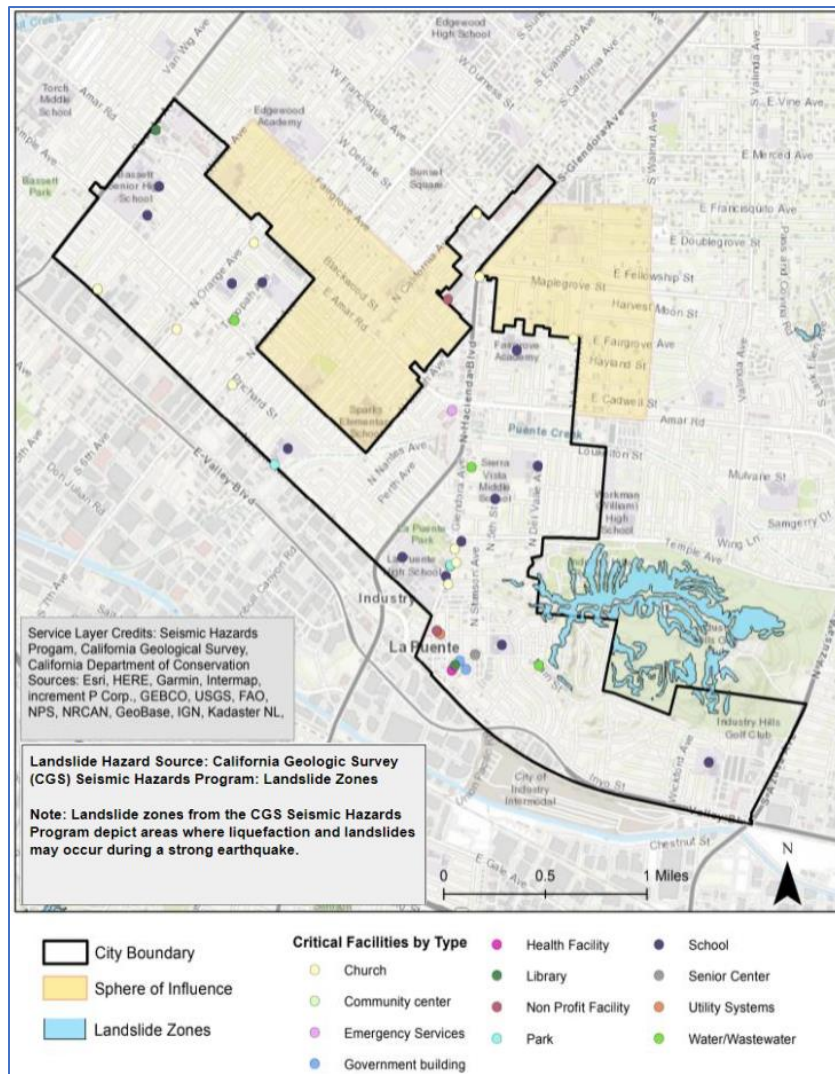
According to the CSE, La Puente has areas susceptible to earthquake-induced landslides. There are a few public safety facilities that are closely adjacent to the landslide zone. The closest facility to the landslide zone is a water facility, La Puente Valley County Water District Tanks, that is less than a quarter mile to the landslide zone. Two schools, Hurley Elementary School, and Workman Elementary School are within a third of a mile to the landslide zone. Small areas in the southeast of the City close to the Industry Hills Recreation Center and portions of the Industry Hills Golf Course at Pacific Palms Resort are subject to earthquake-induced landslides due to the area's steep hill slopes. There is potential for permanent ground displacement in this area. Some of the landslide zones are inside city limits, affecting areas such as Main Street and other southeast areas of the City.

**Map B.7** depicts the areas in La Puente at most risk of earthquake-induced landslides. The areas at risk of landslides are depicted with blue in the map below.

### Map B.7: Landslide Areas

Source: CSE

Note: Landslide risk area shown in blue





### *Previous Earthquakes Impacting City of La Puente*

Recent earthquakes impacting La Puente include the Northridge Earthquake of 1994 (Magnitude 6.7), Whittier Earthquake of 1987 (Magnitude 5.9); and Landers Earthquake of 1992 (Magnitude 7.3). In 2014, the La Habra Earthquake (Magnitude 5.1) was on the Puente Hills Fault. Many members of the La Puente Planning Team reported feeling strong shaking within the City.

Although there have been smaller incidents, La Puente has never been severely impacted by an earthquake.

### *Previous Earthquakes Impacting Los Angeles County*

According to the County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (2020), significant earthquakes in the county over the past 50 years included the following:

**Table B.8: Previous Earthquakes Impacting Los Angeles County**  
**Source: County of Los Angeles AHMP; FEMA Disaster Declaration, 2024**

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

### *Probability of Future Earthquakes*

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



## Wildfire

### *Description*

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

### Wildfire Characteristics

There are three categories of wildland/urban interface fire: classic, mixed, and occluded.

The classic wildland/urban interface exists where well-defined urban and suburban development presses up against open expanses of wildland areas. The mixed wildland/urban interface is characterized by isolated homes, subdivisions, and small communities situated predominantly in wildland settings. The occluded wildland/urban interface exists where islands of wildland vegetation occur inside a largely urbanized area.

Certain conditions must be present for significant interface fires to occur. The most common conditions include hot, dry and windy weather; the inability of fire protection forces to contain or suppress the fire; the occurrence of multiple fires that overwhelm committed resources; and a large fuel load (dense vegetation).

Once a fire has started, several conditions influence its behavior, including fuel, topography, and weather.

### *Local Conditions*

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

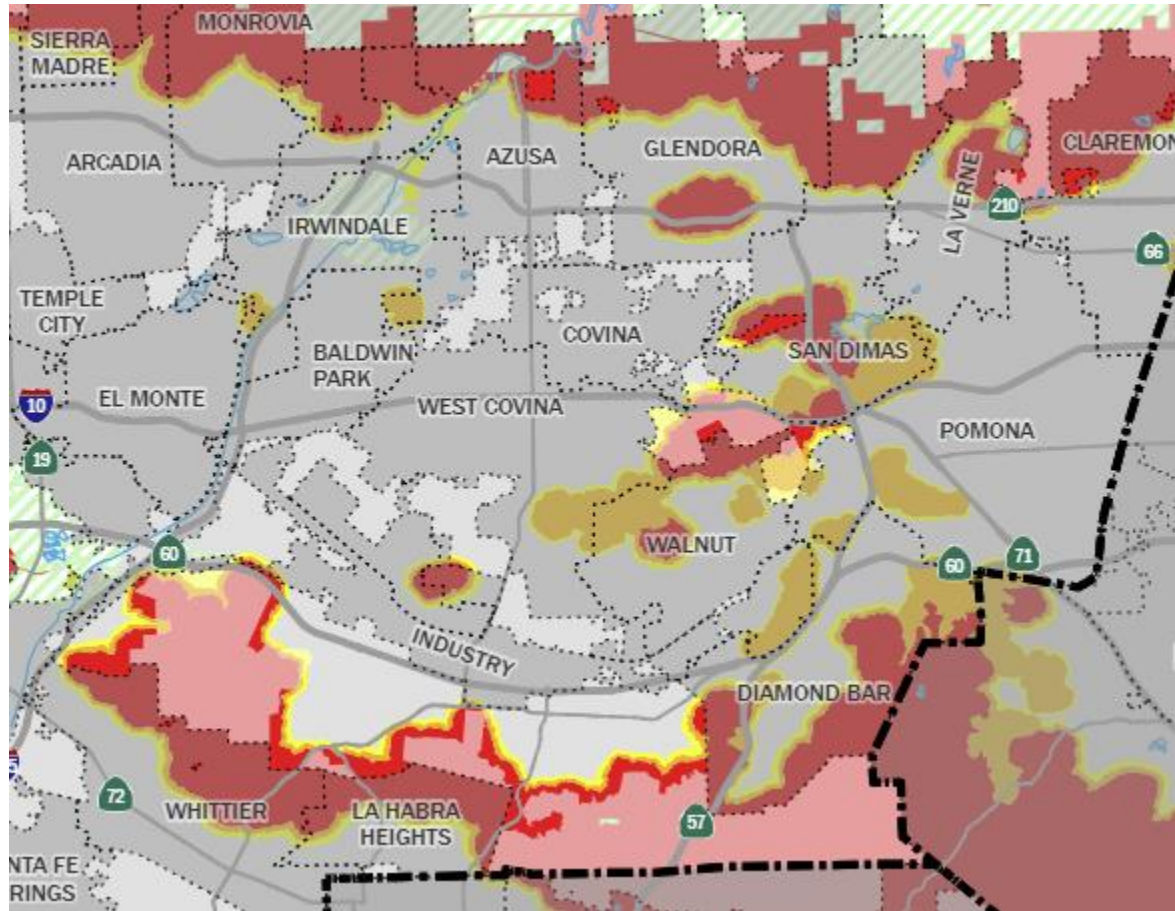
In March of 2025 the California State Fire Marshal's Office released updated Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps for both Local Responsibility Areas (fire protection provided by local fire departments) and State Responsibility Areas (fire protection provided by state fire resources). Portions of the Very High, High, and Medium zones are located in the La Puente in southeasterly portion of the community. Wildfires in these areas would definitely impact air quality through wildfire smoke as well as the need for disaster routes in the event of an evacuation. Furthermore, embers could pose a serious threat to the entire community depending on wind conditions.

**Map B.8a: Fire Hazard Severity Zone** is for the unincorporated areas of the county. **Map B.8b** is a close-up look at the status of La Puente in regard to the FHSZ.

Map B.8a: Fire Hazard Severity Zones in Local Responsibility Area  
 Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, CAL FIRE FHSZ Viewer, 2025

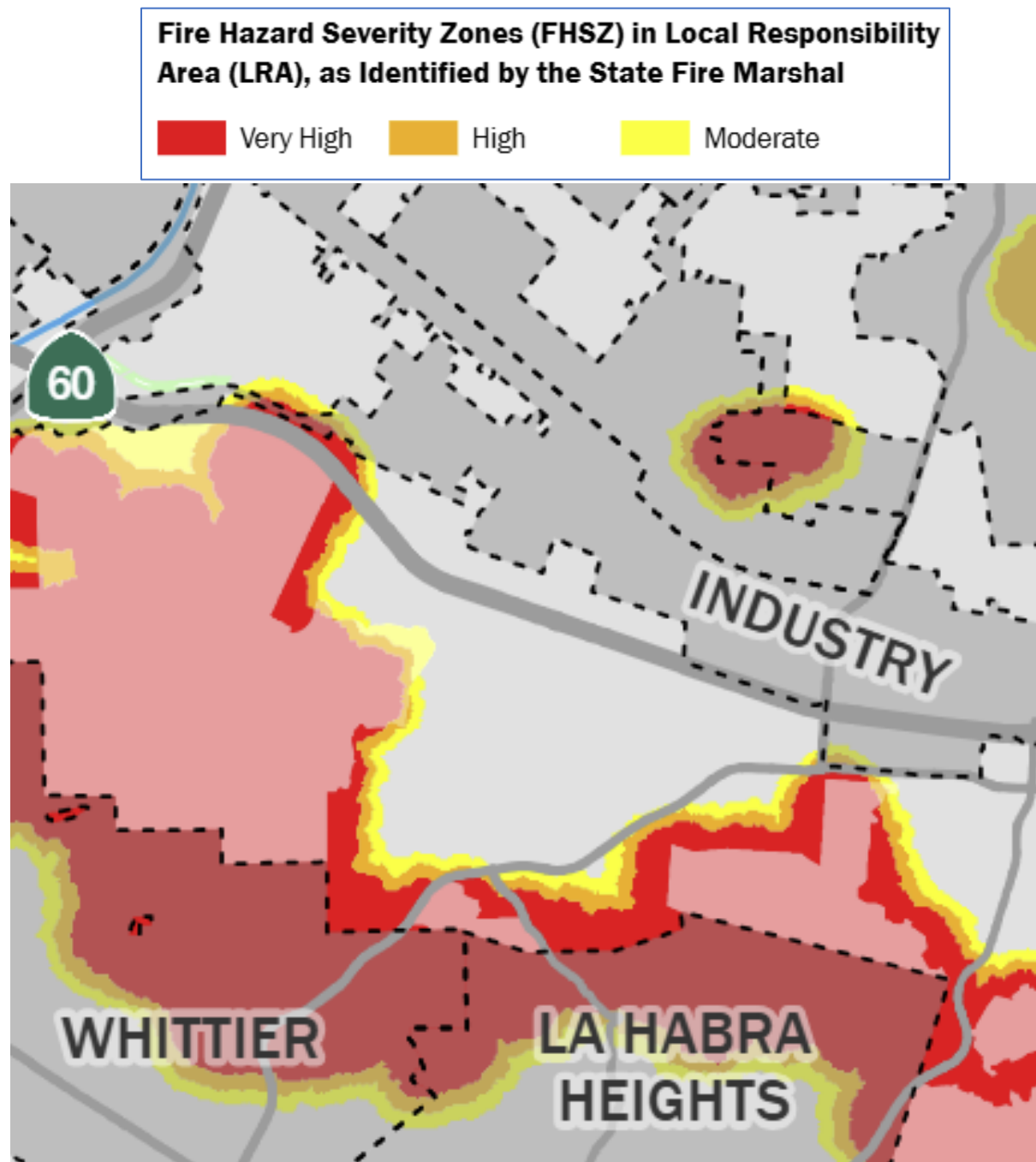
**Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ) in Local Responsibility Area (LRA), as Identified by the State Fire Marshal**

Very High
  High
  Moderate





Map B.8b: La Puente Focused Fire Hazard Severity Zones in Local Responsibility Area  
Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, CAL FIRE FHSZ Viewer, 2025



### *Previous Wildfires Impacting City of La Puente*

According to the Planning Team, other than mutual aid involvement and ash from regional wildfires, La Puente has never been directly impacted by wildfire. According to the CSE, wildfires



in the region are known to affect air quality through wildfire smoke or disaster routes in the case of evacuation.

### *Previous Wildfires Impacting Los Angeles County*

The most recent significant wildfire event to impact Los Angeles County was the Palisades Fire and Eaton Fire in January 2025. The Palisades Fire was a devastating wildfire that ignited on January 7, 2025, in the Santa Monica Mountains of Los Angeles County. Over 24 days, it consumed approximately 23,000 acres, leading to the destruction of nearly 6,800 homes and resulting in at least 29 fatalities. The fire prompted the evacuation of over 100,000 residents from areas including Pacific Palisades, Topanga, and Malibu. Significant cultural landmarks were affected, such as the Getty Villa Museum grounds and historic structures in Will Rogers State Historic Park

The Eaton Fire, which began on January 7, 2025, had a significant impact on Los Angeles County, particularly affecting the San Gabriel Mountains and nearby communities like Altadena and Duarte. The fire burned over 9,400 acres, destroying thousands of structures and resulting in 17 fatalities. It prompted widespread evacuations, including residents from at-risk neighborhoods and key facilities like the City of Hope cancer treatment center in Duarte. The fire also brought attention to environmental concerns, as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated a local site, Lario Park, for hazardous debris processing, sparking opposition from local communities over potential contamination risks. The Eaton Fire's destruction and the challenges faced in recovery, including slow rebuilding efforts, highlighted the vulnerability of Los Angeles County to wildfire risks and the need for improved fire prevention, preparedness, and resilience in urban and wildland areas.

**Table B.9: Wildfires Impacting Los Angeles County 2018-2025**

**Source: NOAA Storm Events Database**

County	Date	Fire	Damage
Los Angeles	01/07/2025	Palisades Fire	Burned over 23,000 acres. The fire destroyed nearly 6,800 homes and resulted in at least 29 fatalities. Extensive damage to critical infrastructure and roadside facilities.
Los Angeles	01/07/2025	Eaton Fire	Burned over 9,400 acres. The fire destroyed over 9,400 structures and resulted in 17 fatalities.
Los Angeles	10/28/2019	The Getty Fire	Burned 745 acres. The fire destroyed 10 residences and damaged 15 other residences.
Los Angeles	10/24/2019	The Tick Fire	Burned 4,615 acres in the Canyon County area of Los Angeles county. The fire destroyed 23 homes and damaged 40 other residences. During the incident, four firefighter injuries were reported.
Los Angeles	10/10/2019	The Saddle Ridge Fire	Burned 8,799 acres across the foothills of the San Fernando Valley as well as the Santa Clarita Valley and the Los Angeles county mountains. The fire destroyed 19 residences and damaged 88 additional residences. One civilian death was reported (due to cardiac arrest) and eight firefighters were injured.
Los Angeles	11/8/2018	The Woolsey Fire	Burned a total of 96,949 acres in Los Angeles and Ventura counties including Thousand Oaks, Agoura Hills, Calabasas, the Santa Monica Mountains, Malibu, and West Hills. A total of 1,643 structures were destroyed and 3 people were killed.
Los Angeles	6/4/2018	The Stone Fire	Burned 1,352 acres in the mountains of Los Angeles County.



