



Joshua Sweeney
Mayor

Don Caskey
Mayor Pro Tempore

Jared Mathis
Council Member

Erica Pezold
Council Member

Dave Wheeler
Council Member

City of Laguna Hills City Council / Planning Agency

Regular Meeting Agenda
Tuesday, February 25, 2025 - 6:00 PM
(Closed Session at 5:00 p.m. when scheduled)

City Council Chamber
24035 El Toro Road
Laguna Hills, CA 92653

In Person Public Comments: Any person wishing to address the City Council/Planning Agency on any matter, whether or not it appears on this Agenda, is asked to complete a pink "Request to Speak" form available on the table at the back of the Chamber and submit the form to the City Clerk. The Request to Speak form assists the Mayor in ensuring that all persons wishing to address the City Council are recognized and ensures accurate identification of meeting participants in the City Council/Planning Agency Minutes. Completion of the form is voluntary. It is City policy to limit public testimony to up to three minutes per person, as determined by the Mayor, and a total time limit of one hour for Public Comments. If you are commenting on an Agenda item, your comments will be heard at the time that item is scheduled on the Agenda. If you are addressing the City Council on an item not listed on the Agenda, the City Council is prohibited by law from discussing or taking any action on that item.

Submission of Electronic Public Comments: Those wishing to make electronic public comments may submit their comments by [email to the City Clerk](#) by 4:00 p.m. on Tuesday, February 25, 2025. In the subject line of the email, please state your name and the item number you are commenting on. Any public comment received that does not specify a particular agenda item number will be announced during the general public comment portion of the agenda. All comments received by 4:00 p.m. on the date of the meeting will be provided to the City Council and will be provided for public inspection at the meeting. During the applicable agenda item, the City Clerk will announce the name of the sender and subject matter of all electronic comments received by 4:00 p.m. on Tuesday, February 25, 2025. Email comments will NOT be read by the City Clerk during the meeting. Electronic public comments may only be submitted via email and comments via text and social media (Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), etc.) will not be accepted.

For questions or assistance, please contact the City Clerk's Office at (949) 707-2635 or via [email](#).

Closed Session - Convening at 5:00 PM

Call to Order

Resolution No. 96-04-09-1 established rules of decorum for public meetings held by the City of Laguna Hills. Resolution No. 96-04-09-1 is available on the table at the back of the City Council Chamber.

Roll Call of City Council Members

Announcement of Closed Session Item(s)

The City Council will convene into Closed Session, in the City Council Conference Room, City Hall, Laguna Hills Civic Center, to consider the following matter(s):

A. Conference with Legal Counsel - Anticipated Litigation

Pursuant to California Government Code Section 54956.9
Significant exposure to litigation pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) and paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) of Government Code Section 54956.9: (1 potential case).

Public Comments

Members of the public may address the City Council only on closed session items listed on this Agenda. Public Comments are limited to three minutes per person as determined by the Mayor and a total time limit of thirty minutes.

Adjourn to City Council Conference Room or City Council Chamber

Convene into Closed Session

The City Council will convene into Closed Session to consider the matter(s) listed above.

Reconvene to City Council Chamber

Recess

General Business Convening at 6:00 PM

Call to Order

Resolution No. 96-04-09-1 established rules of decorum for public meetings held by the City of Laguna Hills. Resolution No. 96-04-09-1 is available on the table at the back of the City Council Chamber.

Invocation

Pledge of Allegiance: Council Member Wheeler

Roll Call of City Council Members

Closed Session Report

City Attorney to announce whether any reportable action was taken on any matters considered during Closed Session.

1. Presentations and Proclamations

1.1 Laguna Hills High School Student Liaison Report

Recommendation: That the City Council receive a report from Laguna Hills High School Student Liaison Kyden Brown.

1.2 Proclamation for American Red Cross Month

Recommendation: That the City Council issue a Proclamation declaring March 2025 as "American Red Cross Month" and that Mayor Sweeney present the Proclamation to American Red Cross Southern California Orange County Representative Ross Chun.

1.3 2024 Laguna Hills Deputy of the Year

Recommendation: That Mayor Sweeney present a Certificate of Recognition to Deputy Michael Rodriguez, the 2024 Laguna Hills Deputy of the Year.

1.4 Laguna Hills Chamber of Commerce Report on Business Retention and Attraction Services

Recommendation: That the City Council receive a presentation from the Laguna Hills Chamber of Commerce on recent business retention and attraction services.

2. Schedule of Future Events

2.1 Schedule of Future Events

Recommendation: That the Deputy City Clerk announce the upcoming meetings and events.

3. Public Comments

This is the time to address the City Council on any matter not listed on this Agenda that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the City Council. Public Comments are limited to three minutes per person as determined by the Mayor and a total time limit of thirty minutes.

4. Consent Calendar

All matters listed under "CONSENT CALENDAR" are considered to be routine and will be enacted by one motion approving the recommendation listed on the Agenda. There will be no separate discussion unless Members of the City Council or City staff request specific items be removed from the Consent Calendar.

4.1 Waive Reading in Full of all Ordinances and Resolutions on the Agenda

Recommendation: That the City Council waive reading in full of all ordinances and resolutions on the agenda and declare that said titles which appear on the public agenda shall be determined to have been read by title and further reading waived.

4.2 Approval of Minutes for February 11, 2025, Regular Meeting

Recommendation: That the City Council approve the City Council Minutes for the February 11, 2025, Regular Meeting.

4.3 Ratification of February 25, 2025 Warrant Register

Recommendation: That the City Council ratify the accompanying Warrant Register for the period from January 31, 2025, to February 13, 2025, in the amount of \$1,179,456.46.

4.4 Treasurer's Investment Report for January 2025

Recommendation: That the City Council receive and file the Treasurer's Investment Report for the month of January 2025.

4.5 Second Reading and Adoption of Introduced Ordinance Relating to Unlawful Use of the Official City Seal

Recommendation: That the City Council: 1) Adopt an Ordinance entitled: "An Ordinance of the City of Laguna Hills, California, Amending and Restating Chapter 1-12 (Official City Seal) of Title 1 (General Provisions) of the Laguna Hills Municipal Code and Adding New Section 1-12.020 (Unlawful Use of Official City Seal) Making Unauthorized Use of the Official City Seal Unlawful."

4.6 Resolution Opposing SCAQMD Proposed Amended Rules 1111 and 1121

Recommendation: That the City Council adopt a Resolution entitled: "A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Laguna Hills, California, Opposing SCAQMD Proposed Amended Rules 1111 and 1121."

4.7 City of Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Adoption

Recommendation: That the City Council adopt a Resolution entitled: “A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Laguna Hills Adopting the Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.”

4.8 Proposed T-Ball Infield Installation at Costeau Park

Recommendation: That the City Council direct the Public Works Director to install an infield at the existing backstop area at Costeau Park for “T-Ball” play.

4.9 Laguna Hills Civic Center Termite Fumigation

Recommendation: That the City Council: 1) Find and determine it is appropriate to waive formal bidding requirements of the Laguna Hills Municipal Code (LHMC) for the award of termite fumigation services due to the following reasons: a) No bids or proposals were received through the formal bid process (LHMC Section 3-08.090(G)); b) A reasonable attempt has been made to obtain informal bids or proposals; and c) It has been determined by the Purchasing Officer that three bids or proposals cannot be obtained (LHMC Section 3-08.110(C)); 2) Approve and award the Work Order Agreement with Western Exterminator Company; and 3) Authorize the City Manager to execute the Work Order Agreement.

4.10 Development Application Status Report

Recommendation: That the City Council receive and file the report.

Items Removed from the Consent Calendar

5. Planning Agency

The Planning Agency is called to order only if there are items scheduled to be presented to the Planning Agency.

6. City Council Public Hearings

7. Administrative Reports

7.1 City Manager

8. Matters Agendized and Presented by City Council Members

9. City Council Member Committee Reports

9.1 Committee Assignment Reports

Recommendation: That the City Council receive reports from City Council Members on the City Council Committee Assignments listed in the staff report.

10. City Council Member Comments

Adjournment

The next Regular Meeting of the City Council/Planning Agency will be March 11, 2025, at 6:00p.m., in the City Council Chamber, located at 24035 El Toro Road, Laguna Hills, California.

CERTIFICATION

I, JENNIFER LEE, City Clerk of the City of Laguna Hills, do hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing Agenda was posted at Laguna Hills City Hall, Laguna Hills Community Center, and the Courtyard at La Paz Center by February 21, 2025, at 5:00p.m.



Jennifer Lee, CMC, City Clerk

It is the intention of the City of Laguna Hills to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act in all respects. If as an attendee or a participant at this meeting you will need special assistance beyond what is normally provided, the City of Laguna Hills will attempt to accommodate you in every reasonable manner. Please contact the office of the City Clerk at (949) 707 2635. Notification 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements to assure accessibility to this meeting.

Materials related to an item on this Agenda submitted to the City Council after distribution of the agenda packet are available for public inspection in the City Clerk's Office at 24035 El Toro Road, Laguna Hills, California, during normal business hours. In addition, such writings or documents will be made available for public review on the City's website at: <https://www.lagunahillsca.gov/supplementalagenda> and at the respective public meeting.

City Council Members receive no additional compensation or stipend as a result of simultaneously convening meetings of the Laguna Hills Planning Agency.



City of Laguna Hills City Council / Planning Agency Staff Report

Date: February 25, 2025
To: Mayor and Council Members
From: Jennifer Lee, City Clerk
Issue: Proclamation for American Red Cross Month

Recommendation: That the City Council issue a Proclamation declaring March 2025 as "American Red Cross Month" and that Mayor Sweeney present the Proclamation to American Red Cross Southern California Orange County Representative Ross Chun.

Background:

March is annually recognized nationally as "American Red Cross Month". Staff is recommending that the City Council issue the Proclamation to be presented to American Red Cross Orange County Representative Ross Chun at the February 25, 2025, City Council meeting.

Fiscal Impact:

There is no fiscal impact associated with the issuance of the Proclamation.

Attachments:

1. Proclamation -American Red Cross Month



CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS PROCLAMATION

AMERICAN RED CROSS MONTH MARCH 2025

WHEREAS, during American Red Cross Month in March, we recognize the compassion of people in Orange County and reaffirm our commitment to care for one another in time of crisis.

WHEREAS, this generous spirit is woven into the fabric of our community and advances the humanitarian legacy of American Red Cross founder Clara Barton-one of the most honored woman in our country's history-who nobly dedicated herself to alleviating suffering.

WHEREAS, today, kindhearted individuals in our community exemplify Barton's commitment as they step up through the American Red Cross of Orange County to provide a beacon of hope for our neighbors in need. Through their voluntary and selfless contributions, they make a lifesaving difference in people's darkest hours-whether its delivering shelter, food and comfort during disasters; providing critical blood donations for hospital patients; supporting military families, veterans and caregivers through the unique challenges of service; saving lives with first aid, CPR and other skills; or delivering aid and reconnecting loved ones separated by global crisis.

WHEREAS, we hereby recognize this month of March in honor of all those who lead with their hearts to serve people in need, and we ask everyone to join in this commitment to strengthen our community.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Joshua Sweeney, Mayor, on behalf of the City Council of the City of Laguna Hills, California, do hereby proclaim the month of March 2025, as "American Red Cross Month" and encourage all residents of Laguna Hills to reach out and support its humanitarian mission.

Dated this 25th day of February 2025.

JOSHUA SWEENEY, MAYOR



City of Laguna Hills City Council / Planning Agency Staff Report

Date: February 25, 2025
To: Mayor and Council Members
From: Bill Burk, Chief of Police Services
Issue: 2024 Laguna Hills Deputy of the Year

Recommendation: That Mayor Sweeney present a Certificate of Recognition to Deputy Michael Rodriguez, the 2024 Laguna Hills Deputy of the Year.

Background:

The Orange County Sheriff's Department - Laguna Hills Police Services is to be considered among the best and most professional law enforcement departments in the state. At the end of each year, Laguna Hills deputies and sergeants vote on Deputy of the Year. This selection is based off exemplary performance, team cohesiveness and dedication to the community of Laguna Hills. To be selected as Deputy of the Year is an honor and a huge accomplishment. Deputy Michael Rodriguez is the 2024 Deputy of the Year.

Michael graduated from the Orange County Sheriff's Academy in July of 2013. He began his patrol career with the City of Laguna Hills in November 2017. Michael was quickly recognized as a hard worker.

One of the most important assignments in the Orange County Sheriff's Department is that of a Field Training Officer. Because of Michael's job knowledge, he was selected early in his patrol career to train and evaluate new patrol deputies.

Michael was selected as a Homeless Liaison Officer. Michael employed the Sheriff's two-pronged approach to addressing homelessness, outreach and enforcement.

Michael offered available services to everyone he contacted, but also enforced laws as appropriate in an effort to maintain the quality of life for our Laguna Hills community.

Michael was also assigned as a Motorcycle Deputy, where he diligently enforced traffic in the City of Laguna Hills. His work kept aggressive drivers accountable and his visibility deterred bad behavior. Michael's presence and visibility prevented countless traffic collisions.

Recently, Michael has been assigned as a Master Field Training Officer. The department has only a handful of Master Field Training Officers and there is a rigorous selection process. A Field Training Officer must be reputable, demonstrate courageous leadership and superior knowledge of our policies and practices to be considered as a Master Field Training Officer. Michael excels at these qualities and was given a stripe on his uniform, indicating his status as a Master Field Training Officer.

Because of his commitment to proactive policing and his strong work ethic, Michael was chosen as a member of the Select Enforcement Team (SET). This team consists of two deputies who are not assigned calls from dispatch, so they have the time to proactively seek out the criminal element within our community.

Michael has been very successful in the SET detail, locating drunk drivers and making several arrests for a variety of violations, including gang crimes, weapons and narcotics violations. In 2024, Michael made 108 arrests and wrote many criminal citations. The work he does on this team helps maintain the excellent quality of life the residents of Laguna Hills have come to know. Michael is a member of the Critical Incident Response Team and a member of the Crisis Negotiation Team.

Michael is strongly committed to the City of Laguna Hills. He can always be counted on to step up for city events or anything the city or our department needs to keep our community safe. He's sacrificed his own comfort and schedule on many occasions for the benefit of our community. Michael is worthy of recognition and is well deserving of this award.

Deputy Michael Rodriguez, congratulations on a job well done. It gives me great pleasure to present you with the 2024 Deputy of the Year award.

Fiscal Impact:

There is no fiscal impact associated with this item.

Attachments:

1. Certificate of Recognition - 2024 Deputy of the Year



CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION

MICHAEL RODRIGUEZ

Deputy Sheriff

City of Laguna Hills

2024 Deputy of the Year

Orange County Sheriff's Department

WHEREAS, Deputy Michael Rodriguez has faithfully, professionally, and diligently served as a Deputy Sheriff for the City of Laguna Hills since November, 2017; and

WHEREAS, Deputy Rodriguez has performed in an exemplary manner, expanding his knowledge and expertise by earning the designations of Motorcycle Deputy, Homeless Liaison Officer, Field Training Officer, Master Field Training Officer, Special Enforcement Team member, Critical Incident Response Team member, and a Member of the Crisis Negotiation Team; and

WHEREAS, Deputy Rodriguez has fostered a strong partnership between the Orange County Sheriff's Department, the City of Laguna Hills, and the Community; and

WHEREAS, Deputy Rodriguez was overwhelmingly selected by his peers and supervisors to be recognized for his dedication to duty by being named the 2024 Laguna Hills Deputy of the Year.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Joshua Sweeney, Mayor, on behalf of the City Council of the City of Laguna Hills, California, do hereby recognize, commend, and thank Deputy Michael Rodriguez for his distinguished and dedicated service to the City of Laguna Hills and urge all Laguna Hills citizens to join the City in this expression of our appreciation for his dedication to duty.

Dated this 25th day of February 2025.

JOSHUA SWEENEY, MAYOR



**City of Laguna Hills
City Council / Planning Agency
Staff Report**

Date: February 25, 2025
To: Mayor and Council Members
From: Kayle McDonald, Deputy City Clerk
Issue: Schedule of Future Events

Recommendation: That the Deputy City Clerk announce the upcoming meetings and events.

Meetings:

City Council/Planning Agency Regular Meetings

Tuesday, March 11, 6:00 p.m., Laguna Hills Civic Center Council Chamber

Tuesday, March 25, 6:00 p.m., Laguna Hills Civic Center Council Chamber

Events, Communication, Beautification Committee Meeting

Wednesday, March 12, 11:00 a.m., Laguna Hills Civic Center/Admin Conference Room

Traffic Commission Meeting

Wednesday, March 19, 6:00 p.m., Laguna Hills Civic Center Council Chamber

Events:

[Excursion to Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County & Griffith Observatory](#)

(pre-registration required, \$30 residents; \$35 non-residents)

Friday, March 7, 2:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m., meet at Laguna Hills Community Center

Attachments:

1. Event Flyer(s)

Excursion to Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County & Griffith Observatory



Come visit and explore the largest natural and historical museum in the western United States. The Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHM) is a hub for science, culture, nature and visitor-friendly amenities. Next, visit one of Los Angeles' most iconic and scenic landmarks. Tour the Observatory exhibits on your own and enjoy the sunset. Bring a sack lunch and picnic on the grass in front of the museum or purchase from onsite concessions. Participants meet at the Laguna Hills Community Center where City staff will provide transportation. Call (949) 707-2680 for more information. **No refunds or transfers for this event.**

***Registration begins February 11, 2025**

Class# 1577

3/7 2:00PM-10:00PM Friday

Fee: Resident \$30, Non-Resident \$35

Like us on  at www.facebook.com/lagunahillscs

To register or for more information, please call (949) 707-2680 or visit

www.lagunahillscsca.gov

**City of Laguna Hills
City Council / Planning Agency
Regular Meeting
Minutes
Tuesday, February 11, 2025**

General Business Convening at 6:00 PM

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 6:01 p.m. by Mayor Sweeney.

Roll Call of City Council Members

Present:

Mayor Joshua Sweeney
Council Member Erica Pezold
Council Member Jared Mathis
Council Member Dave Wheeler

Absent:

Mayor Pro Tempore Don Caskey

Invocation: Council Member Wheeler

Pledge of Allegiance: Council Member Pezold

1. Presentations and Proclamations

1.1 Appointment of Laguna Hills High School Student Liaison Parsa Kaveh

Mayor Sweeney presented a Certificate of Appointment to Laguna Hills High School Student Liaison Parsa Kaveh.

1.2 Laguna Hills High School Student Liaison Report

The City Council received a report from Laguna Hills High School Student Liaison Parsa Kaveh.

1.3 Presentation by the City of Mission Viejo on Homeless Outreach

The City Council received an update from Community Services Manager Andrew Fine, Community Outreach Supervisor Carol Sullivan, and Community Outreach Specialist Cassandra Heaslet on the City of Mission Viejo's homeless outreach efforts in the City of Laguna Hills.

2. Schedule of Future Events

2.1 Schedule of Future Events

Deputy City Clerk McDonald announced the upcoming meetings and events.

3. Public Comments

The following individual(s) provided public comments on non-agendized items:
Zachary McKinley, Laguna Hills resident
Noa Tuliau, representative from Supervisor Foley's office

4. Consent Calendar

A motion to approve the Consent Calendar was moved by Council Member
Pezold, seconded by Council Member Wheeler.

Roll Call Vote Result: Passed

Yes 4, No 0, Abstained 0

Ayes: Mayor Sweeney, Council Member Pezold, Council Member
Mathis, Council Member Wheeler

Nays: None

Abstain: None

4.1 Waive Reading in Full of all Ordinances and Resolutions on the Agenda

Recommendation: That the City Council waive reading in full of all ordinances and resolutions on the agenda and declare that said titles which appear on the public agenda shall be determined to have been read by title and further reading waived.

4.2 Approval of Minutes for January 28, 2025, Special Meeting

Recommendation: That the City Council approve the City Council Minutes for the January 28, 2025, Special Meeting.

4.3 Approval of Minutes for January 28, 2025, Regular Meeting

Recommendation: That the City Council approve the City Council Minutes for the January 28, 2025, Regular Meeting.

4.4 Approval of Minutes for February 4, 2025, Special Meeting

Recommendation: That the City Council approve the City Council Minutes for the February 4, 2025, Special Meeting.

4.5 Ratification of February 11, 2025 Warrant Register

Recommendation: That the City Council ratify the accompanying Warrant Register for the period from January 17, 2025, to January 30, 2025, in the amount of \$215,337.89.

4.6 2024 Community Services Department Report

Recommendation: That the City Council receive and file the report.

4.7 Notice of Completion and Final Payment for the Community Center Carpeting Replacement Project, CIP No. 513-B

Recommendation: That the City Council: 1) Certify the completion of and accept the improvements for the subject project; 2) Authorize the Public Works Director to sign the Notice of Completion; 3) Authorize the recording of the Notice of Completion with the County of Orange and to release the faithful performance and payment bonds one year and 35 days, respectively, after the date of recordation of the Notice of Completion contingent upon no claims or liens being filed with the City; and 4) Authorize payment of the final retention 35 days after the date of recordation of the Notice of Completion in the net amount of \$2,481.54, if no liens have been filed.

4.8 Resolution Adopting Caltrans Local Assistance Procedures Manual Chapter 10: Consultant Selection

Recommendation: That the City Council adopt a Resolution entitled: "A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Laguna Hills Adopting Caltrans Local Assistance Procedures Manual Chapter 10: Consultant Selection."

Items Removed from the Consent Calendar

There were no items removed from the Consent Calendar.

5. Planning Agency

There were no separate Planning Agency Business Items for this meeting.

Public Improvement Corporation

Mayor Sweeney recessed the City Council Meeting at 6:36 p.m. and convened the Public Improvement Corporation (PIC) Meeting. Mayor Sweeney reconvened the City Council Meeting at 6:38 p.m. All Council Members were present in Chamber with the exception of Mayor Pro Tempore Caskey who was absent.

6. City Council Public Hearings

There were no City Council public hearings.

7. Administrative Reports

7.1 City Manager

The City Manager provided no administrative reports.

7.2 Finance Director

7.2.1 Flexible Spending Arrangements (FSA) for City Employees

Recommendation: That the City Council discuss and provide direction regarding City-funded healthcare flexible spending arrangements for City employees.

Finance Director Hendrickson reviewed the information provided in the staff report and responded to Council Member requests for additional information.

City Manager Hildenbrand responded to Council Member requests for additional information.

City Attorney Simonian responded to Council Member requests for additional information.

A motion to table the item for budget discussion at a future meeting. was moved by Council Member Wheeler, seconded by Council Member Mathis.

A substitute motion to provide the maximum amount as a monthly payment to employees was moved by Council Member Pezold, no second was made.

Mayor Sweeney called for a roll call vote on the main motion.

A motion to table the item for budget discussion at a future meeting, was moved by Council Member Wheeler, seconded by Council Member Mathis.

Roll Call Vote Result: Passed

Yes 4, No 0, Abstained 0

Ayes: Mayor Sweeney, Council Member Pezold, Council Member Mathis, Council Member Wheeler

Nays: None

Abstain: None

7.3 City Clerk

7.3.1 Introduction and First Reading of an Ordinance Relating to the Unlawful Use of the Official City Seal

Recommendation: That the City Council introduce for first reading, read by title only, and waive further reading of an Ordinance entitled: "An Ordinance of the City of Laguna Hills, California, Amending and Restating Chapter 1-12 (Official City Seal) of Title 1 (General Provisions) of the Laguna Hills Municipal Code and Adding New Section 1-12.020 (Unlawful Use of Official City Seal) Making Unauthorized Use of the Official City Seal Unlawful."

City Clerk Lee reviewed the information provided in the staff report.

City Attorney Simonian responded to Council Member requests for additional information.

A motion to approve staff's recommendation was moved by Council Member Wheeler, seconded by Council Member Pezold.

Roll Call Vote Result: Passed

Yes 4, No 0, Abstained 0

Ayes: Mayor Sweeney, Council Member Pezold, Council Member Mathis, Council Member Wheeler

Nays: None

Abstain: None

7.3.2 City Council Representatives to Other Boards, Committees, and Agencies

Recommendation: That the City Council take the following actions:

1) Review the City of Laguna Hills City Council Representatives to Other Boards, Committees, and Agencies List, provide directions to staff regarding any necessary changes for appointments to the list, and by motion, approve the City Council Representatives to Other Committees/Agencies List, as revised by the City Council; and

2) Approve and direct the City Clerk to prepare and post an updated FPPC Disclosure Form 806 to reflect all paid city representative appointments to outside agency boards, committees, and/or commissions in accordance with state law.

City Clerk Lee reviewed the information provided in the staff report.

City Attorney Simonian responded to Council Member requests for additional information.

A motion to dissolve the Aquatic Center/Pool Facility Ad Hoc Committee was moved by Council Member Wheeler, seconded by Council Member Mathis.

Roll Call Vote Result: Passed

Yes 3, No 1, Abstained 0

Ayes: Mayor Sweeney, Council Member Mathis, Council Member Wheeler

Nays: Council Member Pezold

Abstain: None

A motion to appoint Council Member Mathis to the 3/5 Memorial Ad Hoc Committee was moved by Mayor Sweeney, seconded by Council Member Mathis.

Roll Call Vote Result: Passed

Yes 3, No 1, Abstained 0

Ayes: Mayor Sweeney, Council Member Mathis, Council Member Wheeler

Nays: Council Member Pezold

Abstain: None

A motion to retain the current League of Cal Cities Annual Business Meeting delegate and alternate was moved by Mayor Sweeney, seconded by Council Member Mathis.

Roll Call Vote Result: Passed

Yes 3, No 0, Abstained 1

Ayes: Mayor Sweeney, Council Member Mathis, Council Member Wheeler

Nays: None

Abstain: Council Member Erica Pezold

A motion to retain the current Southern California Association of Governments Annual General Assembly Meeting representative and alternate was moved by Council Member Wheeler, seconded by Council Member Mathis.

Roll Call Vote Result: Passed

Yes 4, No 0, Abstained 0

Ayes: Mayor Sweeney, Council Member Mathis, Council Member Pezold, Council Member Wheeler

Nays: None

Abstain: None

8. Matters Agendized and Presented by City Council Members

8.1 Mayor Sweeney

8.1.1 Membership in the United States Conference of Mayors

Recommendation: Mayor Sweeney recommends that the City Council direct staff to submit an application for membership in the United States Conference of Mayors.

Mayor Sweeney provided information on the item.

The following individual(s) provided public comments on Item No. 8.1.1.:
Scott Miller, Traffic Commissioner

A motion to continue the item to a future meeting was moved by Mayor Sweeney, seconded by Council Member Mathis.

