



Annex to 2010 Association of Bay
Area Governments
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Taming Natural Disasters

East Bay Regional Park District

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Introduction

The purpose of this annex is to include the East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) into the Associations of Bay Area Governments' (ABAG's) regional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). EBRPD participation in this plan is voluntary, but necessary in order to be eligible for future Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) mitigation funding.

EBRPD is a special district located in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California. The EBRPD has a total area of 104,354 acres in 65 different parks. This year, 2010, the EBRPD's total budget is \$197.1 million. The EBRPD employs 622 permanent personnel and 85 seasonal/temporary personnel. The EBRPD provides police and fire services on its parklands and assists local agencies with mutual aid. A map of the district boundary is provided in **Exhibit A** to the EBRPD 2010 Annex.

The Regional Planning Process

EBRPD participated in various ABAG workshops, conferences, and meetings, including:

- One (1) Sub-regional meetings to review draft priorities and reach consensus on priorities for mitigation;
- Four (4) ABAG Regional Planning Committee meetings
- One (1) County/City Workshops

EBRPD's participation in these meetings was important to provide input into the development of the regional mitigation strategies and priorities that were important to the District and to provide a different perspective on hazard mitigation from that of many cities and counties.

For more information on these meetings and for rosters of attendees, please see Appendix A and H in the ABAG Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan 2010 (MJ-LHMP). In addition, EBRPD has provided written and oral comments on the multi-jurisdictional plan and provided information on facilities that are defined as "critical" to ABAG.

The Local Planning Process

EBRPD has made serious efforts towards hazard mitigation by developing the Public Safety Policy Manual, which identifies appropriate procedures during emergencies. In the instance of natural disasters this manual directs control to the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). EBRPD orchestrates annual Emergency Operations Command Center Training meetings that provide guidance on how to respond to an emergency within the boundaries of the EOP; from the initial onset, the response, to the cost recovery process. The EOP integrates planning from multiple jurisdictions, with content based upon the guidelines established by the State of California and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Its distribution of tasks is consistent with California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and National

Incident Management System (NIMS). Three SEMS training sessions have been successfully completed by EBRPD and EBRPD is planning to implement NIMS training.

EBRPD collaborates with surrounding agencies in the Hills Emergency Forum (HEF) as another act of hazard foresight. HEF brings together federal, state, and local agencies in the east bay hills for interagency fire preparedness planning. Their efforts seek to: facilitate the sharing of information on fire hazards in the east bay hills, be a forum for developing interagency consensus on fire safety standards and response, educate the public, and develop fuel reduction strategies. The forum meets monthly to develop consistency among the member agencies.

The EBRPD holds weekly Public Safety Command Staff meetings to review on-going dangers from natural and man made disasters within EBRPD and to assess response capabilities. These meetings keep the staff aware of the condition EBRPD is in and contribute to efficient response.

Additionally, all of EBRPD facilities are subject to comprehensive risk safety inspection tours. All monitoring and safety tours are based on EBRPD specific "Fire and Life Safety Inspection Form". A formal inspection on a two-year rotational basis is performed on all facilities, while the primary sites are monitored annually. The tours examine and address susceptibility to man made and natural hazards.

Many of the activities conducted by EBRPD were fed into the planning process for the multi-jurisdictional multi-hazard plan. EBRPD participated in various ABAG workshops and meetings, including the general "kick-off" meeting and provided information on facilities within EBRPD that are viewed as "critical" to ABAG.

Process for Updating Plan Sections

In 2009, key district staff reviewed EBRPD's mitigation strategies to identify and prioritize mitigation strategies appropriate for EBRPD's 2010 update of its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. Staff involved in this review included the Chief of Maintenance & Skilled Trades (The Chief of Maintenance and Skilled Trades contributes information on preventative maintenance, repair and emergency repair response. They Chief provides important information on mitigation priorities.), Legal Counsel (Legal Counsel contributes and over sees the legal aspects of the District risk, human resources and construction activities.), Risk Manager (The Risk Manager is responsible for work and building safety this includes hazardous materials and safety training and the District's emergency response plans.), Assistant General Manager of Development, (The AGM of Development is responsible for all of the construction and engineering activities of the District and contributes information of the District's capital development plans and project estimates.)Chief and Assistant General Manager of Operations, (Operations is responsible to for the nearly 400 personnel assigned to the parks. They contribute up to date emergency response and reporting during a disaster. They have some of the best information of mitigation priorities.) Assistant Fire Chief (The Assistant Fire Chief contributes the coordination of

emergency response and preparedness with outside agencies.), Stewardship Manager (The Stewardship manager contributes important permitting and regulatory considerations in forming mitigation projects and responding during disasters.), Chief Financial Officer/Controller (The CFO contributes capital improvement program funding and budgetary information.), and Police Captain (The Police Captain provides operation emergency response capabilities and overall emergency response management.). The general priorities and appropriate EBRPD departments to handle them were identified.

The Planning Process section was updated to reflect the activities that took place as part of the plan update process. The Risk Assessment section was updated to include the new hazard mapping and land use data. The Hazards Assessment section included any new disasters that occurred since the last plan and reflected updates to the hazard maps. The planning team reviewed each section of the plan and determined that there needed to be updates based on new information or better data.

Public Meetings

EBRPD provided the opportunity for the public to comment on the mitigation strategies selected by EBRPD staff during open session at the EBRPD Board meeting on September 1, 2009. The meeting was held at EBRPD Main Offices in Oakland. In preparation for the meeting, the draft mitigation strategies were posted on EBRPD’s website with the Board Meeting Agenda on August 27, 2009. In addition, the draft mitigation strategies selected by staff were posted on EBRPD’s website from September 1, 2009 to October 7, 2010. The strategies were posted to EBRPD’s planning page on its website which is routinely review by the public. The objective of the meeting was to learn about the District’s planned actions and to insure that the District had addressed all of the hazards of concern to the public. By engaging the public the District hope to gain and better understanding of the risk hazards threatening the public. Any feedback from the public meetings would be incorporated into the appropriated hazards sections in the plan by both hazard and infrastructure type. No public comments were received from either the meeting or the internet posting. Copies of the internet posting and public hearing are included as Exhibit B to the EBRPD 2010 Annex.

The EBRPD Board of Directors will adopt the plan in a public meeting via an official Resolution upon approval by FEMA. The adopted mitigation strategies will become an implementation appendix to the Safety Element of the EBRPD EOP.

Review of Existing Plans

Existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information	Method of incorporation into the jurisdiction annex
Hills Emergency Forum, 2010 Annual Report	Hazards Assessment, fire treat and priority mitigation actions
California 2010 Draft Strategic Fire	Hazards Assessment, fire treat and

Plan	priority mitigation actions
Contra Costa County, Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Hazards Assessment, fire treat and priority mitigation actions

Hazards Assessment

The ABAG Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, to which this is an annex, lists nine hazards that impact the Bay Area, five related to earthquakes (faulting, shaking, earthquake-induced landslides, liquefaction, and tsunamis) and four related to weather (flooding, landslides, wildfires, and drought). Maps of these hazards and risks are shown on the ABAG website at <http://quake.abag.ca.gov/mitigation/>.

EBRPD has reviewed the hazards identified and ranked the hazards based on past disasters and expected future impacts. The conclusion is that earthquakes (particularly shaking), flooding (including dam failure), wildfire, and landslides (including unstable earth) pose a significant risk for potential loss.

EBRPD does not face any natural disasters not listed in the ABAG multi-jurisdictional plan however new hazards listed in the update of ABAG’s multi-jurisdictional plan have been identified by the EBRPD since the original development of this plan in 2005. Additional hazards identified by the update that represent hazard to EBRPD include: Impacts to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and policy decisions related to the long-term disaster resistance of that Delta system. EBRPD is susceptible to levee failure due to earthquakes, flooding, and climate change (including sea level rise and more frequent and more severe flooding) are all of concern.

For the development of this annex, EBRPD took advantage of the hazard maps available from ABAG at <http://quake.abag.ca.gov/mitigation/>. In addition to these maps, EBRPD has created a Fire Fuels Management Plan and Environmental Impact Report with detailed maps of fire treat and priority mitigation action for the Wildland Urban Interface along the East Bay Hills, see attached maps included as Exhibit C to the EBRPD 2010 Annex.

Past Occurrences of Disasters (natural and human-induced)

EBRPD has experienced a number of different disasters over the last 50 years, including numerous earthquakes, floods, droughts, wildfires, energy shortages, civil disturbances, landslides, and severe storms. The Oakland Hills Firestorm of 1991, for example, ranks as one of the worst wildland-urban firestorm disasters to ever strike the United States with 25 deaths, 150 injuries, and the displacement of over 10,000 persons. With destruction and damage to over 3,400 residential units, losses were in excess of \$1.5 Billion. Because EBRPD owns and operates thousands of acres of open space and eucalyptus forests in this area, the 1991 Oakland Hills Fire Storm continues to greatly influence EBRPD planning, mitigation, fire response and operational activities.

The Loma Prieta Earthquake of 1989 is another example of the kind of large scale disaster which can strike the Bay Area. It killed 63 persons, injured 3,757, and displaced over 12,000 persons. With over 20,000 homes and businesses damaged and over 1,100 destroyed, this quake caused approximately \$6 Billion of damage. Reconstruction continues some two decades later as the replacement for Oakland-Bay Bridge is still several years from completion. There were few direct impact to EBRPD due to this Disaster.

In addition, EBRPD has been affected by damage from severe storms and weather over the past 20 years. EBRPD sustained significant damage from three declared disaster since 1997 all related to severe weather and damage from storms. In these disasters, EBRPD suffered damage due to flooding, landslides, debris flows and erosion.

- **March 29, 2006 to April 1, 2006 - 2006 Spring Storms - DR 1646 - EBRPD** suffered no significant damage from this declared disaster.
- **December 17, 2005 to January 12, 2006 - '05-'06 Winter Storms - DR 1628 - EBRPD** suffered over \$6 million in damages to 52 sites due to this disaster. EBRPD suffered damage due to flooding, landslides, debris flows and erosion
- **February 2, 1998 - El Nino - DR 1203 - EBRPD** suffered nearly \$1.2 million in damages to 34 sites due to this disaster. EBRPD suffered damage due to flooding, landslides, debris flows and erosion

More information on State and Federally declared disasters affecting EBRPD can be found at <http://quake.abag.ca.gov/mitigation/ThePlan-D-Version-December09.pdf>

In addition to the declared disasters noted in Appendix D, locally significant incidents that have also impacted EBRPD in the last several years include:

- **Cosco Busan Oil Spill, November 7, 2007 - 53,500 gallons of heavy fuel oil,** sometimes referred to as bunker fuel, spilled into San Francisco Bay. The East Bay's shoreline and wildlife were seriously affected by the spill. Beaches and shorelines were closed, but later reopened. EBRPD devoted much effort to the disaster since the East Bay was the area most impacted. The East Bay segments were the last ones to be signed off as cleaned because of the additional maintenance and monitoring that were required.
- **Dubai Star Oil Spill, October 30, 2009 - 422 gallons of heavy fuel oil,** sometimes referred to as bunker fuel, spilled into San Francisco Bay. Crown Memorial State Beach and other EBRPD shorelines including Middle Harbor and Martin Luther King Jr. Shoreline were immediately closed following the spill. On October 31, 2009, one day after the oil spill, tarballs and oil sheen appeared on the southern portion of Crown Beach. Clean-up crews responded and removed tarballs that continue to wash onto shore.

Risk Assessment

Urban Land Exposure

EBRPD examined the hazard exposure of urban park land in the EBRPD service area of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties based on information in ABAG's website at <http://quake.abag.ca.gov/mitigation/pickdbh2.html>. The "*2005 Existing Land Use with 2009 Mapping*" file was used for this evaluation (in the existing plan, the file used was "*Existing Land Use in 2000*").

In general, the hazard exposure of EBRPD is increasing over time as the amount of urban land increases (In the last 5 years, 68 acres of land has become urban). The following table described the exposure of urban land within the East Bay Regional Park District to the various hazards. EBRPD risks or vulnerabilities differ from the rest of the region or are at least more keenly focused on wildfire hazards. Other jurisdictions face wildfire, but EBRPD has a disproportionately large responsibility in this area.

Exposure (acres of urban land)			
Hazard	2005	2010	Change
<i>Total Acres of Urban Land</i>	16,357	16,425	68
Earthquake Faulting (within CGS zone)	608	667	59
Earthquake Shaking (within highest two shaking categories) ¹	2,749	11,226	8,477
Earthquake-Induced Landslides (within CGS study zone) ²	1,699	3,355	1,656
Liquefaction (within moderate, high, or very high liquefaction susceptibility)	5,296	6,006	710
Flooding ³ (within 100 year floodplain)	1,378	1,418	40
Flooding (within 500 year floodplain)	442	747	305
Landslides (within areas of existing landslides)	2,282	2,055	(227)
Wildfire (subject to high, very high, or extreme wildfire threat) ⁴	6,201	4,914	(1,287)
Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Threat	5,649	6,027	378
Dam Inundation (within inundation zone)	3,221	3,913	692
Tsunamis ⁵ (within inundation area)	not applicable		
Drought ⁶	95,000	104,354	9,354

¹ In large part because the Hayward, Greenville, and Calaveras fault systems run through EBRPD.

² The California Geological Survey continues to map Alameda & Contra Costa County and added the Livermore-Altamont area in late 2009. Though some areas of EBRPD have not yet been completely mapped, the densely populated areas in Alameda & Contra Costa County are mostly done.

³ Land exposure to flooding increased. Increase probably due to continued acquisition of shoreline parks and the restoration of wetland habitats under operation and management of the park district.

⁴ The decrease is due to better and more accurate mapping.

⁵ Tsunami evacuation planning maps were not available inside the San Francisco Bay in 2005. This map became available in December 2009. Acres of exposed land are not an appropriate analysis for this hazard. It should be noted that this map is not a hazard map and should be used for evacuation planning purposes only. The inundation line represents the highest inundation at any particular location from a suite of tsunami sources. It is not representative of any single tsunami.

⁶ The entire EBRPD's area is subject to drought.

Infrastructure Exposure

EBRPD does not own or maintain any transit, rail or public right-of-way roads. EBRPD does own and operate a system of over 100 miles of regional trails as well as park access roads and parking lots altogether totaling over 16 million square feet of pavement. EBRPD uses its pavement management system to evaluate the condition and threats to its paving infrastructure. EBRPD has developed mitigation strategies for the system and has an ongoing program to evaluate the pavement that is most threatened and in need of mitigation. Also, EBRPD will continue to clear fire fuels

vegetation from within 30 feet of access and evacuation roads and routes to critical facilities.

Exposure of EBRPD Owned Critical Facilities

Finally, the EBRPD examined the hazard exposure of EBRPD-owned buildings based on the information [provided](#) by ABAG. EBRPD provided a list of the critical facilities it owns to ABAG. ABAG provided a detailed assessment of the hazard exposure of each of its facilities. EBRPD owns two critical facilities. Its emergency operations center (EOC) in Castro Valley and its district headquarters building in Oakland. The EOC is exposed to moderate wildfire threat, landslide, and earthquake shaking hazards. EBRPD headquarters building is exposed to dam inundation, high wildfire threat, and is within the wildland-urban interface fire threat.

Repetitive Loss Properties

There are no repetitive loss properties in EBRPD based on the information at <http://quake.abag.ca.gov/mitigation/pickflood.html>. In 2004, EBRPD had no repetitive loss properties that were outside the flood plain.

Other risks

EBRPD plans to continue to work with ABAG to improve the risk assessment information being compiled by ABAG, including developing ways to assess how many soft-story buildings are located in the unincorporated areas of EBRPD.