### *Probability of Future Events*

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



# Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment

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

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

**A:** See **Vulnerability of People, Table B.10, Vulnerability of Structures, Vulnerability of Economy, Vulnerability of Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources, Vulnerability of Activities Bringing Value to the Community, Table B.6, and Table B.12, below.**

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

**Q:** For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

**A:** See **Impact Profile of People, Impact Profile of Structures, Impact Profile of Economy, Impact Profile of Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources, Impact Profile of Activities Bringing Value to the Community, below.**

The Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment process analyzes the potential harm of the prioritized hazard events discussed in Element B: Risk Assessment Requirements – Risk Assessment.

## Vulnerability and Impact Assessment Process

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

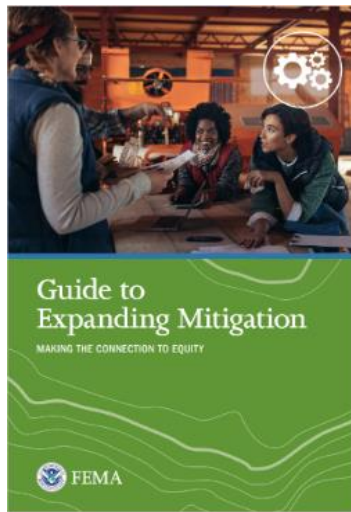
*People*  
*Structures*  
*Economy*  
*Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources*  
*Activities Bringing Value to the Community*

## People

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

## Vulnerability of People

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



Using **FEMA’s Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT)**, census tract data was used to understand what census tracts might be more vulnerable. Many of the maps in the People section were created using data provided by RAPT. RAPT is a free, publicly available geographic information systems (GIS) tool to help emergency managers and community partners of all GIS skill levels to visualize and assess potential challenges to community resilience. RAPT includes over 100 pre-loaded data layers and the tool’s functionality allows users to visualize combinations of these data layers for a specific location. One of the layers includes community demographics for counties, census tracts, and tribes drawn primarily from the U.S. Census Bureau. RAPT includes 27 demographic layers, including 22 community resilience challenges indicators identified from peer-reviewed research, and **FEMA’s Community Resilience Challenges Index (CRCI)** for counties and census tracts, a composite value of all 22 community resilience challenges indicators. The graphics below outline the community resilience indicators.



**Graphic B.1: People & Community Indicators**  
**Source: FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT)**

## People & Community Indicators

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

Population Characteristics	Household Characteristics	Housing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Population without a High School Education</li><li>• Population 65 and Older</li><li>• Population with a Disability</li><li>• Population by Race and Hispanic Origin</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Households without a Vehicle</li><li>• Households with Limited English</li><li>• Single-Parent Households</li><li>• Households without a Smartphone</li><li>• Households without Broadband Subscription</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mobile Homes as Percentage of Housing</li><li>• Owner-Occupied Housing</li><li>• Rental Housing Costs</li><li>• Residential Structures in SHFA with Flood Insurance</li></ul>
Healthcare	Economic	Connection to Community
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Number of Hospitals</li><li>• Medical Professional Capacity</li><li>• Population without Health Insurance</li><li>• Medicare Recipients with Power-Dependent Devices</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Population Below Poverty Level</li><li>• Median Household Income</li><li>• Unemployed Labor Force</li><li>• Unemployed Women Labor Force</li><li>• Income Inequality</li><li>• Workforce in Predominant Sector</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Presence of Civic and Social Organizations</li><li>• Population without Religious Affiliation</li><li>• Percentage of Inactive Voters</li><li>• Population Change</li></ul>





Graphic B.2: Infrastructure Indicators  
Source: FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool

## Infrastructure Indicators

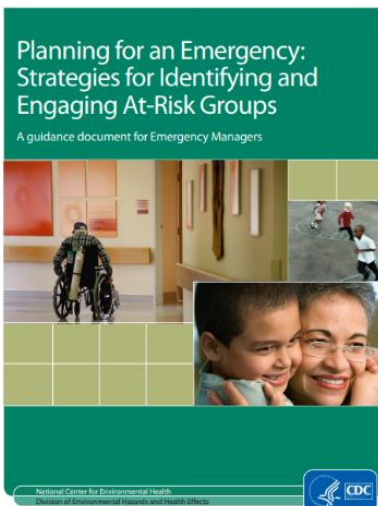
### Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data (Open)

- Hospitals
- Nursing Homes
- Pharmacies
- Urgent Care Facilities
- Dialysis Centers
- Mobile Home Parks
- Fire Stations
- Local Law Enforcement Locations
- Public Health Departments
- 911 Service Area Boundaries
- SNAP Authorized Retailers
- Places of Worship
- Colleges and Universities
- Private Schools
- Public Schools
- Prison Boundaries
- Power Plants
- Wastewater Treatment Plants
- Solid Waste Landfills
- High-Hazard Dams
- Electric Power Transmission Lines

## Hazard & Risk Indicators

### National Weather Service Live Data Feeds

- Live Stream Gauges
- Flood Hazard
- Hurricane Tracks (1990+)
- Historical Tornado Tracks
- Wildfires – Current Incidents (Points)
- Wildfires – Current incidents (Perimeters)
- Seismic Hazard
- National Risk Index Census Tracts
- NOAA Sea Level Rise (4-6 ft.)
- NWS Severe Weather Watches and Warnings
- NWS Severe Weather Outlook
- NWS Atlantic/Caribbean Tropical Cyclones
- NWS Eastern Pacific Tropical Cyclones
- NWS Excessive Rainfall Outlook
- NEXRAD Real-Time Weather Radar

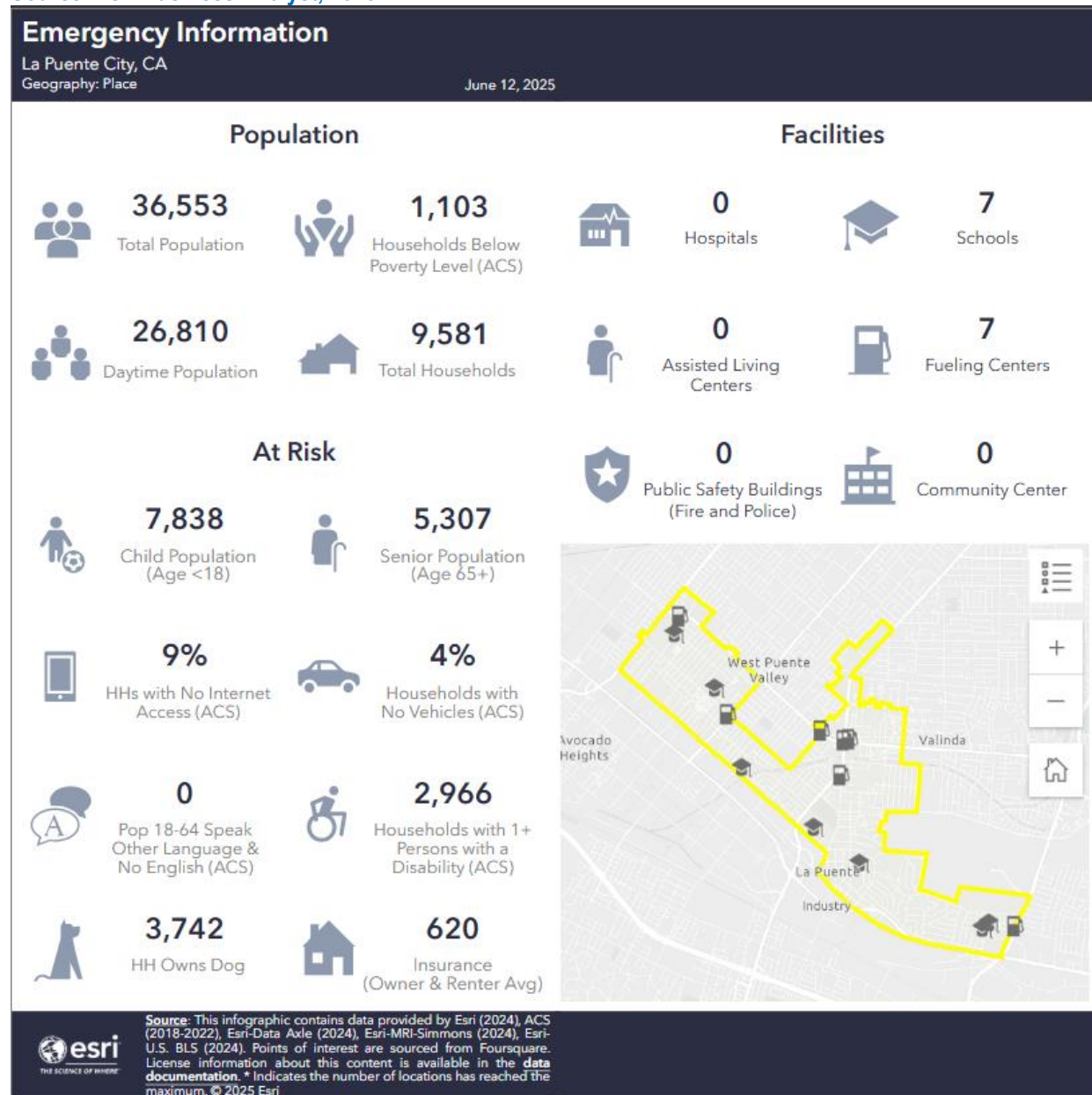


A person's vulnerability to disaster is influenced by many factors. According to **CDC's Planning for an Emergency: Strategies for Identifying and Engaging At-Risk Group**, the following six categories are among the most commonly accepted factors: socioeconomic status, age, gender, race and ethnicity,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

Below is an overview of La Puente's population. Due to a limitation on data that is currently available it is not known exactly where in the city those who are more vulnerable may reside.



**Graphic B.3: Emergency Information – City of La Puente**  
**Source: Esri Business Analyst, 2025**





**Graphic B.4: At Risk Population Profile – City of La Puente**  
**Source: Esri Business Analyst, 2025**





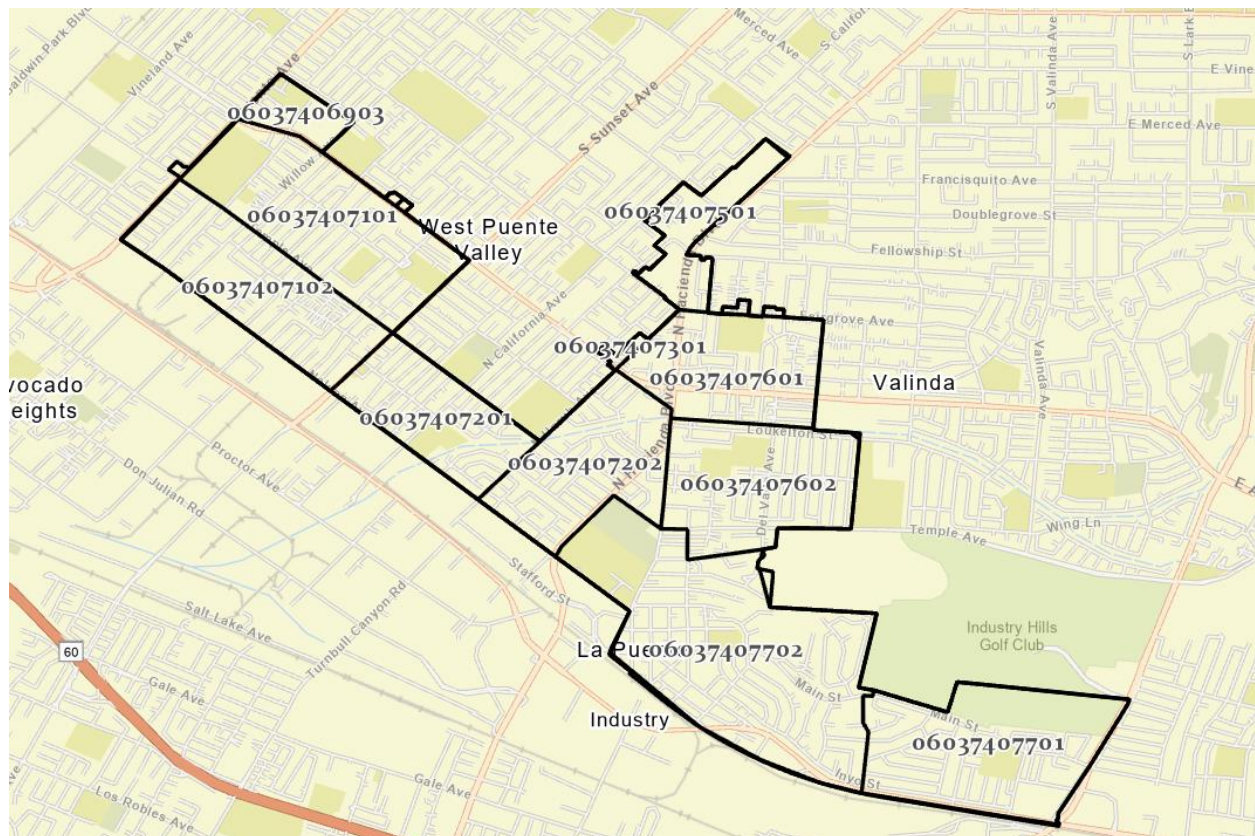


The infographics provide a detailed profile of the City of La Puente, focusing on population, at-risk groups, and emergency-related infrastructure. As of June 2025, the city has a total population of 36,553, with 9,581 households and a daytime population of 26,810. Children under 18 (7,838) and seniors over 65 (5,307) represent significant vulnerable groups. Additionally, 2,966 households include individuals with disabilities, 396 households lack vehicles, and 9% of households lack internet access—factors that can hinder emergency response and evacuation.

La Puente also exhibits notable linguistic and economic vulnerabilities. While the median household income is \$83,496, 11% of households fall below the poverty line. A majority of the population (23,355) speaks Spanish, with over 1,400 residents—primarily seniors—speaking Spanish only or not speaking English well. This language barrier could pose challenges in disseminating emergency information. The average household size is 3.81, and the median age is 37.5. Overall, La Puente has significant concentrations of at-risk populations, and linguistic diversity that underscore the importance of targeted preparedness and response strategies.

### Map B.9: La Puente Census Tracts

Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2025





**Table B.10: Hazard Vulnerability to People**  
**Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2025**

Census Tract in City of La Puente	Dam Inundation	Earthquake	Wildfire
06037406903	X	X	
06037407101	X	X	
06037407102	X	X	
06037407201	X	X	
06037407202	X	X	
06037407301	X	X	
06037407501	X	X	
06037407601	X	X	
06037407602		X	X
06037407701		X	X
06037407702		X	X

## Impact Profile of People

### *Dam Inundation*

The impact of dam inundation on the people of La Puente would be significant, particularly given the city's population density and its at-risk populations. If a nearby dam were to fail, resulting in rapid flooding, vulnerable groups—such as the 5,307 seniors, 2,966 residents with disabilities, and 396 households without vehicles—would face major evacuation and mobility challenges. Additionally, 9% of households lack internet access and a notable number of residents - especially older adults - speak only Spanish or do not speak English well. These factors could delay the dissemination of critical emergency warnings and instructions. Households below the poverty line (1,103) may also lack resources to evacuate quickly or recover after flooding. In sum, dam inundation would place thousands of La Puente residents at risk, especially those with limited mobility, communication barriers, or economic disadvantages, underscoring the need for strong local emergency planning and accessible communication systems.

### *Earthquake*

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





In the event of an earthquake, these vulnerable populations in La Puente would face significant risks and challenges. Elderly residents may have difficulty evacuating quickly and could be living in older, less earthquake-resistant buildings. The disruption of healthcare services could critically impact those with medical needs. Low-income families might struggle with the financial burden of property damage and loss of income if their workplaces are affected, with limited access to insurance and emergency funds exacerbating their vulnerability. Non-English speakers could be hindered by communication barriers that prevent them from receiving timely warnings and instructions, and they may also face difficulties in navigating relief services and understanding available resources. Disabled individuals may face increased risks due to mobility issues and the potential inaccessibility of emergency shelters and services.

## Wildfire

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

## Structures

### Vulnerability of Structures

Structures include critical facilities, properties and structures that serve vital functions in government operations and the services offered to the community. These may include local government offices and yards, community centers, public safety buildings such as police and fire stations, schools, and other properties deemed essential for city operations. Additionally, some critical facilities may serve dual roles if designated as public assembly points during emergencies. While many critical facilities are owned by the city, certain ones, such as utilities and telecommunication infrastructure, may be privately owned and operated.

FEMA separates critical buildings and facilities into the five categories shown below based on their loss potential. All of the following elements are considered critical facilities:

**Essential Facilities** are essential to the health and welfare of the whole population and are especially important following hazard events. Essential facilities include hospitals and other medical facilities, police and fire stations, emergency operations centers and evacuation shelters, and schools.

**Transportation Systems** include airways – airports, heliports; highways – bridges, tunnels, roadbeds, overpasses, transfer centers; railways – trackage, tunnels, bridges, rail yards, depots; and waterways – canals, locks, seaports, ferries, harbors, drydocks, piers.

**Lifeline Utility Systems** such as potable water, wastewater, oil, natural gas, electric power and communication systems.