Roll Call Vote Result: Passed
Yes 3, No 1, Abstained 0

Ayes: Mayor Sweeney, Council Member Mathis, Council Member Wheeler
Nays: Council Member Pezold
Abstain: None

8.2 Council Members Mathis and Pezold

8.2.1 Discussion on SCAQMD Proposed Amended Rules 1111 and 1121

Recommendation: Council Member Mathis and Council Member Pezold recommend that the City Council review and discuss the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) Proposed Amended Rules 1111 and 1121, and, if deemed appropriate, direct staff to draft a resolution or comment letter expressing opposition.

Council Member Pezold provided information on the item.

City Attorney Simonian responded to Council Member requests for additional information.

A motion to direct staff to draft a comment letter in opposition to be signed by the Mayor and draft a resolution in opposition to be approved at the next regular meeting was moved by Council Member Pezold, seconded by Council Member Mathis.

Roll Call Vote Result: Passed
Yes 4, No 0, Abstained 0

Ayes: Mayor Sweeney, Council Member Pezold, Council Member Mathis, Council Member Wheeler
Nays: None
Abstain: None

9. City Council Member Committee Reports

9.1 Committee Assignment Reports

There are no recent meetings for Council Members to provide a report on.

10. City Council Member Comments

Council Member Wheeler

Council Member Wheeler requested a discussion on adoption of Robert's or Rosenberg's Rules of Order be agendized for a future meeting and received a second from Mayor Sweeney.

Council Member Mathis

Council Member Mathis indicated his support of Council Member Wheeler's discussion request.

Mayor Sweeney

Mayor Sweeney reported on the recent Laguna Hills Chamber of Commerce 10th Anniversary Gala.

Council Member Pezold

Council Member Pezold requested a discussion on providing awards and recognition to Laguna Hills businesses from the City Council be agendized for a future meeting and received a second from Mayor Sweeney.

Adjournment

There being no further business before the City Council at this session, Mayor Sweeney declared the meeting adjourned at 7:46 p.m.

Jennifer Lee, City Clerk

ATTEST:

Joshua Sweeney, Mayor

Approved at meeting of February 25, 2025.



City of Laguna Hills City Council / Planning Agency Staff Report

Date: February 25, 2025
To: Mayor and Council Members
From: Eric Hendrickson, Finance Director
Issue: Ratification of February 25, 2025 Warrant Register

Recommendation: That the City Council ratify the accompanying Warrant Register for the period from January 31, 2025, to February 13, 2025, in the amount of \$1,179,456.46.

Background:

The City issues accounts payable disbursements on a regular basis and presents it to the City Council for ratification at its next regularly scheduled City Council Meeting. The attached Warrant Register containing checks and electronic funds transfers for the period from January 31, 2025, to February 13, 2025, is being presented for ratification by the City Council. Payments have been reviewed and approved by the appropriate departmental staff. The Finance Director certifies to the accuracy of the attached register and to the availability of monies for payment thereof.

Fiscal Impact:

Ratification of the accompanying Warrant Register includes disbursements totaling \$1,179,456.46.

Attachments:

1. Warrant Register - February 25, 2025
2. Payables Detail Report - February 25, 2025



City of Laguna Hills, CA

Warrant Register - February 25, 2025

By Check Number

Date Range: 01/31/2025 - 02/13/2025

Check Number	Vendor Number	Vendor Name	Payment Date	Payment Amount
Payment Type: Regular				
4722	Z-CD-0213	ALDERETE POOLS INC	02/07/2025	500.00
4723	Z-PS-0046	ALEX HOUSE	02/07/2025	10.00
4724	A-0365	AT AND T - CALNET 3	02/07/2025	31.53
4725	B-0438	BC TRAFFIC SPECIALIST	02/07/2025	170.08
4726	B-0304	BEE MAN, THE	02/07/2025	395.00
4727	B-0458	BRIGHTVIEW LANDSCAPE SERVICES, INC	02/07/2025	17,321.28
4728	Z-CD-0398	CARE FOR THE CHILDREN	02/07/2025	506.32
4729	C-1024	CHRISTOPHERSON FIRE PROTECTION	02/07/2025	329.40
4730	Z-CS-0498	CONNIE GUTIERREZ	02/07/2025	500.00
4731	C-1190	COUNTY OF ORANGE	02/07/2025	913.00
4732	C-1122	CROSSTOWN ELECTRICAL AND DATA, INC.	02/07/2025	3,644.70
4733	Z-CD-0501	DARYN FRAZIER	02/07/2025	500.00
4734	D-0583	DMS FACILITY SERVICES, LLC	02/07/2025	7,962.07
4735		**Void**	02/07/2025	-
4736	D-0561	DOCU-TRUST	02/07/2025	115.00
4737	E-0504	EL TORO WATER DISTRICT	02/07/2025	15,063.67
4738	E-0614	EMPIRE PARKING LOT SERVICES, LLC	02/07/2025	77,111.00
4739	G-0847	GMU GEOTECHNICAL, INC.	02/07/2025	16,376.00
4740	J-1057	JAMEY CLARK, INC.	02/07/2025	3,708.88
4741	K-1202	KUSTOM IMPRINTS	02/07/2025	2,277.62
4742	L-1393	LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES, ORANGE COUNTY DIVISION	02/07/2025	15,098.00
4743	M-1500	MCKINLEY ELEVATOR CORPORATION	02/07/2025	375.00
4744	M-1388	MOBILE MINI, INC.	02/07/2025	300.77
4745	M-1606	MTM YEE CORP	02/07/2025	400.00
4746	O-1546	OFFICE SOLUTIONS	02/07/2025	223.38
4747	Q-1716	QUADIENT LEASING USA, INC.	02/07/2025	530.22
4748	R-1977	RJ ELECTRIC	02/07/2025	1,625.00
4749	Z-CS-0492	SAEED GHAFARI	02/07/2025	500.00
4750	S-2319	SCA OF CA, LLC	02/07/2025	16,632.20
4751	S-2299	SPECIALTY MOWING SERVICES, INC.	02/07/2025	2,200.00
4752	Z-CS-0499	THE SPEAKERS CORNER	02/07/2025	500.00
4753	T-2712	TOTAL SOURCE OFFICEWORKS	02/07/2025	99.94
4754	T-2698	TPX COMMUNICATIONS	02/07/2025	747.85
4755	U-2165	UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT OF SO CALIFORNIA	02/07/2025	136.95
4756	W-2337	WEST COAST ARBORISTS, INC.	02/07/2025	6,170.50
4757	R-1801	WOODRUFF & SMART, A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION	02/07/2025	28,282.82
4758	W-2452	WSP USA ENVIRONMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE INC	02/07/2025	4,699.48
Total Regular:				225,957.66

Check Number	Vendor Number	Vendor Name	Payment Date	Payment Amount
Payment Type: Bank Draft				
DFT0003044	C-1007	OCSD LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTRACT, OC TREASURER-TAX COLLECTOR	02/06/2025	946,274.80
DFT0003053	H-0966	HIGH LEVEL SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.	02/13/2025	7,224.00
			Total Bank Draft:	953,498.80

Bank Code 1 - General Summary				
	Payable	Payment		
Payment Type	Count	Count	Discount	Payment
Regular Checks	63	36	0.00	225,957.66
Manual Checks	0	0	0.00	0.00
Voided Checks	0	1	0.00	0.00
Bank Drafts	2	2	0.00	953,498.80
EFT's	0	0	0.00	0.00
	65	39	0.00	1,179,456.46

All Bank Codes Check Summary

Payment Type	Payable Count	Payment Count	Discount	Payment
Regular Checks	63	36	0.00	225,957.66
Manual Checks	0	0	0.00	0.00
Voided Checks	0	1	0.00	0.00
Bank Drafts	2	2	0.00	953,498.80
EFT's	0	0	0.00	0.00
	65	40	0.00	1,179,456.46

Fund Summary

Fund	Name	Period	Amount
998	Pooled Cash & Investments	2/2025	1,179,456.46
			1,179,456.46



City of Laguna Hills, CA

Payables Detail Report

By Fund

Payment Dates 01/31/2025 - 02/13/2025

Payment Date	Vendor Name	Payable Number	Description (Item)	Account Number	Amount
Fund: 100 - General Fund					
02/06/2025	OCSD LAW ENFORCEMENT	SH 70698	Law Enforcement Services, Feb '25	100-420-720800	946,274.80
	CONTRACT, OC TREASURER-TAX				
02/07/2025	AT AND T - CALNET 3	000022845775	Traffic Signal, 12/6/24 - 1/5/25	100-356-630000	31.53
02/07/2025	DOCU-TRUST	0055132	Offsite Data Storage, Feb '25	100-155-700030	115.00
02/07/2025	EL TORO WATER DISTRICT	020525	Water Usage, Public Works, Dec '24	100-355-635000	15,063.67
02/07/2025	BC TRAFFIC SPECIALIST	067751	Traffic Signs, Jan '25	100-355-720401	170.08
02/07/2025	MTM YEE CORP	10689	Daddy Daughter Dinner Dance Ad, Feb '25	100-310-624500	400.00
02/07/2025	CHRISTOPHERSON FIRE PROTECTION	12462101	Fire Extinguisher Inspection, Jan '25	100-310-645500	329.40
02/07/2025	EMPIRE PARKING LOT SERVICES, LLC	13165	Seal Coat & Stripe, CIP #513	100-000-790600	17,135.00
02/07/2025	EMPIRE PARKING LOT SERVICES, LLC	13166	Cabot Park, Asphalt Grind & Tree Root Removal	100-355-720401	59,976.00
02/07/2025	BEE MAN, THE	133106	Bee Removal, Public Works, Jan '25	100-355-720701	395.00
02/07/2025	SPECIALTY MOWING SERVICES, INC.	1807	Weed Abatement, Jan '25	100-355-720730	2,200.00
02/07/2025	TPX COMMUNICATIONS	184020071-0	Communications Expense, 1/23/25 - 2/22/25	100-195-630000	747.85
02/07/2025	WEST COAST ARBORISTS, INC.	224337	Tree Trimming Services, 1/1/25 - 1/15/25	100-355-720702	6,170.50
02/07/2025	LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES, ORANGE COUNTY DIVISION	2303	OC Division Membership Dues, 7/1/25 - 12/31/25	100-000-140000	150.00
02/07/2025	LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES, ORANGE COUNTY DIVISION	2303	OC Division Membership Dues, 1/1/25 - 6/30/25	100-155-610001	150.00
02/07/2025	TOTAL SOURCE OFFICEWORKS	38099	Operating Supplies, Jan '25	100-195-622000	99.94
02/07/2025	WSP USA ENVIRONMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE INC	40139413	Professional Services, NPDES Support, Dec '24	100-355-700000	4,699.48
02/07/2025	CROSSTOWN ELECTRICAL AND DATA, INC.	4296-25-001	Traffic Signal Maintenance, Jan '25	100-356-720420	3,644.70
02/07/2025	KUSTOM IMPRINTS	50644	City Apparel, Jan '25	100-195-622000	2,277.62
02/07/2025	RJ ELECTRIC	63525	Electric Repairs, Jan '25	100-355-720701	1,625.00
02/07/2025	SAEED GHAFARI	75326413	Refund, Facility Deposit, R #1035693.002	100-000-222000	500.00
02/07/2025	JAMEY CLARK, INC.	75890	Park Repairs, Public Works, Jan '25	100-355-720701	764.00
02/07/2025	JAMEY CLARK, INC.	75905	Graffiti Removal, Public Works, Jan '25	100-355-720500	1,302.00
02/07/2025	JAMEY CLARK, INC.	75906	Graffiti Removal, Public Works, Jan '25	100-355-720500	798.38
02/07/2025	JAMEY CLARK, INC.	75952	Graffiti Removal, Public Works, Jan '25	100-355-720500	558.00
02/07/2025	JAMEY CLARK, INC.	75961	Park Repairs, Public Works, Jan '25	100-355-720701	286.50
02/07/2025	WOODRUFF & SMART, A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION	77418	Professional Services, Legal, Dec '24	100-155-700010	24,012.77
02/07/2025	WOODRUFF & SMART, A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION	77418	Professional Services, Legal, Dec '24	100-155-700011	3,601.25
02/07/2025	WOODRUFF & SMART, A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION	77419	Prof Services, Legal, Dec '24, USE-0147-2023	100-000-223000	668.80
02/07/2025	CONNIE GUTIERREZ	82115745	Refund, Facility Deposit, R #80356155	100-000-222000	500.00
02/07/2025	THE SPEAKERS CORNER	82178667	Refund, Facility Deposit, R #74972010	100-000-222000	500.00
02/07/2025	MOBILE MINI, INC.	9022914097	Storage Rental, Community Center, 1/21/25-2/17/25	100-310-641000	82.97
02/07/2025	MOBILE MINI, INC.	9022924100	Storage Rental, Community Center, 1/22/25-2/18/25	100-310-641000	217.80
02/07/2025	BRIGHTVIEW LANDSCAPE SERVICES, INC	9202495	Baseball Field Maintenance, Jan '25	100-355-720700	17,321.28
02/07/2025	MCKINLEY ELEVATOR CORPORATION	A184427-IN	Stage Wheelchair Lift Maintenance, Jan '25	100-310-645500	375.00
02/07/2025	CARE FOR THE CHILDREN	ENC-10-24-0124	Refund, Encroachment Deposit, REC-013841-2024	100-000-220444	506.32
02/07/2025	OFFICE SOLUTIONS	I-02287397	Operating Supplies, Feb '25	100-195-622000	223.38

Payables Detail Report

Payment Dates: 01/31/2025 - 02/13/2025

Payment Date	Vendor Name	Payable Number	Description (Item)	Account Number	Amount
02/07/2025	LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES, ORANGE COUNTY DIVISION	INV-26606-G0H8G4	Membership Dues, 7/1/25 - 12/31/25	100-000-140000	7,399.00
02/07/2025	LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES, ORANGE COUNTY DIVISION	INV-26606-G0H8G4	Membership Dues, 1/1/25 - 6/30/25	100-155-610001	7,399.00
02/07/2025	ALEX HOUSE	LH109724	Refund, Citation #LH109724	100-000-460100	10.00
02/07/2025	ALDERETE POOLS INC	POOLR-0005-2024	Refund, Pool Bond, REC-012425-2024	100-000-228001	500.00
02/07/2025	DARYN FRAZIER	POOLR-0017-2024	Refund, Pool Bond, REC-013270-2024	100-000-228001	500.00
02/07/2025	QUADIENT LEASING USA, INC.	Q1700080	Lease - Mailing Equipment, 11/28/24 - 2/27/25	100-195-641000	530.22
02/07/2025	COUNTY OF ORANGE	SH 70722	Fingerprint ID System Charges, Jan	100-420-720835	913.00
02/07/2025	DMS FACILITY SERVICES, LLC	STL-001557	Landscape Services, Nov '24	100-355-720700	119.22
02/07/2025	DMS FACILITY SERVICES, LLC	STL-001559	Landscape Services, Nov '24	100-355-720700	174.98
02/07/2025	DMS FACILITY SERVICES, LLC	STL-001560	Landscape Services, Nov '24	100-355-720700	43.61
02/07/2025	DMS FACILITY SERVICES, LLC	STL-001561	Landscape Services, Nov '24	100-355-720700	279.91
02/07/2025	DMS FACILITY SERVICES, LLC	STL-001562	Landscape Services, Nov '24	100-355-720700	117.94
02/07/2025	DMS FACILITY SERVICES, LLC	STL-001563	Landscape Services, Nov '24	100-355-720700	1,505.54
02/07/2025	DMS FACILITY SERVICES, LLC	STL-001564	Landscape Services, Nov '24	100-355-720700	334.10
02/07/2025	DMS FACILITY SERVICES, LLC	STL-001565	Landscape Services, Nov '24	100-355-720700	201.66
02/07/2025	DMS FACILITY SERVICES, LLC	STL-001566	Landscape Services, Nov '24	100-355-720700	192.88
02/07/2025	DMS FACILITY SERVICES, LLC	STL-001567	Landscape Services, Nov '24	100-355-720700	328.87
02/07/2025	DMS FACILITY SERVICES, LLC	STL-001568	Landscape Services, Nov '24	100-355-720700	334.10
02/07/2025	DMS FACILITY SERVICES, LLC	STL-001569	Landscape Services, Nov '24	100-355-720700	279.91
02/07/2025	DMS FACILITY SERVICES, LLC	STL-001572	Landscape Services, Dec '24	100-355-720700	3,000.00
02/07/2025	DMS FACILITY SERVICES, LLC	STL-001573	Landscape Services, Nov '24	100-355-720700	358.46
02/07/2025	DMS FACILITY SERVICES, LLC	STL-001574	Landscape Services, Nov '24	100-355-720700	176.83
02/07/2025	DMS FACILITY SERVICES, LLC	STL-001575	Landscape Services, Nov '24	100-355-720700	250.79
02/07/2025	DMS FACILITY SERVICES, LLC	STL-001576	Landscape Services, Nov '24	100-355-720700	110.30
02/07/2025	DMS FACILITY SERVICES, LLC	STL-001577	Landscape Services, Nov '24	100-355-720700	152.97
02/13/2025	HIGH LEVEL SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.	5889	Private Security Patrol, 1/27/25 - 2/9/25	100-420-720850	7,224.00
Fund 100 - General Fund Total:					1,146,311.31
Fund: 210 - Gas Tax (HUTA) Fund					
02/07/2025	GMU GEOTECHNICAL, INC.	67140	Material Testing Svcs, CIP #104, Nov '24	210-000-790600	1,248.38
02/07/2025	GMU GEOTECHNICAL, INC.	67140	Material Testing Svcs, CIP #109, Nov '24	210-000-790600	1,248.37
02/07/2025	GMU GEOTECHNICAL, INC.	67380	Material Testing Svcs, CIP #109, Dec '24	210-000-790600	6,939.62
02/07/2025	GMU GEOTECHNICAL, INC.	67380	Material Testing Svcs, CIP #104, Dec '24	210-000-790600	6,939.63
Fund 210 - Gas Tax (HUTA) Fund Total:					16,376.00
Fund: 212 - Measure M2 Fund					
02/07/2025	UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT OF SO CALIFORNIA	120250388	Street Maintenance, Jan '25	212-355-720400	98.80
02/07/2025	SCA OF CA, LLC	136742SP	Street Sweeping Services, Jan '25	212-355-720410	16,632.20
02/07/2025	UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT OF SO CALIFORNIA	24-252469	Street Maintenance, Jan '25	212-355-720400	38.15
Fund 212 - Measure M2 Fund Total:					16,769.15
Fund: 600 - Capital Improvement Projects Fund					
02/07/2025	EMPIRE PARKING LOT SERVICES, LLC	13165	Seal Coat & Stripe, CIP #513	600-000-490100	(17,135.00)
02/07/2025	EMPIRE PARKING LOT SERVICES, LLC	13165	Seal Coat & Stripe, CIP #513	600-255-950513	17,135.00
02/07/2025	GMU GEOTECHNICAL, INC.	67140	Material Testing Svcs, CIP #104, Nov '24	600-000-490210	(1,248.38)
02/07/2025	GMU GEOTECHNICAL, INC.	67140	Material Testing Svcs, CIP #109, Nov '24	600-000-490210	(1,248.37)
02/07/2025	GMU GEOTECHNICAL, INC.	67140	Material Testing Svcs, CIP #104, Nov '24	600-251-950104	1,248.38
02/07/2025	GMU GEOTECHNICAL, INC.	67140	Material Testing Svcs, CIP #109, Nov '24	600-251-950109	1,248.37
02/07/2025	GMU GEOTECHNICAL, INC.	67380	Material Testing Svcs, CIP #104, Dec '24	600-000-490210	(6,939.63)

Payables Detail Report

Payment Dates: 01/31/2025 - 02/13/2025

Payment Date	Vendor Name	Payable Number	Description (Item)	Account Number	Amount
02/07/2025	GMU GEOTECHNICAL, INC.	67380	Material Testing Svcs, CIP #109, Dec '24	600-000-490210	(6,939.62)
02/07/2025	GMU GEOTECHNICAL, INC.	67380	Material Testing Svcs, CIP #104, Dec '24	600-251-950104	6,939.63
02/07/2025	GMU GEOTECHNICAL, INC.	67380	Material Testing Svcs, CIP #109, Dec '24	600-251-950109	6,939.62
Fund 600 - Capital Improvement Projects Fund Total:					-
Grand Total:					1,179,456.46

Report Summary

Fund Summary

Fund	Payment Amount
100 - General Fund	1,146,311.31
210 - Gas Tax (HUTA) Fund	16,376.00
212 - Measure M2 Fund	16,769.15
600 - Capital Improvement Projects Fund	-
Grand Total:	1,179,456.46

Account Summary

Account Number	Account Name	Payment Amount
100-000-140000	Prepaid Items	7,549.00
100-000-220444	Encroachment / Grading Deposits	506.32
100-000-222000	Refundable Deposits	1,500.00
100-000-223000	Plan Application Deposit	668.80
100-000-228001	Swimming Pool Construction	1,000.00
100-000-460100	Parking Citations	10.00
100-000-790600	Transfers Out to Capital	17,135.00
100-155-610001	Memberships & Dues - LOCC	7,549.00
100-155-700010	Legal Services - General Counsel	24,012.77
100-155-700011	Legal Services - Litigation	3,601.25
100-155-700030	Professional Services - City Clerk	115.00
100-195-622000	Operating Supplies	2,600.94
100-195-630000	Telephone & Communications	747.85
100-195-641000	Equipment Rentals & Leases	530.22
100-310-624500	Advertising - Program Services	400.00
100-310-641000	Equipment Rentals & Leases	300.77
100-310-645500	Facility Maintenance & Repairs	704.40
100-355-635000	Utilities - Water	15,063.67
100-355-700000	Professional Services	4,699.48
100-355-720401	Other Public Works Maintenance	60,146.08
100-355-720500	Graffiti Removal	2,658.38
100-355-720700	Landscape Maintenance	25,283.35
100-355-720701	Parks Contract Repair	3,070.50
100-355-720702	Tree Maintenance	6,170.50
100-355-720730	Annual Weed Abatement	2,200.00
100-356-630000	MOE - Telephone &	31.53
100-356-720420	MOE - Traffic Signal Maintenance	3,644.70
100-420-720800	General Law Enforcement	946,274.80
100-420-720835	Fingerprint Identification Services	913.00
100-420-720850	Private Security Patrol	7,224.00
210-000-790600	Transfers Out to Capital	16,376.00
212-355-720400	Street Maintenance	136.95
212-355-720410	Street Sweeping	16,632.20
600-000-490100	Transfers In from General Fund	(17,135.00)
600-000-490210	Transfers In from Gas Tax (HUTA)	(16,376.00)
600-251-950104	Paseo De Valencia Pavement	8,188.01
600-251-950109	La Paz Road Pavement Rehab	8,187.99
600-255-950513	Community Center Renovation	17,135.00
Grand Total:		1,179,456.46

Project Account Summary

Project Account Key	Payment Amount
None	1,179,456.46
Grand Total:	1,179,456.46



City of Laguna Hills City Council / Planning Agency Staff Report

Date: February 25, 2025
To: Mayor and Council Members
From: Eric Hendrickson, Finance Director
Issue: Treasurer's Investment Report for January 2025

Recommendation: That the City Council receive and file the Treasurer's Investment Report for the month of January 2025.

Background:

The Treasurer's Investment Report for the month of January 2025 is submitted herewith. The City's total portfolio as of January 31, 2025, was \$34,099,824. The pooled cash portfolio managed by the City Treasurer consisted of cash on hand, demand deposits, State Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) and Investment Trust of California (CalTRUST) investments and totaled \$32,832,790. Restricted cash and investments totaled \$1,267,034, and is mainly composed of reserve funds for the 2010 bond issuance.

Interest income for the month of January was \$119,851. FY2024/2025 year-to-date pooled cash interest earnings of \$874,244 are 93% of the annual budget of \$942,050.

The average yield on the City's total portfolio for the month of January was 4.33%, compared to the prior month of 4.52%. The reduced yield in January corresponds with the actions taken by the Federal Reserve to lower interest rates in efforts to combat inflation. The City has budgeted conservatively in its expectation of interest earnings, and has built rate reductions into the revenue forecast.

Fiscal Impact:

There is no fiscal impact to receive and file this report.

Attachments:

1. Treasurer's Report January 2025

City of Laguna Hills
Treasurer's Investment Report
January 2025

	Current Month Market Value	Current Month Book Value	Prior Month Book Value	Current Month % of Portfolio	Maximum Policy Limit	Yield to Maturity for Month (Annualized)
Pooled Cash & Investments						
BMO Checking & Money Market Accounts	\$ 11,893,958	\$ 11,893,958	\$ 10,043,348	36%	50%	4.26%
Petty Cash (City Hall)	500	500	500	0%	n/a	0.00%
Fiscal Agent Cash - Employee FSA	23,920	23,920	12,460	0%	n/a	0.00%
State Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	96,788	96,825	95,712	0%	100%	4.37%
Investment Trust of California (CalTRUST)	20,817,587	20,817,587	20,739,822	63%	100%	4.41%
	<u>32,832,753</u>	<u>32,832,790</u>	<u>30,891,842</u>	<u>100%</u>		<u>4.35%</u>
Restricted & Designated Cash & Investments						
BNY Mellon (2010 Bond - Lease Payment Fund)	779,903	779,903	777,152	n/a	n/a	4.01%
BNY Mellon (2010 Bond - Reserve Fund)	392,349	392,349	390,938	n/a	n/a	4.01%
Fiscal Agent Cash - Essex Civic Center Mgmt	94,782	94,782	74,092	n/a	n/a	0.00%
	<u>1,267,034</u>	<u>1,267,034</u>	<u>1,242,181</u>			<u>3.71%</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 34,099,787</u>	<u>\$ 34,099,824</u>	<u>\$ 32,134,023</u>			<u>4.33%</u>

Pooled Cash & Investment - Interest Earnings		
For the month of January 2025		\$ 119,851
FY 2024-25 to Date		874,244
FY 2024-25 Budget		942,050

Certification:

I hereby certify that the above investment report includes all cash and investments of the City and is in conformance with all State laws and the City's investment policy approved by the City Council on October 22, 2024. At the time of the report, there is sufficient liquidity and anticipated revenues available to meet the City's budgeted expenditure requirements for the next six months.