EBRPD plans to work with ABAG to develop specific information about the kind and level of damage to buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities which might result from any of the hazards previously noted.

National Flood Insurance Program

As a special district, EBRPD does not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. EBRPD also does not participate in the Community Rating System.

Mitigation Goals

The goal of the ABAG MJ-LHMP is to maintain and enhance a disaster-resistant region by reducing the potential for loss of life, property damage, and environmental degradation from natural disasters, while accelerating economic recovery from those disasters. This goal is unchanged from the 2005 plan and continues to be the goal of EBRPD in designing its mitigation program.

Mitigation Activities and Priorities

Evaluation of Progress from 2005 Plan

In 2005, mitigation actions and priorities were identified. The attached list indicates each of the strategies identified, along with responsible party, action taken, and current status of progress.

Emergency Communications Center with Onsite Back Up Power

- The project was completed.
- The project was completed by EBRPD's Maintenance and Skilled Trades Department and the EBRPD Police Communication Department.
- An on-site generator was installed. The project included the certification of the generators fueling system and the certified clean up an abandon fueling system at the site.
- The Emergency Communication System is in full 24/7 operation with on-site back up power.
- Related mitigation strategy number (GOVT-b-7 & INFR-a-8).

Under-grounding utilities for protection, mitigating possible dangers from fire and windstorms

- The strategy deferred. The planning team decided that the hazard from utilities with in EBRPD parklands was low and the amount of utilities was small and undergrounding of the few remaining above ground utilities was part of existing projects.
- EBRPD's Design and Construction Department is responsible for this strategy.
- The undergrounding of existing utilities was of little value to EBRPD facilities. The undergrounding of utilities remains a priority for new facilities.
- The project is general deferred although, EBRPD is look to underground facility on new project and project to upgrade substandard utility systems.
- Addressed mitigation strategy number (INFR-a-22 & GOVT-a-8)

Fire Fuels Management Program

- The strategy is in progress and has become an ongoing priority for EBRPD. The team has been consistently engage in this strategy and it continues to be a priority for the team.
- EBRPD Fire Department with assistance for the Land Stewardship and Planning Department are responsible for the project
- EBRPD has completed a Fire Fuels Management Plan and Environmental Impact Report for fire fuels management in the East Bay Hills. In addition, EBRPD has completed over \$1,500,000 in fire fuels management in the East Bay Hills over the past five years.
- This strategy has become an ongoing strategy of EBRPD. EBRPD has several grants in process and looks to continue to find ways to fund the project.

- Related mitigation strategy number (INFR-c-3, INFR-c-8 & ECON-e-6)

Future Mitigation Actions and Priorities

As a participant in the 2010 ABAG multi-jurisdictional planning process, the staff of EBRPD helped in the development and review of the comprehensive list of mitigation strategies in the overall multi-jurisdictional plan. The decision on priority was made based on a variety of criteria, not simply on an economic cost-benefit analysis. These criteria include being technically and administratively feasible, politically acceptable, socially appropriate, legal, economically sound, and not harmful to the environment or our heritage.

Representatives from the Chief of Maintenance & Skilled Trades, Legal Counsel, Risk Manager, Assistant General Manager of Development, Chief and Assistant General Manager of Operations, Assistant Fire Chief, Stewardship Manager, Chief Financial Officer/Controller, and Police Captain then reviewed progress on EBRPD's 2005 strategies, to identify and prioritize additional mitigation strategies to update the list. These mitigation strategies and priorities for the EBRPD are provided in **Exhibit D** to the EBRPD 2010 Annex.

These draft priorities were submitted to EBRPD's Board of Directors for review. The draft priorities will be provided to EBRPD's Board of Directors for adoption pending approval of this LHMP by FEMA.

EBRPD's planning team also prioritized specific mitigation tasks for the next 5 years. The team decided on these priorities based on the implementation process, funding strategy, and approximate time frame. Projects listed here were identified as having benefits that far outweigh the costs of their implementation.

Fire Fuels Management Program

- The strategy is an ongoing priority for EBRPD.
- EBRPD has conducted cost benefit analyses for three separate projects and found the BCA approach 10:1 for some projects.
- EBRPD Fire Department with assistance for the Land Stewardship and Planning Department are responsible for the project
- EBRPD has dedicated approximately \$450,000 in Measure CC funds each year over the next ten years for fire fuels management. .
- In addition, EBRPD has several grants in process and looks to continue to find ways to fund the project
- Related mitigation strategy number (INFR-c-3, INFR-c-8, ECON-e-6, ECON-e-8 & ECON-e-7)

Completing the Infrastructure of the Interoperable Radio System

- Working with the East Bay Regional Communications System Authority, the Alameda County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Services, EBRPD is participating in completing the infrastructure of the interoperable radio system.

- EBRPD manages and operates its own radio telecommunications infrastructure which serves both our Public Safety Division and our Operations Division over our two-county jurisdiction. The system, which carries both voice and data communications, has recently had significant upgrades and is expected to be serviceable for many years to come. With that said, we recognize the need of our police officers and firefighters to have the ability to communicate with their colleagues due to our daily close working relationship with our allied agencies, and certainly in larger-scale public safety situations in which we frequently participate.
- EBRPD's Police Department, particularly the Communication Department is responsible for implementation of the project.
- EBRPD is working to obtain a solid estimate for the cost of the project and then identify funding sources for the project. The radio units themselves will likely be somewhere between \$3500 - \$5000 x 80 units = \$320,000 plus or minus. The project will need to be funded in the next two-three years and is challenge for future budget planning. EBRPD is investigating grant sources for the project.
- Related mitigation strategy number (INFR-a-21 & GOVT-c-7).

Participate in the Hills Emergency Forum

- *The October 1991 "Tunnel" fire in the Berkeley-Oakland Hills provided the impetus for the development of the Hills Emergency Forum. However, it was not the first major urban wildland intermix fire in this region. Historically the East Bay has proven prone to wildland fire. The area's recorded fire history shows 14 major fires since the first fire documented in 1923. When mapped it becomes apparent that the fires often reoccur in the same general areas and show similar environmental conditions.*
 - *The Oakland Hills fire took 25 lives, destroyed 3354 homes 456 apartments, burned 1600 acres; costing an estimated \$1.5 billion damages.*
- *EBRPD's Fire Department is responsible for this effort.*
- *The funding for this program in from EBRPD General Fund, both for funding as a member of the Hills Emergency Forum and for staffing necessary for support.*
- *The Hills Emergency Forum meets monthly and each year Executives from the member agencies meet to review accomplishments and set the agenda for future goals and objectives.*
- *EBRPD also participates in various Fire Safe Council programs and other multi-agency efforts to mitigate fire threat,*
- *EBRPD's participation has resulted in increasing its competitiveness in obtaining grants*
- *Related mitigation strategy number (GOVT-d-6).*

On-Going Mitigation Strategy Programs

EBRPD has many on-going mitigation programs that help create a more disaster-resistant region. The following list highlights those programs identified as *Existing*

Programs in the mitigation strategy spreadsheet. Others are on-going programs that are currently underfunded. It is the EBRPD's priority to find additional funding to sustain these on-going programs over time.

- Encourage the formation of a community- and neighborhood-based approach to wildfire education and action through local Fire Safe Councils and the Fire Wise Program. This effort is important because grant funds are currently available to offset costs of specific council-supported projects (ECON-j-9);
- Develop unused or new pedestrian rights-of-way as walkways to serve as additional evacuation routes (such as fire roads in park lands (INFR-a-10));
- Pre-position emergency power generation capacity (or have rental/lease agreements for these generators) in critical buildings of cities, counties, and special districts to maintain continuity of government and services (INFR-a-8);
- Ensure adequate fire equipment road or fire road access to developed and open space areas (INFR-c-7);
- Encourage the formation of a community- and neighborhood-based approach to wildfire education and action through local Fire Safe Councils and the Fire Wise Program. This effort is important because grant funds are currently available to offset costs of specific council-supported projects (ECON-j-9);
- Comply with all applicable building and fire codes, as well as other regulations (such as state requirements for fault, landslide, and liquefaction investigations in particular mapped areas) when constructing or significantly remodeling government-owned facilities (GOVT-a-11);
- Develop a plan for short-term and intermediate-term sheltering of your employees (GOVT- c-1);
- Periodically assess the need for new or relocated fire or police stations and other emergency facilities (GOVT-c-4);
- Maintain command vehicles for use as mobile command/EOC vehicles (GOVT-c-9);
- Maintain the local government's emergency operations center in a fully functional state of readiness (GOVT- c-10);
- Continue to participate not only in general mutual-aid agreements, but also in agreements with adjoining jurisdictions for cooperative response to fires, floods, earthquakes, and other disasters (GOVT- c-13);
- Monitor weather during times of high fire risk using, for example, weather stations tied into police and fire dispatch centers (GOVT-c-17);
- Increase local patrolling during periods of high fire weather (GOVT-c-19);

Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

Other plans within EBRPD that this plan can be incorporated into include:

- ◆ Emergency Operations Plan
- ◆ Regional Parks 2010 Master Plan
- ◆ Capital Improvement Plan
- ◆ Fire Fuels Management Plan

EBRPD has a Safety Element in its Emergency Operations Plan that includes a discussion of fire, earthquake, flooding, and landslide hazards. This plan was adopted as an implementation appendix to the Emergency Operations Plan. In addition, EBRPD enforces the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), which, since 1988, requires mitigation for identified natural hazards. EBRPD has used these pre-existing programs as a basis for identifying gaps that may lead to disaster vulnerabilities in order to work on ways to address these risks through mitigation. EBRPD will include hazard mitigation including many of its ongoing objectives in its 2010 Master Plan update. This plan will be incorporated most effectively in the discussion of EBRPD's commitment to Fire Fuels management. The Capital improvement plan guides all the projects of the District. EBRPD will include the mitigation strategies this plan in all of its capital funding decisions.

Plan Update Process

As required Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, EBRPD will update this plan annex at least once every five years, by participating in a multi-agency effort with ABAG and other agencies to develop a multi-jurisdictional plan.

The Management Services Division will ensure that monitoring of this Annex will occur. The plan will be monitored on an on-going basis. However, the major disasters affecting EBRPD, legal changes, notices from ABAG as the lead agency in this process, and other triggers will be used. Finally, the Annex will be a discussion item on the agenda of the meeting of Department leaders at least once a year in April. At that meeting, the department heads will focus on evaluating the Annex in light of technological and political changes during the past year or other significant events. The Department leaders will be responsible for determining if the plan should be updated.

EBRPD is committed to reviewing and updating this plan annex at least once every five years, as required by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. The Management Services Division will contact ABAG four years after this plan is approved to ensure that ABAG plans to undertake the plan update process. If so, EBRPD again plans to participate in the multi-jurisdictional plan. If ABAG is unwilling or unable to act as the lead agency in the multi-jurisdictional effort, other agencies will be contacted, including the County's Office of Emergency Services. Counties should then work together to identify another regional forum for developing a multi-jurisdictional plan.

The public will continue to be involved whenever the plan is updated and as appropriate during the monitoring and evaluation process. Prior to adoption of updates, EBRPD will provide the opportunity for the public to comment on the updates. A public notice will be posted prior to the meeting to announce the comment period and meeting logistics.

Exhibit A - District Boundary Map



Exhibit B - Public Meeting Announcements

EAST BAY REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT

RESOLUTION NO.: 2009 - 9 - 244

September 1, 2009

APPROVAL OF PUBLIC REVIEW AND RELEASE OF DRAFT LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN AS REQUIRED BY THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

WHEREAS, on June 21, 2006, the Board of Directors of the East Bay Regional Park District passed Resolution #2006-06-151 joining the Association of Bay Area Governments' (ABAG) 2005 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP); and

WHEREAS, ABAG is conducting an update to their plan in 2010, which means that the District needs to update its own LHMP accordingly; and

WHEREAS, as part of the 2010 LHMP update, the District is required to give the public two opportunities to give input on the attached Draft Mitigation Planning Strategies; and

WHEREAS, by discussing this item at today's meeting and posting on the District's website through September 27, 2009, the District will meet this requirement; and

WHEREAS, the update of the District's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan will uphold the District's eligibility in a variety of different grant programs for disaster mitigation funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA);

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the East Bay Regional Park District hereby accepts any public comment offered for the attached Mitigation Planning Strategies and authorizes the posting of these Strategies on the District's website through September 27, 2009 for public review; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that after receipt of public comments and approval from ABAG, staff will return to the Board in 2010 to request approval of the updated 2010 LHMP.

Moved by Director Sutter, seconded by Director Wieskamp, and adopted this 1st day of September, 2009 by the following vote:

FOR: Whitney Dotson, Beverly Lane, Ted Radke, Carol Severin, Doug Siden, John Sutter, Ayn Wieskamp.

AGAINST: NONE.
ABSTAIN: NONE.
ABSENT: NONE.

CERTIFICATION

I, Allen Pulido, Clerk of the Board of Directors of the East Bay Regional Park District, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Resolution No. 2009-9-244 adopted by the Board of Directors at a regular meeting held on SEPT 1, 2009.


Ted Radke, Board President



- SEE AND DO!
- Home
- Parks:
- Activities:
- Reservations / Registration
- Kids:
- Get Involved
- Park Planning
 - What is The Master Plan?
 - Resource Enhancement Program
 - Current Plans in Review
 - Measure WW
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- Employment:
- News:



PARK PLANNING & LAND USE PLANS

Land Use Plans
Other Reports and Proposed Projects

Land Use Plans

A Land Use Plan (LUP) is the long-range plan for an entire park. It evaluates park resources, documents and recommends programs for managing and conserving these resources, discusses key planning issues, indicates relevant policies, and offers proposals for future recreational and service facilities to provide for the range of public recreational needs in the park. LUPs help the District and the public keep abreast of information that is critical to managing the parks wisely. An LUP typically includes a description and evaluation of existing facilities and natural and cultural resources; an assessment of public needs (which the District has ascertained by conducting surveys and receiving comment from residents); and a discussion of issues such as legal agreements and restrictions, adjacent land uses, pedestrian and vehicular access and circulation, parking, selection of appropriate recreational activities, and options for facilities and utility service. It also establishes Land Use Designations, which indicate the various levels of resource protection and recreational intensity in the parks. Not all regional parklands have LUPs; one of the District's long-term goals is to create an LUP for every park.

The following land use plans and environmental documents are currently available for public review:

Shadow Cliffs Regional Recreation Area

[Public Meeting Summary](#)
Public Input & Environmental Scoping Summary
Land Use Plan Amendment for Shadow Cliffs Regional Recreation Area
May 4, 2009 | Pleasanton Public Library
[Download Summary \(2 pp.\)](#) [PDF](#)

[1989 Shadow Cliffs Land Use Plan](#)
[Download \(3.2MB, 213 pp.\)](#) [PDF](#)

[2002 Shadow Cliffs Land Use Plan - Amendment](#)
[Download \(1.2MB, 36pp.\)](#) [PDF](#)

Pleasanton Ridge Regional Park

[Notice of Public Meeting](#)
Public Input & Environmental Scoping Meeting
Land Use Plan Amendment for Pleasanton Ridge Regional Park
7:00 - 9:00 PM Monday | June 29, 2009 | Amador High School
[Download Notice \(1 pg.\)](#) [PDF](#)

Other Plans, Projects and Environmental Review

In addition to land use plans, the District prepares a range of documents covering District-wide plans, feasibility studies, restoration and resource management plans and emergency repair projects. The District evaluates the environmental impact of planned projects in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and prepares the appropriate CEQA documentation for public review. The District will notify the public here about the publication of other plans and CEQA documents, as well as public comment periods and meeting schedules.