**High Potential Loss Facilities** are facilities that would have a high loss associated with them, such as nuclear power plants, dams, and military installations.



**Hazardous Materials Facilities** include facilities housing industrial/hazardous materials, such as corrosives, explosives, flammable materials, radioactive materials, and toxins.

The Planning Team identified twenty-two City-owned facilities as “critical”. The Team also identified nine other facilities that are not owned by the city but are deemed critical. **Table B.11** below illustrates the hazards with potential to impact critical facilities owned by or providing critical services to the City of La Puente.

**Table B.10: Hazard Vulnerability to Structures**

Source: Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants

Note: “X” indicates affirmative

Name of Facility	Address	Dam Inundation	Earthquake	Wildfire
<b>City of La Puente</b>				
La Puente Public Works Maintenance Yard	501 Glendora Avenue		X	
City Hall	15900 E. Main Street		X	
La Puente Community Center	501 Glendora Avenue		X	
La Puente Senior Center	16001 E. Main Street		X	
<b>Los Angeles County</b>				
Fire Station 26	15536 E. Elliott Avenue	X	X	
Sheriff's Station	150 North Hudson Avenue, City of Industry		X	
County Department of Health Services	15930 E. Central		X	
<b>Utilities</b>				
Suburban Water Systems Pumping Station	14501 Temple Avenue	X	X	
La Puente Valley County Water District	112 N. First Street		X	
La Puente Valley County Water District Tanks	16300 East Main Street	X	X	
La Puente Valley County Water District Pumping Station	850 North Glendora Avenue	X	X	

## Impact Profile of Structures

### Dam Inundation

None of the City of La Puente’s structures are located in a dam inundation area. However, Los Angeles County Fire Station #26 and several utility structures are in dam inundation areas. Should a dam failure occur the city should prepare for destruction of public infrastructure, such as roadways, electrical lines, and water/sewer lines are at risk of damage or complete destruction



from dam failure. Structures can be damaged from trees falling as a result of water-saturated soil. Structures can also be damaged from dam failure related flooding. Electrical power outages could happen, resulting in the interruption of critical services. Loss of power is usually a precursor to closure of schools. It's very likely the city would be required to reroute traffic or close access to impacted neighborhoods.

Ground saturation would likely result in instability, collapse, or other damage to trees, structures, roadways, and other critical infrastructure. Standing water could cause damage to roads and building foundations.

## Earthquake

Structures include physical buildings, lifelines, and critical infrastructure in a community. All properties and occupants in La Puente can be either directly impacted or affected by earthquakes. It is estimated more than a third of the planning area's building stock was built prior to 1975, when seismic provisions became uniformly applied through building code applications. These buildings are at a higher risk of damage from earthquakes. Due to limitations in current modeling abilities, the risk to critical facilities in the planning area from the earthquake hazard is likely understated. A more thorough review of the age of critical facilities, codes they were built to, and location on liquefiable soils should be conducted. Damage to transportation systems in the planning area after an earthquake has the potential to significantly disrupt response and recovery efforts and lead to isolation of populations. Additionally, seismic events can damage communication systems, complicating efforts to coordinate response to the event. Many structures may need seismic retrofits in order to withstand a moderate earthquake. Residential retrofit programs, such as Earthquake Brace+Bolt, may be able to assist in the costs of these efforts.

## Wildfire

Based on maps issued in March of 2025, La Puente is much more vulnerable to wildfire than previously understood. As shown earlier in Element B: Risk Assessment, Map B.6a and b, the southeasterly portion of the City is designated Very High, High, or Medium Fire Hazard Severity Zone. There are no city-owned structures in this zone, however structures near the Very High, High, and Medium Fire Hazard Severity Zones but all could be susceptible to ember depending on wind conditions. These factors highlight the need for an aggressive push for proactive fire prevention measures, like fire-resistant landscaping and public awareness, to help protect La Puente's residents and infrastructure.

## Economy

### Vulnerability to Economy

La Puente has several assets that have an important impact on the city's economy. Several of these economic assets overlap with the assets outlined earlier in this Element under "Structures" as they are community lifelines. These assets include major employers and any impact from hazards has the potential of causing debilitating consequences to the local economy. According to the 2024 Annual Financial Report, these assets include Northgate Market and Bodega Latina Corp.



**Table B.12: Hazard Vulnerability to Economic Assets**

Source: Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants

Note: "X" indicates affirmative, asterisk indicates asset is included as a Structure as well

Economic Assets	Dam Inundation	Earthquake	Wildfire
<b>Northgate Market</b> Address: 831 N Hacienda Boulevard, La Puente #employees 112	X	X	
<b>Bodega Latina Corp/Grupo Commercial Chedraui</b> Address: 1285 N Hacienda Boulevard, La Puente #employees 111	X	X	

## Impact Profile of Economy

### Northgate Market

Northgate Market in La Puente, located at 831 N. Hacienda Boulevard, is a vibrant, family-owned Hispanic supermarket that serves as both a grocery store and a cultural hub. Operated by the Northgate González Market chain, the store offers a traditional Mexican mercado experience, featuring freshly made tortillas, tamales, pan dulce, artisan breads, and an extensive selection of meats, produce, and prepared foods like carnitas, guacamole, and aguas frescas.

- **Earthquake:** Northgate Market plays a crucial role in providing groceries to the community. Earthquake damage could result in the loss of inventory, structural damage to buildings, and potential safety hazards for both employees and customers. The stores might also face supply chain disruptions, affecting their ability to restock essential items quickly. Even if the store remained operational, the economic impacts of the earthquake could lead to a decrease in consumer spending, impacting the revenue of these stores. Damage to the store and inventory might also delay recovery efforts as home repair items will not be readily available after an earthquake.

**Dam Inundation:** A dam failure near Northgate Market in La Puente could lead to severe flooding, resulting in structural damage to the building, destruction of inventory, and impairment of key systems like refrigeration and electricity. The store could face prolonged closure due to water damage, cleanup, and infrastructure repairs. Even if not directly hit, regional flooding could disrupt utilities and supply chains, further delaying operations. The economic impact would include lost revenue, repair costs, and potential job disruptions for staff. More broadly, the store's closure would affect the local community's access to essential food and supplies, especially during a regional emergency. Public health risks could also emerge from flood-contaminated areas if not properly managed. Overall, dam failure would significantly disrupt grocery operations and community resilience unless mitigated by emergency planning and infrastructure safeguards.

**Wildfire:** While Northgate Market is not in a designated fire hazard area wildfires can have an indirect impact on store operations. The indirect impact of wildfire on a grocery store can be profound, even if the facility itself is not directly affected by flames. Smoke and poor air quality from nearby fires pose serious respiratory risks to staff and customers. Additionally,



road closures and evacuation orders may hinder staff and customers from reaching the store and disrupt supply chains. Wildfires can also lead to power outages or strain local utility services, jeopardizing the store's power, water, and refrigeration systems.

### *Bodega Latina Corp*

Bodega Latina Corporation - now rebranded as Chedraui USA - is the California-based subsidiary of Mexico's Grupo Comercial Chedraui that operates the Hispanic-focused El Super and Fiesta Mart supermarket chains. Founded in 1997 with its first El Super store in South Gate, CA, the company has grown to include over 60 El Super locations across California, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Texas, alongside nearly 60 Fiesta Mart stores in Texas.

- **Dam Inundation:** A dam failure near Bodega Latina Corp in La Puente could lead to severe flooding, resulting in structural damage to the building, destruction of inventory, and impairment of key systems like refrigeration and electricity. The store could face prolonged closure due to water damage, cleanup, and infrastructure repairs. Even if not directly hit, regional flooding could disrupt utilities and supply chains, further delaying operations. The economic impact would include lost revenue, repair costs, and potential job disruptions for staff. More broadly, the store's closure would affect the local community's access to essential food and supplies, especially during a regional emergency. Public health risks could also emerge from flood-contaminated areas if not properly managed. Overall, dam failure would significantly disrupt grocery operations and community resilience unless mitigated by emergency planning and infrastructure safeguards.
- **Earthquake:** Bodega Latina Corp plays a crucial role in providing groceries to the community. Earthquake damage could result in the loss of inventory, structural damage to buildings, and potential safety hazards for both employees and customers. The stores might also face supply chain disruptions, affecting their ability to restock essential items quickly. Even if the store remained operational, the economic impacts of the earthquake could lead to a decrease in consumer spending, impacting the revenue of these stores. Damage to the store and inventory might also delay recovery efforts as home repair items will not be readily available after an earthquake.
- **Wildfire:** While Bodega Latina Corp is not in a designated fire hazard area, wildfires can have an indirect impact on store operations. The indirect impact of wildfire on a grocery store can be profound, even if the facility itself is not directly affected by flames. Smoke and poor air quality from nearby fires pose serious respiratory risks to staff and customers. Additionally, road closures and evacuation orders may hinder staff and customers from reaching the store and disrupt supply chains. Wildfires can also lead to power outages or strain local utility services, jeopardizing the store's power, water, and refrigeration systems.

## Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources

Natural, historic, and cultural resources are essential elements that define the identity and heritage of a community. Natural resources include native flora and fauna, water bodies, landscapes, and climate, providing ecological and recreational benefits. Historic resources consist of buildings, archaeological sites, monuments, and historic districts that hold historical significance. Cultural resources encompass museums, traditional practices, languages, literature, festivals, and public art, reflecting the community's cultural heritage and values. Together, these resources contribute to preserving the community's history, environment, and cultural identity, enriching the quality of life for its residents.



## Vulnerability of Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources\*

La Puente is home to an array of natural, historic, and cultural resources that reflect its unique character. La Puente Park is a 22-acre local favorite including playgrounds, basketball courts, a skatepark, soccer and football fields, baseball and softball fields, and a walking trail. It's also home to La Puente Little League, La Puente Girls' Softball, and the Jr. All American Warriors Football and Cheer teams. Another beloved spot is Puente Creek Nature Education Center, which offers educational opportunities about the Southern California ecosystem.

As one of the region's oldest cities, it's not surprising that La Puente has been dedicated to maintaining its rich history. John Rowland Mansion is the oldest two-story brick building in Southern California, built in 1855. It has been a focal point for preservation efforts. Another treasure is the Workman and Temple Family Homestead Museum which is a site showcasing the history of the Rancho La Puente and the families who shaped the region.

Cultural resources also abound. La Puente Community Foundation is a nonprofit organization dedicated to supporting local social and cultural programs. The City of La Puente Community Services Department offers recreation programs, special events, and activities that reflect the interests and demographics of residents. Last but not least, Los Angeles County Library Cultural Resource Centers provide access to American Indian, Asian Pacific, Black, and Chicano cultural resources.

\*The vulnerability of city parks is included in the section discussing the vulnerability of **Structures**

\* The vulnerability of community events such as visits to La Puente Park are discussed in the **Activities Bringing Value to the Community** section.

**Table B.13: Hazard Vulnerability to Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources**

Source: Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants

Note: "X" indicates affirmative

	Dam Inundation	Earthquake	Wildfire
<b>Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources</b>			
<b>Natural</b>			
La Puente Park		X	
Puente Creek Nature Education Center		X	
<b>Historic</b>			
La Puente Women's Club		X	
<b>Cultural</b>			
La Puente Community Foundation		X	
City of La Puente Community Services Department		X	
Los Angeles County Library Cultural Resource Centers		X	





## Impact Profile on Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources

### *Dam Inundation*

Dam Inundation can significantly impact the natural, historic, and cultural resources in City of La Puente leading to a range of consequences that affect the community's environment and heritage.

#### **Natural Resources**

The natural resources listed are not within the dam inundation area. However, dam inundation can cause erosion, habitat destruction, and water pollution, adversely affecting local parks and green spaces. Floodwaters from a failed dam may lead to the loss of native vegetation and wildlife habitats, compromising the ecological balance in the area. Additionally, excessive water can damage recreational facilities and trails, reducing opportunities for outdoor activities and community engagement with nature.

#### **Historic Resources**

There are no historic resources within the dam inundation area. However, Historic buildings and sites may suffer from water damage, compromising their structural integrity and leading to costly repairs. Flooding can erode the foundations of historic structures and damage key architectural features, ultimately threatening the preservation of the city's cultural heritage. Important historical records and artifacts held by organizations like the City of La Puente Historical Society may also be at risk of water damage, hindering efforts to document and share the city's history.

#### **Cultural Resources**

There are no Cultural resources within the dam inundation area. If a cultural event were to take place within the dam inundation area, event organizers will need to pay particular attention to the logistics of organizing the event. Dam inundation can cause ingress and egress of the area challenging.

Overall, dam inundation can pose significant challenges to City of La Puente's natural, historic, and cultural resources, necessitating effective dam management and disaster preparedness strategies to protect these vital community assets.

### *Earthquake*

An earthquake can have significant impacts on the natural, historic, and cultural resources in City of La Puente affecting both the environment and the community's heritage.

#### **Natural Resources**

The physical landscape and natural habitats may suffer from direct damage due to ground shaking and potential landslides, particularly in areas near the foothills. Parks and green spaces may be impacted by falling trees, damaged infrastructure, and disrupted ecosystems, affecting local wildlife and recreational opportunities. Additionally, water supply systems and utilities may be disrupted, posing risks to public health and safety.

#### **Historic Resources**

Historic buildings and structures, including those recognized for their architectural significance, are particularly vulnerable to earthquake damage. Cracks, structural failures, and falling debris can lead to loss or severe damage to these important assets, diminishing the community's historical identity. The City of La Puente Historical Society's efforts to preserve local history may also be hindered if their facilities are damaged.



## **Cultural Resources**

The cultural fabric of the community can be affected as well, as events and gatherings that celebrate local heritage may be canceled or postponed following an earthquake. Cultural centers and organizations may face operational disruptions and resource challenges, limiting their ability to promote community engagement and cultural education. The psychological impact of an earthquake can also affect community cohesion, as residents may experience anxiety and displacement, making it harder to participate in cultural activities.

Overall, the impacts of an earthquake on City of La Puente's natural, historic, and cultural resources underscore the need for effective disaster preparedness and recovery plans to protect and preserve these vital aspects of the community's identity and well-being.

## *Wildfire*

The indirect impact of wildfires on the natural, historic, and cultural resources in City of La Puente can be significant, affecting the community's environmental health, heritage preservation, and cultural practices.

## **Natural Resources**

Wildfires can lead to air quality degradation due to smoke and particulate matter, impacting the health of residents and the surrounding wildlife. Increased smoke can also damage local vegetation and disrupt ecosystems, particularly if wildfires occur in nearby hills or foothills. Water quality in local streams and reservoirs may be compromised due to runoff and erosion, which can affect both wildlife habitats and recreational areas.

## **Historic Resources**

Historic buildings and sites may face indirect threats from wildfires, particularly through increased vulnerability to damage from heat and smoke. Preservation efforts may be hindered as resources are diverted to address immediate wildfire impacts, and funding for restoration projects can be affected as budgets shift in response to emergency situations. The cultural significance of historic resources may also be diminished if they become less accessible or are damaged.

## **Cultural Resources**

Cultural events and traditions, particularly those linked to the local community's heritage, can be disrupted by wildfires. For instance, community gatherings, festivals, and educational programs may be canceled or postponed due to safety concerns or resource constraints. The emotional toll of wildfires can also impact community cohesion and engagement, as residents may be focused on recovery rather than participation in cultural activities. Furthermore, the preservation of cultural sites and the maintenance of community programs may suffer if funding and attention are redirected to emergency response efforts.

Overall, the indirect impacts of wildfires on City of La Puente's natural, historic, and cultural resources highlight the interconnectedness of these elements within the community and underscore the importance of disaster preparedness and resource management strategies to protect them.

## **Activities Bringing Value to the Community**

Activities bringing value to the community are those that contribute positively to the well-being, cohesion, and development of the community as a whole. These activities can take various forms



and serve different purposes, but they generally aim to enhance the quality of life for community members and promote a sense of belonging and connectedness.

## Vulnerability of Activities Bringing Value to the Community

Movies in the Park – Outdoor movie nights for residents to enjoy under the stars.

Concerts in the Park – Live music performances featuring various artists.

Swap at the Park – Weekly swap meet at La Puente Park.

**Table B.14: Hazard Vulnerability of Activities Bringing Value to the Community**

Source: Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants

Note: “X” indicates affirmative

Activities Bringing Value to the Community	Dam Inundation	Earthquake	Wildfire
Movies in the Park La Puente Park		X	
Concerts in the Park La Puente Park		X	
Swap at the Park		X	
La Puente Live (weekly)			

## Impact Profile on Activities Bringing Value to the Community

### *Dam Inundation*

Concerts in the Park and Movies in the Park are typically held at La Puente Park which is not in a dam inundation area. Even though these events will likely not be directly impacted by a dam inundation, they can still be indirectly impacted. Such circumstances could have significant impacts, including safety concerns for attendees due to risks like being temporarily stranded and water contamination. Dam inundation could also create logistical challenges for organizers as city resources will be pulled elsewhere likely cancelling the event. However, it could also prompt a community-wide response, with residents coming together to support each other and assist with recovery efforts. Quick and effective response measures would be crucial to ensuring the safety of attendees and minimizing the impact on the events in future years.