 Eric Hendrickson
 Finance Director/Deputy City Treasurer



Pooled Cash Report

City of Laguna Hills, CA

For the Period Ending 1/31/2025

ACCOUNT #	ACCOUNT NAME	BEGINNING BALANCE	CURRENT ACTIVITY	CURRENT BALANCE
CLAIM ON CASH				
100-000-101100	Claim on Cash - General Fund	20,751,963.90	1,999,135.48	22,751,099.38
210-000-101210	Claim on Cash - Gas Tax (HUTA)	1,808,699.18	63,159.92	1,871,859.10
211-000-101211	Claim on Cash - Gas Tax (RMRA)	1,811,427.01	74,198.53	1,885,625.54
212-000-101212	Claim on Cash - Measure M2	(8,131.64)	84,158.44	76,026.80
214-000-101214	Claim on Cash - AB 2766	187,056.07	-	187,056.07
221-000-101221	Claim on Cash - Senior Mobility Program	275,297.55	7,151.56	282,449.11
301-000-101301	Claim on Cash - CARITS Road Fee Program	1,388,967.79	(7,122.75)	1,381,845.04
305-000-101305	Claim on Cash - Beverage Recycling	5,953.04	-	5,953.04
306-000-101306	Claim on Cash - CR&R Recycling Fee	135,834.28	(6,584.59)	129,249.69
307-000-101307	Claim on Cash - C&D Forfeited Deposits	365,344.30	-	365,344.30
309-000-101305	Claim on Cash - SB1383 Grant	90,133.40	(11,798.74)	78,334.66
311-000-101310	Claim on Cash - Quimby Act Park In-Lieu Fee (VAL)	2,012,558.14	-	2,012,558.14
312-000-101312	Claim on Cash - CASp Fee	34,781.11	774.00	35,555.11
322-000-101322	Claim on Cash - Water Conservation	380,467.19	-	380,467.19
401-000-101401	Claim on Cash - Public Art	450,004.44	-	450,004.44
421-000-101421	Claim on Cash - SLESF	125,272.39	26,320.01	151,592.40
451-000-101451	Claim on Cash - Liability Self-Insurance	161,300.18	-	161,300.18
452-000-101452	Claim on Cash - Parks Equipment Maintenance	309,213.00	-	309,213.00
454-000-101454	Claim on Cash - Sports Complex Equipment Maint	87,144.46	-	87,144.46
455-000-101455	Claim on Cash - Community Center Equipment Ma	99,004.75	(52,242.88)	46,761.87
456-000-101456	Claim on Cash - Storm Drain / Slope Repair Reserv	29,097.04	-	29,097.04
TOTAL CLAIM ON CASH		30,501,387.58	2,177,148.98	32,678,536.56

Reconciling items (outstanding checks and deposits in transit): 154,253.44

Pooled Cash & Investments Book Value: 32,832,790.00

GENERAL FUND RESERVES (as of most recent audited year end 6/30/2024)

Fund Balance Type	
Nonspendable	299,941
Assigned	691,632
Unassigned	23,776,892
Total	24,768,465



ACCOUNT NUMBER: [REDACTED]

STATEMENT PERIOD
01/01/25 TO 01/31/25

PAGE: 1 OF 7

CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS
GENERAL
24035 EL TORO RD
LAGUNA HILLS CA 92653-3103

ITEMS ENCLOSED 0

INVESCO/AIM TREASURY CORP CL

ACCOUNT NUMBER [REDACTED]

SUMMARY STATEMENT, CHECKING PLUS MONEY MARKET FUNDS

BEGINNING BALANCE	10,043,347.70
DEPOSITS	9,886,023.04
WITHDRAWALS	8,076,385.30-
MUTUAL FUND DIVIDENDS	40,972.70

ENDING BALANCE 11,893,958.14

SEE THE ENCLOSED CHECKING AND FUND STATEMENTS FOR DETAIL INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS ACCOUNT.
FOR BILLING INFORMATION, SEE ACCOUNT ANALYSIS STATEMENT.

CHECKING ACCOUNT SUMMARY

YOUR PREVIOUS BALANCE WAS	25.00
93 CUSTOMER DEPOSITS	4,355,452.82
166 OTHER WITHDRAWALS	2,545,815.08-
9 SHARE PURCHASES	3,670,033.98-
12 SHARE REDEMPTIONS	1,860,536.24
YOUR ENDING BALANCE WAS	165.00

TRANSACTIONS LISTED BY DATE POSTED

DATE POSTED	TRANSACTION DESCRIPTION	WITHDRAWALS OTHER DEBITS	DEPOSITS OTHER CREDITS
JAN 02	ZERO BALANCE TXFR FROM DDA ACCT [REDACTED]		75.00
JAN 02	REMOTE DEPOSIT		813.38
JAN 02	REMOTE DEPOSIT		2,658.54
JAN 02	CCD County of Orange EDI PYMNT 12300016611		5,503.05
JAN 02	CCD AMS INC MERCH DEP 17730300707		6,887.07
JAN 02	ZERO BALANCE TXFR TO DDA ACCT [REDACTED]	127,264.77	
JAN 02	INV CR TRANSFER		193,052.16
JAN 03	CCD AMS INC MERCH DEP 17730303701		51.50
JAN 03	CCD AMS INC MERCH DEP 17730300707		645.44
JAN 03	PPD APPORT ST OF CA APSAPPORTS 1555		81,668.17



CalTRUST
PO Box 2709
Granite Bay, CA 95746
www.caltrust.org
Email: admin@caltrust.org
Fax: 402-963-9094
Phone: 833-CALTRUST (225-8787)

Investment Account Summary

01/01/2025 through 01/31/2025

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS

Fund	Account Number	Total Shares Owned	Net Asset Value per Share on Jan 31 (\$)	Value on Jan 31 (\$)	Average Cost Amount (\$)	Cumulative Change in Value (\$)
CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS						
CalTRUST Liquidity Fund		20,817,586.810	1.00	20,817,586.81	20,817,586.81	0.00
Portfolios Total value as of 01/31/2025				20,817,586.81		

DETAIL OF TRANSACTION ACTIVITY

Activity Description	Activity Date	Amount (\$)	Amount in Shares	Balance in Shares	Price per Share (\$)	Balance (\$)	Average Cost Amt (\$)	Realized Gain/(Loss) (\$)
CalTRUST Liquidity Fund		CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS			Account Number:			
Beginning Balance	01/01/2025			20,739,821.890	1.00	20,739,821.89		
Accrual Income Div Reinvestment	01/31/2025	77,764.92	77,764.920	20,817,586.810	1.00	20,817,586.81	0.00	0.00
Change in Value						0.00		
Closing Balance as of	Jan 31			20,817,586.810	1.00	20,817,586.81		

Please note that this information should not be construed as tax advice and it is recommended that you consult with a tax professional regarding your account.

California State Treasurer
Fiona Ma, CPA



Local Agency Investment Fund
P.O. Box 942809
Sacramento, CA 94209-0001
(916) 653-3001

February 10, 2025

[LAIF Home](#)
[PMIA Average Monthly Yields](#)

CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS

CITY MANAGER
24035 EL TORO ROAD
LAGUNA HILLS, CA 92653

[Tran Type Definitions](#)

Account Number: [REDACTED]

January 2025 Statement

Effective Date	Transaction Date	Tran Type	Confirm Number	Web Confirm Number	Authorized Caller	Amount
1/15/2025	1/14/2025	QRD	1767358	N/A	SYSTEM	1,113.15

Account Summary

Total Deposit:	1,113.15	Beginning Balance:	95,711.59
Total Withdrawal:	0.00	Ending Balance:	96,824.74



Account Statement

Statement Period 01/01/2025 Through 01/31/2025

Account [REDACTED] Base Currency = USD
LAGUNA HILLS 2010 LEASE PYMT FD

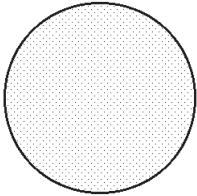
CLIENT SERVICE MANAGER: LENA CHAN
BNYM COPORATE TRUST, N.A
333 S. HOPE ST. STE 2525
LOS ANGELES, CA 90071
213-630-6253
LENA.CHAN@BNYMELLON.COM

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Visit us at www.bny.com

Account Overview

Percent of all Investments	Asset Classification	Market Value
100%	CASH AND SHORT TERM	779,903.18
100%	TOTAL OF ALL INVESTMENTS	779,903.18



Summary of Assets Held by Asset Classification

Asset Classification	Market Value	Cost	Accrued Income	Estimated Annual Income	Market Yield
CASH AND SHORT TERM	779,903.18	779,903.18	0.00	31,269.56	4.01 %
ACCOUNT TOTALS	779,903.18	779,903.18	0.00	31,269.56	4.01 %

Summary of Cash Transactions by Transaction Category

Transaction Category	Current Period			Year-to-Date	
	Income	Principal	Realized Gains/Losses	Income	Principal
OPENING BALANCE	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
DIVIDENDS	2,751.36	0.00	0.00	2,751.36	0.00
OTHER CASH ADDITIONS	0.00	2,751.36	0.00	0.00	2,751.36
OTHER CASH DISBURSEMENTS	2,751.36 -	0.00	0.00	2,751.36 -	0.00
PURCHASES	0.00	2,751.36 -	0.00	0.00	2,751.36 -



Account Statement

Statement Period 01/01/2025 Through 01/31/2025

Account [REDACTED] Base Currency = USD
LAGUNA HILLS 2010 RESERVE FD

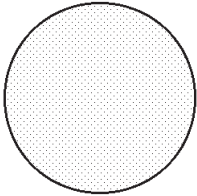
CLIENT SERVICE MANAGER: LENA CHAN
BNYM COPORATE TRUST, N.A
333 S. HOPE ST. STE 2525
LOS ANGELES, CA 90071
213-630-6253
LENA.CHAN@BNYMELLON.COM

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Visit us at www.bny.com

Account Overview

Percent of all Investments		Asset Classification	Market Value
100%		CASH AND SHORT TERM	392,349.03
100%		TOTAL OF ALL INVESTMENTS	392,349.03



Summary of Assets Held by Asset Classification

Asset Classification	Market Value	Cost	Accrued Income	Estimated Annual Income	Market Yield
CASH AND SHORT TERM	392,349.03	392,349.03	0.00	15,730.90	4.01 %
ACCOUNT TOTALS	392,349.03	392,349.03	0.00	15,730.90	4.01 %

Summary of Cash Transactions by Transaction Category

Transaction Category	Current Period		Year-to-Date	
	Income	Principal	Realized Gains/Losses	Income
OPENING BALANCE	0.00	0.00		0.00
DIVIDENDS	1,411.53	0.00	0.00	1,411.53
OTHER CASH ADDITIONS	0.00	1,411.53	0.00	1,411.53
OTHER CASH DISBURSEMENTS	1,411.53 -	0.00	0.00	1,411.53 -
PURCHASES	0.00	1,411.53 -	0.00	1,411.53 -



Invesco Treasury Portfolio

Short-Term Investments Trust

Data as of January 31, 2025
Corporate Class

Fund Information

Inception	August 01, 2005
CUSIP	825252570
NASDAQ	TYCXX
Total Net Assets	\$38.00 billion
Reflects all classes of the portfolio.	
Weighted Average Maturity (WAM)	23 days
Weighted Average Life (WAL)	96 days

SEC Portfolio Liquidity Requirements (%)

1-day	61.26
7-day	95.78

Ratings²

Standard & Poor's	AAAm
Moody's	Aaa-mf
Fitch Ratings	AAAmf

NAIC Requirements

National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC)
Meets NAIC requirement of a 0% capital reserve for a purchase by insurance companies.

Management Team

Laurie Brignac, Joe Madrid, Brandon Maitre,
Justin Mandeville, Marques Mercier, Wesley Rager,
Jennifer Brown, Ripal Tilara, and Bryn Zinser

All data provided by Invesco unless otherwise stated.

1 iMoneyNet, Inc. is an independent mutual fund performance monitor. The U.S. Treasury & Repo Institutional Category is an unmanaged group of money market funds with similar investment objectives and pricing structures as the Corporate Class of the Invesco Treasury Portfolio. iMoneyNet performance figures represent the category average. An investment cannot be made into the category.

2 A credit rating is an assessment provided by Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organization (NRSRO) of the creditworthiness of an issuer with respect to debt obligations, including specific securities, money market instruments or other debts. Fund ratings are subject to change and are based on several factors, including an analysis of a portfolio's overall credit quality, market price exposure and management. Fund ratings are provided to indicate the creditworthiness of the underlying holdings in the portfolio and offer a forward-looking opinion about fixed income funds' capacity to maintain stable principal (net asset value). The ratings will generally range from AAA (highest) to D (lowest). For more information on rating methodologies, please visit the following NRSRO websites: www.standardandpoors.com and select "Understanding Ratings" under Rating Resources on the homepage; www.moody.com and select "Rating Methodologies" under Research and Ratings on the homepage; www.fitchratings.com and select "Ratings Definitions" on the homepage. @FSIA_CashDisclosureLeft:

3 Portfolio composition is subject to change. An investment category listed with "other" in the name indicates that the underlying holdings did not fall into the SEC's more narrowly defined investment categories.

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Although the Fund seeks to preserve your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in the Fund is not a bank account and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The Fund's sponsor is not required to reimburse the Fund for losses, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the Fund at any time, including during periods of market stress.

Investment Objective

Provide current income consistent with preservation of capital and liquidity.

Permissible Investments

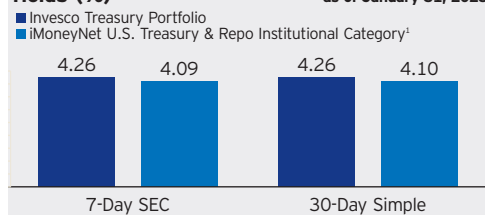
The fund pursues its objective by investing primarily in short-term, high-credit-quality money market instruments. These instruments are direct obligations of the US Treasury and repurchase agreements backed by Treasury obligations.

Fund Highlights

- The portfolio management team follows a conservative investment process with respect to minimal credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity.
- The fund is designed for short- to medium-term cash investments, operating cash, cash sweeps and the liquidity components of investment portfolios.
- The fund aims to preserve capital, maintain liquidity and produce a competitive yield.

Yields (%)

as of January 31, 2025

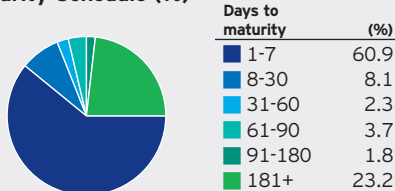


The performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results and current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted above. The investment return and principal value of your investment will fluctuate so that your shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. You may obtain performance data current to the most recent month-end by visiting invesco.com. The SEC yield listed reflects fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements in effect for the period. Had the Adviser not waived fees and/or reimbursed expenses, your 7-day SEC yield would have been 4.23%. Average annual total returns reflect reinvested distributions, net of expenses for the periods. The 7-day SEC yield more closely reflects the current earnings of the fund than the total returns shown.

Portfolio Composition (%) ³

SEC Investment Category	(%)
U.S. Treasury Repurchase Agreement	62.0
U.S. Treasury Debt	38.0

Maturity Schedule (%)



Maturity schedule is based on weighted average maturity and is subject to change.

Average Annual Total Returns (%)

as of January 31, 2025

Period	(%)
Inception	1.53
10 Years	1.70
5 Years	2.43
3 Years	4.01
1 Year	5.05

Simple Monthly Yields

as of January 31, 2025

Period	(%)
January 2025	4.26
December	4.41
November	4.56
October	4.70
September	4.95
August	5.13
July	5.17
June	5.18
May	5.19
April	5.18
March	5.18
February 2024	5.18

30-day simple and simple monthly yield are the sum of the distribution rates for the number of days in the yield period annualized by 365 and divided by net asset value (NAV).

This does not constitute a recommendation of any investment strategy or product for a particular investor. Investors should consult a financial professional before making any investment decisions.

**NOT A DEPOSIT | NOT FDIC-INSURED | NOT GUARANTEED BY THE BANK |
MAY LOSE VALUE | NOT INSURED BY ANY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY**

This report must be accompanied or preceded by a currently effective fund prospectus, which contains more complete information, including fees and expenses. Read it carefully before investing.



Account number: [REDACTED]
Account name: CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS

Yield and NAV

Fund Name
CalTRUST Liquidity Fund

Start Date - End Date
1/31/2025 – 1/31/2025



Export (1)

Period Date	NAV	Income	Shares	Net Assets	Daily Yield	7 day AVG Yield
1/31/25	\$1.00	\$261,051.39	2,167,927,911.760	\$2,167,958,793.77	4.40%	4.41%



PMIA/LAIF Performance Report as of 02/05/25



Quarterly Performance Quarter Ended 12/31/24

LAIF Apportionment Rate ⁽²⁾ :	4.62
LAIF Earnings Ratio ⁽²⁾ :	0.00012664187216722
LAIF Administrative Cost ^{(1)*} :	0.28
LAIF Fair Value Factor ⁽¹⁾ :	0.999621985
PMIA Daily ⁽¹⁾ :	4.40
PMIA Quarter to Date ⁽¹⁾ :	4.48
PMIA Average Life ⁽¹⁾ :	252

PMIA Average Monthly Effective Yields⁽¹⁾

January	4.366
December	4.434
November	4.477
October	4.518
September	4.575
August	4.579

Pooled Money Investment Account Monthly Portfolio Composition ⁽¹⁾ 12/31/24 \$155.4 billion

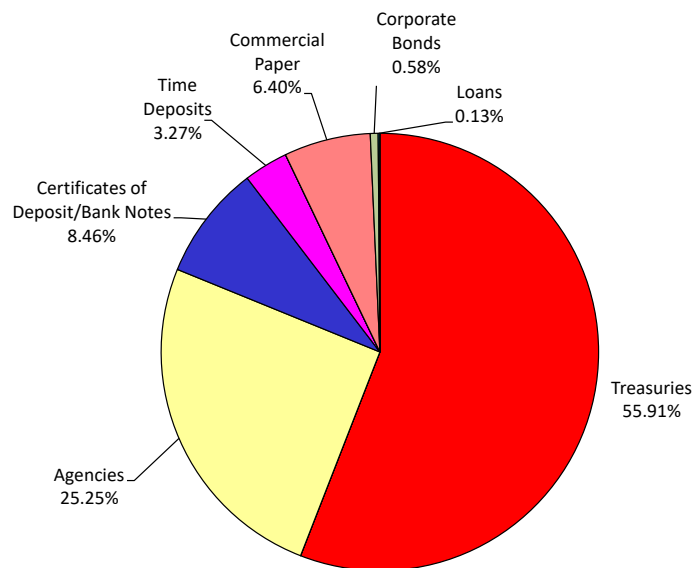


Chart does not include \$1,239,000.00 in mortgages, which equates to 0.001%. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Daily rates are now available here. [View PMIA Daily Rates](#)

Notes: The apportionment rate includes interest earned on the CalPERS Supplemental Pension Payment pursuant to Government Code 20825 (c)(1) and interest earned on the Wildfire Fund loan pursuant to Public Utility Code 3288 (a).

*The percentage of administrative cost equals the total administrative cost divided by the quarterly interest earnings. The law provides that administrative costs are not to exceed 5% of quarterly EARNINGS of the fund. However, if the 13-week Daily Treasury Bill Rate on the last day of the fiscal year is below 1%, then administrative costs shall not exceed 8% of quarterly EARNINGS of the fund for the subsequent fiscal year.

Source:

⁽¹⁾ State of California, Office of the Treasurer

⁽²⁾ State of California, Office of the Controller



City of Laguna Hills City Council / Planning Agency Staff Report

Date: February 25, 2025
To: Mayor and Council Members
From: Jennifer Lee, City Clerk
Issue: Second Reading and Adoption of Introduced Ordinance Relating to Unlawful Use of the Official City Seal

Recommendation: That the City Council: 1) Adopt an Ordinance entitled: "An Ordinance of the City of Laguna Hills, California, Amending and Restating Chapter 1-12 (Official City Seal) of Title 1 (General Provisions) of the Laguna Hills Municipal Code and Adding New Section 1-12.020 (Unlawful Use of Official City Seal) Making Unauthorized Use of the Official City Seal Unlawful."

Background:

The Ordinance, introduced at the February 11, 2025, regular meeting will add Section 1-12.020 (Unlawful Use of Official City Seal) to Chapter 1-12 (Official City Seal) of Title 1 (General Provisions) making unauthorized use of the City's official seal unlawful.

Fiscal Impact:

There is no fiscal impact associated with adoption of the proposed ordinance.

Attachments:

1. Proposed Ordinance
2. February 11, 2025, Ordinance Introduction Staff Report Including Attachments

ORDINANCE NO. 2025-X

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING AND RESTATING CHAPTER 1-12 (OFFICIAL CITY SEAL) OF TITLE 1 (GENERAL PROVISIONS) OF THE LAGUNA HILLS MUNICIPAL CODE AND ADDING NEW SECTION 1-12.020 (UNLAWFUL USE OF OFFICIAL CITY SEAL) MAKING UNAUTHORIZED USE OF THE OFFICIAL CITY SEAL UNLAWFUL

WHEREAS, the City of Laguna Hills has an official City seal that is currently not protected from unauthorized use by ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the unauthorized use, reproduction, or facsimile of an official city seal for any purpose may create a misleading, erroneous, or false impression that the document, item, statement, event, and/or organization is or has been officially authorized, supported, and/or sponsored by the City or a public official; and

WHEREAS, California Government Code Section 34501.5 and Elections Code Section 18304 protect city and county seals by prohibiting the use of a city or county seal in campaign literature or mass mailing with the intent to deceive voters, and State law makes such violations a criminal offense; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to protect its official City seal from all unauthorized uses to prevent fraud, deception, misrepresentation, and/or abuse; and

WHEREAS, the City Council seeks to ensure the official City seal is used only for purposes directly related to the official business of the City of Laguna Hills, or as may be expressly authorized by the City Council.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS, CALIFORNIA, HEREBY ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The above recitals are true and correct and are incorporated herein.

SECTION 2. Chapter 1-12 (Official City Seal) of Title 1 (General Provisions) of the Laguna Hills Municipal Code is hereby amended and restated in its entirety to read as follows:

Chapter 1-12
OFFICIAL CITY SEAL

Sections:

1-12.010 Adoption of Official City Seal.
1-12.020 Unlawful Use of Official City Seal.

1-12.010 Adoption of Official City Seal.

The official corporate seal for the City of Laguna Hills ("Official City Seal") is adopted and approved and shall appear substantially as follows:



1-12.020 Unlawful Use of Official City Seal.

It is unlawful for any person, corporation, entity, association, or organization to make or use the Official City Seal, or any cut, facsimile, or reproduction thereof, for any purpose other than for the official business of the City, its City Council, officers, or departments, without prior authorization of the City Council.

SECTION 3. This ordinance is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") pursuant to state CEQA guidelines because there is no possibility that this ordinance or its implementation would have a significant negative effect on the environment. (14 Cal. Code Regs. § 15061(b)(3)) City staff shall cause a Notice of Exemption to be filed as authorized by CEQA and state CEQA guidelines.

SECTION 4. If any section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this ordinance is, for any reason, held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance. The City Council hereby declares that it would have adopted this ordinance and each section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion thereof be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

SECTION 5. The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this ordinance and cause the same to be posted at the duly designated posting places within the City and published once within fifteen days after passage and adoption as may be required by law; or, in the alternative, the City Clerk may cause to be published a summary of this ordinance and a certified copy of the text of this ordinance shall be posted in the office of the City Clerk five days prior to the date of adoption of this ordinance; and, within fifteen days after adoption, the City Clerk shall cause to be published the aforementioned summary and shall post a certified copy of this ordinance, together with the vote for and against the same, in the office of the City Clerk.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 25th day of February 2025.

JOSHUA SWEENEY, MAYOR

ATTEST:

JENNIFER LEE, CITY CLERK

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF ORANGE) ss
CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS)

I, Jennifer Lee, City Clerk of the City of Laguna Hills, California, DO
HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Ordinance No. 2025-X was duly introduced and
placed upon its first reading at a Regular Meeting of the City Council on the 11th day of
February 2025, and that thereafter, said Ordinance was duly adopted and passed at a
Regular Meeting of the City Council held on the 25th day of February 2025, by the
following vote, to wit:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

(SEAL)

JENNIFER LEE, CITY CLERK

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF ORANGE) ss
CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS)

AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING
AND PUBLICATION

JENNIFER LEE, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That she is the duly appointed and qualified City Clerk of the City of Laguna Hills;

That in compliance with State Laws of the State of California, ORDINANCE NO. 2025-X, being:

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING AND RESTATING CHAPTER 1-12 (OFFICIAL CITY SEAL) OF TITLE 1 (GENERAL PROVISIONS) OF THE LAGUNA HILLS MUNICIPAL CODE AND ADDING NEW SECTION 1-12.020 (UNLAWFUL USE OF OFFICIAL CITY SEAL) MAKING UNAUTHORIZED USE OF THE OFFICIAL CITY SEAL UNLAWFUL

on the 20th day of February 2025, and on the X day of X 2025, was published in summary in the Saddleback Valley News; and was, in compliance with City Resolution No. 2004-05-25-2, by the 14th day of February 2024, and the X day of X 2025, caused to be posted in three places in the City of Laguna Hills, to wit:

Laguna Hills City Hall
Laguna Hills Community Center
La Paz Center

JENNIFER LEE, CITY CLERK
Laguna Hills, California



City of Laguna Hills City Council / Planning Agency Staff Report

Date: February 11, 2025
To: Mayor and Council Members
From: Jennifer Lee, City Clerk
Issue: Introduction and First Reading of an Ordinance Relating to the Unlawful Use of the Official City Seal

Recommendation: That the City Council introduce for first reading, read by title only, and waive further reading of an Ordinance entitled: "An Ordinance of the City of Laguna Hills, California, Amending and Restating Chapter 1-12 (Official City Seal) of Title 1 (General Provisions) of the Laguna Hills Municipal Code and Adding New Section 1-12.020 (Unlawful Use of Official City Seal) Making Unauthorized Use of the Official City Seal Unlawful."

Background:

The City's official seal is personal property of the City and the City can control its use as well as prevent others from unauthorized use. Misuse or unauthorized use of the City's official seal can cause confusion or misrepresentation that a statement, event, or organization is supported or endorsed by the City.

The City of Laguna Hills Municipal Code does not have detailed regulations governing the use of the City's official seal. California law makes it a criminal offense to use city seals with the intention of creating an impression that a document is authorized by a public official (Gov't Code §34501.5). The use of the City's official seal with the intent to deceive voters into thinking a communication is from the City can be a violation of California election law (Elect. Code §18304). State law designates the City Clerk as the custodian of the city seal (Gov't Code §40811), but the law does not detail such custodial duties and rights. Although state laws discussed above provide some limits upon the use of the City's official seal to prevent misrepresentations, there is no regulation on whether the City's official seal may be used, by whom, in what context, or

in what capacity. Modern technology makes it easy for anyone to capture the City's official seal and use it to mislead or give the impression that a publication, event, or item is authorized or sponsored by the City.