[Download: Infrastructure Mitigation Strategies \(08/24/2009\)](#) [PDF](#)

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CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS / OTHER BIDS & CONCESSION OPPORTUNITIES

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East Bay Regional Park District
2950 Pinole Court, Suite 100, Oakland, California 94612
908-8899000 or 908-327-7257 (Out of hours) or 908-8899000 TDD: 510-433-0480

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Exhibit C - EBRPD Fire Fuels Management Plan

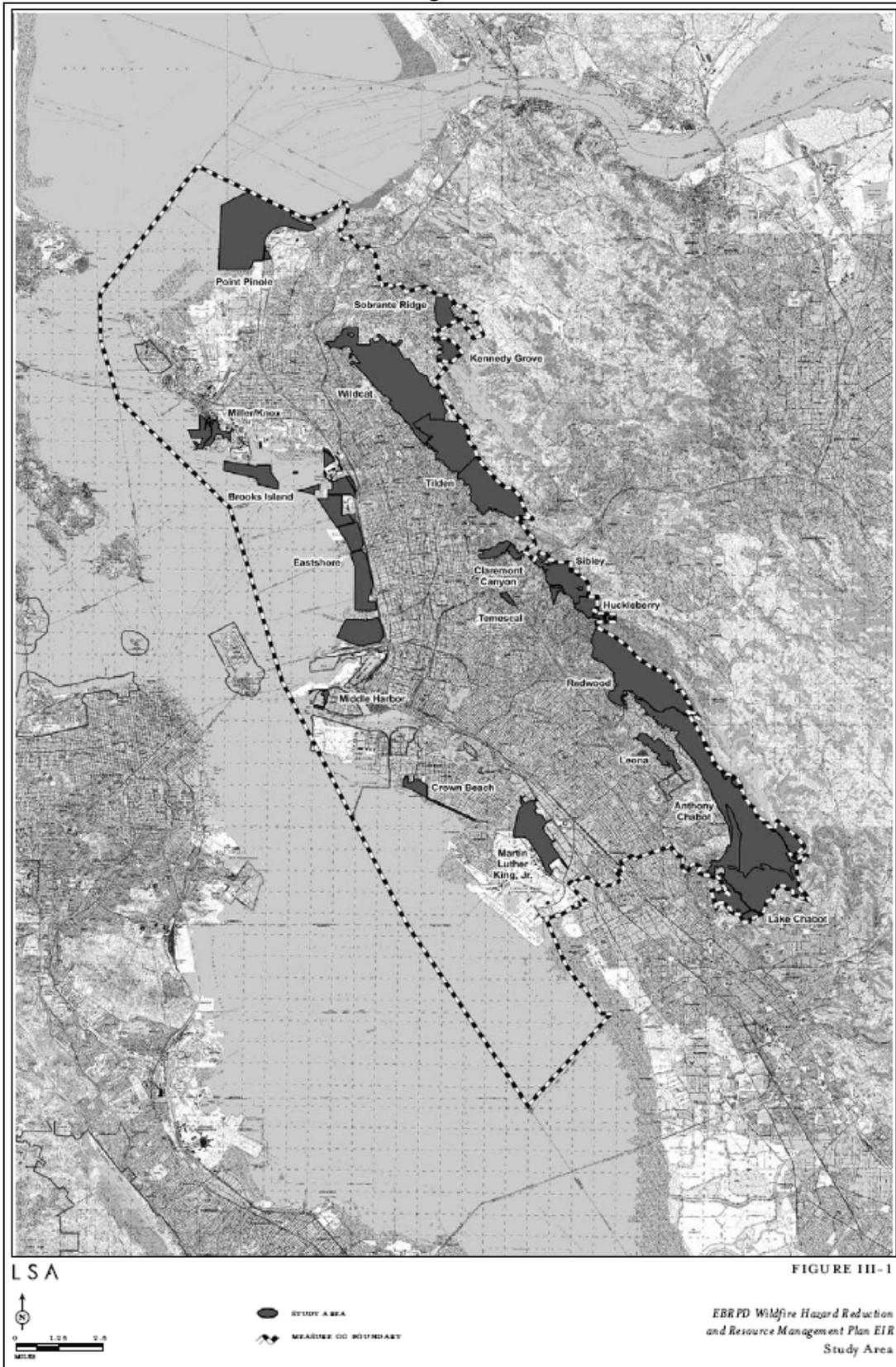


Exhibit D - EBRPD Mitigation Strategy Spreadsheet

Infrastructure Mitigation Strategies

		Priority (CHECK ONLY ONE)											
2009-2010 Strategy Number	2005 Original Strategy Number	Specific Mitigation Strategy	Applicable Hazards	Existing Program	Existing Program, underfunded	Very High - Unofficial Program - Becomes Official on Plan Adoption, no funding needed	High - Actively Looking for Funding	Moderate	Under Study	Not Applicable, Not Appropriate, or Not Cost Effective	Not Yet Considered	Responsible Agency or Department (Required if Existing Program, Existing Program under funded, Very High, High, or Under Study)	Ordinance or Resolution # (if existing program), Estimated Cost and Possible Funding Agency (if high priority), Estimated Date of Completion (if study), WHY if not same as regional priority, OR Other Comments
INFR - a - Multi-Hazard (owned by the infrastructure provider filling out this form, including a city, county, or special district)													
a-1	a-1	Assess the vulnerability of critical facilities owned by infrastructure operators subject to damage in natural disasters or security threats, including fuel tanks and facilities owned outside of the Bay Area that can impact service delivery within the region. Note - Infrastructure agencies, departments, and districts are those that operate transportation and utility facilities and networks.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
a-2	a-2	If a dam owner , comply with State of California and federal requirements to assess the vulnerability of dams to damage from earthquakes, seiches, landslides, liquefaction, or security threats.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
a-3	a-3	Encourage the cooperation of utility system providers and cities, counties, and special districts, and PG&E to develop strong and effective mitigation strategies for infrastructure systems and facilities.	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC										
a-4	a-4	Retrofit or replace critical lifeline infrastructure facilities and/or their backup facilities that are shown to be vulnerable to damage in natural disasters.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
a-5	a-5	Support and encourage efforts of other (lifeline infrastructure) agencies as they plan for and arrange financing for seismic retrofits and other disaster mitigation strategies. (For example, a city might pass a resolution in support of a transit agency's retrofit program.)	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC										

Infrastructure Mitigation Strategies

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a-6	a-6	Develop a plan for speeding the repair and functional restoration of water and wastewater systems through stockpiling of shoring materials, temporary pumps, surface pipelines, portable hydrants, and other supplies, such as those available through the Water /Wastewater Agency Response Network (WARN). Communicate that plan to local governments and critical facility operators.	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC										
a-7	a-7	Engage in, support, and/or encourage research by others (such as USGS, universities, or Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center-PEER) on measures to further strengthen transportation, water, sewer, and power systems so that they are less vulnerable to damage in disasters.	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC										
a-8	a-8	Pre-position emergency power generation capacity (or have rental/lease agreements for these generators) in critical buildings of cities, counties, and special districts to maintain continuity of government and services.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
a-9	a-9	(REWORDED) Ensure that critical intersection traffic lights function following loss of power by installing battery back-ups, emergency generators, or lights powered by alternative energy sources such as solar. Proper functioning of these lights is essential for rapid evacuation, such as with hazmat releases resulting from natural disasters.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
a-10	a-10	Develop unused or new pedestrian rights-of-way as walkways to serve as additional evacuation routes (such as fire roads in park lands).	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
a-11	a-11	Minimize the likelihood that power interruptions will adversely impact lifeline utility systems or critical facilities by ensuring that they have adequate back-up power.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										

Infrastructure Mitigation Strategies

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a-12	a-12	Encourage replacing above ground electric and phone wires and other structures with underground facilities, and use the planning-approval process to ensure that all new phone and electrical utility lines are installed underground.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
a-13	a-13	If you own a dam , coordinate with the State Division of Safety of Dams to ensure an adequate timeline for the maintenance and inspection of dams, as required of dam owners by State law, and communicate this information to local governments and the public.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
a-14	a-14	Encourage communication between State Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA) , FEMA, and utilities related to emergencies occurring outside of the Bay Area that can affect service delivery in the region.	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC										
a-15	a-15	Ensure that transit operators, private ambulance companies, cities, and/or counties have mechanisms in place for medical transport during and after disasters that take into consideration the potential for reduced capabilities of roads following these same disasters.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
a-16	new	Recognize that heat emergencies produce the need for non-medical transport of people to cooling centers by ensuring that (1) transit operators have plans for non-medical transport of people during and after such emergencies including the use of paratransit and (2) cities, counties, and transit agencies have developed ways to communicate the plan to the public.	Heat										
a-17	a-16	Effectively utilize the Regional Transportation Management Center (TMC) in Oakland , the staffing of which is provided by Caltrans, the CHP and MTC. The TMC is designed to maximize safety and efficiency throughout the highway system. It includes the Emergency Resource Center (ERC) which was created specifically for primary planning and procedural disaster management. RESPONSIBLE AGENCY: MTC only.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										

Infrastructure Mitigation Strategies

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a-18	new	Develop (with the participation of paratransit providers, emergency responders, and public health professionals) plans and procedures for parasit system response and recovery from disasters.	EQ LS WF FL Heat SEC										
a-19	new	Coordinate with other critical infrastructure facilities to establish plans for delivery of water and wastewater treatment chemicals.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
a-20	new	Establish plans for delivery of fuel to critical infrastructure providers.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
a-21	new	As an infrastructure operator, designate a back-up Emergency Operations Center with redundant communications systems.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
a-22	new	Monitor scientific studies of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and policy decisions related to the long-term disaster resistance of that Delta system to ensure that decisions are made based on comprehensive analysis and in a scientifically-defensible manner. Levee failure due to earthquakes, flooding, and climate change (including sea level rise and more frequent and more severe flooding) are all of concern. The long-term health of the Delta area is critical to the Bay Area's water supply, is essential for the San Francisco Bay and estuary's environmental health, provides recreation opportunities for Bay Area residents, and provides the long-term sustainability of Delta communities. While only part of the Delta is within the nine Bay Area counties covered by this multi-jurisdictional LHMP, the Delta is tied to the infrastructure, water supply, and economy of the Bay Area.	EQ FL										
INFR - b - Earthquakes													

Infrastructure Mitigation Strategies

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b-1	b-1	Expedite the funding and retrofit of seismically-deficient city- and county-owned bridges and road structures by working with Caltrans and other appropriate governmental agencies.	EQ										
b-2	b-2	Establish a higher priority for funding seismic retrofit of existing transportation and infrastructure systems (such as BART) than for expansion of those systems.	EQ										
b-3	b-3	Include "areas subject to high ground shaking, earthquake-induced ground failure, and surface fault rupture" in the list of criteria used for determining a replacement schedule for pipelines (along with importance, age, type of construction material, size, condition, and maintenance or repair history).	EQ										
b-4	b-4	Install specially-engineered pipelines in areas subject to faulting, liquefaction, earthquake-induced landsliding, or other earthquake hazard.	EQ										
b-5	b-5	Replace or retrofit water-retention structures that are determined to be structurally deficient, including levees, dams, reservoirs and tanks.	EQ										
b-6	b-6	Install portable facilities (such as hoses, pumps, emergency generators, or other equipment) to allow pipelines to bypass failure zones such as fault rupture areas, areas of liquefaction, and other ground failure areas (using a priority scheme if funds are not available for installation at all needed locations).	EQ										
b-7	b-7	Install earthquake-resistant connections when pipes enter and exit bridges and work with bridge owners to encourage retrofit of these structures.	EQ										
b-8	b-8	Comply with all applicable building and fire codes, as well as other regulations (such as state requirements for fault, landslide, and liquefaction investigations in particular mapped areas) when constructing or significantly remodeling infrastructure facilities.	EQ										
b-9	b-9	Clarify to workers in critical facilities and emergency personnel, as well as to elected officials and the public, the extent to which the facilities are expected to perform only at a life safety level (allowing for the safe evacuation of personnel) or are expected to remain functional following an earthquake.	EQ										

Infrastructure Mitigation Strategies

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b-10	b-10	<p>Develop a water-based transportation “system” across the Bay for use in the event of major earthquakes. Implementation of such a system could prove extremely useful in the event of structural failure of either the road-bridge systems or BART and might serve as an adjunct to existing transportation system elements in the movement of large numbers of people and/or goods.</p>	EQ										

Infrastructure Mitigation Strategies

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INFR - c - Wildfire													
c-1	c-1	Ensure a reliable source of water for fire suppression (meeting acceptable standards for minimum volume and duration of flow) for existing and new development.	WF										
c-2	c-2	Develop a coordinated approach between fire jurisdictions and water supply agencies to identify needed improvements to the water distribution system, initially focusing on areas of highest wildfire hazard (including wildfire threat areas and in wildland-urban-interface areas).	WF										
c-3	c-3	Develop a defensible space vegetation program that includes the clearing or thinning of (a) non-fire resistive vegetation within 30 feet of access and evacuation roads and routes to critical facilities, or (b) all non-native species (such as eucalyptus and pine, but not necessarily oaks) within 30 feet of access and evacuation roads and routes to critical facilities.	WF										
c-4	c-4	For new development , ensure all dead-end segments of public roads in high hazard areas have at least a "T" intersection turn-around sufficient for typical wildland fire equipment.	WF										
c-5	c-5	For new development , enforce minimum road width of 20 feet with an additional 10-foot clearance on each shoulder on all driveways and road segments greater than 50 feet in length in wildfire hazard areas.	WF										
c-6	c-6	Require that development in high fire hazard areas provide adequate access roads (with width and vertical clearance that meet the minimum standards of the <i>Fire Code</i> or relevant local ordinance), onsite fire protection systems, evacuation signage, and fire breaks.	WF										
c-7	c-7	Ensure adequate fire equipment road or fire road access to developed and open space areas.	WF										
c-8	c-8	Maintain fire roads and/or public right-of-way roads and keep them passable at all times.	WF										
INFR - d - Flooding													
d-1	d-1	Conduct a watershed analysis of runoff and drainage systems to predict areas of insufficient capacity in the storm drain and natural creek system.	FL										
d-2	d-2	Develop procedures for performing a watershed analysis to examine the impact of development on flooding potential downstream, including communities outside of the jurisdiction of proposed projects.	FL										

Infrastructure Mitigation Strategies

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d-3	d-3	Conduct a watershed analysis at least once every ten years unless there is a major development in the watershed or a major change in the Land Use Element of the General Plan of the cities or counties within the watershed.	FL										
d-4	d-4	Assist, support, and/or encourage the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, various Flood Control and Water Conservation Districts, and other responsible agencies to locate and maintain funding for the development of flood control projects that have high cost-benefit ratios (such as through the writing of letters of support and/or passing resolutions in support of these efforts).	FL										
d-5	d-5	Pursue funding for the design and construction of storm drainage projects to protect vulnerable properties, including property acquisitions, upstream storage such as detention basins, and channel widening with the associated right-of-way acquisitions, relocations, and environmental mitigations.	FL										
d-6	d-6	Continue to repair and make structural improvements to storm drains, pipelines, and/or channels to enable them to perform to their design capacity in handling water flows as part of regular maintenance activities. (This strategy has the secondary benefit of addressing fuel, chemical, and cleaning product issues.)	FL										
d-7	d-7	Continue maintenance efforts to keep storm drains and creeks free of obstructions, while retaining vegetation in the channel (as appropriate) to allow for the free flow of water.	FL										
d-8	d-8	Enforce provisions under creek protection, stormwater management, and discharge control ordinances designed to keep watercourses free of obstructions and to protect drainage facilities to conform with the Regional Water Quality Control Board's Best Management Practices.	FL										
d-9	d-9	Develop an approach and locations for various watercourse bank protection strategies, including for example, (1) an assessment of banks to inventory areas that appear prone to failure, (2) bank stabilization, including installation of rip rap, or whatever regulatory agencies allow (3) stream bed depth management using dredging, and (4) removal of out-of-date coffer dams in rivers and tributary streams.	FL										