### *Earthquake*

An earthquake during Movies in the Park or Concerts in the Park could have significant impacts, including safety concerns for attendees and potential disruption of festival activities due to structural damage or logistical challenges. Organizers would need to assess the safety of the festival grounds and potentially cancel or modify activities. The earthquake could also affect attendance and have economic implications for vendors and organizers. However, such a hazard event could also prompt a community-wide response, with residents coming together to support each other and assist with recovery efforts. Overall, quick and effective response measures



would be crucial to ensuring the safety of attendees and minimizing the impact on the festival and the community.

### *Wildfire*

The indirect impacts of wildfire on Movies in the Park and Concerts in the Park can significantly disrupt the event and diminish community participation. Safety concerns regarding air quality may lead to the cancellation or postponement of the events, while logistical challenges such as transportation disruptions can hinder access for vendors and attendees. Reduced attendance is likely as families prioritize staying indoors to avoid smoke exposure, impacting the overall atmosphere and success of the celebration. Additionally, resource allocation may be affected if local emergency services are stretched thin due to wildfire response efforts, and local businesses may face economic challenges, leading to fewer vendors participating. The emotional toll of wildfires can also shift community focus away from cultural celebrations, highlighting the vulnerability of such events to environmental disruptions and underscoring the need for effective planning to ensure their resilience.



## Element C: Mitigation Strategy

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

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

**A:** See **Capability Assessment – Existing Processes and Programs, Table C.1** below.

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

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

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

### Q&A | ELEMENT C: Mitigation Strategy | C2-a.

**Q:** Does the plan contain a narrative description or a table/list of their participation activities? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))

**A:** See **NFIP Participation** below.

### Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C3-a.

**Q:** Does the plan include goals to reduce the risk from the hazards identified in the plan? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(i))

**A:** See **State Hazard Mitigation Plan Goals, HMP Goals** below.

### Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C4-a.

**Q:** Does the plan include an analysis of a comprehensive range of actions/projects that each jurisdiction considered to reduce the impacts of hazards identified in the risk assessment? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))

**A:** See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Action Items), Priority Rating** below.

### Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C4-b.

**Q:** Does the plan include one or more action(s) per jurisdiction for each of the hazards as identified within the plan's risk assessment? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))

**A:** See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Action Items)** below.

### Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5-a.

**Q:** Does the plan describe the criteria used for prioritizing actions? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))

**A:** See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Priority, Goals), Benefit/Cost Ratings** below.

### Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5-b.

**Q:** Does the plan identify the position, office, department, or agency responsible for implementing/administering the identified mitigation actions, as well as potential funding sources and expected time frame? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iii))

**A:** See **Lead Department** below.

## Overview of Mitigation Strategy

As the cost of damage from disasters continues to increase nationwide, the City of La Puente recognizes the importance of identifying effective ways to reduce vulnerability to disasters. Mitigation plans assist communities in reducing risk from natural hazards by identifying resources, information and strategies for risk reduction, while helping to guide and coordinate mitigation activities at city facilities.





The plan provides a set of action items to reduce risk from hazards through education and outreach programs, and to foster the development of partnerships. Further, the plan provides for the implementation of preventative activities.

Resources and information within the mitigation plan include:

1. Establishing a basis for coordination and collaboration among agencies and the public in the City of La Puente,
2. Identifying and prioritizing future mitigation projects, and
3. Assisting in meeting the requirements of federal assistance programs.

The mitigation plan is integrated with other city plans including the Emergency Operations Plan, General Plan, Capital Improvement Program, as well as department-specific standard operating procedures.

## Capability Assessment – Existing Processes and Programs

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

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

### Planning and Regulatory

Planning and regulatory capabilities are based on the implementation of ordinances, policies, local laws and State statutes, and plans and programs that relate to guiding and managing growth and development. Examples of planning capabilities that can either enable or inhibit mitigation include comprehensive land use plans, capital improvements programs, transportation plans, small area development plans, disaster recovery and reconstruction plans, and emergency preparedness and response plans. Plans describe specific actions or policies that support community goals and drive decisions. Likewise, examples of regulatory capabilities include the enforcement of zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, and building codes that regulate how and where land is developed and structures are built. Planning and regulatory capabilities refer not only to the current plans and regulations, but also to the community’s ability to change and improve those plans and regulations as needed.

### Administrative and Technical

Administrative and technical capability refers to the community’s staff and their skills and tools that can be used for mitigation planning and to implement specific mitigation actions. It also refers to the ability to access and coordinate these resources effectively. Think about the types of



personnel employed by each jurisdiction, the public and private sector resources that may be accessed to implement mitigation activities in your community, and the level of knowledge and technical expertise from all of these sources. These include engineers, planners, emergency managers, GIS analysts, building inspectors, grant writers, floodplain managers, and more. For jurisdictions with limited staff resources, capacity should also be considered; while staff members may have specific skills, they may not have the time to devote themselves to additional work tasks.

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

### **Financial**

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

### **Education and Outreach**

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

**Table C.1** below includes a broad range of capabilities within the City of La Puente to successfully accomplish mitigation.



**Table C.1: Capability Assessment - Existing Processes and Programs**  
**Source: City of La Puente Website, 2024**

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and	Financial	Education and Outreach		
<b>City of La Puente Departments</b>					
X	X			City Attorney	The City Attorney acts as the city's general legal counsel. In this capacity, the city attorney advises the city council and staff on all legal matters relating to the operation of the municipal government, and is responsible for the preparation of various resolutions, ordinances, and agreements. The general legal counsel services of the city attorney are provided via contract with a legal private firm of Olivares Madruga Law Organization LLP.
X	X		X	City Clerk's Office	<p>The City Clerk's Office is responsible for preparation of staff reports, meeting agenda packets, City Council meeting minutes, posting of meeting agendas, and publication of public notices. Additionally, the City Clerk's office prepares, processes and archives resolutions, ordinances and contracts in accordance with all applicable legal requirements. Our team ensures compliance with the City's records retention and disposition policies, manages and responds to all requests for public records and maintains the City's Municipal Code.</p> <p>The City Clerk serves as the City's Elections Official and oversees the conduct of all municipal elections. The City Clerk also administers the Citywide conflict of interest code and ensures compliance with the Political Reform Act, serving as the filing officer for campaign reports and statements of economic interest.</p>
X	X	X	X	City Council	The City Council is the legislative and policy-making body for the City of La Puente. The City's five-member City Council is elected by the residents, and a mayor is elected annually by the City Council to serve a twelve-month term.
X	X	X	X	City Manager's Office	The City Manager assists the City Council in the development and formulation of policies, goals and objectives, and keeps them informed of important community issues. In addition, the City Manager provides administrative direction to the City's executive team and is responsible for managing the activities and operations of the City, ensuring the effective provision of quality services. The City Manager is also responsible for representing the City's interests throughout the region and beyond.



Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and	Financial	Education and Outreach		
X	X	X	X	Development Services Department	The Development Services Department maintains the city's physical environment through the effective and efficient use of the city's legislative mandates, including maintaining the General Plan, zoning, building, and property maintenance codes, which provide a solid foundation for an excellent quality of life for the residents of La Puente. The Development Services Department is comprised of six divisions: Building & Safety, Economic Development, Housing, Planning, Public Works-Engineering, and Public Works-Maintenance.
X	X		X	Economic Development Division	<p>The Economic Development Division stimulates economic activity by creating and administering programs designed to support local businesses, develop quality commercial corridors, provide affordable housing, supply community services, and enhance neighborhoods.</p> <p>The Economic Development Division serves several functions. In keeping with our responsibility to market the City and attract, assist, and retain businesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist business owners navigate the business creation process,</li> <li>• Conduct outreach within the business community to identify the needs and concerns of local business owners,</li> <li>• Identify and create programs to assist local businesses,</li> <li>• Locate underused commercial properties and work with owners and leasing agents to help them find the right tenants,</li> <li>• Market and promote the City at networking events like the International Council of Shopping Centers conference to attract high-profile tenants.</li> </ul>
	X	X	X	Finance Department	<p>The Finance Department is responsible for managing the City's finances in accordance with established policies and procedures. The Department is comprised of the following functional areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finance reporting</li> <li>• Budget preparation</li> <li>• Treasury/Investment</li> <li>• Cash Management</li> <li>• Accounts payable and receivable</li> <li>• Business License</li> </ul>



Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					Managed by the Director of Administrative Services, the Finance Department has the ultimate responsibility for the financial record keeping and for safeguarding the financial assets of the City.
	X	X		Human Resources Division	The Mission of the La Puente Human Resources Division is to hire quality employees who meet the needs of the City, and to enhance the workplace for all employees through creative and cost effective personnel services, making La Puente the best place to work.
X	X	X		Risk Management Division	<p>The Risk Management Division's purpose is to identify and minimize exposures that could result in financial loss to the City. Risk Management is responsible for the administration of comprehensive loss prevention programs that incorporate current practices and philosophies that are most effective in preventing injuries, vehicular collisions, liabilities, and damage to equipment and materials. The division provides consultation and management services in the areas of workers' compensation; general and auto liability; insurance procurement; employee insurance benefits, including life, long term disability, and State Disability; employee safety; uninsured losses; and public loss prevention.</p> <p>Staff oversees the processing of all workers' compensation and general liability claims. The division will identify and arrange for training programs to assist employees in the performance of their job duties to minimize exposure to injury.</p>
	X		X	Community Services Department	<p>The Community Services Department provides world-class recreation activities, which reflect the interest, needs, and demographics of the residents of La Puente. Recreation programs enhance the quality of life in the City, build a sense of community, expose children to positive role models, improve self-esteem, and contribute to the health and safety of the City of La Puente.</p> <p>The Community Services Department strives to touch each life through the use of our recreation facilities and parks, classes, programs and special events. The City of La Puente's Quarterly Spotlight and the Annual City of La Puente Calendar is also produced in the Community Services Department.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City Programs</li> <li>• Parks</li> <li>• Facility Reservations</li> </ul>





Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recreation Classes</li> <li>• Special Events</li> <li>• Senior Services</li> </ul>
X	X	X	X	Maintenance Division	The Public Works Department – Maintenance Division provides a wide variety of services to the City’s residents and visitors. The Division operates and maintains city-owned facilities, parks, roads, sidewalks, and curb infrastructure and provides partial maintenance on sewers and storm drains.
X	X	X	X	Engineering Division	The Public Works Department – Engineering Division provides for the design, construction, and oversight of the City’s infrastructure to benefit the general public. Other activities include the issuance of permits and inspection of construction affecting the public right-of-way, enforcing various regulatory requirements, and addressing any issues regarding streets, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, traffic signals, sewers, parks, other City facilities.
X	X		X	Building & Safety Division	<p>The Development Services Department - Building and Safety Division is responsible for enforcing City standards governing the construction, alteration, and maintenance of buildings and structures. The services include permits such as building, electrical, mechanical, plumbing, energy, and accessibility. Building and Safety Division also provides plan checking, permit issuance, inspection and administration of abatement programs for substandard and unsafe structures, as well as providing state and local code administration interpretations.</p> <p>The Division provides quality regulations for structures by pre-plan examination with a building designer, formal plan examination, and personal field inspection to ensure safety. The Division ensures adherence to uniform safety and energy standards in the construction, addition, or repair of buildings through plans examination and field inspections; provides accurate and prompt information to contractors, architects, engineers, and property owners regarding building, energy, and safety requirements. The Division also coordinates building plan check procedures of all City departments, and enforces building codes, and requires permits when suspect activities are observed in the field.</p>
X	X	X	X	Housing Division	The Development Services Department – Housing Division provides rehabilitation assistance to address basic housing needs



Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					<p>for the preservation of decent, safe, and sanitary housing conditions; to correct hazardous structural conditions; to make improvements considered necessary to eliminate blight, and to correct building and health code deficiencies and improve handicapped access.</p> <p>There are two programs that are currently funded through the Los Angeles Community Development Commission (LACDC) CDBG Program and CalHome Owner Rehabilitation Program. The availability of these funds is based on allocations from the County and State.</p>
	X		X	Public Safety Services Department	The Public Safety Services Department – oversees Code Enforcement Division, Animal Control, Prose Team (homeless, parking, and liaison to County Fire and Law Enforcement)
X			X	Los Angeles County Fire Department (contracted)	The Los Angeles County Fire Department serves residents and business operators from one site within the city. Services include fire suppression and prevention, emergency medical services, and HAZMAT Response Team.
X			X	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (contracted)	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department support is dispatched from the Industry substation facility located on North Hudson Avenue.
<b>City of La Puente Boards and Commissions</b>					
X	X		X	Planning Commission	<p>The Planning Commission advises the City Council on matters that could result in either zoning or General Plan amendments and helps to promote positive aesthetic standards and orderly development in the community, ensuring that the health, safety, and general welfare of the community can be protected, property values maintained and business growth and development encouraged.</p> <p>The Planning Commission hears appeals of zoning decisions and reviews development and land use permit applications to help create and maintain a well-planned community with compatible land uses. The Planning Commission is also responsible for reviewing development plans for new buildings or those undergoing substantial remodeling and reviewing applications for new freestanding signs or significant changes to existing signs.</p>
<b>City of La Puente Plans and Policies</b>					



Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and	Financial	Education and Outreach		
X	X	X	X	Capital Improvement Program	The City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) consists of the City Council approved projects aimed at improving the City's public infrastructure areas which include streets and roads, alleyways, sidewalks, sewers, storm drains, traffic signals, streetlights, parks, and public facilities. To qualify as being capital in nature, an expenditure must exceed \$5,000 and have a useful life of at least two years. Capital assets are depreciated based on timeframes defined by City policy based on several categories of long term assets. CIP expenses include design, engineering and construction of permanent structures and do not include repairs, maintenance, and operational costs.
	X	X	X	General Fund	General Fund is the main operating fund of the City and pays for the basic governmental functions of the City such as general government, public safety, public works, community development, and recreation services.
X	X		X	Zoning Ordinance	<p>The City's Zoning Ordinance, which is part of the Municipal Code, divides the city into areas, called zoning districts, and establishes regulations for each district with respect to permitted uses, allowable density, building height, development character, etc. The zoning ordinance consists of a map that delineates the zone district boundaries, plus text that explains the purposes of each district, specifies permitted and conditional uses, and establishes development and performance standards.</p> <p>The zoning ordinance serves as the primary implementation tool for the Land Use Element and the goals and policies it contains. Under California law, the zoning ordinance must be consistent with the General Plan.</p>
X	X		X	Building Code	The city adopts the California Building Code into its Municipal Code every three years.
X	X	X	X	General Plan	The City of La Puente General Plan documents a shared vision of tomorrow and defines the steps to progress from the present to the future. The General Plan is a long-range policy document (with a projected horizon of 15 to 20 years), frequently referred to as the guidebook or "blueprint" for our City's development. This blueprint directs the look, the feel, and the experience of our City now and in the future. Of particular importance to the HMP is the Safety and Community Services Element which outlines the hazards posing significant threats as well as goals and policies to manage the



Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					threats. Also important is the Housing Element containing demographics and information about present and future housing opportunities.
X	X		X	Safe Routes to School Master Plan	Safe Routes To School (“SRTS”) is a strategy that improves pedestrian and bicycle travel conditions around schools in order to increase opportunities for students and their families to use active modes of transportation to get to and from school. SRTS is typically divided into two categories, infrastructure and non-infrastructure. Infrastructure, also called engineering, seeks to improve the physical built environment that makes active modes of travel safe, convenient, and comfortable.
<b>City of La Puente Community Lifelines (External)</b>					
X			X	Foothill Transit	Foothill Transit strives to be the premier public transit provider in the region with 37 local and express routes, including Pasadena and Downtown Los Angeles. They operate a fleet of 359 buses (307 Compressed Natural Gas + 19 Battery Electric + 33 Hydrogen Fuel Cell), always committed to safety, courtesy, quality, responsiveness, efficiency and innovation. The community-oriented, environmentally friendly bus service expands over 327 square miles of Southern California’s San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys.
X			X	Metro	Metro is unique among the nation’s transportation agencies. They serve as transportation planners and coordinators, designers, builders, and operators for the country’s largest, most populous county. More than 10 million people – nearly one-fourth of California’s residents – live, work and play within our 1,433-square-mile service area.
X	X		X	Valley Vista Services	Valley Vista Services provides trash and recycling services within the City through an exclusive franchise agreement for residential and commercial solid waste. Provided below is information on the City’s residential curbside collection program and other types of collection and recycling programs and services
X	X	X	X	County of Los Angeles	Provides a range of county-wide services including public health, transportation, animal control, courts, public records, property assessments, flood control, etc.
X	X	X	X	Adjoining Jurisdictions	Los Angeles County City of Industry City of West Covina



Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and	Financial	Education and Outreach		
			X	School Districts	St. Joseph Elementary School (Private) St. Louis of France School (Private) Bassett Unified School District Hacienda/La Puente unified School District Rowland Unified School District
	X		X	American Red Cross	American Red Cross volunteers and staff work to deliver vital services – from providing relief and support to those in crisis, to helping others be prepared to respond in emergencies.
X	X		X	Southern California Edison	Provides the power grid to the Los Angeles region including generation systems, transmission systems, and distribution systems. Also, SCE has authority to initiate a Public Safety Power Shutoff.
				<b>Safety and Security</b>	
	X		X	Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement (Police Stations, Law Enforcement, Site Security, Correctional Facilities)
	X		X	Los Angeles County Fire Department	Fire Services (Fire Stations and Firefighting Resources)
				Los Angeles County Fire Department	Search and Rescue
				<b>Food, Water, Shelter</b>	
			X	Food Banks	Two located within La Puente
X	X		X	Water (Drinking Water Utilities (intake, treatment, storage, and distribution), Wastewater Systems, Commercial Water Supply Chain)	Sewer – see Public Works Department above. La Puente Valley County Water District Suburban Water Systems
			X	Shelter (Housing (e.g., homes, shelters), Commercial Facilities (e.g., hotels)	Commercial Facilities (Hotels): Azusa Inn Motel, 519 N Azusa Ave, La Puente, CA 91744 (626) 961,8829 Comfort Suites Near City of Industry – Los Angeles, 753 Glendora Ave, La Puente, CA 91744 (626) 330-0030 La Puente Motel, 1039 N Hacienda Blvd, La Puente, CA 91744 (626) 330-2662 Hacienda Inn & Suites, 1125 N Hacienda Blvd, La Puente, CA 91744 (626) 333-8991





Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					Budget Inn La Puente, 15412 Francisquito Ave, La Puente, CA 91744 (626) 918-2315
				<b>Health and Medical</b>	
X	X		X	Medical Care (Hospitals, Dialysis, Pharmacies, Long-Term Care Facilities, VA Health System, Veterinary Services, Home Care)	<p>Hospitals/Medical Clinics:</p> <p>Kaiser Permanente La Puente Peritoneal Dialysis Unit 1813 N Hacienda Blvd, La Puente, CA 91744 (626) 931-3580</p> <p>La Puente Health Center, 15930 Central Ave, La Puente, CA 91744, (626) 986-2900</p> <p>Whittier Hospital Women's Health Centers, 656 S Azusa Ave. La Puente CA 91744, (626) 913-4795</p> <p>East Valley Community Health Center, 17840 Villa Corta St, La Puente CA 91744 (626) 919-4333</p>
			X	Patient Transport (Emergency Medical Services)	Faulk Ambulance (via Los Angeles County)
X	X		X	Public Health (Epidemiological Surveillance, Laboratory, Clinical Guidance, Assessment / Interventions / Treatments, Human Services, Behavior Health)	Public Health – see Los Angeles County above.
	X		X	Medical Supply Chain (Blood / Blood Products, Manufacturing of pharmaceutical, device, medical gases, Distribution, Critical Clinical Research, Sterilization, Raw Materials)	Blood / Blood Products – See American Red Cross above.



Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and	Financial	Education and Outreach		
				<b>Energy</b>	
X	X		X	Power Grid (Generation Systems, Transmission Systems, Distribution Systems)	Power Grid – See Southern California Edison above.
				<b>Communications</b>	
				Alerts, Warnings, and Messages (Local Alert, Warning Ability, Access to IPAWS including WEA, EAS, NWR, and NAWAS Terminals)	Managed through Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office
				911 and Dispatch (Public Safety Answering Points, Dispatch)	Managed through Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office
				<b>Transportation</b>	
				Highway / Roadway / Motor Vehicle (Roads, Bridges)	See Los Angeles County above.
				Mass Transit (Bus, Rail, Ferry)	See Metro above.
				Railway (Freight, Passenger)	See Metro above.

## Expanding and Improving Capabilities

This identifies the capability categories and applicability to individual mitigation action items. Sub-category indicators are P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities – The City builds and maintains its own buildings and infrastructure and regulates all construction within the community as per the International Building Code. Future plans are laid out in the General Plan and Capital Improvement Program. Some of the funding of future construction relies on successful bond measures where plans and



justifications are shared with the public. Because of previous hazard mitigation plans and projects, the City is very experienced in adhering to federal and state mandates. Also, departmental protocols are in place that ensure future development projects satisfy “substantial conformance” requirements with the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance. See **Element C: Mitigation Strategy - Mitigation Actions Matrix** column “Expanding and Improving Capabilities”.

Administrative and Technical - Existing capabilities are typical for a medium-sized local government. The City already has grant writing and GIS capabilities along with mutual aid agreements, and a warning/notification system. Grant writing capabilities will continue to be especially important once the mitigation plan is approved by FEMA. That approval will trigger eligibility for a range of federal and state grants. Also, the City Council could task a sub-committee dedicated to land use matters and mitigation plan implementation. The Plan’s opportunities for success will be increased by the Council’s involvement. See **Element C: Mitigation Strategy - Mitigation Actions Matrix** column “Expanding and Improving Capabilities”.

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

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

## National Flood Insurance Program

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

### *NFIP Participation*

The City of La Puente participates in NFIP and the FEMA FIRM for the City were last updated on September 26, 2008 (Map #065039). These studies and maps represent flood risk at the point in time when FEMA completed the studies and does not incorporate planning for floodplain changes in the future due to new development. According to the FEMA Firm, the City of La Puente is designated as NSFHA - Zone “X” by the National Flood Insurance Program. Zone X is an area determined to be outside the 500-year flood zone and protected by levee from 100-year flood. In light of the FIRM Zone X floodplain designation, the flood threat to the City is considered to be non-existent for riverine flooding but still vulnerable to urban flooding.

The City’s Safety Element states that urban flooding is when land or structures in developed areas cannot absorb excess water and becomes flooded due to rainfall exceeding the drainage capacity of systems like storm sewers. The City does on occasion experience localized flooding on certain roadways during significant rain or storm events. Specific urban/localized flooding includes Valley Boulevard between Old Valley Boulevard and Ferrero Lane and Nelson Avenue between N.



California Avenue and N. Hacienda Boulevard. The City Engineer is designated as the floodplain administrator.

Also see the discussion on Repetitive Loss Properties and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties in Element B: Risk Assessment.

## State Hazard Mitigation Plan Goals

The 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan identified the following goals that reflect State's current priorities:

**Goal 1** - Significantly reduce risk to life, community lifelines, the environment, property, and infrastructure by planning and implementing whole-community risk reduction and resilience strategies.

**Goal 2** - Build capacity and capabilities to increase disaster resilience among historically underserved populations, individuals with access and functional needs, and communities disproportionately impacted by disasters and climate change.

**Goal 3** - Incorporate equity metrics, tools, and strategies into all mitigation planning, policy, funding, outreach, and implementation efforts.

**Goal 4** - Apply the best available science and authoritative data to design, implement, and prioritize projects that enhance resilience to natural hazards and climate change impacts.

**Goal 5** - Integrate mitigation principles into laws, regulations, policies, and guidance to support equitable outcomes to benefit the whole community.

**Goal 6** - Significantly reduce barriers to timely, efficient, and effective hazard mitigation planning and action.

## 2025 City of La Puente Hazard Mitigation Plan Goals

Following review of the SHMP goals, the Planning Team reviewed the 2018 HMP goals and determined that those goals are consistent with and responsive to the 2025 Element B: Risk Assessment content and that the goals continue to represent a long-term vision for hazard reduction and enhanced mitigation capabilities.

Each of the goals is supported by mitigation action items. The Planning Team developed these action items through its knowledge of the local area, risk assessment, review of past efforts, identification of mitigation activities, and qualitative analysis. See **Mitigation Actions Matrix**.

The five mitigation goals and descriptions are listed below.

### *Protect Life and Property*

Implement activities that assist in protecting lives by making homes, businesses, infrastructure, critical facilities, and other properties more resistant to losses from natural, human-caused, and technological hazards.



Reduce losses and repetitive damage for chronic hazard events while promoting insurance coverage for catastrophic hazards.

Improve hazard assessment information to make recommendations for avoiding new development in high hazard areas and encouraging preventative measures for existing development in areas vulnerable to natural, human-caused, and technological hazards.

### *Public Awareness*

Develop and implement education and outreach programs to increase public awareness of the risks associated with natural hazards.

Provide information on tools, partnership opportunities, and funding resources to assist in implementing mitigation activities.

### *Natural Systems*

Balance watershed planning, natural resource management, and land use planning with natural hazard mitigation to protect life, property, and the environment.

Preserve, rehabilitate, and enhance natural systems to serve natural hazard mitigation functions.

### *Partnerships and Implementation*

Strengthen communication and coordinate participation among and within public agencies, citizens, non-profit organizations, business, and industry to gain a vested interest in implementation.

Encourage leadership within public and private sector organizations to prioritize and implement local, county, and regional hazard mitigation activities.

### *Emergency Services*

Establish policy to ensure mitigation projects for critical facilities, services, and infrastructure.

Strengthen emergency operations by increasing collaboration and coordination among public agencies, non-profit organizations, business, and industry.

Coordinate and integrate natural hazard mitigation activities, where appropriate, with emergency operations plans and procedures.

## **How are the Mitigation Action Items Organized?**

The action items are a listing of activities in which city agencies and citizens can be engaged to reduce risk.





The action items are organized within the following Mitigation Actions Matrix, categorized by hazard. Data collection and research and the public participation process resulted in the development of these action items. The Matrix includes the following information for each action item:

### *Lead Department*

The Mitigation Actions Matrix assigns primary responsibility for each of the action items to either a department or specific position within the city. The primary responsibility for implementing the action items falls to the entity shown as the “Lead Department”. The lead department has the regulatory responsibility to address hazards, or is willing and able to organize resources, find appropriate funding, or oversee activity implementation, monitor, and evaluate. The lead department is a city staff or contracted while supporting agencies may include local governments, county, or regional agencies.

### *Timeline*

The mitigation plan will be updated every 5 years according to FEMA regulations. However, there are projects and programs in the Mitigation Actions Matrix that will require more than 5 years to complete. Some of the actions are identified as “ongoing” since the 2018 HMP or will continue on a regular basis through the 2025 HMP. These items are indicated as either Ongoing-Annual/Quarterly/Monthly, or Ongoing-As Needed with an explanation of what triggers the action (e.g., amending the General Plan, a public agency meeting, etc.).

### *Funding Source*

External resources could include a range of FEMA mitigation grants perhaps including the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).

Internal resources could include general fund, capital improvement budgets, impact fees, human capital, in-kind resources, etc.

### *Plan Goals Addressed*

As mentioned earlier, the plan goals addressed by each action item are included as a way to monitor and evaluate how well the mitigation plan is achieving its goals once implementation begins. The plan goals are organized into the following five areas:

- ✓ Protect Life and Property
- ✓ Enhance Public Awareness
- ✓ Preserve Natural Systems
- ✓ Encourage Partnerships and Implementation
- ✓ Strengthen Emergency Services

### *Planning Mechanism*

It's important that each action item be implemented. Perhaps the best way to ensure implementation is through integration with one or many of the City's existing “planning mechanisms” including the “internal resources” including the General Plan, Capital Improvement



Projects, General Fund, and “external resources” including Grants. Opportunities for integration will be simple and easy in cases where the action item is already compatible with the content of the planning mechanism. As an example, if the action item calls for the creation of a floodplain ordinance and the same action is already identified in the General Plan’s policies, then the General Plan will assist in implementation. On the contrary, if preparation of a floodplain ordinance is not already included in the General Plan policies, then the item will need to be added during the next update to the General Plan.

The Capital Improvement Program, depending on the budgetary environment, is updated every 5 years. The CIP includes infrastructure projects built and owned by the City. As such, the CIP is an excellent medium for funding and implementing action items from the Mitigation Plan. The Mitigation Actions Matrix includes several items from the existing CIP. The authors of the CIP served on the Planning Team and are already looking to funding addition Mitigation Plan action items in future CIPs. The General Fund is the budget document that guides all of the City’s expenditures and is updated on an annual basis. Although primarily a funding mechanism, it also includes descriptions and details associated with tasks and projects. Grants come from a wide variety of sources – some annually and others triggered by events like disasters. Whatever the source, the City uses the General Fund to identify successful grants as funding sources. Also see Element D: Plan Maintenance for discussion on Integration Into Other Planning Mechanisms.

### *Building and Infrastructure*

This addresses the issue of whether or not a particular action item results in the reduction of the effects of hazards on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

### *Comments*

The purpose of the “Comments” is to capture the notes and status of the various action items. Notations include:

“Revised” – some component(s) of the action item has been revised from the 2018 HMP.

### *Benefit/Cost Ratings*

The benefits of proposed projects were weighed against estimated costs as part of the project prioritization process. The benefit/cost analysis was not of the detailed variety required by FEMA for project grant eligibility under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). A less formal approach was used because some projects may not be implemented for up to 10 years, and associated costs and benefits could change dramatically in that time. Therefore, a review of the apparent benefits versus the apparent cost of each project will be performed in the future as needed. Parameters were established for assigning subjective ratings (high, medium, and low) to the costs and benefits of these projects.

**Cost ratings** were defined as follows:

**High:** Existing funding within the jurisdiction will not cover the cost of the action item so outside sources of revenue would be required.

**Medium:** The action item could be funded through existing jurisdictional funding but would require budget modifications.

**Low:** The action item could be funded under existing jurisdictional funding within the assigned lead department.

**Benefit ratings** were defined as follows:



**High:** The action item will provide short-term and long-term impacts on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

**Medium:** The action item will have long-term impacts on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

**Low:** The action item will have only short-term impacts on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

### *Priority Rating*

The 2018 HMP Mitigation Action Items did not include “priorities”. During the 2025 planning process, the Planning Team utilized the Priority Rating system designations of “High”, Medium”, or “Low” priority were assigned to each of the action items.

Does the Action:

- ☐ solve the problem?
- ☐ address Vulnerability Assessment?
- ☐ reduce the exposure or vulnerability to the highest priority hazard?
- ☐ address multiple hazards?
- ☐ benefits equal or exceed costs?
- ☐ implement a goal, policy, or project identified in the General Plan or Capital Improvement Project?

Can the Action:

- ☐ be implemented with existing funds?
- ☐ be implemented by existing state or federal grant programs?
- ☐ be completed within the 5-year life cycle of the LHMP?
- ☐ be implemented with currently available technologies?

Will the Action:

- ☐ be accepted by the community?
- ☐ be supported by community leaders?
- ☐ adversely impact segments of the population or neighborhoods?
- ☐ require a change in local ordinances or zoning laws?
- ☐ positive or neutral impact on the environment?
- ☐ comply with all local, state and federal environmental laws and regulations?

Is there:

- ☐ sufficient staffing to undertake the project?
- ☐ existing authority to undertake the project?

As mitigation action items were updated or written the Planning Team, representatives were provided worksheets for each of their assigned action items. Answers to the criteria above determined the priority according to the following scale.