Staff is recommending adoption of the attached proposed ordinance to provide the City with a tool to help ensure the City's official seal is used only for purposes directly related to the official business of the City of Laguna Hills, or as officially authorized.

CEQA Findings:

The proposed ordinance is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Sections 15060 (c)(2) (the activity will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment) and 15060(c)(3) (the activity is not a project as defined in Section 15378) because it has no potential for resulting in physical change to the environment, directly or indirectly.

Fiscal Impact:

There is no fiscal impact associated with adoption of the proposed ordinance.

Attachments:

1. Proposed Ordinance

ORDINANCE NO. 2025-X

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING AND RESTATING CHAPTER 1-12 (OFFICIAL CITY SEAL) OF TITLE 1 (GENERAL PROVISIONS) OF THE LAGUNA HILLS MUNICIPAL CODE AND ADDING NEW SECTION 1-12.020 (UNLAWFUL USE OF OFFICIAL CITY SEAL) MAKING UNAUTHORIZED USE OF THE OFFICIAL CITY SEAL UNLAWFUL

WHEREAS, the City of Laguna Hills has an official City seal that is currently not protected from unauthorized use by ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the unauthorized use, reproduction, or facsimile of an official city seal for any purpose may create a misleading, erroneous, or false impression that the document, item, statement, event, and/or organization is or has been officially authorized, supported, and/or sponsored by the City or a public official; and

WHEREAS, California Government Code Section 34501.5 and Elections Code Section 18304 protect city and county seals by prohibiting the use of a city or county seal in campaign literature or mass mailing with the intent to deceive voters, and State law makes such violations a criminal offense; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to protect its official City seal from all unauthorized uses to prevent fraud, deception, misrepresentation, and/or abuse; and

WHEREAS, the City Council seeks to ensure the official City seal is used only for purposes directly related to the official business of the City of Laguna Hills, or as may be expressly authorized by the City Council.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS, CALIFORNIA, HEREBY ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The above recitals are true and correct and are incorporated herein.

SECTION 2. Chapter 1-12 (Official City Seal) of Title 1 (General Provisions) of the Laguna Hills Municipal Code is hereby amended and restated in its entirety to read as follows:

Chapter 1-12
OFFICIAL CITY SEAL

Sections:

1-12.010 Adoption of Official City Seal.
1-12.020 Unlawful Use of Official City Seal.

1-12.010 Adoption of Official City Seal.

The official corporate seal for the City of Laguna Hills ("Official City Seal") is adopted and approved and shall appear substantially as follows:



1-12.020 Unlawful Use of Official City Seal.

It is unlawful for any person, corporation, entity, association, or organization to make or use the Official City Seal, or any cut, facsimile, or reproduction thereof, for any purpose other than for the official business of the City, its City Council, officers, or departments, without prior authorization of the City Council.

SECTION 3. This ordinance is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") pursuant to state CEQA guidelines because there is no possibility that this ordinance or its implementation would have a significant negative effect on the environment. (14 Cal. Code Regs. § 15061(b)(3)) City staff shall cause a Notice of Exemption to be filed as authorized by CEQA and state CEQA guidelines.

SECTION 4. If any section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this ordinance is, for any reason, held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance. The City Council hereby declares that it would have adopted this ordinance and each section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion thereof be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

SECTION 5. The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this ordinance and cause the same to be posted at the duly designated posting places within the City and published once within fifteen days after passage and adoption as may be required by law; or, in the alternative, the City Clerk may cause to be published a summary of this ordinance and a certified copy of the text of this ordinance shall be posted in the office of the City Clerk five days prior to the date of adoption of this ordinance; and, within fifteen days after adoption, the City Clerk shall cause to be published the aforementioned summary and shall post a certified copy of this ordinance, together with the vote for and against the same, in the office of the City Clerk.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this X day of X 2025.

JOSHUA SWEENEY, MAYOR

ATTEST:

JENNIFER LEE, CITY CLERK

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF ORANGE) ss
CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS)

I, Jennifer Lee, City Clerk of the City of Laguna Hills, California, DO
HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Ordinance No. 2025-X was duly introduced and
placed upon its first reading at a Regular Meeting of the City Council on the X day of X
2025, and that thereafter, said Ordinance was duly adopted and passed at a Regular
Meeting of the City Council held on the X day of X 2025, by the following vote, to wit:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

(SEAL)

JENNIFER LEE, CITY CLERK

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF ORANGE) ss
CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS)

AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING
AND PUBLICATION

JENNIFER LEE, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That she is the duly appointed and qualified City Clerk of the City of Laguna Hills;

That in compliance with State Laws of the State of California, ORDINANCE NO. 2025-X, being:

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING AND RESTATING CHAPTER 1-12 (OFFICIAL CITY SEAL) OF TITLE 1 (GENERAL PROVISIONS) OF THE LAGUNA HILLS MUNICIPAL CODE AND ADDING NEW SECTION 1-12.020 (UNLAWFUL USE OF OFFICIAL CITY SEAL) MAKING UNAUTHORIZED USE OF THE OFFICIAL CITY SEAL UNLAWFUL

on the X day of X 2025, and on the X day of X 2025, was published in summary in the Saddleback Valley News; and was, in compliance with City Resolution No. 2004-05-25-2, by the X day of X 2024, and the X day of X 2025, caused to be posted in three places in the City of Laguna Hills, to wit:

Laguna Hills City Hall
Laguna Hills Community Center
La Paz Center

JENNIFER LEE, CITY CLERK
Laguna Hills, California



City of Laguna Hills City Council / Planning Agency Staff Report

Date: February 25, 2025
To: Mayor and Council Members
From: Jennifer Lee, City Clerk
Issue: Resolution Opposing SCAQMD Proposed Amended Rules 1111 and 1121

Recommendation: That the City Council adopt a Resolution entitled: "A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Laguna Hills, California, Opposing SCAQMD Proposed Amended Rules 1111 and 1121."

Background:

At the February 11, 2025, regular meeting, the City Council directed staff to draft a resolution for approval opposing South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) Proposed Amended Rules 1111 and 1121. The attached proposed resolution has been drafted for the City Council's approval. These rules pertain to residential furnaces and small water heaters. The Orange County Council of Governments (OCCOG) has already received briefings from AQMD staff on these rules and subsequently voted to oppose them in their current form.

Fiscal Impact:

Unknown.

Attachments:

1. Proposed Resolution

RESOLUTION NO. 2025-02-25-X

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
LAGUNA HILLS, CALIFORNIA, OPPOSING SCAQMD
PROPOSED AMENDED RULES 1111 AND 1121

The City Council of the City of Laguna Hills, California, hereby finds, determines, declares, and resolves as follows:

WHEREAS, The South Coast Air Quality District (SCAQMD) is a regional air pollution control agency representing Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino counties with responsibility for regulating stationary sources of air pollution; and

WHEREAS, The SCAQMD is considering two rules that would have a significant impact on up to 17 million South Coast homeowners, renters and businesses: Rule 1111 would regulate air emissions from gas-powered central furnaces; and Rule 1121 would regulate air emissions from residential-type, natural gas-powered water heaters; and

WHEREAS, Rules 1111 and 1121 would impose \$20-plus billion in costs to consumers while providing minimal measurable air quality benefits for the four-county SCAQMD service area; and

WHEREAS, these two rules would ban the use of natural gas-powered furnaces and water heaters in new construction, taking effect in 2026, further elevating construction costs and housing prices, thereby putting homeownership even further out of reach for many Southern Californians. These rules would phase out existing natural gas furnaces and water heaters in existing single-family homes, multi-family housing, and businesses in 2027; and

WHEREAS, housing affordability throughout California is and will remain a top public policy priority for (CITY) for the foreseeable future. Local governments are being pressured to build more housing – specifically, housing that people can afford. Any regulations that increase these costs deserve careful scrutiny to ensure that the increased costs are met with an equal or greater amount of benefit to the consumer; and

WHEREAS, unlike most SCAQMD rules that regulate large stationary sources of air pollution like oil refineries and warehouses, Rules 1111 and 1121 specifically target individual homeowners, apartment buildings, and businesses large and small – meaning that the costs of these two rules will be directly borne by hard-working families and business owners; and

WHEREAS, Rules 1111 and 1121 would require apartment owners, homeowners and businesses to invest not only in expensive all-electric furnaces and water heaters but would also necessitate that they retrofit homes and businesses with expensive electrical panel upgrades, extensive new plumbing, and physical renovations to accommodate compliant units – further raising the cost of new housing and likely

pricing many potential homeowners and renters out of an already expensive market; and

WHEREAS, for apartment owners, the mandate to replace natural gas water heaters and furnaces with all-electric units is incredibly expensive. These significant costs will be passed down to tenants – leading to rent increases and placing additional financial pressure on renters in a region already struggling with housing affordability; and

WHEREAS, The SCAQMD's water heater and furnace mandates will impose a significant increase in electricity demand on California's electric grid. Transitioning to all-electric water heaters and furnaces means increased demand on an electric grid that has not proven capable of consistently meeting existing demand. Water heaters and furnaces are essential elements in any house, apartment or business. Millions of new electric water heaters and furnaces would draw power from the grid and raise the risk of power brownouts or outages.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS, CALIFORNIA, DOES RESOLVE, DECLARE, DETERMINE, AND ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Rules 1111 and 1121 will have a profound impact and impose significant costs on millions of Southern California homeowners, renters and businesses who are already struggling to make ends meet while providing minimal air quality benefit.

SECTION 2. The City of Laguna Hills opposes Proposed Amended Rules 1111 and 1121 and urges the SCAQMD to indefinitely delay or cease consideration of these two anti-consumer regulations immediately.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 25th day of February 2025.

JOSHUA SWEENEY, MAYOR

ATTEST:

JENNIFER LEE, CITY CLERK

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF ORANGE) ss
CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS)

I, Jennifer Lee, City Clerk of the City of Laguna Hills, California, DO
HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of Resolution
No. 2025-02-25-X adopted by the City Council of the City of Laguna Hills, California, at a
Regular Meeting thereof held on the 25th day of February 2025, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

(SEAL)

JENNIFER LEE, CITY CLERK



City of Laguna Hills City Council / Planning Agency Staff Report

Date: February 25, 2025
To: Mayor and Council Members
From: Joe Ames, Public Works Director/City Engineer
Issue: City of Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Adoption

Recommendation: That the City Council adopt a Resolution entitled: “A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Laguna Hills Adopting the Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.”

Background:

A Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) is used to identify risks and vulnerabilities associated with natural disasters and to develop long-term strategies for protecting people and property from future hazards. Having a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approved LHMP is beneficial to the City as it is a condition for receiving certain types of pre- and post-disaster funding. The City has never adopted a LHMP before.

The City has received notice from FEMA that its LHMP submittal is “eligible for final approval pending its adoption by the City of Laguna Hills;” therefore, City staff is recommending that the LHMP be adopted by resolution.

For background, in 2019, City staff submitted a Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Planning Sub-Application to the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) and FEMA for \$30,000 in financial assistance to hire a consultant to prepare a LHMP. The grant application was successful. Subsequently, the City hired an expert in the field of preparing LHMPs, De Novo Planning Group (De Novo). In December 2021, a Planning Team consisting of surrounding cities, special districts, and fire responders convened to provide input for a draft LHMP. In early 2022, a community survey was conducted to gain additional input. In late 2022, the Parks & Recreation Commission and the Traffic

Commission provided input. In February 2023, an administrative draft of the LHMP was released for public comment. On October 10, 2023, City staff and De Novo presented the administrative draft to City Council for review and input. In November 2023, De Novo submitted the administrative draft LHMP to CalOES for review. Upon review, CalOES indicated the draft did not meet FEMA's revised criteria for a complete LHMP. In February 2024, De Novo presented the City with a proposal for additional work efforts to comply with FEMA's revised criteria which included additional community outreach efforts. City Council approved of this additional work on March 12, 2024. Subsequently, De Novo conducted additional community outreach efforts, revised the draft LHMP, and resubmitted to CalOES. CalOES had no further comments on the LHMP and forwarded the document to FEMA. Last month, FEMA sent a letter to the City approving of the LHMP pending adoption by the City Council.

CEQA Findings:

CEQA exempts from its requirements "feasibility or planning studies for possible future actions which the agency, board, or commission has not approved, adopted, or funded." (CEQA Guidelines §15262.) Here, the proposed Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is a citywide planning and feasibility study that identifies risks and ways to minimize damage by natural and human-induced hazards that threaten the community, and provides resources, information, and planning and feasibility strategies to reduce these threats, resulting in overall risk reduction. The federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires all local governments to create a disaster plan in order to qualify for hazard mitigation funding. The City needs such a plan in order to be eligible for certain types of pre-disaster and post-disaster funding. The LHMP study sets forth risk and vulnerability assessment, mitigation plans, and planning mechanisms and improvements that will aid the City both pre and post disaster. The City has not yet approved, adopted or funded specific disaster mitigation improvements. As a result, the proposed LHMP study falls within CEQA's statutory exemption for planning and feasibility studies. (CEQA Guidelines § 15162.)

Fiscal Impact:

There is no new fiscal impact associated with adopting this plan. The City was previously awarded a \$30,000 grant from FEMA to offset the cost of the project. The City contracted with De Novo Planning Group for a total of \$58,910 to complete this work.

Attachments:

1. Proposed Resolution
2. Exhibit A - Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

RESOLUTION NO. 2025-02-25-X

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
LAGUNA HILLS, CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING THE 2024
LAGUNA HILLS LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

The City Council of the City of Laguna Hills, California, hereby finds, determines, declares, and resolves as follows:

WHEREAS, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 enacted on October 30, 2000, amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to authorize a program for pre-disaster mitigation, to streamline the administration of disaster relief, to control the Federal costs of disaster assistance, and for other purposes; and

WHEREAS, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires the approval of a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in order to make local governments eligible for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program, and the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program; and

WHEREAS, the City of Laguna Hills established a Project Management Team comprised of City staff and De Novo Planning Group, and a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Team comprised of City staff, De Novo Planning Group, and representatives from the school districts, adjacent cities, utility companies, Orange County Sheriff's Department, Orange County Fire Authority, Orange County Public Works, Orange County Health Care Agency, Saddleback Memorial Care, community service organizations and homeowner associations; and

WHEREAS, the City of Laguna Hills prepared a draft Local Hazard Mitigation Plan in compliance with Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) guidelines for California Local Governments established by CalOES; and

WHEREAS, the LHMP incorporated a process where hazards are identified and profiled, the people and facilities at risk are analyzed, and proposed mitigation actions are developed to potentially reduce or eliminate hazard risk; and

WHEREAS, the implementation of these mitigation actions, which include both short and long-term strategies, involve planning, programs, projects, and other activities, but are not yet approved, adopted or funded; and

WHEREAS, the City of Laguna Hills conducted meetings of the Planning Team on November 18, 2021, December 16, 2021, and March 10, 2022 to receive input; and

WHEREAS, the City of Laguna Hills conducted presentations to the Traffic Commission on January 19, 2022 and to the Parks and Recreation Commission on February 2, 2022 to receive input; and

WHEREAS, the City of Laguna Hills made available for public review the draft LHMP beginning February 3, 2023 and ending March 6, 2023 and comments received were incorporated into the LHMP; and

WHEREAS, the City of Laguna Hills conducted a second presentation to the Traffic Commission on March 15, 2023 to receive further input; and

WHEREAS, on October 10, 2023, the City Council authorized staff to submit the draft LHMP to CalOES for preliminary review; and

WHEREAS, the City of Laguna Hills conducted four Focus Group meetings on July 18, 2024, July 25, 2024, July 29, 2024, and August 16, 2024 with the Laguna Hills Chamber of Commerce, service providers and community partners, homeowner associations, and Age Well Senior Services, respectively, and incorporated their input into the draft LHMP; and

WHEREAS, CalOES approved the draft LHMP on November 26, 2024 and forwarded the document to FEMA for final approval; and

WHEREAS, on January 15, 2025, FEMA determined that the 2024 Laguna Hills LHMP is eligible for final approval pending its adoption by the Laguna Hills City Council.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS, CALIFORNIA, DOES RESOLVE, DECLARE, DETERMINE, AND ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The foregoing recitals are true and correct and are incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 2. The City Council hereby adopts the City of Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, dated November 2024, which is attached hereto as "Exhibit A" and incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 3. The Public Works Director is authorized and directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the California Department of Emergency Services and Federal Emergency Management Agency on behalf of the City.

SECTION 4. The adoption of the City of Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is exempt from CEQA because CEQA exempts "feasibility or planning studies for possible future actions which the agency, board, or commission has not yet approved, adopted, or funded" (CEQA Guidelines §15262).

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 25th day of February 2025.

JOSHUA SWEENEY, MAYOR

ATTEST:

JENNIFER LEE, CITY CLERK

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF ORANGE) ss
CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS)

I, Jennifer Lee, City Clerk of the City of Laguna Hills, California, DO
HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of Resolution
No. 2025-02-25-X adopted by the City Council of the City of Laguna Hills, California, at a
Regular Meeting thereof held on the 25th day of February 2025, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

(SEAL)

JENNIFER LEE, CITY CLERK

City of Laguna Hills

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

PREPARED BY:

City of Laguna Hills
24035 El Toro Road
Laguna Hills, California 92653
Contact: Joe Ames, P.E., T.E., Public Works Director/City Engineer

WITH ASSISTANCE FROM:

De Novo Planning Group
180 E. Main Street, Suite 108
Tustin, California 92780
Contact: Starla Barker, AICP

November 2024



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Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

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Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

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Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

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Section 1.0 | Introduction

Natural disasters can cause death and injuries, as well as significant damage to communities, businesses, public infrastructure, and the environment. Each year, natural disasters take the lives of hundreds of people and injure thousands more, and taxpayers pay billions of dollars annually to help recovery efforts. After disasters, repairs and reconstruction are often completed to simply restore the affected areas to their pre-disaster conditions. Such efforts expedite a return to normalcy; however, the replication of pre-disaster conditions results in a cycle of damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. As the cost of damage from natural disasters continues to increase, communities realize the importance of identifying effective ways to reduce vulnerability to disasters. While it is not possible to prevent disasters from happening, their effects can be reduced or eliminated through well-organized public education and awareness efforts, preparedness, and mitigation. For those hazards that cannot be fully mitigated, the community must be prepared to provide efficient and effective response and recovery.

It is impossible to predict exactly when and where disasters will occur or the extent to which they will impact a community. However, with careful planning and collaboration among public agencies, stakeholders, and citizens, it is possible to minimize losses that may occur from disasters. Proactive mitigation planning helps reduce the cost of disaster response and, by protecting critical community facilities, reducing liability exposure, and minimizing overall community impacts and disruption. For hazards that can be mitigated, the City should be prepared to implement efficient and effective short- or long-term actions where needed.

The City of Laguna Hills developed this single-jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan ("LHMP" or "Plan") to reduce future loss of life and property resulting from disasters, and to provide increased resiliency, allowing the City to return to normal sooner, with fewer impacts to people, facilities, and infrastructure.

1.1 PLAN PURPOSE

The purpose of the LHMP is to provide the City with clear direction for hazard mitigation action planning. This LHMP identifies natural and human-induced hazards that threaten the community and provides resources, information, and strategies to reduce these threats, resulting in overall risk reduction.



Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

This plan focuses on the mitigation component of the cycle shown in Figure 1-1, *Disaster Response Cycle*. Hazard mitigation plays an important role in reducing the impacts of disasters by identifying effective and feasible actions to reduce the risks posed by potential hazards. The City developed this plan to be consistent with current standards and regulations, ensuring that the understanding of hazards facing its community reflects best available information and current conditions.

The LHMP does not supersede current City plans or strategies (such as the General Plan), rather it enhances the ability to identify, inform and mitigate hazard risks unique to the City. Information in this plan will be used to help guide and coordinate mitigation activities and serve as a tool for decision-makers to direct mitigation activities and resources.



FIGURE 1-1: DISASTER RESPONSE CYCLE

1.2 PLAN AUTHORITY

1.2.1 FEDERAL

The federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act (the Stafford Act), as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) and supported by various pieces of regulation, directs hazard mitigation planning activities such as this plan. A City is not required to prepare a LHMP, but the Stafford Act requires State, local, and tribal governments that wish to be eligible for federal hazard mitigation grant funds to submit a hazard mitigation plan that outlines the processes for identifying the natural and man-made hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities of the jurisdiction (United States Code [USC] Title 42, Section 5156[a]). FEMA has promulgated Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 44, Part 201 to carry out the hazard mitigation planning requirements in the Stafford Act. These regulations direct the planning process, plan content, and FEMA approval for hazard mitigation plans.

This LHMP complies with the Stafford Act and DMA 2000, along with the appropriate sections of Title 44 of the CFR, including Parts 201, 206, and 322.



1.2.2 STATE

California Government Code Section 8685.9 (Assembly Bill [AB] 2140) limits the State of California's share of disaster relief funds paid out to local governments to 75 percent of the funds not paid for by federal disaster relief efforts, unless the jurisdiction has adopted a valid hazard mitigation plan consistent with DMA 2000 and has incorporated by reference the hazard mitigation plan into the jurisdiction's General Plan, which can be accomplished as part of the resolution for adoption of the LHMP.

With an approved and incorporated plan, the State may cover more than 75 percent of the remaining disaster relief costs. All California counties and cities are required to prepare a General Plan, which must include a Safety Element that identifies hazard conditions and public safety issues. California Government Code Section 65302.6 indicates that a community may adopt an LHMP into its Safety Element, if the LHMP meets applicable State requirements. This allows communities to use the LHMP to satisfy State requirements for Safety Elements.

California Government Code Section 65302 (g)(4), (Senate Bill [SB] 379), requires that the General Plan Safety Element address the hazards created or exacerbated by climate change. The Safety Element must identify how climate change is expected to affect hazard conditions in the community and include measures to adapt and be more resilient to these anticipated changes. SB 379 states that climate change must be addressed in the Safety Element when the LHMP is updated after January 1, 2017 (for communities that already have an LHMP), or by January 1, 2022 (for communities without an LHMP). A LHMP and Safety Element address similar issues, but the Safety Element provides a higher-level framework and set of policies, while a LHMP focuses on more specific mitigation, often short-term, actions. LHMPs focus on hazard mitigation-related actions, while the Safety Element also includes policies for emergency response, recovery, and preparedness.

The City of Laguna Hills updated their General Plan Safety Element in June 2022. The General Plan Safety Element specifically covers seismic and geologic hazards, fires, neighborhood safety, hazardous materials and waste, nuclear power, flood hazards, stormwater management, and climate change vulnerability. Emergency preparedness planning, such as identifying actions needed to manage crisis situations, is also addressed.

This LHMP is consistent with current standards and regulations, as outlined by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and FEMA. It uses the best available information, and its mitigation actions reflect best practices and community values. In



order to receive AB 2140 compliance, the City intends to meet the requirements of current State and federal guidelines and make Laguna Hills eligible for all appropriate benefits under State and federal law and practices. Upon receiving FEMA's approvable pending adoption (APA) notification, the City will formally adopt the LHMP and will also adopt the approved LHMP into the Safety Element of the General Plan via resolution. The City's General Plan Safety Element currently references the LHMP and will be updated to document how the public can access the most current, approved LHMP in its entirety. Compliance with AB 2140 will be determined by Cal OES.

1.3 PLAN ADOPTION

Following FEMA approval, the City Council of Laguna Hills formally adopts the LHMP as its own Hazard Mitigation Plan. A copy of the resolution will be provided in Appendix A.

1.4 PLAN ORGANIZATION

The LHMP is organized into the following sections to reflect the logical progression of activities undertaken to develop the plan and includes all relevant documentation required to meet the necessary criteria for FEMA approval. Each section is briefly described below:

Section 1.0: Introduction describes the background and purpose of the plan, as well as the authority established for its development.

Section 2.0: Planning Process describes the LHMP planning process, as well as the meetings and outreach activities undertaken to engage partner agencies, stakeholders, and the public.

Section 3.0: Community Profile provides the history, geography, and demographics, of Laguna Hills, including land use and development trends.

Section 4.0: Risk and Vulnerability Assessment identifies and profiles the natural and human-induced hazards affecting the City, including their history, risk of future occurrence, and any effects climate change has on their frequency and intensity, where applicable. The selection of hazards is also discussed. This section also identifies the vulnerability and risk to the community, including vulnerable populations, and critical facilities associated with each hazard.



Section 5.0: Hazard Mitigation Strategy identifies the specific hazard mitigation actions to reduce potential risks to the City's critical facilities, residents, and business owners in order to improve resiliency, and assesses the City's capabilities to implement and achieve the mitigation actions.

Section 6.0: Plan Maintenance discusses implementation of the plan, including the process to monitor, evaluate, update, and maintain the LHMP, and identifies opportunities for continued public involvement.

Section 7.0: References identifies the various resources utilized throughout development of the LHMP.

1.5 MITIGATION GOALS

The following goals have been identified for the Laguna Hills LHMP:

- To protect residents and reduce damage to critical facilities and infrastructure, private property, and the environment from natural and human-induced hazards.
- To increase public awareness relative to natural and human-induced hazards and inform the public of opportunities to prevent, mitigate, and prepare for risks.
- To continue to promote and strengthen inter-jurisdictional and inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of hazard mitigation and emergency services.
- To partner with non-profit organizations, service providers, and the private sector to implement hazard mitigation activities to reduce risk to life and property and improve resilience.
- To comprehensively integrate hazard mitigation measures into other City policies and programs that can support or enhance hazard mitigation.



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Section 2.0 | Planning Process

This section describes each stage of the planning process used to develop the LHMP. The LHMP planning process provides a framework to document the plan's development and follows the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-recommended steps. The LHMP follows a prescribed series of planning steps which includes organizing resources, assessing risk, developing the mitigation plan, drafting the plan, reviewing and revising the plan, and adopting and submitting the plan for approval. Each step is described in this section.

Hazard mitigation planning in the United States is guided by statutory regulations described in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) and implemented through Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 201 and 206. FEMA's hazard mitigation plan guidelines outline a four-step planning process for the development and approval of hazard mitigation plans. Table 2-1, *DMA 2000 CFR Crosswalk*, lists the specific CFR excerpts that contain the requirements for approval, and identifies the applicable section of this LHMP.