Infrastructure Mitigation Strategies

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d-10	d-10	Use reservoir sediment or reed removal as one way to increase storage for both flood control and water supply.	FL										
d-11	d-11	Identify critical locally-owned bridges affected by flooding and either elevate them to increase stream flow and maintain critical ingress and egress routes or modify the channel to achieve equivalent objectives.	FL										
d-12	d-12	Provide or support the mechanism to expedite the repair or replacement of levees that are vulnerable to collapse from earthquake-induced shaking or liquefaction, rodents, and other concerns, particularly those protecting critical infrastructure.	FL										
d-13	d-13	Ensure that utility systems in new developments are constructed in ways that reduce or eliminate flood damage.	FL										
d-14	d-14	Determine whether or not wastewater treatment plants are protected from floods, and if not, investigate the use of flood-control berms to not only protect from stream or river flooding, but also increase plant security.	FL										
d-15	d-15	Work cooperatively with water agencies, flood control districts, Caltrans, and local transportation agencies to determine appropriate performance criteria for watershed analysis.	FL										
d-16	d-16	Work for better cooperation among the patchwork of agencies managing flood control issues.	FL										
d-17	d-17	Improve monitoring of creek and watercourse flows to predict potential for flooding downstream by working cooperatively with land owners and the cities and counties in the watershed.	FL										
d-18	new	Using criteria developed by EPA for asset management, inventory existing assets, the condition of those assets, and improvements needed to protect and maintain those assets. Capture this information in a Geographic Information System (GIS) and use it to select locations for creek monitoring gauges.	FL										

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INFR - e - Landslides													
e-1	e-1	Include "areas subject to ground failure" in the list of criteria used for determining a replacement schedule (along with importance, age, type of construction material, size, condition, and maintenance or repair history) for pipelines.	LS										
e-2	e-2	Establish requirements in zoning ordinances to address hillside development constraints in areas of steep slopes that are likely to lead to excessive road maintenance or where roads will be difficult to maintain during winter storms due to landsliding.	LS										
INFR - f - Building Reoccupancy													
f-1	f-1	Ensure that critical buildings owned or leased by special districts or private utility companies participate in a program similar to San Francisco's Building Occupancy Resumption Program (BORP). The BORP program permits owners of buildings to hire qualified engineers to create facility-specific post-disaster inspection plans and allows these engineers to become automatically deputized as City/County inspectors for these buildings in the event of an earthquake or other disaster. This program allows rapid reoccupancy of the buildings. Note - A qualified (deleted structural) engineer is a California licensed engineer with relevant experience.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
INFR - g - Public Education													
g-1	g-1	Provide materials to the public related to planning for power outages.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
g-2	g-2	Provide materials to the public related to family and personal planning for delays due to traffic or road closures, or due to transit system disruption caused by disasters.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										

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g-3	g-3	Provide materials to the public related to coping with reductions in water supply or contamination of that supply BEYOND regulatory notification requirements.	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC										
g-4	g-4	Provide materials to the public related to coping with disrupted storm drains, sewage lines, and wastewater treatment (such as that developed by ABAG's Sewer Smart Program).	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC										
g-5	g-5	Facilitate and/or coordinate the distribution of emergency preparedness or mitigation materials that are prepared by others, such as by making the use of the internet or other electronic means , or placing materials on community access channels or in city or utility newsletters, as appropriate.	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC										
g-6	new	Sponsor the formation and training of Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) for the employees of your agency. [Note – these programs go by a variety of names in various cities and areas.]	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC										
g-7	new	Develop and distribute culturally appropriate materials related to disaster mitigation and preparedness, such as those on the http://www.preparenow.org website related to infrastructure issues.	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC										

Health Mitigation Strategies

2009-2010 Strategy Number	2005 Original Strategy Number	Specific Mitigation Strategy	Applicable Hazards	Priority (CHECK ONLY ONE)							Responsible Agency or Department (Required if Existing Program, Existing Program under funded, Very High, High, or Under Study)	Ordinance or Resolution # (if existing program), Estimated Cost and Possible Funding Agency (if high priority), Estimated Date of Completion (if study), WHY if not same as regional priority, OR Other Comments
				Existing Program	Existing Program, underfunded	Very High - Unofficial Program - Becomes Official on Plan Adoption, no funding needed	High - Actively Looking for Funding	Moderate	Under Study	Not Applicable, Not Appropriate, or Not Cost Effective		
HEAL - a - Hospitals and Other Critical Health Care Facilities (including those facilities licensed by OSHPD, as well as water agencies, public & private hospitals as noted).												
To be filled out by cities, counties, and county health departments.												
a-1	a-1	Work to ensure that cities, counties, county health departments, and hospital operators coordinate with each other (and that hospitals cooperate with the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development - OSHPD) to comply with current state law that mandates that critical facilities are structurally sound and have nonstructural systems designed to remain functional following disasters by 2013. In particular, this coordination should include understanding any problems with obtaining needed funding. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, county health departments, and hospitals	EQ LS WF FL SEC									
a-2	a-2	Encourage hospitals in your community to work with OSHPD to formalize arrangements with structural engineers to report to the hospital, assess damage, and determine if the buildings can be reoccupied. The program should be similar to San Francisco's Building Occupancy Resumption Program (BORP) that permits owners of buildings to hire qualified structural engineers to create building-specific post-disaster inspection plans and allows these engineers to become automatically deputized as inspectors for these buildings in the event of an earthquake or other disaster. OSHPD, rather than city/county building departments, has the authority and responsibility for the structural integrity of hospital structures. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, county health departments, and hospitals	EQ LS WF FL SEC									
a-3	a-3	Ensure health care facilities are adequately prepared to care for victims with respiratory problems related to smoke and/or particulate matter inhalation. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, county health departments, and hospitals	EQ WF SEC									
a-4	a-4	Ensure these health care facilities have the capacity to shut off outside air and be self-contained. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, county health departments, and hospitals	EQ WF SEC									

Health Mitigation Strategies

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a-5	a-5	Ensure that hospitals and other major health care facilities have auxiliary water and power sources. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, county health departments, water suppliers, and hospitals	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
a-6	a-6	Work to ensure that county health departments work with health care facilities to institute isolation capacity should a need for them arise following a communicable disease epidemic. Isolation capacity varies from a section of the hospital for most communicable diseases to the entire hospital for a major pandemic flu. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, county health departments, and hospitals	EQ WF FL SEC										
a-7	a-7	Develop printed materials, utilize existing materials (such as developed by FEMA, the American Red Cross, and others, including non-profit organizations), conduct workshops, and/or provide outreach encouraging employees of these critical health care facilities to have family disaster plans and conduct mitigation activities in their own homes. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, county health departments, and hospitals	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
HEAL - b - Ancillary Health-Related Facilities (including medical offices, pharmacies, free-standing or specialty clinics, etc.)													
b-1	b-1	Identify these ancillary facilities in your community. These facilities are not regulated by OSHPD in the same way as hospitals. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, and county health departments	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
b-2	b-2	Encourage these facility operators to develop disaster mitigation plans. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, and county health departments	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
b-3	b-3	Encourage these facility operators to create, maintain, and/or continue partnerships with local governments to develop response and business continuity plans for recovery. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, and county health departments	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
HEAL - c - Coordination Initiatives													

Health Mitigation Strategies

2009-2010 Strategic Number	2005 Original Strategy Number	Specific Mitigation Strategy	Applicable Hazards	Existing Program	Existing Program, underfunded	Very High - Unofficial Program - Becomes Official on Plan Adoption, no funding needed	High - Actively Looking for Funding	Moderate	Under Study	Not Applicable, Not Appropriate, or Not Cost Effective	Not Yet Considered	Responsible Agency or Department (Required if Existing Program, Existing Program under funded, Very High, High, or Under Study)	Ordinance or Resolution # (if existing program), Estimated Cost and Possible Funding Agency (if high priority), Estimated Date of Completion (if study), WHY if not same as regional priority, OR Other Comments
c-1	c-1	Designate locations for the distribution of antibiotics to large numbers of people should the need arise, as required to be included in each county's Strategic National Stockpile Plan. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: County Health Departments	FLU SEC										
c-2	c-2	Ensure that you know the Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) cities in your area. Fremont, Oakland, San Francisco, and San Jose (plus Sacramento and Stockton) are the MMRS cities in or near the Bay Area . MMRS cities are provided with additional federal funds for organizing, equipping, and training groups of local fire, rescue, medical, and other emergency management personnel to respond to a mass casualty event. (The coordination among public health, medical, emergency management, coroner, EMS, fire, and law enforcement is a model for all cities and counties.) RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, county health departments, and hospitals	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
c-3	c-3	Know that National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) uniformed or non-uniformed personnel are within one-to-four hours of your community. These federal resources include veterinary, mortuary, and medical personnel. Teams in or near the Bay Area are headquartered in the cities of Santa Clara and Sacramento. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, county health departments, and hospitals	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
c-4	c-4	Plan for hazmat related-issues due to a natural or technological disaster. Hazmat teams should utilize the State of California Department of Health Services laboratory in Richmond for confirmation of biological agents and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory or Sandia (both in Livermore) for confirmation of radiological agents. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, county health departments, and hospitals.	EQ WF FL SEC										
c-5	d-1	Create discussion forums for food and health personnel (including, for example, medical professionals, veterinarians, and plant pathologists) to develop safety, security, and response strategies for food supply contamination (at the source, in processing facilities, in distribution centers, and in grocery stores). RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: County environmental health departments	FL SEC										

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c-6	new	Ensure mental health continuity of operations and disaster planning is coordinated among county departments, (including Public Health and Emergency Services), private sector mental health organizations, professional associations, and national and community-based non-profit agencies involved in supporting community mental health programs. First , such planning should ensure that the capability exists to provide both immediate on-site mental health support at facilities such as evacuation centers, emergency shelters, and local assistance centers, as well as to coordinate on-going mental health support during the long-term recovery process. Second , this planning should ensure that mental health providers, in collaboration with the county agencies responsible for providing public information, are prepared to provide consistent post-disaster stress and other mental health guidance to the public impacted by the disaster.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
deleted	d-2	(duplicate information to c-2)											
deleted	d-3	(duplicate information to c-3)											
deleted	d-4	(duplicate information to c-4)											

Housing Mitigation Strategies

2009-2010 Strategy Number	2005 Original Strategy Number	Specific Mitigation Strategy	Applicable Hazards	Priority (CHECK ONLY ONE)							Responsible Agency or Department (Required if Existing Program, Existing Program under funded, Very High, High, or Under Study)	Ordinance or Resolution # (if existing program), Estimated Cost and Possible Funding Agency (if high priority), Estimated Date of Completion (if study), WHY if not same as regional priority, OR Other Comments
				Existing Program	Existing Program, underfunded	Very High - Unofficial Program - Becomes Official on Plan Adoption, no funding needed	High - Actively Looking for Funding	Moderate	Under Study	Not Applicable, Not Appropriate, or Not Cost Effective		
HSNG - a - Multi-Hazard												
a-1	a-1	Assist in ensuring adequate hazard disclosure by working with real estate agents to improve enforcement of real estate disclosure requirements for residential properties with regard to seven official natural hazard zones: 1) Special Flood Hazard Areas (designated by FEMA), 2) Areas of Potential Flooding from dam failure inundation, 3) Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, 4) Wildland Fire Zones, 5) Earthquake Fault Zones (designated under the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act), and the 6) Liquefaction and Landslide Hazard Zones (designated under the Seismic Hazard Mapping Act).	EQ LS WF FL SEC									
a-2	a-2	Create incentives for private owners of historic or architecturally significant residential buildings to undertake mitigation to levels that will minimize the likelihood that these buildings will need to be demolished after a disaster, particularly if those alterations conform to the federal Secretary of the Interior's <i>Guidelines for Rehabilitation</i>	EQ LS WF FL SEC									
a-3	NEW Was GOV T b-4	Develop a plan for short-term sheltering of residents of your community in conjunction with the American Red Cross.	EQ LS WF FL SEC									
a-4	NEW Was GOV T b-4	Develop a plan for interim housing for those displaced by working with the Regional Catastrophic Planning Grant Program (CPGP) that funded this effort in 2009. (Estimated completion is 2011.)	EQ LS WF FL SEC									

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HSNG - b - Single-Family Homes Vulnerable to Earthquakes												
b-1	b-1	Utilize or recommend adoption of a retrofit standard that includes standard plan sets and construction details for voluntary bolting of homes to their foundations and bracing of outside walls of crawl spaces ("cripple" walls), such as Plan Set A developed by a committee representing the East Bay-Peninsula-Monterey Chapters of the International Code Council (ICC), California Building Officials (CALBO), the Structural Engineers Association of Northern California (SEAONC), the Northern California Chapter of the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute (EERI-NC), and ABAG's Earthquake Program.	EQ									
b-2	b-2	Require engineered plan sets for seismic retrofitting of heavy two-story homes with living areas over garages, as well as for split level homes (that is, homes not covered by Plan Set A), until standard plan sets and construction details become available.	EQ									
b-3	b-3	Require engineered plan sets for seismic retrofitting of homes on steep hillsides (because these homes are not covered by Plan Set A).	EQ									
b-4	b-4	Encourage local government building inspectors to take classes on a periodic basis (such as the FEMA-developed training classes offered by ABAG) on retrofitting of single-family homes, including application of Plan Set A .	EQ									
b-5	b-5	Encourage private retrofit contractors and home inspectors doing work in your area to take retrofit classes on a periodic basis (such as the FEMA-developed training classes offered by ABAG or additional classes that might be offered by the CALBO Training Institute) on retrofitting of single-family homes.	EQ									
b-6	b-6	Conduct demonstration projects on common existing housing types demonstrating structural and nonstructural mitigation techniques as community models for earthquake mitigation.	EQ									
b-7	b-7	Provide retrofit classes or workshops for homeowners in your community, or help promote utilization of subregional workshops in the South Bay, East Bay, Peninsula, and North Bay as such workshops become available through outreach using existing community education programs .	EQ									

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b-8	b-8	Establish tool-lending libraries with common tools needed for retrofitting for use by homeowners with appropriate training.	EQ										
b-9	b-9	(reworded) Provide financial incentives to owners of single-family homes to retrofit if those retrofits comply with Plan Set A or IEBC 2006 in addition to that provided by existing state law State law that makes such retrofits exempt from increases in property taxes.	EQ										
HSNG - c - Soft-Story Multifamily Residential Structures Vulnerable to Earthquakes													
c-1	c-1	Require engineered plan sets for voluntary or mandatory soft-story seismic retrofits by private owners until a standard plan set and construction details become available.	EQ										
c-2	c-2	Adopt the 2009 (changed date) International Existing Building Code or the latest applicable standard for the design of voluntary or mandatory soft-story building retrofits for use in city/county building department regulations. In addition, allow use of changes to that standard recommended by SEAOC for the 2012 IEBC.	EQ										
c-3	c-3	Work to educate building owners, local government staff, engineers, and contractors on privately-owned soft-story retrofit procedures and incentives using materials such as those developed by ABAG and the City of San Jose (see http://quake.abag.ca.gov/eqhouse.html .)	EQ										
c-4	c-4	Conduct an inventory of privately-owned existing or suspected soft-story residential structures as a first step in establishing voluntary or mandatory programs for retrofitting these buildings.	EQ										
c-5	c-5	Use the soft-story inventory to require private owners to inform all existing tenants (and prospective tenants prior to signing a lease agreement) that they may live in this type of building.	EQ										
c-6	c-6	Use the soft-story inventory to require private owners to inform all existing and prospective tenants that they may need to be prepared to live elsewhere following an earthquake if the building has not been retrofitted.	EQ										