- 1-6 = Low priority
- 7-12 = Medium priority
- 13-18 = High priority



## Mitigation Actions Matrix

**Table C.2: Mitigation Actions Matrix**  
Source: City of La Puente Planning Team

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department / Division / Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Natural Systems	Goal: Emergency Services	Goal: Partnerships and Implementation	Buildings & Infrastructure: New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure?	Funding Source: GF- General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP-GP-General Plan, GR-Grant	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments and Status: Revised, Deleted, Revised, Note
<b>Multi-Hazard Action Items</b>														
MH-1 Integrate the City of La Puente's Hazard Mitigation Plan into future CSE update.	Development Services	1 year	X	X		X	X	Y	GF	GP	H	M	M	Revised, Note: Safety Element update was completed in 2024
MH-2 Develop, enhance, and implement education programs aimed at mitigating natural hazards, and reducing the risk to citizens, public agencies and private property owners.	Public Safety	Ongoing – as strategic documents are updated	X	X	X	X	X	Y	GF	GF	H	L	M	Revised
MH-3 Post the Hazard Mitigation Plan on the City's website and update the City website to provide additional	Administration	Ongoing – every 5 years	X	X	X	X	X	Y	GF	GF	H	L	H	Revised

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department / Division / Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Natural Systems	Goal: Emergency Services	Goal: Partnerships and Implementation	Buildings & Infrastructure: New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure?	Funding Source: GF- General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGGP-General Plan, GR-Grant	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments and Status: Revised, Deleted, Revised, Note
hazard related information that is easily accessible.														
MH 4 Provide a response/reply section on the City's website where residents can comment on the effectiveness of the current Plan and where they can make suggestions for future revisions of the plan.	Development Services	Every 5 years		X					GF	HMP	H	L	H	Deleted
MH-5 Utilize existing government access public safety announcements on mitigation steps and strategies and disaster preparedness tips to be broadcasted on the local cable access channel.	Administration	3 years	X	X	X	X	X	N	GF	GF	H	L	L	Revised
MH 6 Send mitigation related news releases to local newspapers.				X					GF	HMP	H	L	L	Deleted
MH 7 Update the City's website to provide additional hazard related information that is easily accessible.	Administration	Ongoing		X					GF	HMP	H	L	M	Deleted
MH 8 Conduct full scale mitigation-focused exercise including evaluation	Administration	Bi Annual					X		GR	HMP	H	H	H	Deleted



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department / Division / Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Natural Systems	Goal: Emergency Services	Goal: Partnerships and Implementation	Buildings & Infrastructure: New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure?	Funding Source: GF- General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGGP-General Plan, GR-Grant	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments and Status: Revised, Deleted, Revised, Note
tools that will identify critical performance expectations for each discipline on a regular basis.														
MH-9 Publicize FEMA Emergency Management Institute's independent study courses available to the public to include but not be limited to Emergency Preparedness USA, Hazardous Materials: Citizen Orientation, Disaster Mitigation for Homeowners, etc. via the City's website.	Administration	Continual	X	X			X	Y	GF	GF	H	L	L	Deleted
MH-10 Review existing land use regulations to identify methods for reducing the effects of natural hazards on future development.	Development Services	Annual	X	X	X	X		Y	GF	GF	H	M	M	Revised, Note: 2024 Safety Element update reflects the HMP.
MH-11 Seek funding and complete updates to the General Plan. Priorities are the Land Use Element,	Development Services	1 year	X	X	X	X	X	Y	HMGP	HMGP	H	M	H	Revised, Note: Housing Element completed

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department / Division / Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Natural Systems	Goal: Emergency Services	Goal: Partnerships and Implementation	Buildings & Infrastructure: New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure?	Funding Source: GF- General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGGP-General Plan, GR-Grant	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments and Status: Revised, Deleted, Revised, Note
Housing Element, and the Noise Element.														
MH-12 Assess adequacy of backup power (generators) and communications at all City facilities.	Development Services	1-3 years	X	X		X		Y	HMGP	HMGP	H	L	H	Revised
MH-13 Assist outside organizations and agencies in the community to identify grant programs and foundations that may support mitigation activities.	Administration, Development Services	Ongoing – As Needed	X	X		X	X	Y	GF	GF	H	L	L	Revised
MH-14 Strengthen mitigation by increasing collaboration and coordination among public agencies, non-profit organizations, business, and industry.	Development Services	Ongoing					X		GF	HMP	H	L	L	Deleted
MH-15 Conduct an annual review and complete update of the HMP every 5 years.	Development Services	Annual	X				X	Y	GF	GF	H	L	M	Revised
MH-16 Develop and distribute public education materials aimed at mitigating natural hazards and	Public Safety	3 years	X	X			X		GF	HMP	H	L	M	Deleted

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department / Division / Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Natural Systems	Goal: Emergency Services	Goal: Partnerships and Implementation	Buildings & Infrastructure: New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure?	Funding Source: GF- General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP-GP-General Plan, GR-Grant	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments and Status: Revised, Deleted, Revised, Note
reducing risk to residents and private property owners.														
MH-17 Provide public awareness information describing all types of hazards, methods for preventing damages resulting from hazardous conditions, and how to respond when a hazard threatens.	Public Safety	3 years	X	X			X		GF	HMP	H	L	M	Deleted
MH-18 Encourage the use of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radios among residents and businesses. NOAA Weather Radio continuously broadcasts National Weather Service forecasts, warnings and other crucial weather information. NOAA Weather Radio also provide direct warnings to the public for natural, human-caused, or technological hazards, and it is the	Public Safety	3 years	X	X		X	X	N	GF	GF	H	L	L	Revised

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department / Division / Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Natural Systems	Goal: Emergency Services	Goal: Partnerships and Implementation	Buildings & Infrastructure: New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure?	Funding Source: GF- General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGGP-General Plan, GR-Grant	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments and Status: Revised, Deleted, Revised, Note
primary trigger for activating our country's Emergency Alert System (EAS) on commercial radio, television, and cable systems.														
MH-19 Review and modify as necessary the City's existing land use regulations to guide development away from hazardous areas; reduce density in the hazardous areas; and encourage greater development restrictions on the property.	Development Services	5 years	X	X	X	X	X	Y	GF	GF	H	M	L	Revised
<del>MH-20 Encourage development and testing of Site Emergency Plans at businesses, schools, factories, office buildings, shopping malls, hospitals, recreation areas, and other similar facilities. City Hall will also prepare a Site Emergency Plan.</del>	Public Safety	3 years		X		X			GF	HMP	H	L	M	Deleted

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department / Division / Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Natural Systems	Goal: Emergency Services	Goal: Partnerships and Implementation	Buildings & Infrastructure: New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure?	Funding Source: GF- General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGGP-General Plan, GR-Grant	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments and Status: Revised, Deleted, Revised, Note
MH-21 Fund and conduct training and exercises for emergency response personnel. At a minimum, City staff with emergency related duties should meet training and exercises identified in California's Standardized Emergency Management System and federal National Incident Management System.	Public Safety, Administration	1-year	X	X		X			GF	HMP	H	M	H	Deleted
MH-22 Prepare an update to the City's Emergency Operations Plan in order to ensure an efficient and effective response to a major emergency or disaster.	Public Safety, Administration	1 year	X	X		X	X	Y	GF	GF	H	M	H	Completed in 2018
MH-23 Designate a City staff position to support the Community Emergency Response Team.	Human Resources	3 years	X	X		X	X	Y	GF	GF	H	M	H	Revised
MH-24 Share information about the benefits of prevention and	Public Safety, Administration	Ongoing	X	X		X			GF	HMP	H	L	M	Deleted



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department / Division / Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Natural Systems	Goal: Emergency Services	Goal: Partnerships and Implementation	Buildings & Infrastructure: New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure?	Funding Source: GF- General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGGP-General Plan, GR-Grant	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments and Status: Revised, Deleted, Revised, Note
preparedness while also promoting the importance of hazard insurance.														
MH-25 Encourage Personal Preparedness among residents and businesses. These steps include understanding local hazards, stocking up with necessary items, and planning for how family members should respond if any of a number of possible emergency or disaster events strike.	Public Safety, Administration	Ongoing	X	X		X			GF	HMP	H	L	M	Deleted
MH-26 City will prune parkway trees located near power lines in an effort to reduce the potential for trees falling on and breaking power lines. Encourage residents and businesses to do the same.	Development Services, Southern California Edison	Every 3 years	X	X	X	X		Y	GF	GF	H	M	M	Revised
MH-27 Post a link on the City's website to California's Office of	Administration	1 year	X	X	X	X	X	Y	GF	GF	H	L	M	Completed

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Emergency Services website "MyHazards.caloes.gov". MyHazards is mapping software that requires only an address. A map is instantly created showing the property's vulnerability to a wide range of hazards.														
MH-28 Continue to support Alert LA, the region-wide emergency alert notification system sponsored and maintained by the County of Los Angeles. Encourage City staff, residents and businesses to register.	Public Safety, Administration	Ongoing – as needed	X	X		X	X	Y	GF	GF	H	L	M	Revised
MH-29 Encourage the use of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather radios among their residents. NOAA Weather Radio continuously broadcasts National Weather Service	Public Safety	Ongoing	X	X		X			GF	HMP	L	L	L	Deleted

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forecasts, warnings and other crucial weather information. NOAA Weather Radio also provides direct warnings to the public for natural, man-made, or technological hazards, and it is the primary trigger for activating our country's Emergency Alert System (EAS) on commercial radio, television, and cable systems.														
MH-30 Ensure City Hall and other City-owned critical facilities maintain adequate backup power. This will ensure a continuance of critical services.	Development Services	Ongoing				X			GF	GF	M	M	M	Deleted
MH-31 Proactive pruning of trees near power lines will reduce the potential for trees falling on and breaking power lines.	Development Services	Ongoing	X			X			Gas Tax	Budget	M	M	M	Deleted



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MH-32 Seek out training and maintain skills in Rapid Visual Screening. Rapid visual screening is a technique used to quickly inspect a building and identify disaster damage or potential seismic structural and non-structural weaknesses. This method may be used to screen and prioritize retrofitting efforts, or inventory high-risk structures and critical facilities. In a post disaster setting, rapid visual screening can be used to assess risk during response and recovery efforts and determine if buildings are safe to re-occupy.	Development Services	3 years	X	X		X		Y	GF	GF	M	M	M	Completed
MH-33 Utilize HAZUS (Hazards United States) in updates to the HMP. HAZUS is a loss estimation software that projects deaths, injuries, and	Development Services	Every 5 years	X	X		X	X	Y	HMGP	HMGP	M	M	L	Revised

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property damage to earthquakes, hurricanes, and flooding. HAZUS was utilized for earthquake and flooding scenarios in this HMP and should be included in the next update to the Hazard Mitigation Plan.														
MH-36 Local Streets Pavement Resurfacing - Large scale improvements to local residential streets throughout the City through cold milling the existing asphalt and applying new rubberized asphalt to the street, along with curb and gutter concrete repairs. (Source: CIP)	Development Services	Annual	X	X	X	X	X	Y	CIP	CIP	H	M	H	New
<b>Earthquake Action Items</b>														
EQ-1 Integrate new earthquake hazard mapping data into LACoFD GIS.	Development Services, LACoFD	1-5 years	X				X	Y	GF	GF	H	M	M	Revised



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EQ-2 Incorporate earthquake transportation evacuation routes into the next update of the CSE.	Development Services	5 years	X	X		X		N	GF	GF	H	M	M	Completed – Safety Element update 2024
EQ-3 Seek funding and regulatory support to conduct seismic retrofitting on the 17 privately owned unreinforced masonry (URM) buildings located downtown.	Development Services	1-3 years	X	X			X	Y	GR	GR	H	L	H	Revised – previously URM total was 19.
EQ-4 Encourage reduction of nonstructural and structural earthquake hazards in homes, schools, businesses, and government offices.	HMP Planning Team, Public Safety, Development Services	1-3 years	X	X		X	Y	Y	GF	GF	H	L	L	Revised
EQ-5 Adopt updates to the Los Angeles County Building Code.	Development Services	Every 3 years	X	X	X	X	X	Y	GF	GF	H	L	H	Revised
EQ-6 Support and facilitate additional building policies and requirements adopted by the State of California into local government building code for post-disaster situations.	Development Services, Public Safety	Ongoing – as needed	X	X	X	X	X	Y	GF	GF	H	L	H	Revised

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EQ-7 Conduct a seismic strength evaluation of the City's critical facilities to identify shortfalls from contemporary building standards.	Development Services, Public Safety	1-3 years	X	X		X		Y	HMGP	HMGP	H	L	M	Revised
EQ-8 Pursue training for Rapid Visual Screening, a technique used to quickly inspect a building and identify disaster damage or potential seismic structural and non-structural weaknesses. The City desires to also have qualified staff attend the Safety Assessment Program course.	Development Services, Public Safety	2-years	X			X			GF	HMP	H	M	H	Deleted
EQ-9 Encourage homeowners and businesses to take simple measures to strengthen their buildings before the next earthquake. Bracing walls and bolting sill plates to the foundation are examples. Non-reinforced masonry buildings and non-ductile concrete facilities are particularly vulnerable to ground	Development Services	Annual	X	X		X	X	Y	GF	GF	H	L	M	Revised

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shaking. These buildings should be strengthened and retrofitted against future seismic events.														
<del>EQ-10 Minimize injuries associated with earthquakes. Many of these injuries are caused by nonstructural hazards such as attachments inside and outside of buildings. These include lighting fixtures, windows (glass), pictures, tall bookcases, computers, ornamental decorations on the outside of the buildings (like parapets), gas lines, etc. The City desires to encourage anchoring and other methods of nonstructural mitigation.</del>	Development Services	Ongoing	X	X			X		GF	HMP	H	L	M	Deleted
EQ-11 Implement the Los Angeles County Building Code seismic safety standards for construction of new buildings and update the City's code as needed in response to new	Development Services	Every 3 years	X	X	X	X	X	Y	GF	GP	H	L	H	New

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information and standards developed at the State level. (Source: CSE)														
EQ-12 Encourage the upgrading of older buildings, including unreinforced masonry buildings, to comply with current Los Angeles County Building Code. (Source: CSE)	Development Services	4 years	X	X	X	X	X	Y	GF	GP	H	L	H	New
EQ-13 Apply and enforce development standards and building construction codes pursuant to Los Angeles County Building Code. (Source: CSE)	Development Services	Ongoing – with every building permit	X	X	X	X	X	Y	GF	GP	H	L	H	New
<b>Flood Action Items</b>														
<del>FLD-1 Analyze properties impacted by urban flooding and identify feasible mitigation options.</del>	<del>Development Services</del>	<del>2 years</del>	<del>X</del>		<del>X</del>			<del>Y</del>	<del>GF</del>	<del>HMP</del>	<del>H</del>	<del>L</del>	<del>M</del>	<del>Deleted – no longer a profiled hazard</del>
<del>FLD-2 Prepare an inventory of major urban drainage problems, and identify causes and potential mitigation actions for urban drainage problem</del>	<del>Development Services</del>	<del>1 year</del>	<del>X</del>						<del>GF</del>	<del>HMP</del>	<del>H</del>	<del>M</del>	<del>H</del>	<del>Deleted – no longer a profiled hazard</del>

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department / Division / Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Natural Systems	Goal: Emergency Services	Goal: Partnerships and Implementation	Buildings & Infrastructure: New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure?	Funding Source: GF- General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGP-GP-General Plan, GR-Grant	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments and Status: Revised, Deleted, Revised, Note
areas:														
FLD-3 Maintain and enforce Storm Drainage Master Plan. Flood mitigation can involve installing, re-routing, or increasing the capacity of a storm drainage system that may involve detention and retention ponds, drainage easements, or creeks and streams. It can include separation of storm and sanitary sewerage systems as well as higher engineering standards for drain and sewer capacity.	Development Services	1-year	X	X	X	X		Y	GF	GF	H	L	H	Deleted – no longer a profiled hazard
FLD-4 Mitigate against localized flood hazards including Valley Boulevard (Old Valley to Ferero) and Nelson (California to Hacienda).	Development Services	2-years	X		X	X		Y	CIP, HMGP, BRIC	CIP, HMGP, BRIC	H	H	H	Deleted – no longer a profiled hazard
FLD-5 Seek funding and prepare a Stormwater Plan that will regulate development in upland areas in order	Development Services, Administration	5-years			X				GF	HMP	H	H	H	Deleted – no longer a profiled hazard



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to reduce stormwater runoff. Examples may include erosion control techniques that may be employed within a watershed area include proper bank stabilization with sloping or grading techniques, planting vegetation on slopes, terracing hillsides, or installing riprap boulders or geotextile fabric.														
FLD-6 Continue to mitigate against flooding through installation, re-routing, and increasing the capacity of a storm drainage system. Methods have or may in the future involve detention and retention ponds, drainage easements, or creeks and streams. Also, techniques may include separation of storm and sanitary sewerage systems as well as	Development Services	3-years	X		X				GF	HMP	H	H	L	Deleted – no longer a profiled hazard

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higher engineering standards for drain and sewer capacity.														
FLD-7 Debris control is a critical component in maximizing capacity for storm drains. Community members should be encouraged to secure debris including yard items, or stored objects that may otherwise be swept away, damaged, or pose a hazard if floodwaters would pick them up and carry them away. Additionally, the City will enforce the ordinance that regulates dumping.	Los Angeles County Public Works Department, Development Services	Ongoing	X		X		X		GF	HMP	H	L	L	Deleted – no longer a profiled hazard
FLD-8 Revise existing land use regulations so that manufactured and mobile homes will be elevated above the base flood elevation and anchored.	Development Services	1-5 years	X		X		X	Y	GF	GF	H	M	L	Deleted – no longer a profiled hazard

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FLD-9 Basement Backflow Prevention—The City encourages the use of basement backflow prevention devices. Devices may include check valves, sump pumps, and backflow prevention devices in homes and buildings with a history or likelihood of flooding.	Development Services	Ongoing	X		X				GF	HMP	H	L	L	Deleted – no longer a profiled hazard
FLD-10 Crosswalk Enhancements—Crosswalk safety improvements at the following 8 locations near schools in the City: Central Ave. & Albert St., Glendora Ave. & Sierra Vista Ct., Loukelton St. & Del Valle Ave., Main St. & 5th St., Main St. & Bluebonnet St., Orange Ave. & Homeward St., Unruh Ave. & Giordano St., Workman St. & 1st St. (Source: CIP)	Development Services	Complete	X	X	X	X	X	Y	CIP	CIP	H	L	H	Deleted – no longer a profiled hazard



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FLD-11 Park & Rec Grant- Completion of final construction of La Puente Park new sports and recreational facilities. (Source: CIP)	Development Services	Complete	X	X	X	X	X	Y	CIP	CIP	H	L	H	Deleted – no longer a profiled hazard
FLD-12 The Modular Wetland System also known as the City Yard Access Road project includes the installation of pre-treatment and Modular Wetland device to intercept stormwater flow at La Puente Park. The system will filtrate stormwater runoff including dry weather flows and other contaminated water sources. The system will remove and retain pollutants such as trash, debris, sediments, TSS, dissolved and particulate metals and nutrients and other known pollutants entering the filter during frequent storm events and	Public Works	Complete	X	X	X	X	X	Y	CIP	CIP	H	L	H	Deleted – no longer a profiled hazard