TABLE 2-1: DMA 2000 CFR CROSSWALK

DMA 2000 (44 CCFR 201.6)	Laguna Hills LHMP Section
(1) Organize Resources	Section 2
201.6(c)(1)	Organize to prepare the plan
201.6(b)(1)	Involve the public
201.6(c)(2) and (3)	Coordinate with other agencies
(2) Assess Risks	Section 4
201.6(c)(2)(i)	Assess the hazard
201.6(c)(2)(ii) and (iii)	Assess the problem
(3) Development the Mitigation Plan	Section 5
201.6(c)(3)(i)	Set goals (Section 1)
201.6(c)(3)(ii)	Review possible activities (actions)
201.6(c)(3)(iii)	Draft an action plan
(4) Plan Maintenance	Section 6
201.6(c)(5)	Adopt the plan
201.6(c)(4)	Implement, evaluate, and revise



2.1 FORMING THE PLANNING TEAM

2.1.1 PROJECT MANAGEMENT TEAM

The City of Laguna Hills contracted with De Novo Planning Group to assist with development of the LHMP. A core Project Management Team, consisting of City Staff and the Consultant Team, was assembled to organize, facilitate, and execute preparation of the LHMP. The Project Management Team was responsible for day-to-day coordination of the LHMP work program, including forming and assembling the Planning Team; scheduling Planning Team meetings; preparing, reviewing, and disseminating Planning Team meeting materials; coordinating, scheduling and participating in community engagement activities and meetings; and, coordinating document review.

2.1.2 LHMP PLANNING TEAM

The Project Management Team identified a list of participants, which included City staff, adjacent jurisdictions, partner agencies, service providers, and organizations, as potential LHMP Planning Team members. Some of these participated as part of the Planning Team and others participated as part of specific focus group meetings and outreach (refer to Section 2.1.3, Public Outreach).

City Staff Planning Team members represented the following City Departments:

- General Government
- Community Services
- Public Works

An invitation was sent via email to individuals advising them of the City's efforts to prepare a LHMP and requesting their participation in preparation of the plan, including an invitation for participation in up to four Planning Team meetings. The invitation included a request to identify a potential designee if the specific contact was unable to participate; a copy of the correspondence is included in Appendix B. An invitation was sent to the following agencies and organizations:

- City of Aliso Viejo
- City of Irvine
- City of Laguna Niguel
- City of Laguna Woods



- City of Lake Forest
- City of Mission Viejo
- City of Rancho Santa Margarita
- Orange County Fire Authority
- Orange County Sheriff's Department
- Orange County Public Works
- El Toro Water District
- Moulton Niguel Water District
- SDG&E
- Southern California Edison
- Southern California Gas Company
- Saddleback Hospital
- Orange County Health Care Agency
- Irvine Unified School District
- Saddleback Unified School District

Together, the Planning Team worked to ensure the success of the planning process. The team's key responsibilities included:

- Participation in Planning Team meetings
- Collection of local information and other requested data
- Providing agency-specific knowledge and input
- Assistance with the public engagement process
- Decision on plan process and content
- Development and prioritization of mitigation actions
- Review and comment on the draft LHMP

Table 2-2, *LHMP Planning Team*, identifies the Planning Team members that directly participated in the Planning Team meetings and their roles in the LHMP development process.



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TABLE 2-2: LHMP PLANNING TEAM

Organization	Name, Title	Planning Team Role
Project Management Team		
City of Laguna Hills	Joe Ames, P.E., T.E. Public Works Director/City Engineer	Identification and coordination of outreach participants, identification, capabilities assessment, risk assessment/vulnerability discussion, mitigation actions and prioritization, plan review. Served as primary point of contact for City and Consultant Project Management Team, Planning Team, and Public.
City of Laguna Hills	Ken Rosenfield Interim City Manager/Director of Public Works (retired)	LHMP Management and Planning Team – Oversight and input on development and organization of Planning Team and meetings, participation in Planning Team meetings, development of and participation in community outreach, hazard identification, capabilities assessment, mitigation actions and prioritization, and plan review. Served as primary point of contact for City and Consultant Project Management Team, Planning Team, and Public.
City of Laguna Hills	Samantha Vu Assistant Engineer	Identification and coordination of outreach participants, participation in outreach.
City of Laguna Hills	Larry Longenecker, AICP	Identification and coordination of outreach participants.
City of Laguna Hills	Dan Meehan Community Services Superintendent (former)	Assistant to David Reynolds. Hazard identification, capabilities assessment, mitigation actions and prioritization, plan review.
City of Laguna Hills	Amber Shah Assistant City Engineer (former)	Hazard identification, capabilities assessment, mitigation actions and prioritization, plan review.
Neighboring Cities		
City of Lake Forest	Amy Stonich Assistant Director of Community Development	Hazard identification, capabilities assessment, plan review.
City of Lake Forest	Ashley Melchor Management Assistant	Hazard identification, capabilities assessment, risk assessment/vulnerability discussion, mitigation



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Organization	Name, Title	Planning Team Role
		actions and prioritization, plan review.
City of Mission Viejo	Paul Catsimanes Emergency Services Manager	Hazard identification, capabilities assessment, plan review.
City of Mission Viejo	Michelle Claud-Clemente Animal Services Manager	Hazard identification, capabilities assessment, risk assessment/ vulnerability discussion, mitigation actions and prioritization, plan review.
City of Rancho Santa Margarita	Cheryl Kuta Assistant City Manager/Director of Development Services	Hazard identification, capabilities assessment, risk assessment/ vulnerability discussion, mitigation actions and prioritization, plan review.
City of Rancho Santa Margarita	Wendy Starks, AICP Senior Planner	Plan review.
Emergency Service Providers		
Orange County Fire Authority	TJ McGovern Division 5 Chief	Hazard identification, capabilities assessment, plan review.
Orange County Fire Authority	Nick Pivaroff Assistant Fire Marshal	Hazard identification, capabilities assessment, plan review.
Orange County Fire Authority	Jason Lopez Division 5 Captain	Hazard identification, capabilities assessment, risk assessment/ vulnerability discussion, mitigation actions and prioritization, plan review.
Orange County Sheriff's Department	Matthew Stiverson Captain	Hazard identification, capabilities assessment, risk assessment/ vulnerability discussion, mitigation actions and prioritization, plan review.
Orange County Sheriff's Department Emergency Management Division	Michelle Anderson Emergency Management Division Director	Hazard identification, capabilities assessment, plan review.
Utility/Infrastructure Service Providers		
Orange County Public Works	James Tyler Manager – Flood Programs	Hazard identification, capabilities assessment, plan review.
Orange County Public Works	Nardy Khan Deputy Director	Hazard identification, capabilities assessment, risk assessment/ vulnerability discussion, mitigation actions and prioritization, plan review.
Orange County Public Works	Penny Lew Senior Civil Engineer	Hazard identification, capabilities assessment, risk assessment/ vulnerability discussion, mitigation



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Organization	Name, Title	Planning Team Role
		actions and prioritization, plan review.
El Toro Water District	Sherri Seitz Public Relations Administrator	Hazard identification, capabilities assessment, risk assessment/ vulnerability discussion, mitigation actions and prioritization, plan review.
Moulton Niguel Water District	Todd Novacek Director of Operations	Hazard identification, capabilities assessment, mitigation actions and prioritization, plan review.
Moulton Niguel Water District	Len Barton Safety & Compliance Coordinator	Hazard identification, capabilities assessment, risk assessment/ vulnerability discussion, mitigation actions and prioritization, plan review.
SDG&E	Duane Cave External Relations Manager	Hazard identification, capabilities assessment, mitigation actions and prioritization, plan review.
Hospitals/Health Care Agencies		
Saddleback Hospital	Antonio (Tony) Garcia Facilities Manager	Hazard identification, capabilities assessment, risk assessment/ vulnerability discussion, mitigation actions and prioritization, plan review.
Saddleback Hospital	Jason Gray Executive Director	Hazard identification, capabilities assessment, plan review.
Saddleback Hospital	Dagian Kokesch Coordinator of Plant Operations and Safety	Hazard identification, capabilities assessment, risk assessment/ vulnerability discussion, mitigation actions and prioritization, plan review.
School Districts		
Saddleback Valley Unified School District	Robert Craven Assistant Superintendent	Capabilities assessment, risk assessment/vulnerability discussion, mitigation actions and prioritization, plan review.
Orange County Department of Education	Miguel Padilla Maintenance	Capabilities assessment, risk assessment/vulnerability discussion, mitigation actions and prioritization, plan review.

The LHMP Planning Team held three meetings, as summarized in Table 2-3, *Planning Team Meeting Summary*. Meeting materials, including PowerPoint presentations, sign-in sheets, agendas, meeting summaries, and other relevant handouts are provided in Appendix B.



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TABLE 2-3: PLANNING TEAM MEETING SUMMARY

Meeting	Date	Discussion Items
1	November 18, 2021	• Introductions • Project Goals, Objectives, and Expectations • Purpose and Requirements of the LHMP • Hazard Identification and Prioritization • Critical Facilities
2	December 16, 2021	• Data Needs • Summary of Hazards/Hazard Profiles • Risk Assessment Methodology • Critical Facilities and Facilities of Concern • Capabilities Assessment
3	March 10, 2022	• Risk Assessment/Vulnerability Overview • Mitigation Strategy Discussion • Survey Summary

As part of the Planning Team meetings, components of the plan were reviewed and discussed. Clarifications or additional information were obtained from planning team participants. Separate from the Planning Team meetings, discussions occurred with individuals and organizations on the Planning Team, as well as outside of the Planning Team to obtain additional information to further help inform the LHMP. This included, but was not limited to, information from the Nellie Gail Emergency Preparedness Committee, which helped inform the capabilities assessment and development of mitigation actions to expand opportunities for other homeowners associations.

Upon preparation of the internal draft LHMP, each of the planning team participants were provided a link to access the plan and provide comments and/or respond to request for additional information and clarification. Comments and additional information received on the internal draft LHMP were incorporated into the document. In addition, members of the core Project Management Team continued to meet regularly following the three Planning Team meetings to address revisions to the public review draft LHMP, including participation in focus group outreach, identifying information related to vulnerable populations, and coordinating to integrate this information into the plan.

2.1.3 PUBLIC OUTREACH

A public outreach and engagement strategy was developed to solicit public involvement and input in the LHMP planning process. Components of the public outreach program are described below; refer to Appendix B for outreach materials.

WEBPAGE



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A webpage on the City's website provided information on the LHMP, including a description of a hazard mitigation plan, its importance, and how the public could be involved in the planning process. A link to complete the community survey was provided along with a contact at the City for any comments or questions. The website was updated throughout the planning process and provided notifications and access to LHMP materials. The draft LHMP was also made available for review.

COMMUNITY SURVEY

A community survey was developed to obtain input from the public about various hazard mitigation topics. In addition to basic demographic information, the survey asked residents to identify specific safety concerns, including what hazards they felt were most likely to impact their neighborhood or property. Residents were also asked what actions they had taken to be more resistant to hazards. Information gained from the survey was used by the Planning Team to identify potential mitigation actions that would reduce damage and disruption from disaster or emergency events and how best to improve communication and dissemination of information.

The survey was made available for completion on the LHMP webpage from January 4, 2022 through March 31, 2022, and the survey link was distributed via email by the City and Planning Team members. The survey received 38 responses.

COMMISSION MEETINGS

A presentation providing an overview of hazard mitigation, purposes of the LHMP, LHMP development process, hazard profiles, public outreach, and overall schedule was provided to the City of Laguna Hills Transportation Commission, and to the Parks and Recreation Commission as part of their regularly scheduled meetings on January 19, 2022 and February 2, 2022, respectively. These meetings were accessible in-person and online. The meetings are also recorded and posted on the City's website. The presentation provided opportunities for the commission members and the public to ask questions and provide input on the hazard profiles and topics of concern for consideration as part of the LHMP development process.

During the availability of the public review draft LHMP, as described below, a presentation was provided to the City of Laguna Hill Transportation Commission as part of their regularly scheduled meeting on March 15, 2023. The meeting was accessible in-person and recorded and posted on the City's website. The presentation provided an overview of the draft LHMP and provided opportunities for the commission members and



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the public to ask questions and provide input on the draft plan prior to submittal to Cal OES and FEMA for review.

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT LHMP

A public review draft LHMP was originally made available to the public for review and comment, beginning February 3, 2023 and ending March 6, 2023. The opportunity for the public to comment was extended until the end of March to allow for presentation of the draft LHMP at the City of Laguna Hills Transportation Commission on March 15, 2023. The draft LHMP was made available on the LHMP webpage and at the City's Public Works counter. Notifications of its availability were sent via the City's and County's social media. Information was provided on how to submit comments or ask questions regarding the draft LHMP. Comments were received during the City of Laguna Hills Transportation Commission meeting and were incorporated into the draft LHMP. These comments resulted in references to the rail corridor within the Hazardous Spills/Release discussion, additional discussion within the discussion of Heavy Rains, additional mitigation actions, and other text clarifications.

FOCUS GROUPS

Four focus group meetings were conducted to provide an opportunity for outreach to specific groups and organizations to ensure diversity in the public participation process, and to obtain input directly from and relative to populations deemed more vulnerable to natural hazards within the community. As part of the meetings an overview of hazard mitigation and the LHMP preparation process was provided. The attendees were asked to provide input on the hazards to be profiled and issues or concerns relative to the specific hazards. Attendees engaged in an open discussion guided by questions specific to the group. The Project Management team met with the following groups and organizations:

Chamber of Commerce. The Laguna Hills Chamber of Commerce is comprised of business owners and operators within the community. Members of the Project Management Team attended a regularly scheduled board meeting on July 18, 2024. The meeting focused on topics related to businesses and their employees, including channels of communication during and after a hazard event and emergency preparedness, particularly for smaller businesses.

Service Providers/Community Partners. Several groups and organizations that work with and provide services to underserved and vulnerable populations were identified within Laguna Hills and the surrounding area and invited to participate in a focus group. The



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organizations included, but were not limited to, Welcoming Neighbors Home, Orange County Housing Authority, South County Outreach, Families Forward, Orange County Community Foundation, Second Harvest Food Bank OC/Laguna Food Pantry, Mercy Warehouse, and Peace Center through Saddleback Church. The virtual focus group meeting was held on July 25, 2024. The discussion provided the Planning Team with additional context and local knowledge to supplement statistical data on vulnerable populations.

Home Owner's Associations/Property Management. Most of the residential neighborhoods/communities within the City are part of an Home Owner's Association (HOA) or Property Management. The City maintains a list of contacts and all were invited to participate (or send a representative) in an in-person focus group meeting at Laguna Hills City Hall on July 29, 2024. This discussion clarified emergency preparedness and disaster procedures activities being undertaken by local HOAs and Property Management.

Age Well Senior Services. Age Well Senior Services is a nonprofit organization providing critical services, resources, and programs to seniors living in South Orange County. Age Well provides lunch on weekdays at one of nine senior centers, including at the Florence Sylvester Senior Center in Laguna Hills. Members of the Project Management Team attended a regularly scheduled lunch program on August 16, 2024. The conversation focused on concerns about evacuation, especially for older people who do not have cars or family who can assist, and how emergency information is communicated and received. This also provided an opportunity to inform the attendees of the AlertOC system.

Discussions and input received from the focus groups further validated the hazards identified in this LHMP and provided insight into vulnerable populations. The input also helped identify and confirm what worries people the most when they consider the potential impacts of a hazard event. This information was considered when reviewing and developing mitigation actions specifically related to vulnerable populations.

2.1.4 PREVIOUS PUBLIC OUTREACH AND INCORPORATION

In order to ensure consistency and take advantage of extensive community outreach and planning efforts already underway within the City as part of the City's General Plan Housing Element Update and Safety Element Update, applicable information and input from these outreach efforts was reviewed and considered as part of preparation of the LHMP. Outreach included discussions with various stakeholders regarding existing and



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potential housing opportunities within the City, taking into consideration special-needs populations, locations and conditions of affordable housing, environmental constraints, including natural hazards, and services within the community. The Housing Element Update outreach included focused discussions with public and private sectors, including two building industry experts, two homelessness service providers, and three community-based organizations:

- Orange County Business Council
- Mercy House
- Kennedy Commission
- Family Assistance Ministries
- Orange County Association of Realtors
- Regional Center of Orange County
- Building Industry Association of Southern California, Orange County chapter
- HUD's Regional Office for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

The focus of these discussions was on the provision of affordable housing and meeting the needs of the community, including understanding the community demographics and specific needs in terms of housing affordability, location, and condition.¹ The Housing Element provided information on special-needs populations within the City, which include senior households, agricultural workers, female-headed households, disabled persons, large households, extremely low-income households, and the homeless. It also provided housing stock characteristics, including growth, type, age and condition, tenure, vacancy rates, costs, and affordability. As part of the Housing Element Update, environmental constraints such as steep slopes/hillsides, flooding, and earthquakes were discussed and documented as part of understanding where potential housing could be developed.

In conjunction with the Housing Element, the General Plan Safety Element was also updated and made available for public review and comment by the public. Information from the Safety Element has been incorporated within the LHMP.

2.1.5 REVIEW AND INCORPORATE EXISTING INFORMATION

The LHMP Planning Team referenced a variety of plans, studies, data, and technical reports available from local, State, and federal sources to prepare the LHMP. Primary

¹ It is noted that significant outreach and involvement occurred specific to the Housing Element Update; for more information on the outreach conducted, refer to the City of Laguna Hills General Plan Housing Element.



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resources reviewed and incorporated as part of the LHMP planning process are listed in Table 2-4, *Primary Plan Resources*. A complete list of resources is included in Section 7.0, *References*.

TABLE 2-4: PRIMARY PLAN RESOURCES

Plans, Studies, Reports and Other Technical Data/Information	Planning Process/Area of Document Inclusion
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry /Center for Disease Control's (CDC) Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)	Vulnerability Assessment
Cal Fire	Hazard Profiles; Vulnerability Assessment; Mitigation Strategy
Cal-Adapt	Hazard Profiles; Vulnerability Assessment; Mitigation Strategy
California Department of Water Resources	Hazard Profiles
California Geological Survey	Hazard Profiles; Vulnerability Assessment
City of Laguna Hills Bridge Report	Hazard Profiles; Vulnerability Assessment
City of Laguna Hills General Plan and EIR	Community Profile; Hazard Profiles; Mitigation Strategy
City of Laguna Hills Wildland Urban Interface Fire Plan	Hazard Profiles; Mitigation Strategy
County of Orange and Orange County Fire Authority LHMP, December 2021	Hazard Profiles; Vulnerability Assessment
County of Orange and Orange County Operational Area: Flood, Dam and Reservoir Failure, May 2019 (Draft)	Hazard Profiles
County of Orange and Orange County Operational Area: Joint Information System Annex, November 2018	Hazard Profiles
El Toro Water District Annex, August 2019	Hazard Profiles
FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, May 2023	Multiple plan sections
FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide, Effective April 19, 2023	Multiple plan sections
FEMA Community Lifelines Implementation Toolkit	Stakeholder identification and outreach
FEMA Guide to Expanding Mitigation	Stakeholder identification and outreach; Vulnerability Assessment; Mitigation Strategy
FEMA National Risk Index	Hazard Profiles; Vulnerability Assessment
FEMA Map Service Center	Hazard Profiles; Vulnerability Assessment
Moulton Niguel Water District Annex, August 2019	Hazard Profiles
National Drought Mitigation Center	Hazard Profiles; Vulnerability Assessment
OC Health Care Agency	Hazard Profiles; Vulnerability Assessment



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Plans, Studies, Reports and Other Technical Data/Information	Planning Process/Area of Document Inclusion
OC Parks Firewood Policy, February 2018	Hazard Profiles; Vulnerability Assessment
OC Public Works	Hazard Profiles
Orange County Fire Authority 2020 Unit Strategic Fire Plan	Hazard Profiles
Orange County Fire Authority Evacuation Maps	Hazard Profiles
Orange County Fire Authority Laguna Hills Ember Zones, September 2012	Hazard Profiles
Orange County Regional Water and Wastewater MJHMP, August 2019	Hazard Profiles; Vulnerability Assessment
SCAG Local Housing Data for the City of Laguna Hills, April 2021	Community Profile; Vulnerability Assessment
SCAG Local Profiles Report for the City of Laguna Hills, 2019	Community Profile; Vulnerability Assessment
South Orange County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan	Hazard Profiles
State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, September 2018	Hazard Profiles
Unified County of Orange and Orange County Operational Area: Emergency Operations Plan, February 2019.	Hazard Profiles
US Census American Community Survey	Community Profile; Vulnerability Assessment
US Drought Monitor	Hazard Profiles; Vulnerability Assessment

2.2 ASSESS RISKS

In accordance with FEMA requirements, the LHMP Planning Team identified the natural hazards affecting Laguna Hills and assessed the community's associated vulnerability from those hazards. Results from this phase of the LHMP planning process aided subsequent identification of appropriate mitigation actions to reduce risk from these hazards; refer to Section 5.0, *Mitigation Strategy*.

2.2.1 IDENTIFY/PROFILE HAZARDS

Based on a review of past hazards, as well as a review of existing plans, reports, and other technical studies, data, and information, the LHMP Planning Team determined if specific hazards were valid and identified other hazards that could affect the City. Content for each hazard profile is provided in Section 4.0, *Hazards Assessment*.



2.2.2 ASSESS VULNERABILITIES

Hazard profiling exposed the unique characteristics of individual hazards and begins the process of determining which areas within the City are vulnerable to specific hazard events. The vulnerability assessment included input from the LHMP Planning Team and a GIS overlaying method for hazard risk assessments. Using these methodologies, critical facilities and facilities of concern impacted by hazards were identified and potential loss estimates were determined, where available. The vulnerability assessments for each hazard are provided in Section 4.0.

2.3 DEVELOP MITIGATION PLAN

2.3.1 IDENTIFY GOALS

Mitigation goals were identified to guide the specific mitigation actions aimed at reducing risk and preventing loss associated with natural and human-induced hazards. The Mitigation goals are presented in Section 1.5, *Mitigation Goals*.

2.3.2 DEVELOP CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

A capabilities assessment is a comprehensive review of all the various mitigation capabilities and tools currently available to the City to implement the mitigation actions prescribed in the LHMP. The LHMP Planning Team identified the planning and regulatory; administrative and technical; financial; and education and outreach capabilities to implement mitigation actions, as detailed in Section 5.0, *Hazard Mitigation Strategy*.

2.3.3 IDENTIFY MITIGATION ACTIONS

As part of the LHMP planning process, the LHMP Planning Team worked to identify and develop mitigation actions, after which they were prioritized as high, medium, or low. The process began with the Planning Team identifying issues or concerns associated with the profiled hazards and potential ways in which the issue or concern could be addressed. During this process, the capabilities assessment was also referenced to better understand if the capability already existed and needed to be expanded, or if the capability was not currently available. Mitigation actions developed as part of the previous unapproved plan were also considered. A detailed discussion of the identification and prioritization of mitigation actions is provided in Section 5.0, *Hazard Mitigation Strategy*.



2.3.4 PLAN REVIEW AND REVISION

As previously noted, once the draft LHMP was completed, a public review period was provided from February 3, 2023 to March 31, 2023, to allow public review and comments. Comments received on the draft LHMP were reviewed and the LHMP was revised, as appropriate.

2.3.5 PLAN ADOPTION AND SUBMITTAL

This plan will be submitted to Cal OES and FEMA for review. Upon receiving “approvable pending adoption” notification from FEMA, this plan will be presented to the City Council for their consideration. If approved, a copy of the resolution will be provided in Appendix A.

2.3.6 PLAN MAINTENANCE

Plan maintenance procedures, found in Section 6.0, *Plan Maintenance*, include the measures the City will take to ensure the LHMP's continuous long-term implementation. The procedures also include the manner in which the LHMP will be regularly monitored, reported upon, evaluated, and updated to remain a current and meaningful planning document.



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Section 3.0 | Community Profile

3.1 PHYSICAL SETTING

The City of Laguna Hills is located in the San Joaquin Hills in southern Orange County, approximately 60 miles south of Los Angeles and 70 miles north of San Diego; refer to Figure 3-1, *Regional Location Map*. The City is comprised of 4,234 acres (6.6 square miles), all of which is located within the City's incorporated limits; refer to Figure 3-2, *Laguna Hills Planning Area*. Since all land surrounding the City is under the jurisdiction of other cities, Laguna Hills does not have a planning sphere of influence or any planning authority outside of its jurisdictional boundaries. Laguna Hills is bounded by the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest to the north; Interstate 5 (I-5) and the cities of Mission Viejo and Lake Forest to the east; the City of Laguna Niguel to the south; and, the cities of Aliso Viejo and Laguna Woods to the west. Regional access is provided by I-5 and the San Joaquin Hill Transportation Corridor (State Route 73).

3.2 HISTORY

Laguna Hills is built on one of the major land grants developed during the Rancho Era. Following Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821, those who had served in the government or who had friends in authority, were given vast lands for cattle grazing. Rancho Lomas de Santiago, Rancho San Joaquin, and Rancho Niguel covered much of the western portion of the Saddleback Valley. Don Juan Avila was granted the 13,000-acre Rancho Niguel on which Laguna Hills is located.

In 1874, Lewis Moulton purchased Rancho Niguel from Don Juan Avila and increased the original grant to 22,000 acres. Moulton and his partner, Jean Piedra Daguerre, used the ranch to raise sheep and cattle. The Moulton Ranch was eventually subdivided in the early 1960s, part of which is recognized as Laguna Hills.

Incorporation efforts began in 1987 and on March 5, 1991, the goal of incorporation was achieved with 86 percent of the residents voting in favor of forming the City of Laguna Hills. On December 20, 1991, Laguna Hills officially became a City. Since incorporation, two annexations have occurred. On November 14, 1995, the City Council approved annexation of the north Laguna Hills area, which became part of the incorporated City on July 1, 1996. The annexation added approximately 755 acres of land with various designations such as residential, mixed-use, commercial, open space and parks. On



September 18, 2000, the "Westside" Annexation Area officially became part of the incorporated City. The annexation added 149 acres of residential land, which includes the Aliso Viejo Community Association's Sheep Hills Park. The original incorporation boundaries and two annexation areas form the City's incorporated boundaries and the Planning Area addressed in this Plan.

3.3 DEMOGRAPHICS

Basic demographic data for Laguna Hills (population, education, employment, and housing) obtained from the US Census 2018-2022 American Community Survey (ACS) is summarized below.¹

3.3.1 POPULATION

Table 3-1, *Laguna Hills and Orange County Population and Housing Data (2022)*, provides an overview of the City's and County's demographics.