Housing Mitigation Strategies

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c-7	c-7	Investigate and adopt appropriate financial, procedural, and land use incentives (such as parking waivers) for private owners of soft-story buildings to facilitate retrofit such as those described by ABAG (see http://quake.abag.ca.gov/fixit).	EQ										
c-8	c-8	(reworded) Explore development of State regulations or legislation to require or encourage private owners of soft-story structures to strengthen them.	EQ										
c-9	c-9	Provide technical assistance in seismically strengthening privately-owned soft-story structures.	EQ										
HSNG - d - Unreinforced Masonry Housing Stock													
d-1	d-1	Continue to actively implement existing State law that requires cities and counties to maintain lists of the addresses of unreinforced masonry buildings and inform private property owners that they own this type of hazardous structure.	EQ										
d-2	d-2	Accelerate retrofitting of privately-owned unreinforced masonry structures that have not been retrofitted, for example, by (a) actively working with owners to obtain structural analyses of their buildings, (b) helping owners obtain retrofit funding, (c) adopting a mandatory versus voluntary, retrofit program, and/or (d) applying penalties to owners who show inadequate efforts to upgrade these buildings.	EQ										
d-3	d-3	Require private owners to inform all existing tenants (and prospective tenants prior to signing a lease agreement) that they live in an unreinforced masonry building and the standard to which it may have been retrofitted.	EQ										
d-4	d-4	As required by State law, require private owners to inform all existing tenants that they may need to be prepared to live elsewhere following an earthquake even if the building has been retrofitted, because it has probably been retrofitted to a life-safety standard, not to a standard that will allow occupancy following major earthquakes.	EQ										

Housing Mitigation Strategies

2009-2010 Strategic Number	2005 Original Strategy Number	Specific Mitigation Strategy	Applicable Hazards	Residential Buildings and Earthquakes										Responsible Agency or Department (Required if Existing Program, Existing Program under funded, Very High, High, or Under Study)	Ordinance or Resolution # (if existing program), Estimated Cost and Possible Funding Agency (if high priority), Estimated Date of Completion (if study), WHY if not same as regional priority, OR Other Comments
				Existing Program	Existing Program, underfunded	Very High - Unofficial Program- Becomes Official on Plan Adoption, no funding needed	High - Actively Looking for Funding	Moderate	Under Study	Not Applicable, Not Appropriate, or Not Cost Effective	Not Yet Considered				
HSNG - e - Other Privately-Owned Structurally Vulnerable Residential Buildings and Earthquakes															
e-1	e-1	Identify and work toward tying down mobile homes used as year-round permanent residences using an appropriate cost-sharing basis (for example, 75% grant, 25% owner).	EQ												
e-2	e-2	Inventory non-ductile concrete, tilt-up concrete (such as converted lofts), and other privately-owned potentially structurally vulnerable residential buildings.	EQ												
e-3	e-3	Adopt the 2009 International Existing Building Code or the latest applicable standard for the design of voluntary or mandatory retrofit of privately-owned seismically vulnerable buildings.	EQ												
e-4	e-4	Adopt one or more of the following strategies as incentives to encourage retrofitting of privately-owned seismically vulnerable residential buildings: (a) waivers or reductions of permit fees, (b) below-market loans, (c) local tax breaks, (d) grants to cover the cost of retrofitting or of a structural analysis, (e) land use (such as parking requirement waivers) and procedural incentives, or (f) technical assistance.	EQ												
HSNG - f - New Construction and Earthquakes															
f-1	f-1	Continue to require that all new housing be constructed in compliance with (deleted "structural") requirements of the most recently adopted version of the California Building Code.	EQ												
f-2	f-2	Conduct appropriate employee training and support continued education to ensure enforcement of building codes and construction standards, as well as identification of typical design inadequacies of housing and recommended improvements.	EQ												
HSNG - g - Wildfire and Structural Fires															
g-1	g-1	Increase efforts to reduce hazards in existing private development in wildland-urban-interface fire-threatened communities or in areas exposed to high to-extreme fire threat through improving engineering design and vegetation management for mitigation, appropriate code enforcement, and public education on defensible space mitigation strategies.	WF												
g-2	g-2	Tie public education on defensible space and a comprehensive defensible space ordinance to a field program of enforcement.	WF												

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g-3	g-3	Require that new homes in wildland-urban-interface fire-threatened communities or in areas exposed to high-to-extreme fire threat be constructed of fire-resistant building materials (including roofing and exterior walls) and incorporate fire-resistant design features (such as minimal use of eaves, internal corners, and open first floors) to increase structural survivability and reduce ignitability. Note - See Structural Fire Prevention Field Guide for Mitigation of Wildfires at http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/structural.html .	WF										
g-4	g-4	Create or identify "model" properties showing defensible space and structural survivability in neighborhoods that are wildland-urban-interface fire-threatened communities or in areas exposed to high-to-extreme fire threat.	WF										
g-5	g-5	Consider fire safety, evacuation, and emergency vehicle access when reviewing proposals to add secondary units or additional residential units in wildland-urban-interface fire-threatened communities or in areas exposed to high-to-extreme fire threat.	WF										
g-6	g-6	Adopt and amend as needed updated versions of the <i>California Building and Fire Codes</i> so that optimal fire-protection standards are used in construction and renovation projects of private buildings .	WF										
g-7	g-7	Create a mechanism to enforce provisions of the <i>California Building and Fire Codes</i> and other local codes that require the installation of smoke detectors and fire-extinguishing systems on existing residential buildings by making installation a condition of (a) finalizing a permit for any work valued at over a fixed amount and/or (b) on any building over 75 feet in height, and/or (b) as a condition for the transfer of property.	WF										
g-8	g-8	Work to ensure a reliable source of water for fire suppression in rural-residential areas through the cooperative efforts of water districts, fire districts, and residents.	WF										

Housing Mitigation Strategies

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g-9	g-9	Expand vegetation management programs in wildland-urban- interface fire-threatened communities or in areas exposed to high-to-extreme fire threat to more effectively manage the fuel load through roadside collection and chipping, mechanical fuel reduction equipment, selected harvesting, use of goats or other organic methods of fuel reduction, and selected use of controlled burning.	WF										
g-10	g-11	Establish special funding mechanisms (such as Fire Hazard Abatement Districts or regional bond funding) to fund reduction in fire risk of existing properties through vegetation management that includes reduction of fuel loads, use of defensible space, and fuel breaks.	WF										
g-11	g-12	Work with residents in rural-residential areas to ensure adequate plans are developed for appropriate access and evacuation in wildland-urban-interface fire-threatened communities or in areas exposed to high-to-extreme fire threat. For example, in some areas, additional roads can be created, and in other areas, the communities will need to focus on early warning and evacuation because additional roads are not feasible.	WF										
g-12	g-13	Require fire sprinklers in new homes located more than 1.5 miles or a 5-minute response time from a fire station or in an identified high hazard wildland-urban-interface wildfire area.	WF										
g-13	g-14	Require fire sprinklers in all new or substantially remodeled multifamily housing, regardless of distance from a fire station.	WF										
g-14	g-15	Require sprinklers in all mixed use development to protect residential uses from fires started in non-residential areas.	WF										
g-15	g-16	Compile a list of privately-owned high-rise and high-occupancy buildings which are deemed, due to their age or construction materials, to be particularly susceptible to fire hazards, and determine an expeditious timeline for the fire-safety inspection of all such structures.	WF										
g-16	g-17	Conduct periodic fire-safety inspections of all multi-family buildings, as required by State law.	WF										

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g-17	g-18	Ensure that city/county-initiated fire-preventive vegetation-management techniques and practices for creek sides and high-slope areas do not contribute to the landslide and erosion hazard. For example, vegetation in these sensitive areas could be thinned, rather than removed, or replanted with less flammable materials. When thinning, the non-native species should be removed first. Other options would be to use structural mitigation, rather than vegetation management in the most sensitive areas.	WF LS										
g-18	g-19	Create a mechanism to require the bracing of water heaters and flexible couplings on gas appliances, and/or (as specified under "b. Single-family homes vulnerable to earthquakes" above) the bolting of homes to their foundations and strengthening of cripple walls to reduce fire ignitions due to earthquakes.	EQ WF										
g-19	g-20	Work with the State Fire Marshall, the California Seismic Safety Commission, Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center (PEER), and other experts to identify and manage gas-related fire risks of soft-story residential or mixed use buildings that are prone to collapse and occupant entrapment consistent with the natural gas safety recommendations of Seismic Safety Commission Report SSC-02-03. Note - See http://www.seismic.ca.gov/pub/CSSC_2002-03_Natural%20Gas%20Safety.pdf . Also note - any valves that are installed may need to have both excess flow and seismic triggers ("hybrid" valves).	EQ WF										
g-20	new	Work with insurance companies to create a public/private partnership to give a discount on fire insurance premiums to "Forester Certified" Fire Wise landscaping and fire-resistant building materials on private property.	WF										
HSNG - h - Flooding													
h-1	h-1	To reduce flood risk, thereby reducing the cost of flood insurance to private property owners, work to qualify for the highest-feasible rating under the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program.	FL										
h-2	h-2	Balance the housing needs of residents against the risk from potential flood-related hazards.	FL										

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h-3	h-3	Ensure that new private development pays its fair share of improvements to the storm drainage system necessary to accommodate increased flows from the development, or does not increase runoff by draining water to pervious areas or detention facilities.	FL										
h-4	h-4	Provide sandbags and plastic sheeting to residents in anticipation of rainstorms, and deliver those materials to vulnerable populations upon request.	FL										
h-5	h-5	Provide public information on locations for obtaining sandbags and/or deliver those sandbags to those various locations throughout a city and/or county prior to and/or during the rainy season.	FL										
h-6	h-6	Apply floodplain management regulations for private development in the floodplain and floodway.	FL										
h-7	h-7	Ensure that new subdivisions are designed to reduce or eliminate flood damage by requiring lots and rights-of-way be laid out for the provision of approved sewer and drainage facilities, providing on-site detention facilities whenever practicable.	FL										
h-8	h-8	Encourage home and apartment owners to participate in home elevation programs within flood hazard areas.	FL										
h-9	h-9	As funding opportunities become available, encourage home and apartment owners to participate in acquisition and relocation programs for areas within floodways.	FL										
h-10	h-10	Encourage owners of properties in a floodplain to consider purchasing flood insurance. For example, point out that most homeowners' insurance policies do not cover a property for flood damage.	FL										

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HSNG - i - Landslides and Erosion													
i-1	i-1	Increase efforts to reduce landslides and erosion in existing and future development by improving appropriate code enforcement and use of applicable standards for private property , such as those appearing in the <i>California Building Code</i> , <i>California Geological Survey Special Report 117 – Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards in California</i> , <i>American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) report Recommended Procedures for Implementation of DMG Special Publication 117: Guidelines for Analyzing and Mitigating Landslide Hazards in California</i> , and the <i>California Board for Geologists and Geophysicists Guidelines for Engineering Geologic Reports</i> . Such standards should cover excavation, fill placement, cut-fill transitions, slope stability, drainage and erosion control, slope setbacks, expansive soils, collapsible soils, environmental issues, geological and geotechnical investigations, grading plans and specifications, protection of adjacent properties, and review and permit issuance.	LS										
i-2	i-2	Increase efforts to reduce landslides and erosion in existing and future private development through continuing education of design professionals on mitigation strategies.	LS										

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HSNG - j - Building Reoccupancy															
j-1	j-1 same as econ i-5	Develop and enforce a repair and reconstruction ordinance to ensure that damaged buildings are repaired in an appropriate and timely manner and retrofitted concurrently. This repair and reconstruction ordinance should apply to all public and private buildings, and also apply to repair of all damage, regardless of cause. See http://quake.abag.ca.gov/recovery/info-repair-ord.html.	EQ WF FL SEC												
j-2	NE W same as econ i-6	Establish preservation-sensitive measures for the repair and reoccupancy of historically significant privately-owned structures, including requirements for temporary shoring or stabilization where needed, arrangements for consulting with preservationists, and expedited permit procedures for suitable repair or rebuilding of historically or architecturally valuable structures.	EQ WF FL SEC												
HSNG - k - Public Education															
k-1	k-1	Provide information to residents of your community on the availability of interactive hazard maps showing your community on ABAG's web site.	EQ WF FL SEC												
k-2	k-2	Develop printed materials, utilize existing materials (such as developed by FEMA and the American Red Cross), conduct workshops, and/or provide outreach encouraging residents to have family disaster plans that include drop-cover-hold earthquake drills, fire and storm evacuation procedures, and shelter-in-place emergency guidelines.	EQ WF FL SEC												
k-3	k-3	Inform residents of comprehensive mitigation activities, including elevation of appliances above expected flood levels, use of fire-resistant roofing and defensible space in high wildfire threat and wildfire-urban-interface areas, structural retrofitting techniques for older homes, and use of intelligent grading practices through workshops, publications, and media announcements and events.	EQ WF FL SEC												
k-4	k-4	Develop a public education campaign on the cost, risk, and benefits of earthquake, flood, and other hazard insurance as compared to mitigation.	EQ WF FL SEC												

Housing Mitigation Strategies

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k-5	k-5	Use disaster anniversaries, such as April (the 1906 earthquake), September (9/11), and October (Loma Prieta earthquake and Oakland Hills fire), to remind the public of safety and security mitigation activities.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
k-6	k-6	Sponsor the formation and training of Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) for residents in your community. [Note – these programs go by a variety of names in various cities and areas.]	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
k-7	k-7	Include flood fighting technique session based on California Department of Water Resources training to the list of available public training classes offered by CERT.	FL										
k-8	k-8	Institute the neighborhood watch block captain and team programs outlined in the Citizen Corps program guide.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
k-9	k-9	Assist residents in the development of defensible space through the use of, for example, “tool libraries” for weed abatement tools, roadside collection and/or chipping services (for brush, weeds, and tree branches) in wildland-urban-interface fire-threatened communities or in areas exposed to high-to-extreme fire threat.	WF										
k-10	k-10	Train homeowners to locate and shut off gas valves if they smell or hear gas leaking.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
k-11	k-12	Develop a program to provide at-cost NOAA weather radios to residents of flood hazard areas that request them, with priority to neighborhood watch captains and others trained in their use.	FL										
k-12	k-13	Make use of the materials on the ABAG web site at http://quake.abag.ca.gov/fixit and other web sites to increase residential mitigation activities related to earthquakes. (ABAG plans to continue to improve the quality of those materials over time.)	EQ										
k-13	k-14	Develop a “Maintain-a-Drain” campaign, similar to that of the City of Oakland, encouraging private businesses and residents to keep storm drains in their neighborhood free of debris.	FL										