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continuous dry weather flows. When fully constructed, the project will treat 100% of the required water quality treatment flow based on a minimum filtration capacity. (Source: CIP)														
<b>Landslide Action Items</b>														
LS-1 Improve knowledge of landslide hazard areas and understanding of vulnerability and risk to life and property in hazard-prone areas.	Development Services	3-years	X	X	X	X		Y	GF	GF	H	M	M	Deleted – no longer a profiled hazard
LS-2 Develop an information sheet on expansive soils and what homeowners or business owners can do to mitigate this problem.	Development Services	3-years	X	X			X	Y	GF	GF	H	L	M	Deleted – no longer a profiled hazard
<b>Windstorm Action Items</b>														
WS-1 Educate the community on the dangers of windstorms and potential mitigation measures.	Development Services	3-years		X					GF	HMP	H	L	M	Deleted – no longer a profiled hazard



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WS-2 Continue with regular grid pruning in order to reduce damage caused by trees during windstorms.	Development Services	Ongoing	X						GF	HMP	H	L	H	Deleted – no longer a profiled hazard
<b>Weather Action Items</b>														
WEA-1 Support the City's three water purveyors in encouraging citizens and businesses to practice water conservation measures. Possibilities include installing low flow water saving personal hygiene and landscaping devices.	Administration	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X	Y	GF	GF	H	L	H	Deleted – no longer a profiled hazard
WEA-2 Enforce the City's current water efficient Landscape Ordinance.	Development Services	Ongoing	X	X	X			Y	GF	GF	H	L	H	Deleted – no longer a profiled hazard
WEA-3 Continue with installation of necessary infrastructure for use of recycled water at City parks.	Development Services, Water Purveyors	Ongoing		X	X		X	Y	GF	GF	H	M	H	Deleted – no longer a profiled hazard
WEA-4 Educate the community on the dangers of windstorms and potential mitigation measures.	Development Services	3 years	X	X	X	X		Y	GF	GF	H	L	M	Deleted – no longer a profiled hazard



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department / Division / Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Natural Systems	Goal: Emergency Services	Goal: Partnerships and Implementation	Buildings & Infrastructure: New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure?	Funding Source: GF- General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGGP-General Plan, GR-Grant	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments and Status: Revised, Deleted, Revised, Note
WEA-5 Continue with regular grid pruning in order to reduce damage caused by trees during windstorms.	Development Services	Ongoing	X	X	X	X		Y	GF	GF	H	L	H	Deleted – no longer a profiled hazard
<b>Dam Inundation Action Items</b>														
DAM-1 Acquire and maintain dam inundation maps and communications with Army Corps of Engineers for Santa Fe Dam, Whittier-Narrows, and Puddingstone Reservoirs.	Public Safety	Ongoing – as updated maps become available	X	X	X	X	X	Y	GF	GF	H	L	H	Revised
DAM-2 Research existing emergency notification methods between Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles County Sheriff, and City of La Puente to ensure connectivity and redundancy of emergency notification system.	Public Safety	3 years	X	X		X	X	Y	GF	GF	H	L	M	Revised
DAM-3 Incorporate dam inundation information into hazard-related public awareness campaigns. Post General Plan Dam Inundation Map on the City's website.	Public Safety, Administration	3 years	X	X	X	X	X	Y	GF	GF	H	L	M	Revised



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department / Division / Position	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Natural Systems	Goal: Emergency Services	Goal: Partnerships and Implementation	Buildings & Infrastructure: New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure?	Funding Source: GF- General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Planning Mechanism: GF, CIP, HMGGP-General Plan, GR-Grant	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments and Status: Revised, Deleted, Revised, Note
<b>Wildfire Action Items</b>														
WF-1 Post LACoFD's "Ready, Set, Go" program on the City's website.	Development Services	1 year	X	X	X	X	X	Y	GF	GF	H	L	H	New
WF-2 Initiate discussions with LACoFD concerning the requirement of brush inspections as done with Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) communities.	Public Safety	3 years	X	X	X	X	X	Y	GF	GF	M	L	M	New
<b>Human Caused and Technological Action Items</b>														
<del>HCT-1 Develop public awareness information for distribution to home and business owners regarding threats associated with human-caused and technological hazards.</del>	<del>Public Safety, Administration</del>	<del>3 years</del>	<del>X</del>	<del>X</del>					<del>GF</del>	<del>HMP</del>	<del>H</del>	<del>L</del>	<del>M</del>	<del>Deleted – no longer a profiled hazard</del>



## Element D: Plan Maintenance

### Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D1-a.

**Q:** Does the plan describe how communities will continue to seek future public participation after the plan has been approved? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(iii))

**A:** See **Continued Public Involvement** below.

### Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D2-a.

**Q:** Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to track the progress/status of the mitigation actions identified within the Mitigation Strategy, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i))

**A:** See **Local Mitigation Officer, Method and Scheduling of Plan Implementation, Monitoring and Implementing the Plan, Annual Implementation Matrix** below.

### Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D2-b.

**Q:** Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to evaluate the plan for effectiveness? This process must identify the criteria that will be used to evaluate the information in the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible. (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i))

**A:** See **Evaluation** below.

### Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D2-c.

**Q:** Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to update the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i))

**A:** See **Formal Update Process** below.

### Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D3-a.

**Q:** Does the plan describe each community will follow to integrate the ideas, information and strategy of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(ii))

**A:** See **Integration into Other Planning Mechanisms** below.

### Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D3-b.

**Q:** Does the plan identify the local planning mechanisms where hazard mitigation information/actions may be integrated? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(ii))

**A:** See **Planning Mechanisms** below (repeated from Element C).

The plan maintenance process includes a schedule for monitoring and evaluating the Plan annually and producing a plan revision every five years. This section describes how the City of La Puente will integrate public participation throughout the plan maintenance process.

### *Continued Public Involvement*

The City of La Puente is dedicated to involving the public directly in the continual review and updates to the mitigation plan. Copies of the plan will be made available at City Hall and on the City's Hazard Mitigation Plan website. The dedicated website will also contain an email address and phone number of a staff member welcoming any comments, questions, or concerns. At the discretion of the Local Mitigation Officer, a public meeting may be held after the Annual Implementation Meeting. The meeting could provide a public forum in which interested individuals and/or agencies could express their concerns, opinions, or ideas about the plan.

The Local Mitigation Officer will be responsible for using the city resources to publicize any public meetings and always free to maintain public involvement through the public access channel, web page, and newspapers.



## Local Mitigation Officer

The Planning Team involved in research and writing of the Plan will also be responsible for implementation. The Planning Team will be led by the Planning Team Chair Juan Galvan who will be referred to as the Local Mitigation Officer. Under the direction of the Local Mitigation Officer, the Planning Team will take responsibility for plan maintenance and implementation. The Local Mitigation Officer will facilitate the Planning Team meetings and will assign tasks such as updating and presenting the Plan to the members of the Planning Team. Plan implementation and evaluation will be a shared responsibility among all of the Planning Team members. The Local Mitigation Officer will coordinate with the City of La Puente leadership to ensure funding for 5-year updates to Plan as required by FEMA. The Planning Team will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of plan action items and undertaking the formal review process. The Local Mitigation Officer will be authorized to make changes in assignments to the current Planning Team.

The Planning Team will meet no less than annually. Meeting dates will be scheduled once the final Planning Team has been established. These meetings will provide an opportunity to discuss the progress of the action items and maintain the partnerships that are essential for the sustainability of the mitigation plan. The Local Mitigation Officer (or designee) will be responsible for contacting the Planning Team members and organizing the annual meetings.

Plan updates will need to be approved by FEMA every 5 years. However, adequate time should be allowed to secure grant funding (if necessary), allow adequate time for a thorough planning process, and time for the formal review by Cal OES and FEMA. All said, if grant funding is going to be needed, the update timeline should begin 3 years prior to the plan's due date to FEMA.

## Method and Scheduling of Plan Implementation

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Monitoring</b>	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Evaluating</b>					
Internal Planning Team Evaluation	X	X	X	X	X
Cal OES and FEMA Evaluation					X
<b>Updating</b>					X

## Monitoring and Implementing the Plan

### Monitoring the Plan

The Local Mitigation Officer will hold annual meetings with representatives from the coordinating agencies (as identified in the Mitigation Actions Matrix) in order to gather status updates on the mitigation action items. These meetings will provide an opportunity to discuss the progress of the action items and maintain the partnerships that are essential for the sustainability of the mitigation plan. See the **Annual Implementation Report** (discussed below) which will be a valuable tool for the Planning Team to measure the success of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The focus of the annual meeting will be on the progress and changes to the Mitigation Action Items.



## Evaluating and Updating the Plan

### *Evaluation*

As discussed at the beginning of this section, the representatives from the coordinating agencies (as identified in the Mitigation Actions Matrix) will meet annually to gather status updates on the mitigation action items. During that meeting, the Local Mitigation Officer will lead a discussion with the coordinating agencies on the success (or failure) of the Mitigation Plan to be effective and to meet the plan goals. Examples of measuring the plan's effectiveness will include assessing effectiveness include evaluating whether new hazards have emerged, whether community vulnerability has shifted, and whether stated mitigation strategies are still appropriate for the community's circumstances. The plan goals are defined in the beginning of Element C: Mitigation Strategy and each of the mitigation action items is aligned with a goal or goals.

The results of that discussion will be added to the Evaluation portion of the Annual Implementation Report and inclusion in the 5-year update to the Plan. Efforts will be made immediately by the Local Mitigation Officer to address any failed plan goals.

### *Formal Update Process*

As identified above, the Mitigation Action Items will be monitored for status on an annual basis as well as an evaluation of the plan's goals. The Local Mitigation Officer or designee will be responsible for contacting the coordinating agency members and organizing the annual meeting which will take place based on the month of the plan's approval. Planning Team members will also be responsible for participating in the formal update to the Plan every fifth year of the planning cycle. In the event the city desires to seek grant funding for the update, the application process should begin 2 years in advance of the plan's expiration. Even without grant funding, the planning process should begin at least 1.5 years ahead of the plan's expiration.

The Planning Team will begin the update process by reviewing the goals and mitigation action items to determine their relevance to changing situations within the City of La Puente as well as changes in state or federal policy, and to ensure they are addressing current and expected conditions. The Planning Team will also review Element B: Risk Assessment portion of the Plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified, given any new available data. The lead departments responsible for the various action items will report on the status of their projects, including the success of various implementation processes, difficulties encountered, success of coordination efforts, and which strategies should be revised. Amendments will be made to the Mitigation Actions Matrix and other sections in the Plan as deemed necessary by the Planning Team.

### *Integration into Other Planning Mechanisms*

The City of La Puente addresses statewide planning goals and legislative requirements through the General Fund, Capital Projects, and Grants. The mitigation plan provides a series of recommendations - many of which are closely related to the goals and objectives of existing planning programs. The City will implement recommended mitigation action items through existing programs and procedures.

In addition, the City is responsible for adhering to the State of California's Building and Safety Codes. In addition, the city may work with other agencies at the state level to review, develop and ensure Building and Safety Codes are adequate to mitigate or prevent damage by hazards. This is to ensure that life-safety criteria are met for new construction.





Some of the goals and action items in the mitigation plan will be achieved through activities recommended in the strategic and other budget documents. The various departments involved in developing the plan will review it on an annual basis. Upon annual review, the Planning Team will work with the departments to identify areas in the plan's action items that are consistent with the strategic and budget documents. This will ensure the mitigation plan goals and action items are implemented in a timely fashion.

Upon FEMA approval, the Planning Team will begin the process of incorporating risk information and mitigation action items into existing planning mechanisms including the General Fund (Operating Budget and Capital Projects - see Mitigation Actions Matrix for links between individual action items and associated planning mechanisms). The annual meetings of the Planning Team will provide an opportunity for Planning Team members to report back on the progress made on the integration of mitigation planning elements into the City's planning documents and procedures. The timing of integration will depend on the cycles of the various planning mechanisms. As an example, state regulations require the Emergency Operations Plan to be updated every 3 years while the General Plan may not be updated for another 20 years. The department representatives should be mindful of opportunities to update or implement action items assigned to their departments.

The 2018 HMP was integrated into the 2024 General Plan – Community Safety Element with numerous references to hazard-related content. Specifically, the Planning Team will utilize the updates of the following HMP Elements into other planning documents:

- ✓ Element A: Planning Process – Stakeholders into Emergency Operations Plan, Training, and Exercises
- ✓ Element B: Risk Assessment - City Profile, Risk Assessment, Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment into Emergency Operations Plan – Hazard Analysis and General Plan – Safety Element.
- ✓ Element C: Mitigation Strategy – Capability Assessment and Mitigation Actions Matrix into General Fund, Capital Projects, and Grants.

### *Annual Implementation Matrix*

The Annual Implementation Matrix is the same as the Mitigation Actions Matrix but with a column added to track the annual status of each Action Item. Upon approval and adoption of the Plan, the Annual Implementation Report will be added to the Plan's **Attachments**. Following is a view of the Annual Implementation Matrix:

**Annual Implementation Matrix will be inserted here following FEMA approval**

An equal part of the monitoring process is the need to maintain a strategic planning process which needs to include funding and organizational support. In that light, at least one year in advance of the FEMA-mandated 5-year submission of an update, the Local Mitigation Officer will convene the Planning Team (as well as any other departments with responsibilities on the Mitigation Actions Matrix) to discuss funding and timing of the update planning process. On the fifth year of the planning cycles, the Planning Team will broaden its scope to include discussions and research on all of the sections within the Plan with particular attention given to goal achievement and public participation.

## *Economic Analysis of Mitigation Projects*

FEMA's approach to identifying the costs and benefits associated with hazard mitigation strategies, measures, or projects fall into two general categories: benefit/cost analysis and cost-effectiveness analysis.

Conducting benefit/cost analysis for a mitigation activity can assist communities in determining whether a project is worth undertaking now, in order to avoid disaster-related damage later.

Cost-effectiveness analysis evaluates how best to spend a given amount of money to achieve a specific goal. Determining the economic feasibility of mitigating hazards can provide decision-makers with an understanding of the potential benefits and costs of an activity, as well as a basis upon which to compare alternative projects.

Given federal funding, the Planning Team will use a FEMA-approved benefit/cost analysis approach to identify and prioritize mitigation action items. For other projects and funding sources, the Planning Team will use other approaches to understand the costs and benefits of each action item and develop a prioritized list.

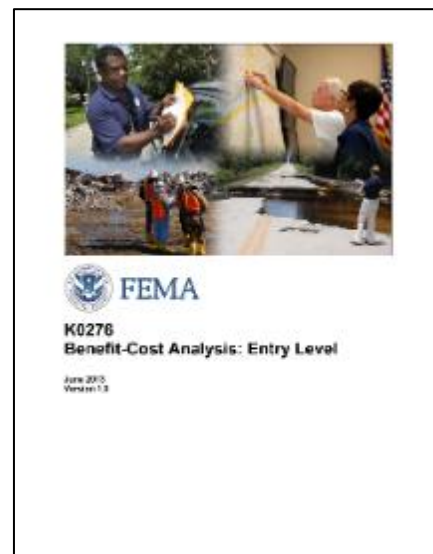
The "benefit", "cost", and overall "priority" of each mitigation action item was included in the Mitigation Actions Matrix located in Element C: Mitigation Strategy. A more technical assessment will be required in the event grant funding is pursued through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidelines are discussed below.

## *FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidelines*

The Stafford Act authorizes the President to establish a program to provide technical and financial assistance to state and local governments to assist in the implementation of hazard mitigation measures that are cost effective and designed to substantially reduce injuries, loss of life, hardship, or the risk of future damage and destruction of property. To evaluate proposed hazard mitigation projects prior to funding FEMA requires a Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) to validate cost effectiveness. BCA is the method by which the future benefits of a mitigation project are estimated and compared to its cost. The end result is a benefit-cost ratio (BCR), which is derived from a project's total net benefits divided by its total project cost. The BCR is a numerical expression of the cost effectiveness of a project. A project is considered to be cost effective when the BCR is 1.0 or greater, indicating the benefits of a prospective hazard mitigation project are sufficient to justify the costs.

Although the preparation of a BCA is a technical process, FEMA has developed software, written materials, and training to support the effort and assist with estimating the expected future benefits over the useful life of a retrofit project. It is imperative to conduct a BCA early in the project development process to ensure the likelihood of meeting the cost-effective eligibility requirement in the Stafford Act.

The BCA program consists of guidelines, methodologies, and software modules for a range of major natural hazards including:





- ✓ Flood (Riverine, Coastal Zone A, Coastal Zone V)
- ✓ Hurricane Wind
- ✓ Hurricane Safe Room
- ✓ Damage-Frequency Assessment
- ✓ Tornado Safe Room
- ✓ Earthquake
- ✓ Wildfire

The BCA program provides up to date program data, up to date default and standard values, user manuals and training. Overall, the program makes it easier for users and evaluators to conduct and review BCAs and to address multiple buildings and hazards in a single BCA module run.