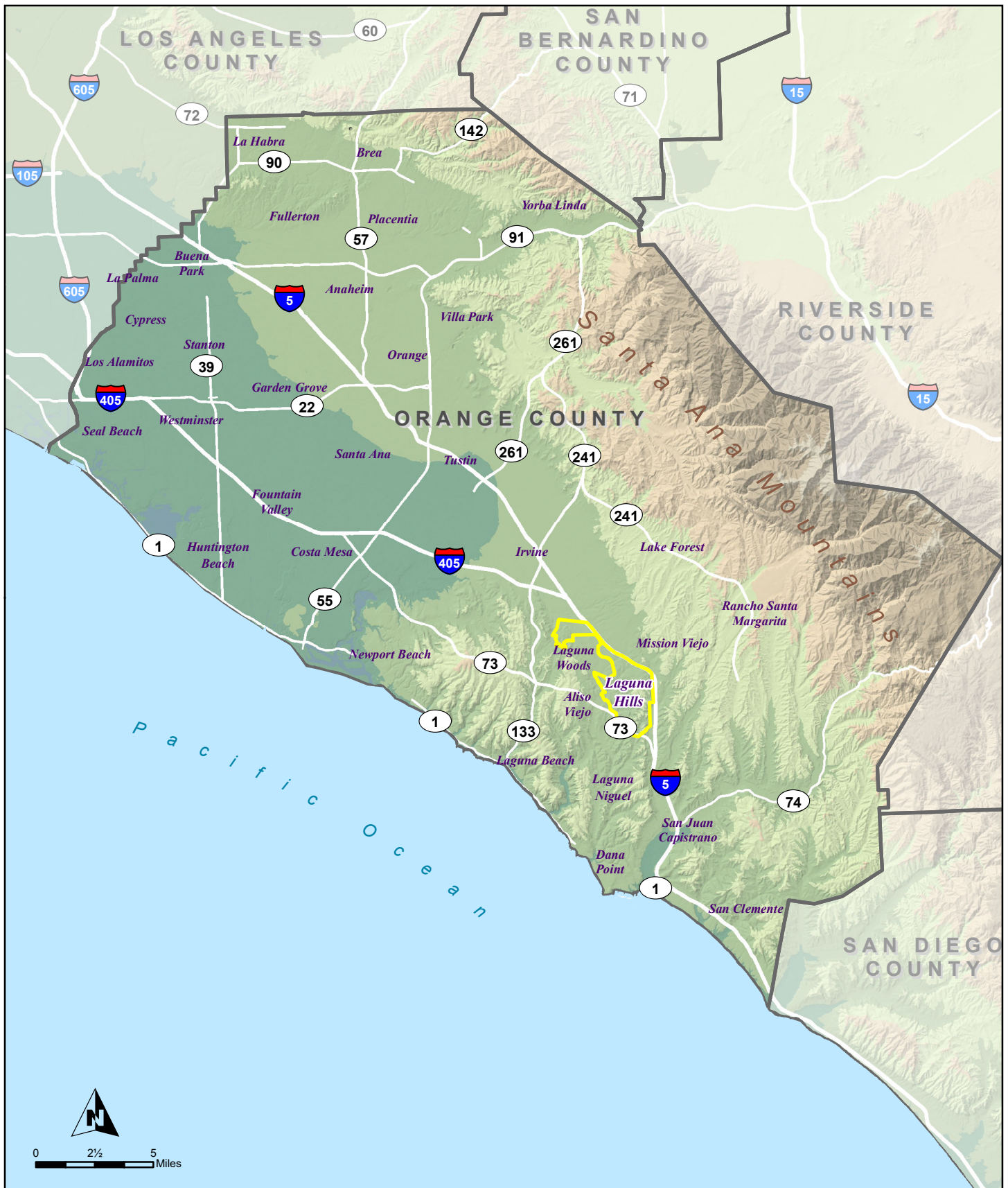
TABLE 3-1: LAGUNA HILLS AND ORANGE COUNTY POPULATION AND HOUSING DATA (2022)

Category	Laguna Hills	Orange County
Total Population	31,170	3,175,227
Percent of Residents that are children (under 18 years)	18.7%	21.4%
Percent of Residents that are senior citizens (65 and over)	19.8%	15.4%
Median Age (years)	43.8	38.7
Median Household Income	\$122,902	\$109,361
Median House Value	\$861,800	\$862,900
Occupied Housing Units	11,525	1,066,286
Percent of Renter Occupied	29.3%	43.5%

Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2018-2022.

Laguna Hills 2022 estimated population was 31,170 residents. When compared to Orange County, the City has a higher household income and home ownership rate. The City has a lower percentage of residents under 18 and a higher percentage of residents over 65 when compared to the County. The median age of City residents was 43.8, higher than the median age of Orange County residents at 38.7. Approximately 18.7 percent of the population was below the age of 18 and approximately 19.8 percent was above the age of 65.

¹ The 2018-2022 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates is the most current 5-year data profile available. It represents 60 months of collected data and provides the most reliable and largest data set.

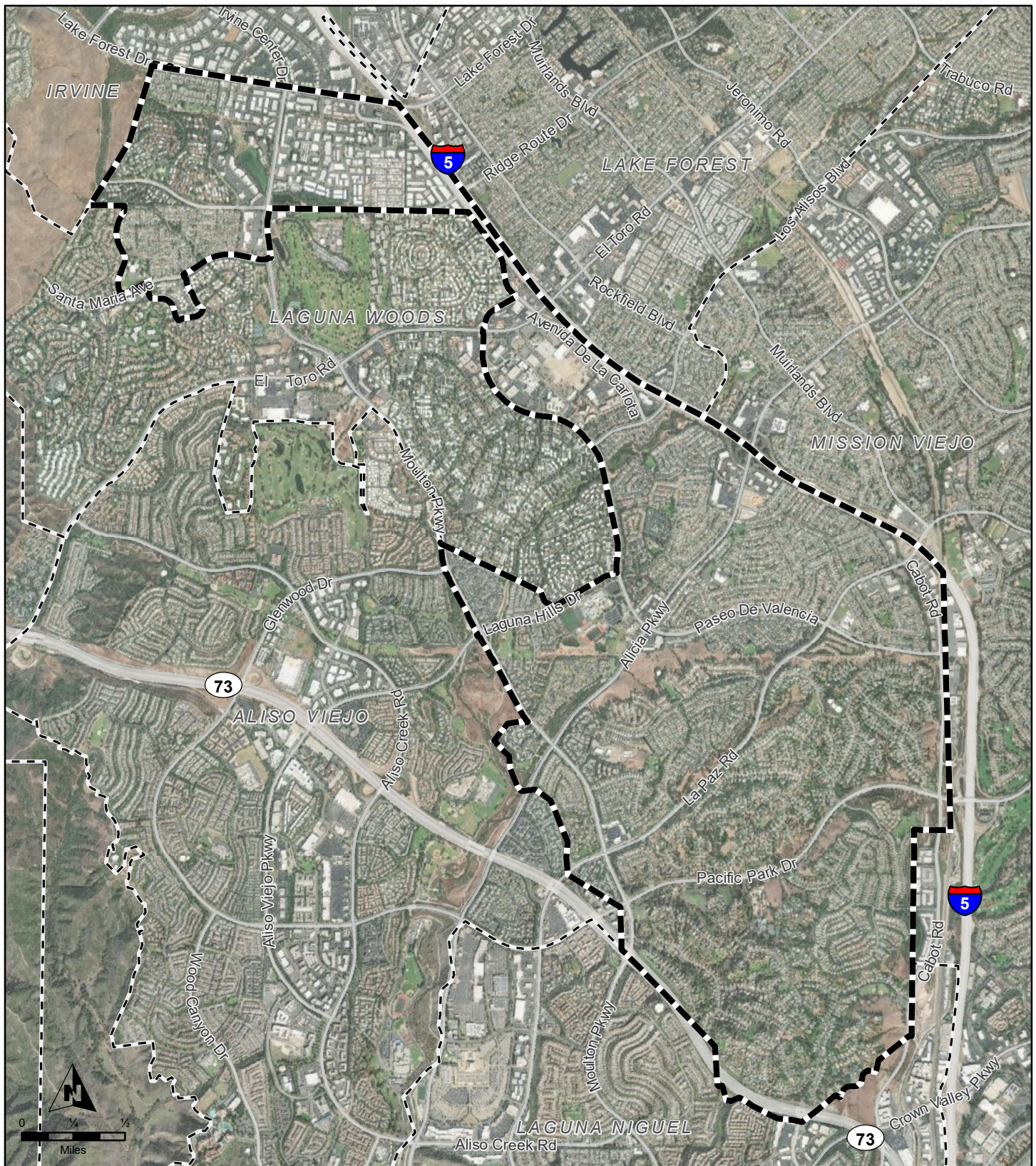


Legend

- City of Laguna Hills
- County Boundary

CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Figure 3-1. Regional Location Map



Legend

-  City of Laguna Hills
-  Other Incorporated Area

**CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Figure 3-2. Laguna Hills Planning Area



Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

A greater percentage of Laguna Hills residents identify as white when compared to the County; refer to Table 3-2, *Laguna Hills and Orange County Racial and Ethnic Composition (2022)*. Hispanic or Latino persons of any race constitute 19.9% percent of the City's residents compared to 33.9 percent of County residents. Asians make up 16.7 percent of the population. Persons identifying as "other race" account for 9.4 percent of the population, while those reporting two or more races make up 11.7 percent of the City's population.

TABLE 3-2: LAGUNA HILLS AND ORANGE COUNTY RACIAL AND ETHNIC COMPOSITION (2022)

Category	Laguna Hills		Orange County	
	Population	Percentage of Population	Population	Percentage of Population
White	18,928	60.7%	1,594,137	50.2%
Black or African American	320	1%	53,753	1.7%
American Indian and Alaskan Native	90	0.3%	19,759	0.6%
Asian	5,217	16.7%	688,905	21.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	44	0.1%	9,847	0.3%
Other Race	2,934	9.4%	427,775	13.5%
Two or More Races	3,637	11.7%	381,051	12.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race) ¹	6,206	19.9%	1,077,367	33.9%
Total	31,170	100%	3,175,227	100%

Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2018-2022.

1. Hispanic or Latino persons are not counted as a separate racial or ethnic category; persons who identify as Hispanic or Latino are also included in other racial or ethnic categories.

3.3.2 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

When compared to the County, Laguna Hills residents have a higher level of education attainment; refer to Table 3-3, *Laguna Hills and Orange County Educational Attainment (2022)*. Of the City's population that is 25 years or older, 17.5 percent attained a graduate or professional degree, 35.1 percent attained a bachelor's degree, and 8.8 percent attained an associate degree. Approximately 6.4 percent of adults in Laguna Hills have not completed high school compared to 13.2 percent of adults in the County.



Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

TABLE 3-3: LAGUNA HILLS AND ORANGE COUNTY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (2022)

Educational Attainment (25 years and older)	Laguna Hills		Orange County	
	Population	Percentage of Population	Population	Percentage of Population
Less than 9 th Grade	768	3.3%	160,388	7.3%
9 th to 12 th Grade, no diploma	724	3.1%	129,070	5.9%
High School Graduate	3,054	13.2%	379,318	17.3%
Some College, No Degree	4,349	18.8%	421,273	19.2%
Associate Degree	2,038	8.8%	167,810	7.6%
Bachelor's Degree	8,113	35.1%	591,937	26.9%
Graduate or Professional Degree	4,052	17.5%	347,881	15.8%
Total	23,098	100%	2,197,677	100%

Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2018-2022.

3.3.3 EMPLOYMENT

Of the 25,931 residents over 16 years of age, 17,063 were in the labor force. Out of the 17,063 people in the labor force, 16,163 (62.3 percent) were employed and 855 (3.3 percent) were unemployed. The educational services and health care/social services sector employed the largest number of City residents (18.3 percent), followed by professional scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services (16.1 percent) and finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing (12.6 percent). The median household income in the City was \$122,902. While approximately 18.0 percent of employees work from home, a majority of Laguna Hills' residents commute outside of the City for work. The average commute travel time is 25.7 minutes.

3.3.4 HOUSING

In 2022, there were 11,525 housing units (i.e., households)² in Laguna Hills; refer to Table 3-4, *Laguna Hills and Orange County Household Characteristics (2022)*. The most prevalent type of housing within Laguna Hills is single-family detached units, consisting of approximately 55.7 percent of the housing stock. Most of the housing was built between 1970 and 2001 (SCAG, 2021). The California Department of Finance estimates an average household size of 2.84 persons per household (DOF, 2021).

² The count of occupied housing units is the same as the count of households; see <https://www.census.gov/housing/hvs/definitions.pdf>



Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

TABLE 3-4: LAGUNA HILLS AND ORANGE COUNTY HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (2022)

Household Type	Laguna Hills		Orange County	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Families	7,985	69.3%	754,132	70.7%
With children	3,099	26.9%	348,049	32.6%
Single Persons	2,741	23.8%	230,727	21.6%
65 Years and Older	1,021	8.9%	99,215	9.3%
Non-family	3,540	30.7%	312,154	29.3%
Total Households	11,525	100%	1,066,286	100%
Average Household Size	2.65		2.93	
Average Family Size	3.18		3.44	

Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2018-2022.

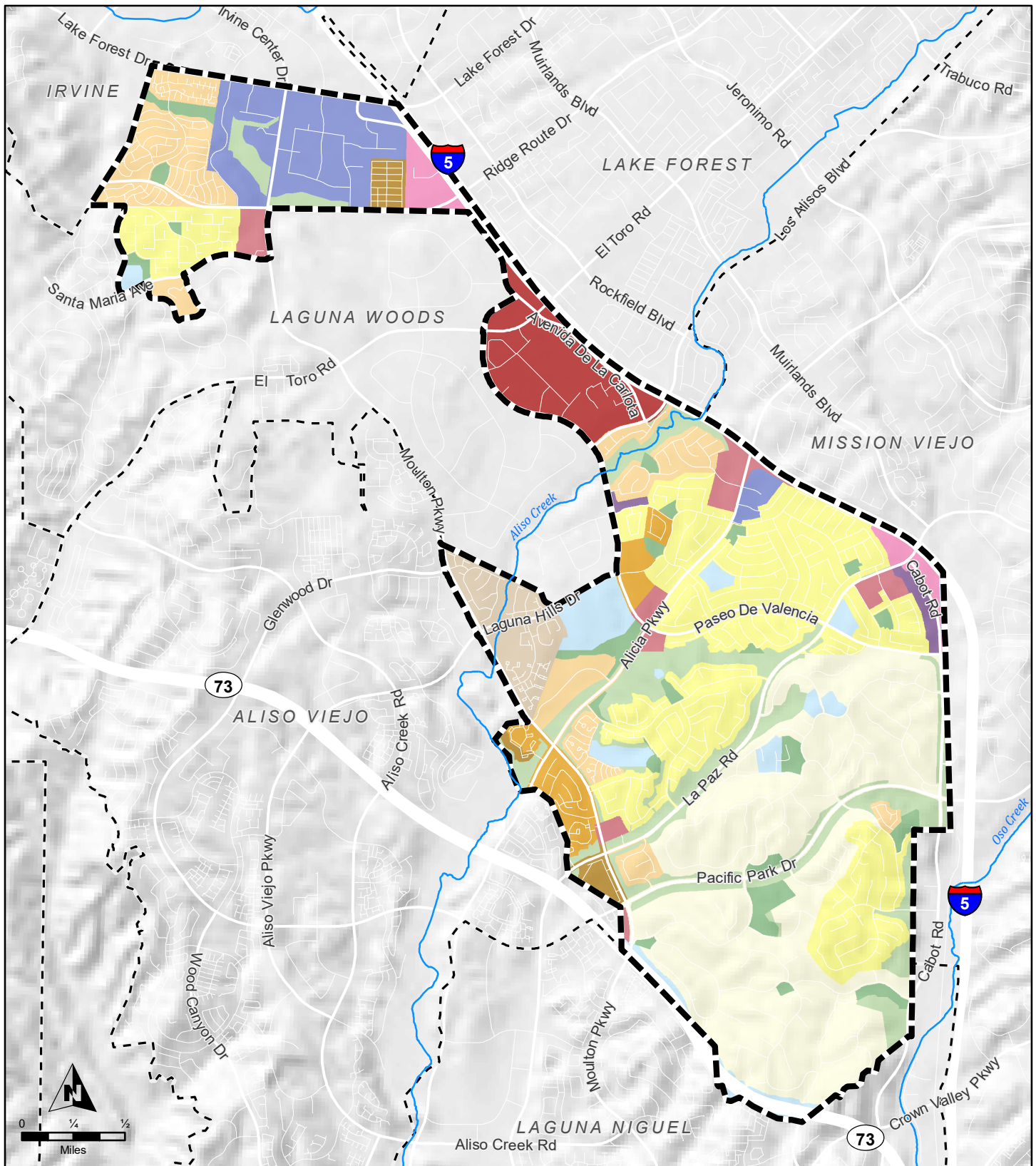
3.3.5 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

In Laguna Hills, families constituted 69.3 percent of the 11,525 households in the City, a proportion slightly less than in Orange County (70.7 percent). Families with children represented 26.9 percent of households in Laguna Hills and 32.6 percent in Orange County. Single-person households represented 23.8 percent of households in Laguna Hills, while there was a similar proportion of single-person households in Orange County (21.6 percent).

Household size identifies sources of population growth and household overcrowding. In general, a city's average household size will increase over time if there is a trend toward larger families. In communities where the population is aging, the average household size may decline. The average household size for Laguna Hills in the 2018-2022 period was 2.65, which was lower than Orange County, with an average household size of 2.93.

3.4 GENERAL PLAN LAND USES AND DEVELOPMENT

Development of the City is guided by its General Plan. The Laguna Hills General Plan assigns land use designations to all land located within its incorporated boundaries; refer to Figure 3-3, *General Plan Land Use Map*. Table 3-5, *Land Use Designations*, identifies the current General Plan land use designations and descriptions of the typical uses allowed in each designation. Table 3-6, *Laguna Hills Development Capacity (2030)*, identifies the General Plan development capacity for the City.



Legend

	City of Laguna Hills		MD: Medium Density Residential		CC: Community Commercial
	Other Incorporated		HD: High Density Residential		OP: Office Professional
	ER: Estate Residential		PC: Planned Community		MU: Mixed Use
	LD: Low Density Residential		VC: Village Commercial		P/I: Public/Institutional
	MLD: Medium-Low Density Residential		FC: Freeway Commercial		OS: Open Space
					PK: Park

CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Figure 3-3.
General Plan Land Use Map



Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

TABLE 3-5: LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

Land Use	Maximum DUs/Net Acre or Maximum FAR/Net Acre	Summary Description of Land Use Designation
Residential Land Use		
Estate Residential (ER)	0-3.5 du/ac	Estate Residential provides for low density, rural and equestrian-oriented, single-family residential neighborhoods in hillside areas. This designation is typified by large lot single-family homes that permit the keeping of large animals.
Low Density Residential (LD)	3.0-6.5 du/ac	Low Density Residential provides for low density single-family detached residential neighborhoods. This designation is typified by medium to large lot single-family homes.
Medium-Low Density Residential (MLD)	6.5-12.5 du/ac	Medium-Low Density Residential provides for medium-low density attached or detached residential neighborhoods. This designation is typified by small lot single-family homes, patio homes, duplexes, condominiums, and townhomes.
Medium Density Residential (MD)	12.5-18.0 du/ac	Medium Density Residential provides for medium density multi-family residential neighborhoods. This designation is typified by condominiums and apartments.
High Density Residential (HD)	18.0-30.0 du/ac	High Density Residential provides for intensive residential development compatible with surrounding urban development. This designation is typified by apartments and residential condominiums.
Planned Community Land Use		
Planned Community (PC)*	0.5-18.0 du/ac; 0.75 FAR	Planned Community provides for a wide range of housing types, from estates on large lots to attached dwelling units (townhomes, condominiums, and clustered arrangements). This category permits the greatest flexibility for residential development. It also provides for high-intensity mixed use development. Appropriate land uses include but are not limited to residential, commercial, office, industrial park, civic, cultural, educational facility, and childcare facilities. This category is intended to facilitate a more efficient use of existing and future transportation systems, conserve energy resources, and develop residential densities



Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Land Use	Maximum DUs/Net Acre or Maximum FAR/Net Acre	Summary Description of Land Use Designation
		that enhance the availability to provide affordable housing. The designation is characterized by a diversity of housing opportunities. The Planned Community district is located adjacent to major transportation corridors and is accessible to public transit facilities. A goal of this category is to foster around-the-clock activity by encouraging the mixing of activities thereby reducing the impacts on the transportation system.
Planned Community Residential (PCR)*	Maximum total 600 dwelling units	Planned Community Residential provides for a wide range of medium-low density to high density multi-family housing types, which include apartments, attached townhomes, condominiums, and clustered multi-family arrangements. Appropriate land uses include residential and 10 to 13 acres of recreational land uses such as parks and open space.
Commercial Land Use		
Village Commercial (VC)*	No FAR restrictions Max 50 du/ac	The Village Commercial designation is envisioned as a master planned area (Urban Village Specific Plan area) containing specific design standards and policies that enhance pedestrian and vehicle circulation within the currently developed area. The intent of this designation is to establish a community core where commercial, civic, and high density residential uses would be appropriate. The area will contain enhanced pedestrian areas that conveniently link commercial, residential, and civic activity areas. Typical uses include those associated with large regional malls, as well as a medical center, financial institutions, institutional and government uses, auto-related services, community facilities, professional offices, and high density residential uses.
Freeway Commercial (FC)	0.40 FAR	The Freeway Commercial designation provides for the development and maintenance of medium intensity commercial uses that serve the needs of the



Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Land Use	Maximum DUs/Net Acre or Maximum FAR/Net Acre	Summary Description of Land Use Designation
		motoring public in the local community and the regional area. This designation is intended to provide an environment that takes advantage of the superior access and visibility provided by I-5. Typical uses include those uses allowed under the Community Commercial designation, restaurants, discount warehouse outlets, service stations, and hotels and motels.
Community Commercial (CC)	0.35 FAR	The Community Commercial designation provides appropriately located areas for the general shopping and commercial service needs of area residents. Typical uses include general retail, markets, commercial services, restaurants, automotive repair and service, hardware and home improvement centers, commercial recreation, professional and business offices, financial institutions, and automotive sales.
Office Land Uses		
Office Professional (OP)	0.50 FAR	The Office Professional designation provides for the establishment of office-based working environments for administrative and professional offices, as well as necessary support uses. Typical uses include administrative and professional offices, business-related retail and service functions, health care facilities, and vocational and trade schools.
Mixed-Use Land Uses		
Mixed-Use (MXU)	0.38 FAR Max 20 du/ac	The Mixed-Use designation provides for areas where a variety of goods and services can be obtained within an overall planned environment. Within the Mixed-Use designation, appropriate land uses include limited industrial and manufacturing uses, administrative and professional uses, institutional and government uses, business support uses, auto-related uses, eating and drinking establishments, personal services, and retail sales of durable goods and general retail sales, and residential uses.
Neighborhood Mixed-Use (NMU)	0.38 FAR (0.30 non-residential)	The Neighborhood Mixed-Use designation provides areas for a variety of different,



Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Land Use	Maximum DUs/Net Acre or Maximum FAR/Net Acre	Summary Description of Land Use Designation
	FAR and 0.08 residential FAR)	compatible land uses to exist in proximity. The intent of the Neighborhood Mixed Use designation is to create attractive neighborhood-level centers that promote a more active, vibrant street life; increase pedestrian activity and reduce vehicular traffic; provide storefront style shopping streets; that provide a variety of compact, multi-family housing types close to jobs and services; and/or encourage walking and social interaction. Within the Neighborhood Mixed-Use designation, appropriate land uses include mid-box anchors; administrative and professional uses; grocery and specialty stores; business support uses; eating and drinking establishments; cinemas; personal services; residential condos, apartments, and townhomes; and mixed-use structures.
Public/Institutional Land Uses		
Public/Institutional (P/I)*	1.0 FAR	The Public/Institutional designation provides areas to conduct public and institution activities, including local, State, and federal agencies; special districts; public and private utilities; and regional institutions. Appropriate uses include City facilities; public and private schools; fire and sheriff stations; hospitals; libraries; post offices; and other public, quasi-public, and institutional uses.
Recreation Land Uses		
Parks (P)	No FAR restrictions	The Park designation provides for recreational facilities, as well as to protect public health and safety. Park designations consist of active and passive parks. Active parks generally contain ball fields, play equipment, restrooms; and biking, hiking, and equestrian trails. Community gardens may also be considered for some parks.
Open Space (OS)	Not intended for development	The Open Space designation provides for the preservation of environmental resources, aesthetic attributes, outdoor recreation, buffering of incompatible land uses, and the protection of public health and safety. No density or intensity standard is applied to this



Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Land Use	Maximum DUs/Net Acre or Maximum FAR/Net Acre	Summary Description of Land Use Designation
		designation. Areas designated as Open Space include creek corridors, utility corridors, publicly maintained open space, and open space reserves and preserves.

Source: City of Laguna Hills, General Plan Land Use Element.

* Residential development allowed within this land use designation.

TABLE 3-6: LAGUNA HILLS DEVELOPMENT CAPACITY (2030)

Land Use Category	Existing	Planned	Anticipated Net Change by 2030
Nonresidential			
Retail (square feet)	2,567,450	3,119,780	528,830
Office (square feet)	1,856,570	2,260,940	415,170
Business Park (square feet)	1,496,620	1,571,450	74,830
Nonresidential Subtotal (square feet)	5,920,640	6,952,170	1,031,530
Hotel (rooms)	212	462	250
Residential			
Single-family (dwelling units)	6,194	6,201	7
Multi-family (dwelling units)	4,992	5,442	450
Residential Subtotal (dwelling units)	11,186	11,643	457
Public/Institutional			
Public/Government/Civic (square feet)	331,720	331,720	0
Parks and Recreation			
Parks and Recreation (acreage)	133.94	144.68*	10.74*
Open Space			
Open Space (acreage)	413.10	410.83	-2.27

Source: City of Laguna Hills, General Plan EIR 2009.

*Estimate 10-13 acres in Via Lomas Opportunity Area

3.5 DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The City of Laguna Hills is an urbanized community that is primarily developed and considered built out, with few vacant sites available for development. New development within the City over the past five years has been minimal and consists primarily of infill development on existing underutilized sites.

The SCAG 6th Cycle Final Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) Allocation Plan was approved in March 2021 and identifies housing growth by county and city to



Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

accommodate projected population growth needs. The RHNA Allocation for Laguna Hills is outlined in Table 3-7, *Laguna Hills RHNA Allocation (2021-2029)*.

TABLE 3-7: LAGUNA HILLS RHNA ALLOCATION (2021-2029)

Income Category	2021-2029 RHNA
Very Low	568
Low	353
Moderate	354
Above Moderate	710
Total	1,985

Source: SCAG RHNA, 2021.