Housing Mitigation Strategies

2009-2010 Stratav. Number	2005 Original Strategy Number	Specific Mitigation Strategy	Applicable Hazards	Existing Program	Existing Program, underfunded	Very High - Unofficial Program- Becomes Official on Plan Adoption, no funding needed	High - Actively Looking for Funding	Moderate	Under Study	Not Applicable, Not Appropriate, or Not Cost Effective	Not Yet Considered	Responsible Agency or Department (Required if Existing Program, Existing Program under funded, Very High, High, or Under Study)	Ordinance or Resolution # (if existing program), Estimated Cost and Possible Funding Agency (if high priority), Estimated Date of Completion (if study), WHY if not same as regional priority, OR Other Comments
k-14	k-15	Encourage the formation of a community- and neighborhood-based approach to wildfire education and action through local Fire Safe Councils and the <i>Fire Wise Program</i> . This effort is important because grant funds are currently available to offset costs of specific council-supported projects.	WF										
k-15	k-16	Inform shoreline-property owners of the possible long-term economic threat posed by rising sea levels.	FL										
k-16	k-17	Distribute appropriate materials related to disaster mitigation and preparedness to residents . Appropriate materials are (1) culturally appropriate and (2) suitable for special needs populations. For example, such materials are available on the http://www.preparenow.org website and from non-governmental organizations that work with these communities on an on-going basis.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
deleted	g-10	DELETED - REPLACED BY DISCUSSION OF REVERSE 911 in GOVT c-14.											
deleted	k-11												

Economy Mitigation Strategies

2009-2010 Strategy Number	2005 Original Strategy Number	Specific Mitigation Strategy	Applicable Hazards	Priority (CHECK ONLY ONE)							Responsible Agency or Department (Required if Existing Program, Existing Program under funded, Very High, High, or Under Study)	Ordinance or Resolution # (if existing program), Estimated Cost and Possible Funding Agency (if high priority), Estimated Date of Completion (if study), WHY if not same as regional priority, OR Other Comments
				Existing Program	Existing Program, underfunded	Very High - Unofficial Program - Becomes Official on Plan Adoption, no funding needed	High - Actively Looking for Funding	Moderate	Under Study	Not Applicable, or Not Appropriate, or Not Cost Effective		
ECON - a - Multi-Hazard												
a-1	a-1	Assist in ensuring adequate hazard disclosure by working with real estate agents to improve enforcement of real estate disclosure requirements for commercial and industrial properties with regard to seven official natural hazard zones: 1) Special Flood Hazard Areas (designated by FEMA), 2) Areas of Potential Flooding from dam failure inundation, 3) Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, 4) Wildland Fire Zones, 5) Earthquake Fault Zones (designated under the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act), and the 6) Liquefaction and Landslide Hazard Zones (designated under the Seismic Hazard Mapping Act).	EQ LS WF FL SEC									
a-2	a-2	Create incentives for private owners of historic or architecturally significant commercial and industrial buildings to undertake mitigation to levels that will minimize the likelihood that these buildings will need to be demolished after a disaster, particularly if those alterations conform to the federal Secretary of the Interior's <i>Guidelines for Rehabilitation</i>	EQ LS WF FL SEC									
ECON - b - Soft-Story Commercial Buildings Vulnerable to Earthquakes												
b-1	b-1	Require engineered plan sets for voluntary or mandatory soft-story seismic retrofits by private owners until a standard plan set and construction details become available.	EQ									
b-2	b-2	Adopt the 2009 (changed date) International Existing Building Code or the latest applicable standard for the design of voluntary or mandatory soft-story building retrofits for use in city/county building department regulations. In addition, allow use of changes to that standard recommended by SEAOC for the 2012 IEBC.	EQ									
b-3	b-3	Work to educate building owners, local government staff, engineers, and contractors on privately-owned soft-story retrofit procedures and incentives using materials such as those developed by ABAG and the City of San Jose (see http://quake.abag.ca.gov/eqhouse.html .)	EQ									
b-4	b-4	Conduct an inventory of privately-owned existing or suspected soft-story commercial or industrial structures as a first step in establishing voluntary or mandatory programs for retrofitting these buildings.	EQ									

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b-5	b-5	Use the soft-story inventory to require private owners to inform all existing tenants (and prospective tenants prior to signing a lease agreement) that they may work in this type of building.	EQ										
b-6	b-6	Use the soft-story inventory to require private owners to inform all existing and prospective tenants that they may need to be prepared to work elsewhere following an earthquake if the building has not been retrofitted .	EQ										
b-7	b-7	Investigate and adopt appropriate financial, procedural, and land use incentives (such as parking waivers) for private owners of soft-story buildings to facilitate retrofit such as those described by ABAG (see http://quake.abag.ca.gov/fixit).	EQ										
b-8	b-8	(reworded) Explore development of State regulations or legislation to require or encourage private owners of soft-story structures to strengthen them.	EQ										
b-9	b-9	Provide technical assistance in seismically strengthening privately-owned soft-story structures.	EQ										

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ECON - c - Unreinforced Masonry Buildings in Older Downtown Areas												
c-1	c-1	Continue to actively implement existing State law that requires cities and counties to maintain lists of the addresses of unreinforced masonry buildings and inform private property owners that they own this type of hazardous structure.	EQ									
c-2	c-2	Accelerate retrofitting of privately-owned unreinforced masonry structures that have not been retrofitted, for example, by (a) actively working with owners to obtain structural analyses of their buildings, (b) helping owners obtain retrofit funding, (c) adopting a mandatory (rather than voluntary) retrofit program, and/or (d) applying penalties to owners who show inadequate efforts to upgrade these buildings.	EQ									
c-3	c-3	Require private owners to inform all existing tenants (and prospective tenants prior to signing a lease agreement) that they work in an unreinforced masonry building and the standard to which it may have been retrofitted.	EQ									
c-4	c-4	As required by State law, require private owners to inform all existing tenants that they may need to be prepared to work elsewhere following an earthquake even if the building has been retrofitted, because it has probably been retrofitted to a life-safety standard, not to a standard that will allow occupancy following major earthquakes.	EQ									
ECON - d - Privately-Owned Structurally Vulnerable Buildings												
d-1	d-1	Inventory non-ductile concrete, tilt-up concrete, and other privately-owned structurally vulnerable buildings.	EQ									
d-2	d-2	Adopt the 2009 International Existing Building Code or the latest applicable standard for the design of voluntary or mandatory retrofit of privately-owned seismically vulnerable buildings.	EQ									
d-3	d-3	Adopt one or more of the following strategies as incentives to encourage retrofitting of privately-owned seismically vulnerable commercial and industrial buildings: (a) waivers or reductions of permit fees, (b) below-market loans, (c) local tax breaks, (d) grants to cover the cost of retrofitting or of a structural analysis, (e) land use (such as parking requirement waivers) and procedural incentives, or (f) technical assistance.	EQ									
ECON - e - Wildfire and Structural Fires												

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e-1	e-1	Increase efforts to reduce hazards in existing private development in wildland-urban-interface fire-threatened communities or in areas exposed to high to-extreme fire threat through improving engineering design and vegetation management for mitigation, appropriate code enforcement, and public education on defensible space mitigation strategies.	WF										
e-2	new	Tie public education on defensible space and a comprehensive defensible space ordinance to a field program of enforcement.	WF										
e-3	e-2	Require that new privately-owned business and office buildings in high fire hazard areas be constructed of fire-resistant building materials and incorporate fire-resistant design features (such as minimal use of eaves, internal corners, and open first floors) to increase structural survivability and reduce ignitability.	WF										
e-4	e-3	Adopt and amend as needed updated versions of the <i>California Building and Fire Codes</i> so that optimal fire-protection standards are used in construction and renovation projects of private buildings.	WF										
e-5	e-4	Create a mechanism to enforce provisions of the <i>California Building and Fire Codes</i> and other local codes that require the installation of smoke detectors and fire-extinguishing systems on existing privately-owned buildings by making installation a condition of (a) finalizing a permit for any work valued at over a fixed amount and/or (b) on any building over 75 feet in height, and/or (b) as a condition for the transfer of property.	WF										
e-6	e-5	(reworded to more closely match the HSNG strategy) Expand vegetation management programs in wildland-urban-interface fire-threatened communities or in areas exposed to high-to-extreme fire threat to more effectively manage the fuel load through roadside collection and chipping, mechanical fuel reduction equipment, selected harvesting, use of goats or other organic methods of fuel reduction, and selected use of controlled burning.	WF										
e-7	e-6	Establish special funding mechanisms (such as Fire Hazard Abatement Districts or regional bond funding) to fund reduction in fire risk of existing properties through vegetation management that includes reduction of fuel loads, use of defensible space, and fuel breaks.	WF										

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e-8	e-7	Establish special funding mechanisms (such as Fire Hazard Abatement Districts or regional bond funding) to fund fire-safety inspections of private properties, roving firefighter patrols on high fire-hazard days, and public education efforts.	WF										
e-9	e-8	Compile a list of privately-owned high-rise and high-occupancy buildings that are deemed, due to their age or construction materials, to be particularly susceptible to fire hazards, and determine an expeditious timeline for the fire-safety inspection of all such structures.	WF										
e-10	e-9	Conduct periodic fire-safety inspections of all privately-owned commercial and industrial buildings.	WF										
e-11	e-10	Work with the State Fire Marshall, the California Seismic Safety Commission, Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center (PEER), and other experts to identify and manage gas-related fire risks of privately-owned soft-story mixed use buildings that are prone to collapse and occupant entrapment consistent with the natural gas safety recommendations of Seismic Safety Commission Report SSC-02-03. Note - See http://www.seismic.ca.gov/pub/CSSC_2002-03_Natural%20Gas%20Safety.pdf . Also note - any values that are installed may need to have both	EQ WF										
e-12	e-11	Ensure that city/county-initiated fire-preventive vegetation-management techniques and practices for creek sides and high-slope areas do not contribute to the landslide and erosion hazard.	WF										
e-13	e-12	Work with insurance companies to create a public/private partnership to give a discount on fire insurance premiums to "Forester Certified" <i>Fire Wise</i> landscaping and fire-resistant building materials on private property .	WF										
ECON - f - Flooding													
f-1	f-1	To reduce flood risk, thereby reducing the cost of flood insurance to private property owners, work to qualify for the highest-feasible rating under the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program.	FL										
f-2	f-2	Balance the needs for private commercial and industrial development against the risk from potential flood-related hazards.	FL										

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f-3	f-3	Ensure that new private development pays its fair share of improvements to the storm drainage system necessary to accommodate increased flows from the development, or does not increase runoff by draining water to pervious areas or detention facilities.	FL										
f-4	f-4	Provide sandbags and plastic sheeting to private businesses in anticipation of rainstorms, and deliver those materials to vulnerable populations upon request.	FL										
f-5	f-5	Provide information to private business on locations for obtaining sandbags and deliver those sandbags to those various locations throughout a city and/or county.	FL										
f-6	f-6	Apply floodplain management regulations for private development in the floodplain and floodway.	FL										
f-7	f-7	Encourage private business owners to participate in building elevation programs within flood hazard areas .	FL										
f-8	f-8	As funding becomes available, encourage private business owners to participate in acquisition and relocation programs for areas within floodways.	FL										
f-9	f-9	Require an annual inspection of approved flood-proofed privately-owned buildings to ensure that (a) all flood-proofing components will operate properly under flood conditions and (b) all responsible personnel are aware of their duties and responsibilities as described in their building's <i>Flood Emergency Operation Plan and Inspection & Maintenance Plan</i> .	FL										

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ECON - g - Landslides and Erosion													
g-1	g-1	Increase efforts to reduce landslides and erosion in existing and future development by improving appropriate code enforcement and use of applicable standards for private property , such as those appearing in the <i>California Building Code</i> , <i>California Geological Survey Special Report 117 – Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards in California</i> , American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) report <i>Recommended Procedures for Implementation of DMG Special Publication 117: Guidelines for Analyzing and Mitigating Landslide Hazards in California</i> , and the California Board for Geologists and Geophysicists <i>Guidelines for Engineering Geologic Reports</i> . Such standards should cover excavation, fill placement, cut-fill transitions, slope stability, drainage and erosion control, slope setbacks, expansive soils, collapsible soils, environmental issues, geological and geotechnical investigations, grading plans and specifications, protection of adjacent properties, and review and permit issuance.	LS										
g-2	g-2	Increase efforts to reduce landslides and erosion in existing and future private development through continuing education of design professionals on mitigation strategies.	LS										
ECON - h - New Construction and Earthquakes													
h-1	h-1	Continue to require that all new privately-owned commercial and industrial buildings be constructed in compliance with (deleted "structural") requirements of the most recently adopted version of the <i>California Building Code</i> .	EQ										
h-2	h-2	Conduct appropriate employee training and support continued education to ensure enforcement of construction standards for private development .	EQ										
h-3	h-3	Work with private building owners to help them recognize that many strategies that increase earthquake resistance also decrease damage in an explosion. In addition, recognize that ventilation systems can be designed to contain airborne biological agents.	EQ SEC										

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ECON - i - Building Reoccupancy													
i-1	i-1	Institute a program to encourage owners of private buildings to participate in a program similar to San Francisco's Building Occupancy Resumption Program (BORP). This program permits owners of private buildings to hire qualified structural engineers to create building-specific post-disaster inspection plans and allows these engineers to become automatically deputized as City/County inspectors for these buildings in the event of an earthquake or other disaster.	EQ WF FL SEC										
i-2	i-2	Actively notify private owners of historic or architecturally significant buildings of the availability of the local BORP-type program and encourage them to participate to ensure that appropriately qualified structural engineers are inspecting their buildings, thus reducing the likelihood that the buildings will be inappropriately evaluated following a disaster.	EQ WF FL SEC										
i-3	i-3	Actively notify owners of educational facility buildings of the availability of the local BORP-type program and encourage them to participate to ensure that appropriately qualified structural engineers are inspecting their buildings, thus reducing the likelihood that the buildings will be inappropriately evaluated following a disaster.	EQ WF FL SEC										
i-4	i-4	Allow private building owners to participate in a BORP-type program as described above, but not actively encourage them to do so.	EQ WF FL SEC										
i-5	i-5	Develop and enforce a repair and reconstruction ordinance to ensure that damaged buildings are repaired in an appropriate and timely manner and retrofitted concurrently. This repair and	EQ WF FL SEC										
i-6	i-6	Establish preservation-sensitive measures for the repair and reoccupancy of historically significant privately-owned structures, including requirements for temporary shoring or stabilization where needed, arrangements for consulting with preservationists, and expedited permit procedures for suitable repair or rebuilding of historically or architecturally valuable structures.	EQ WF FL SEC										
ECON - j - Public Education													
j-1	j-1	Provide information to private business owners and their employees on the availability of interactive hazard maps on ABAG's web site.	EQ WF FL SEC										

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j-2	j-2	Develop printed materials, utilize existing materials (such as developed by FEMA and the American Red Cross), conduct workshops, and/or provide outreach encouraging private businesses' employees to have family disaster plans that include drop-cover-hold earthquake drills, fire and storm evacuation procedures, and shelter-in-place emergency guidelines.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
j-3	j-3	Develop and print materials, conduct workshops, and provide outreach to Bay Area private businesses focusing on business continuity planning.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
j-4	j-4	Inform Bay Area private business owners of mitigation activities, including elevation of appliances above expected flood levels, use of fire-resistant roofing and defensible space in wildland-urban-interface fire-threatened communities or in areas exposed to high-to-extreme fire threat, structural retrofitting techniques for older buildings, and use of intelligent grading practices through workshops, publications, and media announcements and events.	WF FL										
j-5	j-5	Sponsor the formation and training of Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) training for other than your own employees through partnerships with local private businesses. [Note – these programs go by a variety of names in various cities and areas.]	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
j-6	j-6	Assist private businesses in the development of defensible space through the use of, for example, "tool libraries" for weed abatement tools, roadside collection and/or chipping services (for brush, weeds, and tree branches) in wildland-urban-interface fire-threatened communities or in areas exposed to high-to-extreme fire threat.	WF										
j-7	j-7	Make use of the materials developed by others (such as found on ABAG's web site at http://quake.abag.ca.gov/business) to increase mitigation activities related to earthquakes by groups other than your own agency . ABAG plans to continue to improve the quality of those materials over time.	EQ										
j-8	j-8	Develop a "Maintain-a-Drain" campaign, similar to that of the City of Oakland, encouraging private businesses and residents to keep storm drains in their neighborhood free of debris.	FL										