## Element E: Plan Update

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

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

**A:** See **Changes in Development** below.

### Q&A | ELEMENT E. PLAN UPDATE | E2-a.

**Q:** Does the plan describe how it was revised due to changes in community priorities? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))

**A:** See **Changes in Community Priorities** below.

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

**Q:** Does the plan include a status update for all mitigation actions identified in the previous mitigation plan? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))

**A:** See **Comments** below.

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

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

**A:** See **Authority** below.

## Changes in Development

Since the 2018 HMP, only minor rehabilitation and infill projects have been completed in La Puente. Projections for the next 5 year period are expected to follow the same pattern.

## Changes in Community Priorities

Equally important are the changes in priorities to the plan update itself since the writing of the 2018 HMP. The most important change in priorities was to restructure the physical organization of the plan to align with FEMA Plan Review Tool. The restructuring eliminates a great deal of redundancy and makes for an easier read – for staff, the public, and the formal reviewers at Cal OES and FEMA. In addition to the restructuring of the document, new content has been added to address the requirements of the 2025 FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide.

- Executive Summary: new section summarizes the planning process and community outreach activities, and
- Element A: Planning Process - several stakeholder categories were added along with a much more robust community outreach strategy, and
- Element B: Risk Assessment – now delivered in two parts with one part focusing on hazards and the one part focusing on vulnerability and impacts. The recent availability of an updated Fire Hazard Severity Zone map resulted in an increased hazard ranking for wildfire, and
- Element C: Mitigation Strategy – now includes the capability assessment, plan goals, and a more detailed Mitigation Actions Matrix, and
- Element D: Plan Maintenance – added details about integrating the mitigation plan into other documents, and
- Element E: Plan Update - a new section summarizing the details involved in scheduling, funding, and executing future updates to the plan, and
- Element F: Plan Adoption – a new section documenting the role of the City Council.



## Comments

Refer to Element C: Mitigation Strategy – Mitigation Actions Matrix far right column for information on the status of each action item.

## Authority

### Federal Authority

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

#### Federal Laws

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

#### Federal Regulations

44 CFR Part 201 Mitigation Planning.

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

44 CFR Part 77 Flood Mitigation Grants.

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

#### Federal Guidance

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

FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, May 2023

### State Authority

*California Government Code Sections 8685.9 and 65302.6*

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

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



General Plan is an overarching long-term plan for community growth and development, incorporating the mitigation plan into it creates a stronger mechanism for implementing the mitigation plan.

*California Government Code Section 65302 (G)(4)*

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

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

AB 2140 compliance is not a requirement; however, if the City is compliant, it is eligible to be considered for up to an additional 6.25% local share to be funded by the state, essentially covering the entire local-share cost for eligible Public Assistance projects in the future. It's important to note that AB 2140 compliance expires when the 2018 HMP expired and in order to continue compliance, the City of La Puente must re-adopt the 2025 HMP itself and adopt the HMP into the City's General Plan – Community Safety Element when the HMP is updated. Each time, the jurisdiction must provide the necessary documentation when seeking AB 2140 compliance – e.g. resolution(s) and direction to the appropriate section(s) of the General Plan – Community Safety Element.

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

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

In closing, the City of La Puente's 2025 HMP is consistent with current standards and regulations, as outlined by the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and FEMA. It uses the best available science, and its mitigation actions/strategies reflect best practices and community values. It meets the requirements of current state and federal guidelines and makes the city eligible for all appropriate benefits under state and federal law and practices. Note that while





FEMA is responsible for reviewing and approving this mitigation plan and Cal OES is responsible for conducting a preliminary review, it does not grant FEMA or Cal OES any increased role in the governance of the City or authorize either agency to take any specific action in the community.



## Element F: Plan Adoption

### Q&A | ELEMENT F: PLAN ADOPTION | F1-a.

**Q:** Does the participant include documentation of adoption? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(5))

**A:** See **Plan Adoption Process** below.

### Plan Adoption Process

Adoption of the plan by the local governing body will demonstrate the City of La Puente's commitment to meeting mitigation goals and objectives. Governing body approval legitimizes the plan and authorizes responsible agencies to execute their responsibilities.

The Second Draft Plan was submitted to Cal OES and FEMA for review and approval. When Cal OES determines the plan to be compliant, the document will be forwarded to FEMA. When FEMA determined the plan to be compliant, an Approvable Pending Adoption notice was issued. That now triggers the City Council to conduct a public meeting. Staff will recommend adoption of the Final Draft Plan. Assuming adoption by the City Council, the signed resolution will be forwarded to FEMA along with a request for a FEMA Letter of Approval.

In preparation for the public meeting with the City Council, the Planning Team will post the Final Draft Plan on the City's website. Notification of the Plan's availability will also be announced via the mediums utilized during the community outreach activities. Also, the Team will prepare a staff report including an overview of the Planning Process, Risk Assessment, Mitigation Goals, and Mitigation Actions. The staff presentation will include a summary of the input received during the community outreach activities. The meeting participants will be encouraged to present their views and make suggestions on possible mitigation actions.

The City Council will hear the item on [REDACTED]. The City Council voted to [REDACTED] the Final Draft of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Resolution of adoption by the City Council is below:

Insert

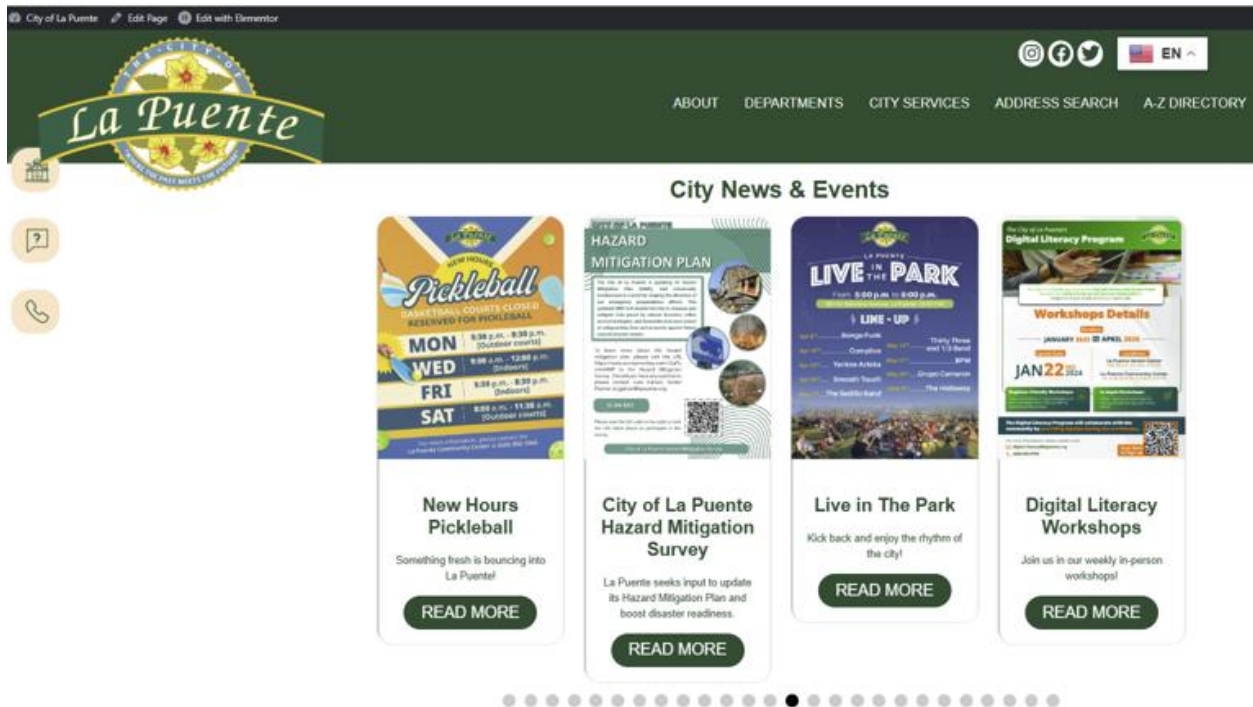
### Plan Approval

Upon adoption by the City Council, the resolution was forwarded to FEMA. The FEMA Letter of Approval was issued on [REDACTED] and is below:

insert

# Attachments

## City Website News & Events – April 28, 2025



# Dedicated Website Postings – April 28, 2025

## Press Release



The City of La Puente is pleased to announce the planning process to update the City's 2018 Hazard Mitigation Plan. The plan is required in order to maintain eligibility for certain funding opportunities prior to and following a major disaster. The plan is required to be updated every five years. The 2025 plan identified three hazards including earthquake, landslide, and dam failure as posing the greatest threats to the community. The first task of the plan update will be to reassess the threats and impacts associated with these hazards. Mapping hazards and critical facilities is also helpful as the City's Hazard Mitigation Planning Team considers a range of mitigation action items intended to minimize or eliminate threats associated with hazards. Also, the capability assessment from the 2018 plan will be updated to identify new resources and staffing capabilities. The Planning Team's meeting materials will be accessible to the public and stakeholders on the City's Hazard Mitigation web page. Meeting materials will include agendas, minutes, PowerPoints, handouts, existing mitigation plans and drafts as they become available.

In 2023, FEMA updated its regulations relating to the preparation of local hazard mitigation plans. The new regulations add four areas of focus: 1) climate change impacts on hazards, 2) analysis and location of socially vulnerable population census tracts, 3) hazard-specific impacts on socially vulnerable populations, and 4) a more robust community outreach strategy to inform and engage the public and stakeholders.

To respond to the new requirement regarding identification and outreach to socially vulnerable populations, the Planning Team will utilize online tools from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to identify location and ranking of the community's socially vulnerable population. As shown on the right, the CDC has identified 16 social attributes that are used to determine percentages of social vulnerability. The CDC's Socially Vulnerable Index was designed to help emergency managers identify and map communities that will most likely need support before, during, and after a disaster.

Overall Vulnerability	Socioeconomic Status	Below 150% Poverty Unemployed Housing Cost Burden No High School Diploma No Health Insurance
	Household Characteristics	Aged 65 & Older Aged 17 & Younger Civilian with a Disability Single-Parent Households English Language Proficiency
	Racial & Ethnic Minority Status	Hispanic or Latino (of any race) Black or African American, Not Hispanic or Latino Asian, Not Hispanic or Latino American Indian or Alaska Native, Not Hispanic or Latino Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Not Hispanic or Latino Two or More Races, Not Hispanic or Latino Other Races, Not Hispanic or Latino
	Housing Type & Transportation	Multi-Unit Structures Mobile Homes Crowding No Vehicle Group Quarters



CITY OF LA PUENTE

# HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

The City of La Puente is updating its Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP), and community involvement is crucial for shaping the direction of our emergency preparedness efforts. This updated HMP will enable the City to reassess and mitigate risks posed by natural disasters, refine current strategies, and formulate new ones aimed at safeguarding lives and property against future natural disaster events.

To learn more about the hazard mitigation plan, please visit this URL <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/LaPuenteHMP> to the Hazard Mitigation Survey. Should you have any questions, please contact Juan Galvan, Senior Planner at [jgalvan@lapuente.org](mailto:jgalvan@lapuente.org).

SCAN ME!

Please scan the QR code to the right or visit the URL listed above to participate in the survey.



City of La Puente Hazard Mitigation Survey





## Planning Team Meeting Minutes

November 21, 2023

**Minutes**  
**PowerPoint attached separately**  
**City of La Puente**  
**Planning Team Meeting #1 (Virtual)**  
**November 21, 2023**

Attendees

Carolyn Harshman (Emergency Planning Consultants)  
Abraham Tellez, Planning Team Chair  
John DiMario  
Pete Goodrich  
Ricardo Carrillo  
Adriana Dominguez

1. Reviewed the purpose of hazard mitigation and examples of mitigation activities.
2. Discussed the concepts and terms related to hazard mitigation planning.
3. Reviewed the Project Schedule and Community Outreach Strategy.  
Schedule - Five meetings lasting 2-hours will be held on a monthly basis.  
Outreach Strategy – Lengthy discussion on need for robust outreach throughout the entire planning process. Lots of ideas from the Team about integrating into existing public forums and venues. The consultant emphasized the efficiency and effectiveness of taking the messaging to meetings and gatherings that already exist. Examples could include CERT, Senior Center gatherings, Commission meetings, Area D meetings, etc. The consultant will provide a sample press release and flyer (with QR code) to direct readers to the City's website. Need to establish a dedicated webpage to the project where minutes, announcements, draft plans, survey, etc. can be posted. Also, it's important that a record be kept of outreach activities (e.g., dates, screenshots, photo, etc.).
4. Discussed hazards identified in the City's 2018 Hazard Mitigation Plan – earthquake, flooding, landslide, dam failure, windstorm, drought, human-caused and technological hazards. The consultant shared hazard intensity maps and other information on each of the hazards. The discussion yielded a decision to isolate flooding to only "urban flooding" based on the updated Safety Element. Also, the Safety Element identifies specific locations vulnerable to urban flooding that should be included in the plan update.
5. Team using Calculated Priority Risk Index to rank hazards for 2025 HMP. The Team worked through CPRI to determine a hazard priority ranking for earthquake, landslide, dam failure, wildfire, disease, flood, and extreme weather. The highest ranked hazards were earthquake, landslide, and dam failure.
6. Request for Pertinent Documents:
  - a. Capital Improvement Program, General Plan Safety Element, Emergency Operations Plan.





November 29, 2023

**Minutes  
PowerPoint attached separately  
City of La Puente  
Planning Team Meeting #2 (Virtual)  
November 29, 2023**

Attendees

Carolyn Harshman (Emergency Planning Consultants)  
Abraham Tellez, Planning Team Chair  
John DiMario  
Pete Goodrich  
Ricardo Carrillo  
Adriana Dominguez  
Dustin Robertson  
Leticia Pacillas

1. Recapped Meeting #1 including project schedule, FEMA new rules, and finalized CPRI.
2. Introduced differences between Underserved Communities, Socially Vulnerable Populations, and Disadvantaged Communities.
3. Update on Community Outreach Strategy included an introduction to the Stakeholder List and need to classify each stakeholder using the FEMA categories.
4. Introduced draft Capability Assessment from the 2018 HMP and asked for any changes to department or their responsibilities. Minor changes were provided by the Team.
5. Introduced draft Mitigation Actions Matrix from the 2018 HMP and asked for status information on each item. Copies of the Matrix were sent in advance to the Team members with a request to gather status. More time will be needed on this task.
6. Meeting #3 scheduled for December 6, 2023.



December 6, 2023

**Minutes**  
**PowerPoint attached separately**  
**City of La Puente**  
**Planning Team Meeting #3 (Virtual)**  
**December 6, 2023**

Attendees

Carolyn Harshman (Emergency Planning Consultants)  
Abraham Tellez, Planning Team Chair  
John DiMario  
Pete Goodrich  
Ricardo Carrillo  
Adriana Dominguez

1. Recapped Meeting #2 including project schedule, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions Matrix.
2. Extensive discussion on the implementation of FEMA's new regulations impacting local hazard mitigation plans. The consultant explained that her company had submitted its first plan under the "new rules" and is now able to gain a better understanding of the "interpretations" by the Cal OES and FEMA reviewers. As the plan gets deeper into the formal review, it will become more clear what information will need to be added to the La Puente plan update.
3. Introduced the HAZUS maps and reports. The maps will be included in the plan while the reports will be attached separately.
4. Team members continued to provide status updates on the 2018 Mitigation Actions Matrix. The consultant added implementation actions from the General Plan Safety Element to the Matrix. The Team members assisted with completing the required information for each of those items. Also, Team members discussed new mitigation action ideas.
5. Meeting #4 scheduled for December 20, 2023. The Initial Draft Plan will be sent to the Team member one week in advance of the meeting. Team members were asked to reserve time in their schedules to review the Draft in advance – particularly the areas that relate directly to the department they represent.



December 20, 2023

**Minutes  
City of La Puente  
Planning Team Meeting #4 (Virtual)  
December 20, 2023**

**Attendees**

Carolyn Harshman (Emergency Planning Consultants)  
Abraham Tellez, Planning Team Chair  
John DiMario  
Pete Goodrich  
Leticia Pacillas

1. Recapped Meeting #3 including project schedule and Mitigation Actions Matrix. The Initial Draft Plan was distributed to the Planning Team in advance of today's meeting.
2. Carolyn had a list of pages and content that needed verification by the Team. The floor was open to any other corrections and comments.
3. Carolyn announced that the new rules and interpretations by Cal OES and FEMA were still in flux. She suggested that the La Puente plan update be put on "hold" until she gets all the way through the review process with the plan she has in the review cycle. The Team agreed with this approach.



June 20, 2025

**Minutes  
City of La Puente  
Planning Team Meeting #5 (Virtual)  
June 20, 2025**

**Attendees**

Carolyn Harshman (Emergency Planning Consultants)  
Abraham Tellez, Planning Team Chair  
Juan Galvan  
Ricardo Carrillo  
Adriana Dominguez  
Sarkiss Nazerian

1. Because of the enormity of changes required to the plan to conform with the new FEMA regulations, it was necessary for Carolyn to rewrite the Initial Draft Plan. Advance copies of the new Initial Draft Plan were sent to the Planning Team members. The draft included sidebar comments from Carolyn concerning any missing information or inconsistencies.
2. Some information was gathered from the meeting participants while other information will need to be investigated and shared.