As shown in Table 3-7, the RHNA plan allocated 1,985 new housing units to Laguna Hills for the October 2021 through October 2029 planning period. Although the City is required to provide adequate land to accommodate the 1,985 new housing units, the City is not required to build housing. The City updated its Housing Element (2021-2029 Housing Element) to accommodate its RHNA allocation in 2022. The City subsequently initiated minor revisions to the 2021-2029 Housing Element to address comments provided by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), as well as minor amendments to the City's Land Use Element, zoning text and zoning map, and new objective design standards, in order to implement the Housing Element. The amended 2021-2029 Housing Element, rezoning program, and objective design standards were adopted in 2024.

According to the General Plan Land Use Element and Housing Element, future residential and mixed-use development is anticipated to occur on infill sites primarily within the Urban Village Specific Plan (UVSP) area (discussed in detail below); North Business Park, located in the northern portion of the City (generally bounded by Lake Forest Drive on the north, Avenida de La Carlota on the east, Ridge Route Drive on the south, and Mill Creek Drive on the west); Via Lomas planned community, located in the in the west central portion of the City; and Alicia Gateway, located in the central-eastern portion of the City (along Alicia Parkway near the intersection of Hon Avenue, just west of I-5).

In addition to potential housing development associated with implementation of the City's Housing Element, there is the potential for additional non-residential development to occur within the City. The City is primarily developed with minimal vacant sites for development; therefore, development would likely occur within underutilized sites or associated with redevelopment of currently developed sites.

The Urban Village Specific Plan (UVSP), adopted in November 2002, is a 240-acre area bounded by Paseo de Valencia on the north and west, Los Alisos Boulevard on the south,



and Interstate 5 on the east. The UVSP provides for a continuing mixture of land uses, including retail, residential hotel, medical offices, and general offices. The UVSP area is designated in the City's General Plan and Zoning Ordinance as Village Commercial (VC). All new development within the Village Commercial district is subject to the UVSP. The purpose of the UVSP area is to develop an urban core in which a variety of public, regional commercial, recreational, and high-density residential uses work in concert to create an urban village.

In March 2016, the City approved a plan for the renovation of the Laguna Hills Mall, an approximately 68-acre subarea located within the UVSP, which included approximately 880,000 square feet of new and renovated commercial retail space, movie theaters, restaurants, and 988 residential units. The approved plan was known as Five Lagunas. Subsequently, the property owner of Five Lagunas, Merlone Geier Partners (MGP), informed City staff that they could not move forward with the approved 2016 plan because they did not think the market would support the approved Five Lagunas project. Since then, several revised configurations have been discussed for the project, renamed as The Village at Laguna Hills. On March 8, 2022, the City approved the proposed modification to the previous 2016 Five Laguna Project development approval. The Village at Laguna Hills Proposed 2021 Project would allow for up to 250,000 square feet of commercial, retail restaurant, cinema and health club uses, up to 465,000 square feet of office, up to 1,500 residential units and a hotel with 100-150 rooms.

3.6 INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

Infrastructure systems within the City, such as roadways, water and wastewater facilities, electricity, and natural gas, provide vital community and individual functions. These facilities and distribution systems are primarily owned, operated, and maintained by other agencies. The ability for infrastructure systems to remain operational during hazard events and emergencies will contribute to the City's ability to withstand or recover sooner from hazard events.

3.6.1 TRANSPORTATION

Regional access is provided via the I-5, and State Route 73 (SR-73). I-5 travels in a north-south direction east of the City, then passes through the northern portion of the City, while SR-73 travels in a north-south direction west of the City, connecting with neighboring south Orange County cities. According to the City's General Plan, there are seven major arterial roadways providing primary ingress and egress in the City: Alicia Parkway, El Toro Road, Lake Forest Drive, Los Alisos Boulevard, Moulton Parkway, Oso Parkway, and Paseo



de Valencia (El Toro Road to La Paz Road). Inspection and maintenance of the City's transportation facilities are critical to ensuring their protection against disasters, such as earthquakes.

3.6.2 WATER AND WASTEWATER

Laguna Hills is served by two water providers: El Toro Water District (ETWD) and Moulton Niguel Water District (MNWD). These services are provided in the northern portion of the City by the ETWD and in the southern portion of the City by the MNWD. The division line runs through a neighborhood north of Alicia Parkway and south of Aliso Creek. Several major water lines run through or near Laguna Hills. The Joint Regional Transmission Main, Eastern Transmission Main, and Central Intertie Pipeline traverse through the City. The South County Pipeline, jointly owned by Santa Margarita Water District (SMWD) and the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) runs to the east of the City, but could result in potential flooding damage within the City if it is compromised.

ETWD operates 12 different pressure zones, six reservoirs, eight pump stations, 19 pressure reducing stations and manages 180 miles of water mains with approximately 9,500 service connections (Arcadis, 2021). MNWD's system consists of 655 miles of potable water distribution pipelines, 25 pump stations, and 13 potable water pressure reducing stations and flow control facilities, as well as 141 miles of recycled mainline, 12 recycled water pump stations, and 13 recycled water pressure reducing stations (MNWD, 2021).

ETWD and MNWD are members of MWDOC. MWDOC is a member of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). Nearly all MWDOC water supply is purchased from MWD, which imports the water from the Colorado River Aqueduct (a small portion comes from Northern California through the State Water Project).

Since a majority of the City's water supplies are transported from outside of the area, damage to water conveyance systems in and outside of the area could interfere with the ability to provide water to the City.

ETWD and MNWD are also responsible for the collection of wastewater within the City. ETWD's wastewater collection system includes approximately 158 miles of sewer pipelines and 11 sewer lift stations. Almost all the wastewater generated within ETWD's service area is conveyed to its Water Recycling Plant (WRP) where it is treated and either used for irrigation or disposed of through South Orange County Wastewater Authority's (SOCWA's) effluent transmission main and ocean outfall. SOCWA is a joint powers agency comprised of ten governmental agencies, which operates three regional



treatment plants and two ocean outfalls. A small portion of flow on the southeast side of ETWD is conveyed directly to the MNWD collection system. MNWD's wastewater system consists of approximately 540 miles of wastewater collection pipelines and 19 lift stations. MNWD operates its own wastewater treatment plant, Plant 3A, and is a member of SOCWA. Water reclaimed by both ETWD and MNWD is used for irrigation purposes only. Damage to wastewater conveyance infrastructure and treatment facilities could occur as a result of a hazard event. Depending upon the nature and extent of the damage, a leak in a sewer pipe could pose a risk to the community's health and the environment and damage to a treatment facility could reduce capacity at the facility.

ETWD and MNWD are participating agencies in the Orange County Regional Water and Wastewater Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP). The MJHMP is comprised of the primary plan and 19 jurisdiction-specific annexes. ETWD and MNWD have identified mitigation actions to reduce the risk of damage to water and wastewater facilities and improve overall resiliency of their infrastructure systems and operations.

3.6.3 ELECTRICITY

Southern California Edison (SCE) and San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) provide electricity to Laguna Hills. Electricity is distributed from power plants through power lines and substations. Within Laguna Hills, most powerlines are located underground. Damage to a substation or the larger distribution system outside of the City could result in power loss to the City. More localized power losses can also occur in the event underground transmission lines are damaged.

3.6.4 NATURAL GAS

Southern California Gas (SoCalGas) provides gas service to Laguna Hills. A major gas transmission pipeline runs adjacent to the railroad on the City's eastern border and passes through the City near La Paz Road and Cabot Road. Other gas transmission pipelines and high pressure (greater than 60 pounds per square inch) gas distribution mains run through other areas of Orange County. Damage to these facilities could interfere with natural gas service in the City. Similarly, more localized disruptions could occur in the event lower pressure distribution mains and smaller service lines connected to the gas meters at homes and businesses are damaged.



Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

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Section 4.0 | Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

4.1 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

The first step in developing the risk assessment is identifying the hazards. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidance identifies several hazards that may affect communities. The list of hazards is comprehensive, but not meant to be exhaustive or limit a community from identifying other hazards within their plans. Additionally, a community may not be susceptible to all hazards identified for consideration. In reviewing the County of Orange and Orange County Fire Authority Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (OC LHMP), the California State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP), the Laguna Hills General Plan Safety Element, and the FEMA list of hazards, the Planning Team used these documents as a reference point and discussed the potential for a specific hazard to affect the community. The discussion considered previous occurrences within the City and surrounding area and the Planning Team's professional experience and knowledge. Input from the Transportation Commission, and Parks and Recreation Commission further informed the hazards.

Table 4-1, *Laguna Hills Hazard Identification*, summarizes the Planning Team's discussion and determination of hazards for inclusion in the LHMP. In addition to discussing with the Planning Team, FEMA's National Risk Index was reviewed to confirm the City's risk exposure associated with each natural hazard.

As part of the hazard identification process, the Planning Team determined that some hazards could be combined or included within a larger hazard category. In addition, some hazards were renamed to reflect the specific hazard affecting Laguna Hills. Therefore, for purposes of the hazard profiles, ground shaking, liquefaction, and landslide are all addressed under the heading of Seismic Hazards. Severe Weather includes heavy winds (Santa Ana winds) and rain events (including El Nino years). Human-induced hazards include hazardous materials spills/releases and cyber threat.



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TABLE 4-1: LAGUNA HILLS HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Hazards	Include in City LHMP?	Discussion of Hazard's Inclusion or Exclusion
Avalanche	No	Avalanches are not applicable to Laguna Hills.
Climate Change	Yes	Climate change is not a discrete hazard, but may change the characteristics of a hazard that affects the community, such as frequency and intensity. Climate change is discussed within each of the applicable hazard profiles.
Coastal Erosion	No	Not applicable due to distance from the coast.
Coastal Storm	No	Not applicable due to distance from the coast.
Dam/Reservoir Failure	Yes	Dams and reservoirs occur within and around the City and their potential failure could impact the City.
Disease/Pest Management	No	The City has not experienced significant disease or pest management issues warranting inclusion within the LHMP.
Drought	Yes	The City depends on groundwater and imported surface water, both of which are susceptible to drought.
Earthquake Fault Rupture	No	There are no faults located within or immediately adjacent to the City. Hazards associated with earthquake ground shaking are addressed within Seismic Hazards.
Expansive Soils	No	Expansive soils are not a significant concern within the City.
Extreme Heat	No	Extreme heat conditions are rare within Laguna Hills. Climate change and the potential to contribute to the severity of a hazard is addressed within the applicable hazard profiles (e.g., drought, wildfires)
Flood	Yes	FEMA-identified floodplains associated with creeks are located within the City. Localized flooding, typically during heavy rain events, has also occurred and resulted in damage.
Geological Hazards	Yes	Geological hazards that occur within the City are primarily associated with landslides, mudflows, and slope instability. These are addressed under Seismic and Geologic Hazards.
Hailstorm	No	The City does not typically experience significant hailstorms.
Hazardous Materials	Yes	Hazardous materials are not generated within the City. Potential impacts associated with hazardous materials are more likely associated with a hazardous material spill along major transportation routes. Hazardous materials spill/release is addressed under Human-induced Hazards.
Human-induced Hazards	Yes	Human-induced hazards, including hazardous materials spill/release and cyber threat have been identified for inclusion within the LHMP.
Hurricane	No	Hurricanes do not occur within the City.
Land Subsidence	No	Land subsidence is not a significant concern within the City.
Landslide and Mudflow	Yes	Portions of the City are located within areas identified as having a potential to experience seismic-induced landslides. Additionally, due to the topography of the City,



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Hazards	Include in City LHMP?	Discussion of Hazard's Inclusion or Exclusion
		there is the potential for slope instability and mudflows. These topics are addressed within Seismic and Geologic Hazards.
Lightning	No	The City does not typically experience significant lightning events resulting in damage.
Liquefaction	Yes	Portions of the City are located within areas identified as having the potential for liquefaction. Liquefaction is addressed under Seismic Hazards.
Sea-Level Rise	No	Not applicable due to distance from the coast.
Seismic Hazards	Yes	The City is located within an area of southern California susceptible to earthquake ground shaking and associated seismic hazards, including liquefaction. These topics are addressed within Seismic and Geologic Hazards.
Severe Winter Storm	Yes	The City does not typically experience severe winter storms. However, Laguna Hills does experience heavy rain events with extended durations. Within the LHMP, heavy rains events are addressed under the hazard category Severe Weather.
Tornado	No	Tornadoes do not occur within the City.
Tsunami	No	Not applicable due to distance from the coast.
Volcano	No	The City is not located within an active volcano area.
Wildfire	Yes	Although the City is not located within an area identified as having high fire hazard areas, there are areas adjacent to the City and within the surrounding region that have been identified as very high fire hazard severity zones. Wildfire and Urban Fire will be profiled within the LHMP.
Wind	Yes	Regular wind does not occur within the City. The City experiences high wind events associated with Santa Ana wind conditions. Within the LHMP, these events are addressed under the hazard category Severe Weather.
Windstorm	Yes	The City experiences high wind events associated with Santa Ana wind conditions. Within the LHMP, these events are addressed under the hazard category Severe Weather.

Source: City of Laguna Hills, 2022; FEMA National Risk Index.

Climate change is not a stand-alone hazard but has the potential to exacerbate other natural hazards in the City. As such, the Planning Team determined it would be best to discuss climate change considerations within each applicable hazard profile. Similarly, power outage (both planned and unplanned) could occur as a result of several hazards, resulting in secondary impacts within the community. Power outage is discussed in detail in the Severe Weather Profile and is also cross referenced in other relevant hazard profiles.

The following hazards are discussed within the LHMP:



- Climate Change (integrated into each hazard)
- Dam/Reservoir Failure
- Drought
- Flood
- Human-Induced Hazards (hazardous material spills/release, cyber threat)
- Seismic and Geologic Hazards (ground shaking, liquefaction, landslide, mudflows, slope instability)
- Severe Weather (heavy rains, Santa Ana wind events)
- Wildfire and Urban Fire

4.2 HAZARD PROFILES

This section contains profiles for the hazards identified as having the potential to occur in Laguna Hills. Each hazard includes a description of the hazard, location of where the hazard may occur, severity of the hazard, history of the hazard, and the probability of the hazard's future occurrence.

Probability of future occurrences are based on historical frequencies, statistical probabilities, hazard probability maps, and other available information. Probabilities are defined as follows:

- Unlikely – There may or may not have been historic occurrences of the hazard in the community or region and data suggest that occurrences are unlikely. The chance of future occurrences is less than 1 percent each year.
- Occasional – There may or may not have been historic occurrences of the hazard in the community or region, but data suggest there is a possibility that the hazard will occur in the community. The chance of future occurrences is between 1 to 10 percent each year.
- Likely – There has been historic occurrences of the hazard in the community or region and data suggest it is likely that the hazard will continue to occur in the community. The chance of future occurrences is between 10 to 90 percent each year.
- Highly likely – There has been historic occurrences of the hazard in the community or region and data suggest it is highly likely to continue to occur in the community. The chance of future occurrences is 90 percent or above each year.



4.2.1 DAM/RESERVOIR FAILURE

DESCRIPTION

A dam is an artificial barrier preventing the flow of water or loose solid materials (such as soil or snow) or a barrier built across a watercourse for impounding water. Dam failure is the uncontrolled release of impounded water from behind a dam. Flooding, earthquakes, blockages, landslides, lack of maintenance, improper operation, poor construction, vandalism, and terrorism can all cause a dam to fail. Dam failure causes downstream flooding that can affect life and property.

Reservoirs are defined as an artificial lake, pond, impoundment or tank, used to store water. Reservoirs can be created on the surface by constructing dams to store water. Additionally, tank reservoirs can be constructed to store water either above ground, on the surface, or below ground. Reservoir failure is the uncontrolled release of impounded water from a reservoir. Similar to dams, flooding, earthquakes, blockages, landslides, lack of maintenance, improper operation, poor construction, vandalism, and terrorism activities can all cause a reservoir to fail. Seismic activity may also cause inundation by the action of a differential movement of a reservoir and the water within, causing shearing or buckling of the reservoir infrastructure.

Dam or reservoir failures are most likely to happen for the following reasons (Association of State Dam Safety Officials, 2021):

- Overtopping, caused by water spilling over the top of a dam; usually a precursor of dam failure because of inadequate spillway design, debris blockage of spillways, or settlement of the dam crest.
- Foundation defects, including settlement and slope instability.
- Cracking caused by natural settling of a dam or seismic movements.
- Inadequate maintenance and upkeep.
- Piping, when seepage through a dam is not properly filtered, soil particles continue to progress and form sinkholes in the dam.

FEMA and the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) require all dam owners to develop an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for warning, evacuation, and post-flood actions. In the event of a major dam failure, mutual aid from all levels of government would be required for an extended period of time. Recovery efforts would include the removal of debris, clearing roadways, demolishing unsafe structures,



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assistance in reestablishing public services, and providing continued care for the affected population.

Dams are regulated by the Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD). DSOD ensures dam safety by (DWR 2022):

- Reviewing and approving dam enlargements, repairs, alterations, and removals, and ensuring that the dam appurtenant structures are designed to meet minimum requirements.
- Performing independent analyses to understand dam and appurtenant structures performance, including structural, hydrologic, hydraulic, and geotechnical evaluations.
- Overseeing construction to ensure work is performed in accordance with approved plans and specifications.
- Inspecting each dam on an annual basis to ensure it is safe, performing as intended, and not development issues.
- Periodically reviewing the stability of dams and their major appurtenances in light of improved design approaches and requirements, as well as new findings regarding earthquake hazards and hydrologic estimates in California.

DSOD is responsible for assigning each jurisdictional dam a downstream hazard potential. The downstream hazard potential is based on potential downstream impacts to life and property should the dam fail when operating with a full reservoir. The downstream hazard is not related to the condition of the dam or the likelihood of the dam to fail in either the short- or long-term. Dams in southern California usually do not operate at full capacity at all times of the year, and thus hazard risks and classifications are a worst-case scenario assessment. The DSOD definitions for downstream hazards are borrowed from the Federal Guidelines for Inundation Mapping of Flood Risks Associated with Dam Incidents and Failures. FEMA categorizes the downstream hazard potential into three categories – low, significant and high – DSOD adds a fourth category of extremely high (DWR 2021):

- Low: No probable loss of human life and low economic and environmental losses. Losses are expected to be principally limited to the owner's property.
- Significant: No probable loss of human life but can cause economic loss, environmental damage, impacts to critical facilities, or other significant impacts.
- High: Expected to cause loss of at least one human life.



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- Extremely High: Expected to cause considerable loss of human life or would result in an inundation area with a population of 1,000 or more.

DSOD uses the US Army Corps of Engineer's National Inventory NID's condition assessment rating definition as a guideline in assigning condition assessments. A dam safety deficiency is defined as a load capacity limit or other issue that can result in a failure of the dam or appurtenant structure. It is a characteristic or condition that does not meet the applicable minimum regulatory criteria. Conditions assessment definitions are as follows:

Satisfactory No existing or potential dam safety deficiencies are recognized. Acceptable performance is expected under all loading conditions (static, hydrologic, seismic) in accordance with the minimum applicable state or federal regulatory criteria or tolerable risk guidelines.

Typical Circumstances:

- No existing deficiencies or potentially unsafe conditions are recognized, with the exception of minor operational and maintenance items that require attention.
- Safe performance is expected under all loading conditions including the design earthquake and design flood.
- Permanent risk reduction measures (reservoir restrictions, spillway modifications, operating procedures, etc.) have been implemented to eliminate identified deficiencies.

Fair No existing dam safety deficiencies are recognized for normal operating conditions. Rare or extreme hydrologic and/or seismic events may result in a dam safety deficiency. Risk may be in the range to take further action. Note: Rare or extreme event is defined by the regulatory agency based on their minimum applicable state or federal criteria.

Other Circumstances:

- Lack of maintenance requires attention to prevent developing safety concerns.
- Maintenance conditions may exist that require remedial action greater than routine work and/or secondary studies or investigations.
- Interim or permanent risk reduction measures may be under consideration.



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Poor

A dam safety deficiency is recognized for normal operating conditions which may realistically occur. Remedial action is necessary. Poor may also be used when uncertainties exist as to critical analysis parameters which identify a potential dam safety deficiency. Investigations and studies are necessary.

Other Circumstances:

- Dam has multiple deficiencies or a significant deficiency that requires remedial work.
- Lack of maintenance (erosion, sinkholes, settlement, cracking, unwanted vegetation, animal burrows, inoperable outlet gates) has affected the integrity or the operation of the dam under normal operational conditions and requires remedial action to resolve.
- Critical design information is needed to evaluate the potential performance of the dam. For example, a field observation or a review of the dam's performance history has identified a question that can only be answered by review of the design and construction history for the dam. Uncertainty arises when there is no design and/or construction documentation available for review and additional analysis is needed to better understand the risk associated with operation under normal operational conditions.
- Interim or permanent risk reduction measures may be under consideration.

Unsatisfactory

A dam safety deficiency is recognized that requires immediate or emergency remedial action for problem resolution.

Typical Circumstances:

- A critical component of the dam has deteriorated to unacceptable condition or failed.
- A safety inspection indicates major structural distress (excessive uncontrolled seepage, cracks, slides, sinkholes, severe deterioration, etc.), advanced deterioration, or operational deficiencies which could lead to failure of the dam or its appurtenant structures under normal operating conditions.
- Reservoir restrictions or other interim risk reduction measures are required.
- A partial or complete reservoir drawdown may be mandated by the state or federal regulatory agency.

Not Rated

The dam has not been inspected, is not under state jurisdiction, or has been inspected but, for whatever reason, has not been rated.



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LOCATION AND EXTENT

Critical dams and reservoirs within the City of Laguna Hills and surrounding area are listed in Table 4-2, *Dams and Reservoirs*. DSOD's downstream hazard potential and condition assessment for each dam and reservoir are also provided in Table 4-2. Should any of the reservoirs or water tanks fail, persons and property in Laguna Hills could be subjected to inundation, flooding, and/or erosion.

TABLE 4-2: DAMS AND RESERVOIRS

Name	Type	Jurisdiction; Location	Downstream Hazard Potential	Condition Assessment
Veeh Reservoir	Reservoir	Lake Hills Community Church; Laguna Hills	High	Satisfactory
Rossmoor No. 1	Dam	El Toro Water District; Laguna Woods	High	Satisfactory
Sulphur Creek	Dam	County of Orange; Laguna Niguel	High	Satisfactory
Upper Oso Reservoir	Reservoir	Santa Margarita Water District; County of Orange	Extremely High	Satisfactory
El Toro Reservoir	Reservoir	El Toro Water District; Mission Viejo	Extremely High	Satisfactory
Lake Mission Viejo	Reservoir	Lake Mission Viejo Association, Inc; Mission Viejo	Extremely High	Satisfactory
Upper Chiquita Reservoir	Reservoir	Santa Margarita Water District; Rancho Santa Margarita	Extremely High	Satisfactory
Galivan Retarding Basin	Flood Control	El Toro Water District; Laguna Niguel	Low	Satisfactory

Source: City of Laguna Hills General Plan, Orange County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, Department of Water Resources Division of Safety of Dams.

The geographic extent from dam or reservoir failure is dependent on the type of infrastructure and amount of water stored at the time of the hazard incident. Development of maps that show inundation areas in the event of dam failure is the responsibility of the dam's owner. Inundation maps have been prepared as part of the EAP effort through DSOD and Cal OES. Small areas of the City are located within dam inundation areas; refer to Figure 4-1, *Dam Inundation Areas*. Inundation areas primarily occur around Veeh Reservoir and Rossmoor No. 1 Dam within the northernmost portion of the City, which include, but are not limited to, residential uses. Along the eastern boundary, adjacent to the I-5 freeway, small portions of the City are located within inundation areas associated with El Toro Reservoir, Lake Mission Viejo and the Upper Oso



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Reservoir. The inundation areas do not contain residential uses. Water from Sulphur Creek Reservoir in Laguna Niguel and Upper Chiquita Reservoir in Rancho Santa Margarita would likely not reach the City.

PREVIOUS OCCURRENCES

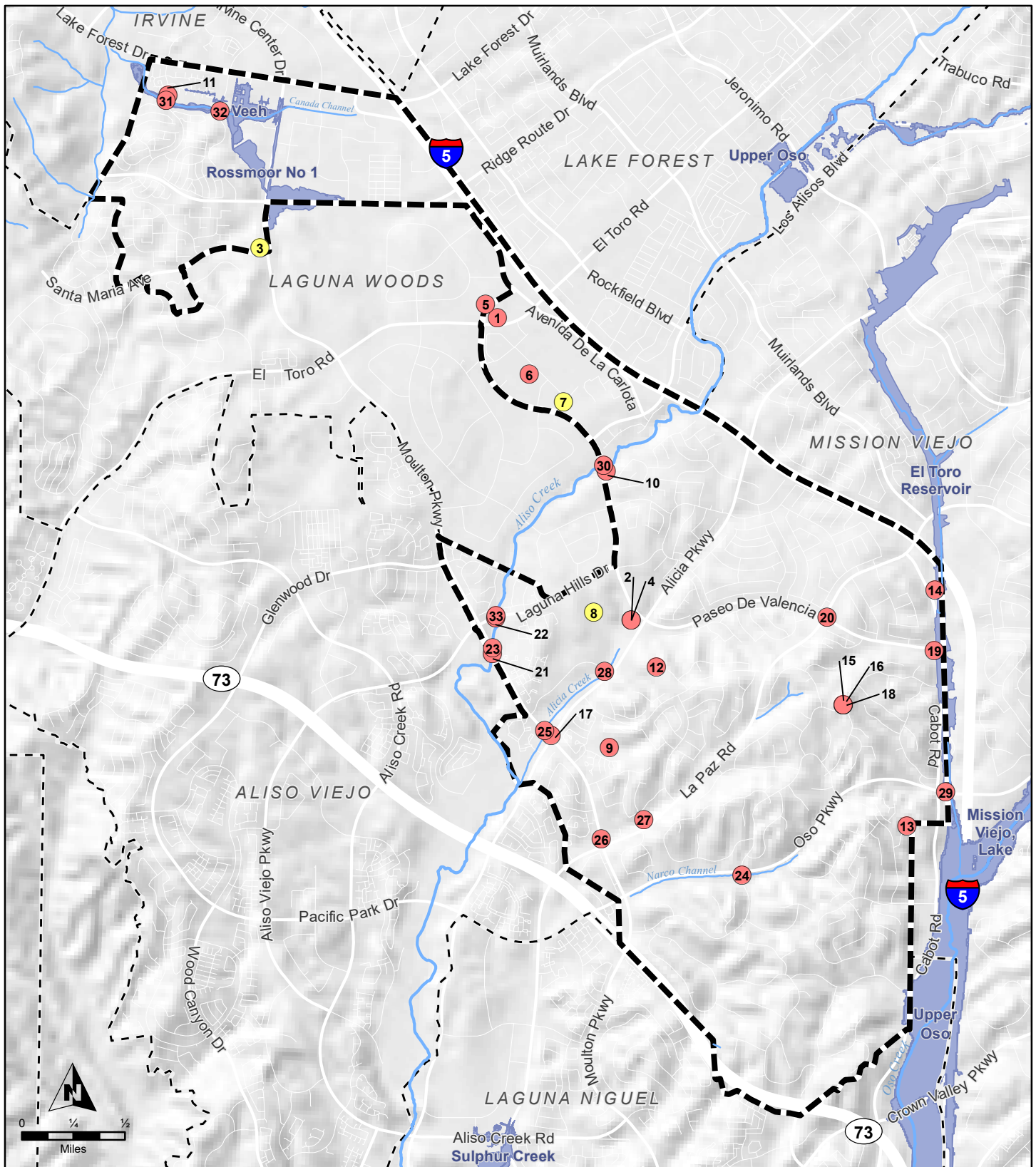
Laguna Hills (along with the rest of Orange County cities) has never experienced a major dam failure. The closest dam failures to the City occurred in the City of Los Angeles (St. Francis Dam Disaster of 1928 and Baldwin Hills Dam Disaster of 1963). The City of Westminster in north Orange County experienced a reservoir (tank) failure in 1998 and the Prado Dam experienced minor seepage due to construction activity in 2005. No other incidents have occurred (County of Orange & Orange County Fire Authority, 2021).