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j-9	j-9	Encourage the formation of a community- and neighborhood-based approach to wildfire education and action through local Fire Safe Councils and the <i>Fire Wise Program</i> . This effort is important because grant funds are currently available to offset costs of specific council-supported projects.	WF										
j-10	j-10	Encourage private businesses and laboratories handling hazardous materials or pathogens increase security to a level high enough to create a deterrent to crime and terrorism, including active implementation of "cradle-to-grave" tracking systems.	SEC EQ										
j-11	j-11	Encourage joint meetings of security and operations personnel at major private employers to develop innovative ways for these personnel to work together to increase safety and security.	SEC EQ										
j-12	j-12	Inform private shoreline-property owners of the possible long-term economic threat posed by rising sea levels.	FL										
j-13	j-13	Distribute appropriate materials related to disaster mitigation and preparedness to private business owners. Appropriate materials are (1) culturally appropriate and (2) suitable for special needs populations. For example, such materials are available on the http://www.preparenow.org website and from non-governmental organizations that work with these communities on an on-going basis.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										

Government Mitigation Strategies

			Priority (CHECK ONLY ONE)											
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GOVT - a - Focus on Critical Facilities (...Owned by the Local Government Filling Out This Form)														
a-1	a-1	Assess the vulnerab lity of critical facilities (such as city halls, fire stations, operations and communications headquarters , community service centers, seaports, and airports) to damage in natural disasters and make recommendations for appropriate	EQ LS WF FL											
a-2	a-2	Retrofit or replace critical fac lities that are shown to be vulnerable to damage in natural disasters.	EQ LS WF FL SEC											
a-3	a-3	Clarify to workers in critical facilities and emergency personnel, as well as to elected officials and the public, the extent to which the fac lities are expected to perform only at a life safety level (allowing for the safe evacuation of personnel) or are expected to remain functional following an earthquake.	EQ											
a-4	a-4	Conduct comprehensive programs to identify and mitigate problems with facility contents, architectural components, and equipment that will prevent critical buildings from being functional after major natural disasters. Such contents and equipment includes computers and servers, phones, files, and other tools used by staff to conduct daily business.	EQ LS WF FL SEC											
a-5	a-5	Encourage joint meetings of security and operations personnel at critical facilities to develop innovative ways for these personnel to work together to increase safety and security.	EQ LS WF FL SEC											
a-6	a-6	When Installing micro and/or surve llance cameras around critical public assets tied to web-based software, and develop a surveillance protocol to monitor these cameras, investigate the possibility of using the cameras for the secondary purpose of post-disaster damage assessment.	EQ LS WF FL SEC											

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a-7	a-7	Identify and undertake cost-effective retrofit measures related to security on critical facilities (such as moving and redesigning air intake vents and installing blast-resistant features) when these buildings undergo major renovations related to other natural hazards .	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
a-9	a-9	As a secondary focus, assess the vulnerability of non-critical facilities to damage in natural disasters based on occupancy and structural type, make recommendations on priorities for structural improvements or occupancy reductions, and identify potential funding mechanisms.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
a-10	a-10	Ensure that new government-owned facilities comply with and are subject to the same or more stringent regulations as imposed on <u>privately-owned development</u>	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
a-11	a-11	Comply with all applicable building and fire codes, as well as other regulations (such as state requirements for fault, landslide, and liquefaction investigations in particular mapped areas) when constructing or significantly remodeling government-owned facilities.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
a-12	a-12	Prior to acquisition of property to be used as a critical facility, conduct a study to ensure the absence of significant structural hazards and hazards associated with the building site .	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
a-13	new	Ensure that any regulations imposed on private-owned businesses related to repair and reconstruction (see "Economy Section") are enforced and imposed on local government's own buildings and structures.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
GOVT - b - Maintain and Enhance Local Government's Emergency Recovery Planning													
b-1	b-1	Establish a framework and process for pre-event planning for post-event recovery that specifies roles, priorities, and responsibilities of various departments within the local government organization, and that outlines a structure and process for policy-making involving elected officials and appointed advisory committees.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										

Government Mitigation Strategies

2009-2010 Strategy Number	2005 Original Strategy Number	Specific Mitigation Strategy	Applicable Hazards	Existing Program	Existing Program, underfunded	Very High - Unofficial Program - Becomes Official on Plan Adoption, no funding needed	High - Actively Looking for Funding	Moderate	Under Study	Not Applicable, Not Appropriate, or Not Cost Effective	Not Yet Considered	Responsible Agency or Department (Required if Existing Program, Existing Program under funded, Very High, High, or Under Study)	Ordinance or Resolution # (if existing program), Estimated Cost and Possible Funding Agency (if high priority), Estimated Date of Completion (if study), WHY if not same as regional priority, OR Other Comments
b-2	b-2	Prepare a basic Recovery Plan that outlines the major issues and tasks that are likely to be the key elements of community recovery, as well as integrate this planning into response planning (such as with continuity of operations plans).	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
b-3	b-3	Establish a goal for the resumption of local government services that may vary from function to function.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
b-4	b-25	Develop a continuity of operations plan that includes back-up storage of vital records, such as plans and back-up procedures to pay employees and vendors if normal finance department operations are disrupted, as well as other essential electronic files.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
b-5	new	Plan for the emergency relocation of government-owned facilities critical to recovery, as well as any facilities with known structural deficiencies or in hazardous areas.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
GOVT - c - Maintain and Enhance Local Government's Emergency Response Capacity													
c-1	new (old b-4 moved to HSNG a-3)	Develop a plan for short-term and intermediate-term sheltering of your employees.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
c-2	new	Encourage your employees to have a family disaster plan.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
c-3	new	Offer CERT/NERT-type training to your employees.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
c-4	b-5 (a)	Periodically assess the need for new or relocated fire or police stations and other emergency facilities.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										

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c-5	b-5 (b)	Periodically assess the need for changes in staffing levels, as well as for additional or updated supplies, equipment, technologies, and in-service training classes	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
c-6	b-6	Ensure that fire, police, and other emergency personnel have adequate radios, breathing apparatuses, protective gear, and other equipment to respond to a major disaster.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
c-7	b-7	Participate in developing and maintaining a system of interoperable communications for first responders from cities, counties, special districts, state, and federal agencies.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
c-8	b-8	Harden emergency response communications, including, for example, building redundant capacity into public safety alerting and/or answering points, replacing or hardening microwave and simulcast systems, adding digital encryption for programmable radios, and ensuring a plug-and-play capability for amateur	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
c-9	b-9	Purchase command vehicles for use as mobile command/EOC vehicles if current vehicles are unsuitable or inadequate.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
c-10	b-10	Maintain the local government's emergency operations center in a fully functional state of readiness.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
c-11	b-11	Expand or participate in expanding traditional disaster exercises involving city and county emergency personnel to include airport and port personnel, transit and infrastructure providers, hospitals, schools, park districts, and major employers.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
c-12	b-12	Maintain and update as necessary the local government's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Plan and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Plan, and submit an appropriate NIMSCAST report.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
c-13	b-13	Continue to participate not only in general mutual-aid agreements, but also in agreements with adjoining jurisdictions for cooperative response to fires, floods, earthquakes, and	EQ LS WF FL SEC										

Government Mitigation Strategies

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				Existing Program	Existing Program, underfunded	Very High - Unofficial Program - Becomes Official on Plan Adoption, no funding needed	High - Actively Looking for Funding	Moderate	Under Study	Not Applicable, Not Appropriate, or Not Cost Effective	Not Yet Considered					
c-14	b-14 & b-22	Install alert and warning systems for rapid evacuation or shelter-in-place. Such systems include outdoor sirens and/or reverse-911 calling systems.	EQ LS WF FL SEC													
c-15	b-15	Conduct periodic tests of the alerting and warning system. (deleted some wording)	EQ LS WF FL SEC													
c-16	b-16	Regulate and enforce the location and design of street-address numbers on buildings and minimize the naming of short streets (that are actually driveways) to single homes.	EQ LS WF FL SEC													
c-17	b-17	Monitor weather during times of high fire risk using, for example, weather stations tied into police and fire dispatch centers.	WF													
c-18	b-18	Establish regional protocols on how to respond to the NOAA Monterey weather forecasts, such as the identifying types of closures, limits on work that could cause ignitions, and prepositioning of suppression forces. A multi-agency coordination of response also helps provide unified messages to the public about how they should respond to these periods of increased fire danger. Response should also be modified based on knowledge of local micro-climates. Local agencies with less risk then may be available for mutual aid.	WF													
c-19	b-19	Increase local patrolling during periods of high fire weather.	WF													
c-20	b-20	Create and maintain an automated system of rain and flood gauges that is web enabled and publicly-accessible. Work toward creating a coordinated regional system.	FL LS													
c-21	b-21	Place remote sensors in strategic locations for early warning of hazmat releases or use of weapons of mass destruction, understanding that the appropriate early warning strategy depends on the type of problem.	EQ LS WF FL SEC													

Government Mitigation Strategies

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c-22	b-23	Review and update, as necessary, procedures pursuant to the <i>State Dam Safety Act</i> for the emergency evacuation of areas located below major water-storage facilities.	EQ LS FL SEC										
c-23	a-8	Improve coordination among cities, counties, and dam owners so that cities and counties can better plan for evacuation of areas the could be inundated if a dam failed, impacting their jurisdiction .	EQ LS FL SEC										
c-24	b-24	Develop procedures for the emergency evacuation of areas identified on tsunami evacuation maps as these maps become available.	EQ (TS)										
c-25	new	Support and encourage planning and identification of facilities for the coordination of distribution of water, food, blankets, and other supplies, coordinating this effort with the American Red Cross.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
GOVT - d - Participate in National, State, Multi-Jurisdictional and Professional Society Efforts to Identify and Mitigate Hazards													
d-1	c-1	Promote information sharing among overlapping and neighboring local governments, including cities, counties, and special districts, as well as utilities.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
d-2	c-2	Recognize that emergency services is more than the coordination of police and fire response; it also includes planning activities with providers of water, food, energy, transportation, financial, information, and public health services.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
d-3	c-3	Recognize that a multi-agency approach is needed to mitigate flooding by having flood control districts, cities, counties, and utilities meet at least annually to jointly discuss their capital improvement programs for most effectively reducing the threat of flooding. Work toward making this process more formal to insure that flooding is considered at existing joint-agency meetings.	FL										

Government Mitigation Strategies

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d-4	c-4	As new flood-control projects are completed, request that FEMA revise its flood-insurance rate maps and digital Geographic Information System (GIS) data to reflect flood risks as accurately as possible	FL										
d-5	c-5	Participate in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program.	FL										
d-6	c-6	Participate in multi-agency efforts to mitigate fire threat, such as the Hills Emergency Forum (in the East Bay), various FireSafe Council programs, and city-ut lity task forces. Such participation increases a jurisdiction's competitiveness in obtaining grants.	WF										
d-7	c-7	Work with major employers and agencies that handle hazardous materials to coordinate mitigation efforts for the possible release of these materials due to a natural disaster such as an earthquake, flood, fire, or landslide	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
d-8	c-8	Encourage staff to participate in efforts by professional organizations to mitigate earthquake and landslide disaster losses, such as the efforts of the Northern California Chapter of the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute, the East Bay-Peninsula Chapter of the International Code Council, the Structural Engineers Association of Northern California, and the American Society of Grading Officials.	EQ LS										
d-9	c-9	Conduct and/or promote attendance at local or regional hazard conferences and workshops for elected officials and staff to educate them on the critical need for programs in mitigating earthquake, wildfire, flood, and landslide	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
d-10	c-10	Cooperate with researchers working on government-funded projects to refine information on hazards, for example, by expediting the permit and approval process for installation of seismic arrays, gravity survey instruments, borehole drilling, fault trenching, landslide mapping, flood modeling, and/or	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
GOVT - d - Take a Lead in Loss and Risk Assessment Activities													

Government Mitigation Strategies

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e-1	e-1	Work with the cities, counties, and special districts in the Bay Area to encourage them to adopt a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and to assist them in integrating it into their overall planning process. RESPONSIBILITY: ABAG only; all others are "not applicable."	EQ LS WF FL DR TS SEC Flu Ag Heat										
e-2	e-2	Improve the risk assessment and loss estimation work in the Taming Natural Disasters report and multi-jurisdictional plan related to natural disasters. RESPONSIBILITY: ABAG only; all others are "not applicable."	EQ LS WF FL DR TS Flu Ag Heat										

Education Mitigation Strategies

2009-2010 Strategy Number	2005 Original Strategy Number	Specific Mitigation Strategy	Applicable Hazards	Priority (CHECK ONLY ONE)							Responsible Agency or Department (Required if Existing Program, Existing Program under funded, Very High, High, or Under Study)	Ordinance or Resolution # (if existing program), Estimated Cost and Possible Funding Agency (if high priority), Estimated Date of Completion (if study), WHY if not same as regional priority, OR Other Comments
				Existing Program	Existing Program, underfunded	Very High - Unofficial Program-Becomes Official on Plan Adoption, no funding needed	High - Actively Looking for Funding	Moderate	Under Study	Not Applicable, Not Appropriate, or Not Cost Effective		
EDUC - a - Focus on Critical Facilities (...Owned by School Districts)												
a-1	a-1	Assess the vulnerability of critical public education facilities to damage in natural disasters and make recommendations for appropriate mitigation.	EQ LS WF FL SEC									
a-2	a-2	Retrofit or replace critical public education facilities that are shown to be vulnerable to damage in natural disasters.	EQ LS WF FL SEC									
a-3	a-3	Conduct comprehensive programs to identify and mitigate problems with facility contents, architectural components, and equipment that will prevent critical public education buildings from being functional after major disasters.	EQ LS WF FL SEC									
a-4	a-4	As a secondary focus, assess the vulnerability of non-critical educational facilities (that is, those that do not house students) to damage in natural disasters based on occupancy and structural type, make recommendations on priorities for structural improvements or occupancy reductions, and identify potential funding mechanisms.	EQ LS WF FL SEC									
a-5	new	Assess the vulnerability of critical private education, pre-school, and day care facilities to damage in natural disasters and make recommendations for appropriate mitigation.	EQ LS WF FL SEC									
a-6	a-5	(Major Rewording) Work with CalEMA and the Division of the State Architect to ensure that there will be an adequate group of Safety Assessment Program (SAP) inspectors trained and deployed by CalEMA to schools for post-disaster inspection. In addition, if a school district is uncomfortable with delays in inspection due to too few SAP inspectors available in catastrophic disasters, formalized arrangements can also be created with those inspectors certified by the Division of the State Architect as construction inspectors to report to the district, assess damage, and determine if the buildings can be reoccupied.	EQ LS WF FL SEC									
EDUC - b - Use of Educational Facilities as Emergency Shelters												

Education Mitigation Strategies

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				Existing Program	Existing Program, underfunded	Very High - Unofficial Program-Becomes Official on Plan Adoption, no funding needed	High - Actively Looking for Funding	Moderate	Under Study	Not Applicable, Not Appropriate, or Not Cost Effective	Not Yet Considered	EQ	LS			WF	FL	SEC
b-1	b-1	Work cooperatively with the American Red Cross, cities, counties, and non-profits to set up memoranda of understanding for use of education facilities as emergency shelters following disasters.	EQ LS WF FL SEC															
b-2	b-2	Work cooperatively to ensure that school district personnel and relevant staff understand and are trained that being designated by the American Red Cross or others as a potential emergency shelter does NOT mean that the school has had a hazard or structural evaluation to ensure that it can be used as a shelter following any specific disaster.	EQ LS WF FL SEC												X			Not applicable for a city
b-3	b-3	Work cooperatively to ensure that school district personnel understand and are trained that they are designated as disaster service workers and must remain at the school until released.	EQ LS WF FL SEC												X			Not applicable for a city
EDUC - c - Actions Related to Disaster Preparedness and Recovery Planning																		
c-1	new	Encourage employees of schools to have family disaster plans and conduct mitigation activities in their own homes.	EQ LS WF FL SEC															
c-2	c-2	Develop plans, in conjunction with fire jurisdictions, for evacuation or sheltering in place of school children during periods of high fire danger, thereby recognizing that overloading of streets near schools by parents attempting to pick up their children during these periods can restrict access by fire personnel and equipment.	EQ LS WF FL SEC															
c-3	c-3	Offer the 20-hour basic CERT training to teachers and after-school personnel.	EQ LS WF FL SEC															
c-4	c-4	Offer the 20-hour basic Student Emergency Response Training (SERT, rather than CERT) training to middle school and/or high school students as a part of the basic science or civics curriculum, as an after school club, or as a way to earn public service hours.	EQ LS WF FL SEC															
c-5	c-5	Offer the 20-hour basic CERT training course through the Adult School system and/or through the Community College system (either using instructors with teaching credentials or by making facilities available for classes not run by school personnel themselves).	EQ LS WF FL SEC															

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c-6	c-6	Develop and maintain the capacity for schools to take care of the students for the first 48 hours after a disaster, and notify parents that this capacity exists.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
c-7	new	Develop a continuity of operations and disaster recovery plan using models such as that developed by the University of California Berkeley. (The American Red Cross has a role in promoting this activity, as well, in schools that they plan to use as shelters.)	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
EDUC - d- Actions Related to Schools as Conduits for Information to Families About Emergencies													
d-1	c-1	Utilize the unique ability of schools to reach families through educational materials on hazards, mitigation, and preparedness, particularly after disasters and at the beginning of the school year. These efforts will not only make the entire community more disaster-resistant, but speed the return of schools from use as shelters to use as teaching facilities, particularly if coordinated with cities, counties, the American Red Cross and others.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
d-2	c-7	Develop and distribute culturally appropriate materials related to disaster mitigation and preparedness, such as those on the http://www.preparenow.org website.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										

Environment Mitigation Strategies

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ENV1 - a - Environmental Sustainability and Pollution Reduction												
a-1	a-1	Continue to enforce State-mandated requirements, such as the <i>California Environmental Quality Act</i> , to ensure that mitigation activities for hazards, such as seismic retrofits and vegetation clearance programs for fire threat, are conducted in a way that reduces environmental degradation such as air quality impacts, noise during construction, and loss of sensitive habitats and species, while respecting the community value of historic preservation.	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC									
a-2	a-2	Encourage regulatory agencies to work collaboratively with safety professionals to develop creative mitigation strategies that effectively balance environmental and safety needs, particularly to meet critical wildfire, flood, and earthquake safety levels.	EQ WF FL SEC									
a-3	a-3	Continue to enforce and/or comply with State-mandated requirements, such as the <i>California Environmental Quality Act</i> and environmental regulations to ensure that urban development is conducted in a way to minimize air pollution. For example, air pollution levels can lead to global warming, and then to drought, increased vegetation susceptibility to disease (such as pine bark beetle infestations), and associated increased fire hazard.	LS WF FL DR SEC									
a-4	a-4	Develop and implement a comprehensive program for watershed management optimizing ecosystem health with water yield to balance water supply, flooding, fire, and erosion concerns.	LS WF FL DR SEC									
a-5	a-5	Balance the need for the smooth flow of storm waters versus the need to maintain wildlife habitat by developing and implementing a comprehensive Streambed Vegetation Management Plan that ensures the efficacy of flood control efforts, mitigates wildfires and maintains the viability of living rivers.	LS WF FL DR									
a-6	a-8	Comply with applicable performance standards of any <i>National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System</i> municipal stormwater permit that seeks to manage increases in stormwater run-off flows from new development and redevelopment construction projects.	FL									

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a-7	a-9	Enforce and/or comply with the grading, erosion, and sedimentation requirements by prohibiting the discharge of concentrated stormwater flows by other than approved methods that seek to minimize associated pollution.	LS FL									
a-8	a-10	Explore ways to require that hazardous materials stored in the flood zone be elevated or otherwise protected from flood waters.	FL									
a-9	a-11	Enforce and/or comply with the hazardous materials requirements of the State of California Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA).	EQ LS WF FL SEC									
a-10	a-12	Provide information on hazardous waste disposal and/or drop off locations.	EQ LS WF FL SEC									
a-11	new	When remodeling existing government and infrastructure buildings and facilities, remove asbestos to speed up clean up of buildings so that they can be reoccupied more quickly.	EQ LS WF FL SEC									
a-12	a-13	Develop and implement a program to control invasive and exotic species that contribute to fire and flooding hazards (such as eucalyptus, cattails, and cordgrass). This program could include vegetation removal, thinning, or replacement in hazard areas where there is a direct threat to structures	WF FL									
a-13	a-14	Enforce provisions under creek protection, stormwater management, and discharge control ordinances designed to keep watercourses free of obstructions and to protect drainage facilities to conform with the Regional Water Quality Control Board's Best Management Practices.	FL									
ENVI - b - Climate Change												
b-1	a-6 + a-7	Stay informed of scientific information compiled by regional and state sources on the subject of rising sea levels and global warming, especially on additional actions that local governments can take to mitigate this hazard including special design and engineering of government-owned facilities in low-lying areas, such as wastewater treatment plants, ports, and airports	LS WF FL DR									
b-2	new	Inventory global warming emissions in your own local government's operations and in the community, set reduction targets and create an action plan.	LS WF FL DR									

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b-3	new	Adopt and enforce land-use policies that reduce sprawl, preserve open space, and create compact, walkable urban communities.	LS WF FL DR									
b-4	new	Promote transportation options such as bicycle trails, commute trip reduction programs, incentives for car pooling and public transit.	LS WF FL DR									
b-5	new	Increase the use of clean, alternative energy by, for example, investing in "green tags", advocating for the development of renewable energy resources, recovering landfill methane for energy production, and supporting the use of waste to energy technology.	LS WF FL DR									
b-6	new	Make energy efficiency a priority through building code improvements, retrofitting city facilities with energy efficient lighting and urging employees to conserve energy and save money.	LS WF FL DR									
b-7	new	Purchase only Energy Star equipment and appliances for local government use.	LS WF FL DR									
b-8	new	Practice and promote sustainable building practices using the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED program or a similar system.	LS WF FL DR									
b-9	new	Increase the average fuel efficiency of municipal fleet vehicles; reduce the number of vehicles; launch an employee education program including anti-idling messages; convert diesel vehicles to bio-diesel.	LS WF FL DR									
b-10	new	Evaluate opportunities to increase pump efficiency in water and wastewater systems; recover wastewater treatment methane for energy production.	LS WF FL DR									
b-11	new	Increase recycling rates in local government operations and in the community.	LS WF FL DR									
b-12	new	Maintain healthy urban forests; promote tree planting to increase shading and to absorb CO2.	LS WF FL DR									
b-13	new	Help educate the public, schools, other jurisdictions, professional associations, business and industry about reducing global warming pollution.	LS WF FL DR									
ENVI - c - Agricultural and Aquaculture Resilience												

Environment Mitigation Strategies

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c-1	b-1	Maintain a variety of crops in rural areas of the region to increase agricultural diversity and crop resiliency. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: County Offices of the Agricultural Commissioner.	Ag DR SEC										
c-2	b-2	Promote and maintain the public-private partnerships dedicated to preventing the introduction of agricultural pests into regionally-significant crops, such as the glassy-winged sharpshooter into vineyards. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: County Offices of the Agricultural Commissioner.	Ag DR SEC										
c-3	b-4	Encourage livestock operators to develop an early-warning system to detect animals with communicable diseases (due to natural causes or bioterrorism). RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: County Health Department and Office of the County Agricultural Commissioner.	Ag Flu SEC										
deleted	b-3	(deleted since not a disaster-related strategy)											

Land Use Mitigation Strategies

2009-2010 Strategy Number	2005 Original Strategy Number	Specific Mitigation Strategy	Applicable Hazards	Priority (CHECK ONLY ONE)							Responsible Agency or Department (Required if Existing Program, Existing Program under funded, Very High, High, or Under Study)	Ordinance or Resolution # (if existing program), Estimated Cost and Possible Funding Agency (if high priority), Estimated Date of Completion (if study), WHY if not same as regional priority, OR Other
				Existing Program	Existing Program, underfunded	Unofficial Program - Becomes Official on Plan Adoption, no funding needed	High - Actively Looking for Funding	Moderate	Under Study	Not Applicable, or Not Appropriate, or Not Cost Effective		
LAND - a - Earthquake Hazard Studies for New Private Developments												
a-1	a-1	Enforce and/or comply with the State-mandated requirement that site-specific geologic reports be prepared for development proposals within Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones, and restrict the placement of structures for human occupancy. (This Act is intended to deal with the specific hazard of active faults that extend to the earth's surface, creating a surface rupture hazard.)	EQ									
a-2	a-2	Require preparation of site-specific geologic or geotechnical reports for development and redevelopment proposals in areas subject to earthquake-induced landslides or liquefaction as mandated by the State Seismic Hazard Mapping Act in selected portions of the Bay Area where these maps have been completed, and condition project approval on the incorporation of necessary mitigation measures related to site remediation, structure and foundation design, and/or avoidance.	EQ									
a-3	a-3	Recognizing that some faults may be a hazard for surface rupture, even though they do not meet the strict criteria imposed by the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act, identify and require geologic reports in areas adjacent to locally-significant faults.	EQ									
a-4	new	Ensure that development proposed near faults with a history of complex surface rupture (multiple traces, warping, thrusting, etc.) has larger setbacks than the minimum fifty feet.	EQ									
a-5	new	Consider imposing requirements similar to the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act for structures without human occupancy if these buildings are still essential for the economic recovery of the community or region.	EQ									
a-6	a-4	Recognizing that the California Geological Survey has not completed earthquake-induced landslide and liquefaction mapping for much of the Bay Area, identify and require geologic reports in areas mapped by others as having significant liquefaction or landslide hazards.	EQ									
a-7	a-5	Support and/or facilitate efforts by the California Geological Survey to complete the earthquake-induced landslide and liquefaction mapping for the Bay Area.	EQ									

Land Use Mitigation Strategies

2009-2010 Strategic Number	2005 Original Strategy Number	Specific Mitigation Strategy	Applicable Hazards	Existing Program	Existing Program, underfunded	Unofficial Program - Becomes Official on Plan Adoption, no funding needed	High - Actively Looking for Funding	Moderate	Under Study	Not Applicable, Not Appropriate, or Not Cost Effective	Not Yet Considered	Responsible Agency or Department (Required if Existing Program, Existing Program under funded, Very High, High, or Under Study)	Ordinance or Resolution # (if existing program), Estimated Cost and Possible Funding Agency (if high priority), Estimated Date of Completion (if study), WHY if not same as regional priority, OR Other
a-8	a-6	Require that local government reviews of geologic and engineering studies are conducted by appropriately trained and credentialed personnel.	EQ										
LAND - b - Wildland and Structural Fires													
b-1	b-1	Review new development proposals to ensure that they incorporate required and appropriate fire-mitigation measures, including adequate provisions for occupant evacuation and access by emergency response personnel and equipment.	WF										
b-2	b-2	Develop a clear legislative and regulatory framework at both the state and local levels to manage the wildland-urban-interface consistent with <i>Fire Wise</i> and sustainable community principles.	WF										
LAND - c - Flooding													
c-1	c-1	Establish and enforce requirements for new development so that site-specific designs and source-control techniques are used to manage peak stormwater runoff flows and impacts from increased runoff volumes.	FL										
c-2	c-2	Incorporate FEMA guidelines and suggested activities into local government plans and procedures for managing flood hazards.	FL										
c-3	c-3	Provide an institutional mechanism to ensure that development proposals adjacent to floodways and in floodplains are referred to flood control districts and wastewater agencies for review and comment (consistent with the NPDES program).	FL										
c-4	c-4	Establish and enforce regulations concerning new construction (and major improvements to existing structures) within flood zones in order to be in compliance with federal requirements and, thus, be a participant in the Community Rating System of the <i>National Flood Insurance Program</i> .	FL										
c-5	new	Encourage new development near floodways to incorporate a buffer zone or setback from that floodway to allow for changes in stormwater flows in the watershed over time.	FL										
c-6	new	For purposes of creating an improved hazard mitigation plan for the region as a whole, ABAG, and Bay Area cities and counties, jointly request geographically defined repetitive flooding loss data from FEMA for their own jurisdictions.	FL										
LAND - d - Landslides and Erosion													

Land Use Mitigation Strategies

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d-1	d-1	Establish and enforce provisions (under subdivision ordinances or other means) that geotechnical and soil-hazard investigations be conducted and filed to prevent grading from creating unstable slopes, and that any necessary corrective actions be taken prior to development approval.	LS										
d-2	d-2	Require that local government reviews of these investigations are conducted by appropriately trained and credentialed personnel.	LS										
d-3	d-3	Establish and enforce grading, erosion, and sedimentation ordinances by requiring, under certain conditions, grading permits and plans to control erosion and sedimentation prior to development approval.	LS										
d-4	d-4	Establish and enforce provisions under the creek protection, storm water management, and discharge control ordinances designed to control erosion and sedimentation.	LS										
d-5	d-5	Establish requirements in zoning ordinances to address hillside development constraints, especially in areas of existing landslides.	LS										
LAND - e - Hillside - Multi-Hazard													
e-1	e-1	For new development, require a buffer zone between residential properties and landslide or wildfire hazard areas.	LS WF										
e-2	e-2	Discourage, add additional mitigation strategies, or prevent new construction or major remodels on slopes greater than a set percentage, such as 15%, due to landslide or wildfire hazard concerns.	LS WF										
LAND - f - Smart Growth to Revitalize Urban Areas and Promote Sustainability													
f-1	f-1	Prioritize retrofit of infrastructure that serves urban areas (or urban services areas) over constructing new infrastructure to serve outlying areas.	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC										
f-2	f-2	Work to retrofit homes in older urban neighborhoods to provide safe housing close to job centers.	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC										
f-3	f-3	Work to retrofit older downtown areas and redevelopment districts to protect architectural diversity and promote disaster-resistance.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										

Land Use Mitigation Strategies

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f-4	f-4	Work with non-profits and through other mechanisms to protect as open space those areas susceptible to extreme hazards (such as through land acquisition, zoning, and designation as priority conservation areas) .	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
f-5	f-5	Strive to preserve existing buffers between development and existing users of large amounts of hazardous materials, such as major industry, due to the potential for catastrophic releases or fires due to an earthquake, accident , or terrorism. (Flooding might also result in release or spread of these materials; however, it is unlikely.) In areas where buffers do not exist or cannot be created, provide alternative mitigation.	EQ LS WF FL SEC										
LAND - g - Hazard Abatement Districts													
g-1	new	Use hazard abatement districts as a funding mechanism to ensure that mitigation strategies are implemented and enforced over time.	EQ LS WF FL										