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCES

The primary hazards that could cause failure of the reservoirs and their associated dams are strong earthquake ground shaking, seiche, and liquefaction; however, none of the sites listed in Table 4.2 are in areas associated with known faults or landslides. There has been only one water storage failure in the history of Orange County and no dam or reservoir failures. Over the years, the State of California has implemented stringent standards, regulations, and regular inspections of dam facilities, including after the Oroville Dam crisis in 2017, requiring additional inundation mapping and emergency preparedness planning. The probability of future occurrences of reservoir or dam failure is considered to be unlikely.

CLIMATE CHANGE CONSIDERATIONS

Dam/reservoir failure is not directly correlated to climate change. Dam and reservoir failure could be caused by seismic activity, which is also not caused by climate change. However, ground failure (due to oversaturated soils) compromising infrastructure integrity or heavy rains overtopping dams could occur. Repetitive severe storm events could increase “wear and tear” and require additional maintenance and infrastructure improvements to protect dam and reservoir integrity and function. Largely, dam and reservoir operations occur outside of climate change and are not directly impacted by climate change conditions.



Legend

- City of Laguna Hills
- Other Incorporated Area
- Dam Inundation Areas
- Critical Facility
- Facility of Concern

**CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Figure 4-1. Dam Inundation Areas



4.2.2 DROUGHT

DESCRIPTION

Drought in its simplest definition is an extremely dry climatic period where the available water falls below a statistical average for a region. Drought is also defined by factors other than rainfall, including vegetation conditions, agricultural productivity, soil moisture, water levels in reservoirs, and stream flow. Droughts or water shortages are a gradual phenomenon, occurring over multiyear periods and increasing with the length of dry conditions. When precipitation is less than normal for a period, the flow of streams and rivers declines, water levels in lakes and reservoirs fall, and the depth to water in wells increases. If dry weather persists and water supply problems develop, the dry period can become a drought. Drought cycles are common in southern California and are influenced by cyclical El Niño and La Niña events.

The term “drought” can have different meanings depending on how a water deficiency affects day to day activities. Drought is a complex natural hazard, which is reflected in the following four definitions commonly used to describe it (NOAH 2021):

- Agricultural – Agricultural drought is defined principally in terms of naturally occurring soil moisture deficiencies relative to water demands of plant life, usually arid crops.
- Hydrological – Hydrological drought is related to the effects of precipitation shortfalls on stream flows and reservoir, lake, and groundwater levels.
- Meteorological – Meteorological drought is defined solely on the degree of dryness, expressed as a departure of actual precipitation from an expected average or normal amount based on monthly, seasonal, or annual time scales.
- Socioeconomic – Drought associates the supply and demand of economic goods or services with elements of meteorological, hydrologic, and agricultural drought. Socioeconomic drought occurs when the demand for water exceeds the supply because of weather-related supply shortfall. It may also be called a water management drought.

Although climate is a primary contributor to hydrological drought, other factors such as changes in land use (i.e., deforestation), land degradation, and the construction of dams all affect the hydrological characteristics of a region. Since regions are interconnected by natural systems, the impact of meteorological drought may extend well beyond the borders of the precipitation-deficient area. Changes in land use upstream may alter



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hydrologic characteristics such as infiltration and runoff rates, resulting in more variable stream flow and a higher incidence of hydrologic drought downstream. Land use change is one way human actions alter the frequency of water shortage even when no change in precipitation has been observed (National Drought Mitigation Center, 2021).

Droughts cause public health and safety impacts, as well as economic and environmental impacts. Public health and safety impacts are primarily associated with catastrophic wildfire risks and drinking water shortage risks for small water systems in rural areas and private residential wells. Examples of other impacts include costs to homeowners due to loss of residential landscaping, degradation of urban environments due to loss of landscaping, agricultural land fallowing and associated job loss, degradation of fishery habitat, and tree mortality with damage to forest ecosystems. Drought conditions can also result in damage to older infrastructure that is located within dry soils with potential to leak or break. Dead or dying vegetation poses a risk to falling and damaging structures and infrastructure systems.

In Orange County, drought conditions typically result in implementation of large-scale conservation efforts, reducing water supplies to customers and altering the pricing system by implementing higher rates for water usage that exceeds certain levels (i.e., wasteful). Higher rates that may be imposed during a drought could have disproportionate impacts on lower-income households. Reduction in groundwater supplies during drought conditions can also result in the need for water agencies that have high reliance on local groundwater supplies to purchase larger amounts of imported water. Drought conditions have also resulted in drier brush and an increase in the size and severity of wildfires; refer to the Wildfire Hazard Profile for further discussion.

LOCATION AND EXTENT

Droughts are generally widespread events that could easily affect the entire City of Laguna Hills, and the larger Orange County region. The geographic extent of drought conditions could extend to every resident and business owner receiving water from El Toro Water District (ETWD) and Moulton Niguel Water District (MNWD), the water suppliers for the City. Both ETWD and MNWD rely on imported water from other regions (e.g., Colorado River and northern California) via aqueducts. As a result, droughts can be caused or made worse by conditions in the regions in which the water originates.

Drought severity depends on numerous factors, including duration, intensity, geographic extent, as well as regional water supply demands by humans and vegetation. The severity of drought can be aggravated by other climatic factors, such as prolonged high winds



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and low relative humidity. The magnitude of drought is usually measured in time and the severity of the hydrologic deficit.

The U.S. Drought Monitor is a map released weekly that indicates the portions of the United States that are experiencing drought and the severity of the drought based on five classifications: abnormally dry (D0), showing areas that may be going into or are coming out of drought, and four levels of drought: moderate (D1), severe (D2), extreme (D3), and exceptional (D4); refer to Table 4.3, *Drought Severity Classification*.

TABLE 4-3: DROUGHT SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION

Category	Description	Possible Impacts
D0	Abnormally Dry	Going into drought: short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops or pastures. Coming out of drought: some lingering water deficits pastures or crops not fully recovered.
D1	Moderate Drought	Some damage to crops, pastures; streams, reservoirs, or wells low, some water shortages developing or imminent; voluntary water-use restrictions requested.
D2	Severe Drought	Crop or pasture losses likely; water shortages common; water restrictions imposed.
D3	Extreme Drought	Major crop/pasture losses; widespread water shortages or restrictions.
D4	Exceptional Drought	Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses; shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells creating water emergencies

Source: U.S. Drought Monitor. (2021). *What is the USDM*. Retrieved November 17, 2021 from <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About/WhatistheUSDM.aspx>.

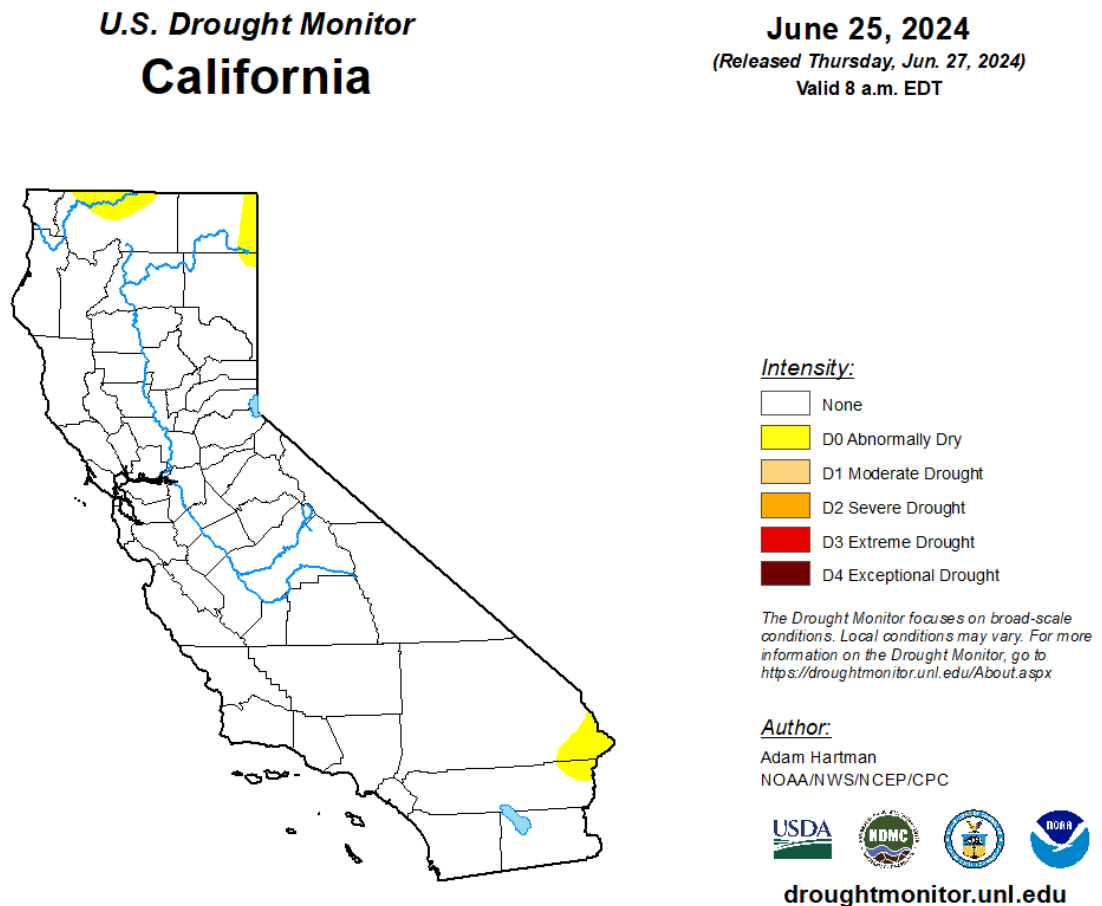
The Drought Monitor is not a forecast but looks backward; providing a weekly assessment of drought conditions based on how much precipitation did or did not fall. Because drought is a slow-moving hazard, it may take more than one good rainfall to end a drought, especially if an area has been in drought for a long time.

Figure 4-2, *Drought Monitor Map*, depicts the drought monitor map, which identifies areas of drought and labels them by intensity as shown in Table 4-3. As of June 25, 2024, Orange County is classified as “None” by the U.S. Drought Monitor, meaning the County is not currently experiencing drought conditions.



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FIGURE 4-2: DROUGHT MONITOR MAP



Source: U.S. Drought Monitor. (2024). California. Retrieved June 27, 2024 from <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?CA>.

PREVIOUS OCCURRENCES

Although defining drought can be challenging across a large geography, California has experienced numerous severe droughts over the past century. FEMA declared one drought emergency for California in January 1977, and other drought emergency declarations have been declared by the State. According to the 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan, from 1950 to 2022, there were 11 drought State Emergency Proclamations in California.¹

¹ California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, *2023 California State Hazard Mitigation Plan*, https://www.caloes.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Hazard-Mitigation/Documents/2023-California-SHMP_Volume-1_11.10.2023.pdf, published August 2023, accessed June 4, 2024.



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Table 4-4, *Historical Droughts*, shows the historical droughts that have occurred in California from 1827 through the present.

TABLE 4-4: HISTORICAL DROUGHTS

Date	Area Affected	Notes
1827-1916	Statewide	Multiyear: 1827-29, 1843-44, 1856-57, 1863-64 (particularly extreme), 1887-88, 1897-1900, 1912-13.
1917-21	Statewide except central Sierra Nevada and north coast	Simultaneous in affected areas, 1919-20. Most extreme in north.
1922-26	Statewide except central Sierra Nevada	Simultaneous in effect for entire State only during 1924, which was particularly severe.
1928-37	Statewide	Simultaneously in effect for entire State, 1929-34. Longest, most severe in State's history.
1943-51	Statewide	Simultaneously in effect for entire State, 1947-49. Most extreme in south.
1959-62	Statewide	Most extreme in Sierra Nevada and central coast.
1976-77	Statewide, except for southwestern deserts	Driest 2 years in State's history. Most severe in northern two-thirds of State.
1987-92	Statewide	Moderate, continuing through 1989. Most extreme in northern Sierra Nevada.
2000-2002	Statewide	Most severe in southern California.
2007-2009	Statewide	Twelfth driest 3-year period on record at the time. Most severe in western San Joaquin Valley.
2012-17	Statewide	Most severe California drought on record.
2021-2023	Statewide	Drought emergency proclamation issued in April 2021 with additional orders May 2021, July 2021, October 2021 and October 2022. Drought restrictions eased in March 2023.

Source: Paulson, Chase, Roberts, and Moody, 1991; California Department of Water Resources, 2020; State of California, 2022.

The most severe drought on record began in 2012 and continued through 2017. On January 17, 2014, the governor of California declared a State drought emergency, and on April 1, 2014 the governor announced the first-ever mandatory 25 percent statewide water use reduction and a series of actions to help save water, increase enforcement to prevent wasteful water use, streamline the State's drought response, and invest in new technologies that would make California more drought resilient. At the time of the announcement, the volume of snowpack in California's mountains was approximately 20 percent of normal. Despite multiple storms in February 2014, drought conditions persisted. By the end of May 2014, all of California was in a condition of "extreme" or "exceptional" drought. At the same time, the volume of snowpack had decreased to less than 10 percent of normal and water stored in Statewide Reservoirs was at 56 percent



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of normal (California Department of Water Resources, 2020). On April 7, 2017, the governor issued an executive order ending the drought emergency in Southern California, including Orange County.

On October 19, 2021, the governor of California declared a State drought emergency, which added the eight counties, including Orange County (not included within an executive order in July 2021) calling for a voluntary reduction of water use by 15 percent across California (California Governor's Office, 2021). This declaration followed the second driest year on record and near record low storage in California's largest reservoirs. The proclamation requires local water suppliers to implement water shortage contingency plans that are responsive to local conditions and prepare for the possibility of a third dry year. On March 28, 2022, the governor issued an executive order noting continued drought conditions and requiring urban water suppliers to activate, at a minimum, Level 2 of their customized Water Shortage Contingency Plans. These plans, required by State law, are developed by local water agencies to navigate drought and each plan is customized based on an agency's unique infrastructure and management. Triggering Level 2 of these plans involves implementing water conservation actions to prepare for a water shortage level of up to 20 percent. For example, in many communities, this would mean reducing the number of days that residents can water outdoors, among other measures. On March 24, 2023, the governor rolled back some drought emergency provisions that were no longer needed due to improving water conditions, while maintaining other measures that support regions and communities still facing water supply challenges, and that continue building up long-term water resilience.

During drought conditions, the City partners with ETWD and MNWD to educate residents and business owners regarding State-mandated water conservation measures. The goal of the ETWD water conservation program is to educate the general public within its service area through the promotion of water awareness, and encouraging where feasible, water conserving measures with an emphasis on conservation in landscape applications and other uses around the exteriors of commercial/industrial buildings and residences (El Toro Water District, 2022). To accomplish this, ETWD has adopted Best Management Practices (BMP's) for urban water conservation. MNWD similarly provides water efficiency programs and resources, including education programs, landscape and irrigation workshops, water saving tips, and a fix-a-leak guide (Moulton Niguel Water District, 2022). Chapters 9-46 and 9-47 of the City's Zoning Code includes landscape water use standards, guidelines, and calculations to promote conservation and efficient use of water in the City.



PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCES

Based on previous occurrences and trends in California, it is anticipated that Laguna Hills will experience drought conditions in the future. The U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook depicts large-scale trends based on U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4), as shown in Figure 4-3, *U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook*. The southern California region, including Laguna Hills, is currently not showing drought tendencies due to the heavy rain season in 2023-2024. While it is not a current concern based on available data, drought is considered to have a high probability for reoccurrence within the City. The probability of future occurrences is considered highly likely.

CLIMATE CHANGE CONSIDERATIONS

Governor Brown's 2014 drought emergency declaration noted that droughts could occur more regularly into the future. Additionally, Governor Newsom's 2022 executive order notes that climate change continues to intensify the impacts of droughts. The experiences faced by water supply agencies during the recent and current droughts have prompted actions to examine water storage, distribution, management, conservation, and use policies more closely. Water districts drafted administrative drought actions and implemented mechanisms allowing for administrative consistency and coordination to address drought conditions statewide.

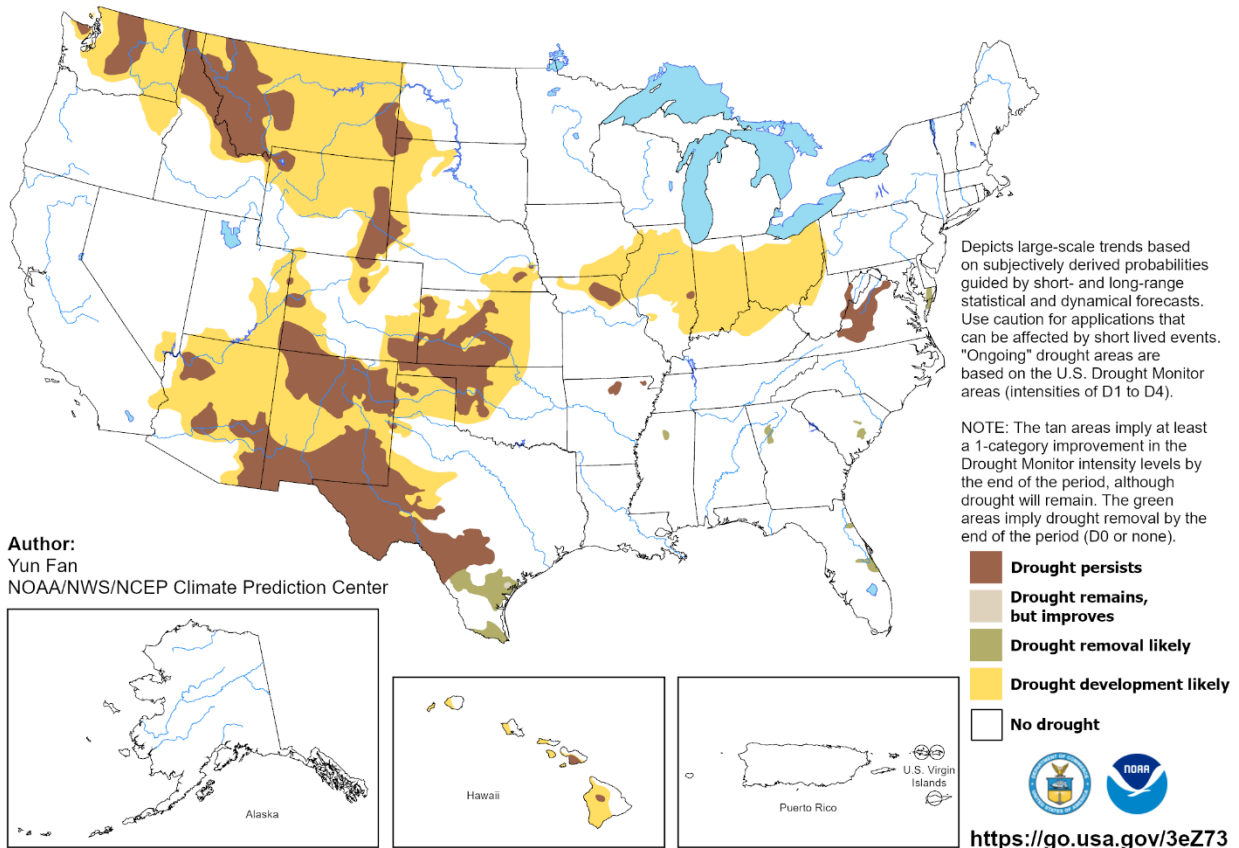
According to the 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan, there is a high probability of future drought events in the State, with at least one period of drought occurring somewhere in California every year. Climate scientists studying California find that drought conditions are likely to become more frequent and persistent over the twenty-first Century due to climate change, such as more frequent and extended periods of high temperature conditions. Decreasing snowmelt, reduced precipitation, and higher temperatures are all expected effects of climate change. The *California Adaptation Planning Guide* states that the pressure climate change places on ground water reliance during times of drought is not sustainable. The *Fourth Climate Change Assessment* states that California has experienced a succession of dry spells, and with warmer conditions the impacts of these droughts have increased. Additionally, the 2012-2016 drought followed by a very wet winter in 2016-2017 followed by current drought conditions, is further indication of potential continued climate volatility. Increasing populations and increasing demand for water in southern portions of California are anticipated to continue and may result in future challenges associated with drought conditions and climate change for Laguna Hills and other communities.



FIGURE 4-3: U.S. SEASONAL DROUGHT OUTLOOK

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook **Drought Tendency During the Valid Period**

Valid for June 20 - September 30, 2024
Released June 20, 2024



Source: National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center. (2024, June). U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook. Retrieved June 27, 2024 from https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/expert_assessment/season_drought.png.



4.2.3 FLOOD

DESCRIPTION

Flooding occurs when a waterway, either a natural one or an artificial drainage channel, receives more water than it is capable of conveying, causing the water level in the waterway to rise. Depending on how long these conditions last and the amount of water the waterway receives in proportion to its capacity, the rising water level may eventually overtop the waterway's banks or any other boundaries to the drainage area, resulting in flooding in the surrounding area.

Floods often occur during heavy precipitation events, when the amount of rainwater exceeds the capacity of storm drains or flood control channels. Floods can also happen when infrastructure such as levees, dams, or culverts fail, or when a section of drainage infrastructure fails, and water cannot be drained from an area fast enough. These failures can be linked to precipitation events (i.e., when water erodes away a levee, allowing water to escape and flood nearby areas), or can be a consequence of other emergency situations (i.e., a dam collapsing due to an earthquake).

FEMA defines flood or flooding as a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- The overflow of inland or tidal waters;
- The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source; or,
- Mudslides (i.e., mudflows) which are proximately caused by flooding and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current.

Floods can be caused by a number of factors, including:

- Weather and climate patterns (e.g., El Niño, La Niña, Pineapple Express, Atmospheric River, etc.)
 - El Niño and La Niña are complex weather patterns resulting from variations in ocean temperatures in the equatorial Pacific. Warmer or colder than average ocean temperatures in one part of the world can influence weather around the globe. El Niño and La Niña episodes typically last 9 to 12 months, but some prolonged events may last for years (NOAA, 2021a).



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- Pineapple Express is a name given to an atmospheric river on the West Coast. It is a channel in the atmosphere that moves vast amounts of moisture and can result in massive showers.
- Hydrologic features such as reservoirs, ponds, lakes, rivers, etc. can have a large impact on the amount of flooding.
- The absorption capacity of the ground depends on the composition of soil and bedrock of the area. Less absorbent soil conditions in addition to lack of proper storm infrastructure can result in flooding.
- Type and density of vegetation is related to absorption of moisture affecting the flow of water.
- Patterns of land use/urbanization relates to the pervious and impervious nature of the ground.
- Expected level, age, and condition of flood management infrastructure will impact flooding conditions.
- Large-scale wildfires dramatically alter the terrain and ground conditions. Vegetation absorbs rainfall, reducing runoff. However, wildfires leave the ground charred, barren, and unable to absorb water, creating conditions ripe for flash flooding and mudflow. Flood risk remains significantly higher until vegetation is restored – up to 5 years after a wildfire (FEMA, 2020).

The force of a flood can be enough to carry away large objects and damage structures, causing considerable damage to buildings and infrastructure. In severe instances, floodwaters themselves can destroy structures or move them off their foundation. Floods can saturate and weaken soil, potentially making structures built on them more susceptible to damage or collapse. Flooding can affect water quality, as large volumes of water can transport contaminants into water bodies and overload storm and wastewater systems. Additionally, large increases in water volume can cause water body erosion and loss of aquatic habitat. It can also cause great economic loss to people and government due to the destruction of roads, bridges, farms, businesses, houses, and automobiles.

LOCATION AND EXTENT

Floods have the potential to cause extensive property damage and injury to the community. Orange County's terrain makes it naturally susceptible to flooding. Many of the rivers, creeks, and streams flow through natural floodplains on their way to the ocean. The Aliso Creek runs through the middle of the City in a southwesterly direction. The majority of the City lies within the Aliso Creek Watershed, which drains to Aliso Creek; a



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small portion of the southern part of the City is in the San Juan Creek Watershed, which flows to San Juan Creek; and a small portion in the northern part of the City is in the San Diego Creek Watershed, which drains to San Diego Creek (City of Laguna Hills, 2009). The City is responsible for storm drain systems within City boundaries, while the Orange County Flood Control District (OCFCD) is the agency responsible for regional flood control.

Some areas of Laguna Hills are determined to be within a FEMA-designated flood zone. Flood zones within Laguna Hills are determined by Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), produced by FEMA in partnership with various communities. A FIRM is the official flood map that shows a community's flood hazard areas. These may include high-hazard (Special Flood Hazard Areas [SFHA]), moderate- to low-hazard areas, and undetermined areas. A SFHA map shows the 100-year floodplain, divided into zones A and AE. A FIRM also includes 500-year floodplains and higher, classified as moderate and minimal risk areas (FEMA, 2021). The extent or magnitude of flooding is measured by percentage and annual chance floods. A 100- and 500-year flood is an event that has a 1 in 100 (1 percent) and 1 in 500 (0.2 percent) chance, respectively, of occurring in any given year. This data is incorporated into FIRMs to support the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and provide the basis for community floodplain management regulations and flood insurance requirements.

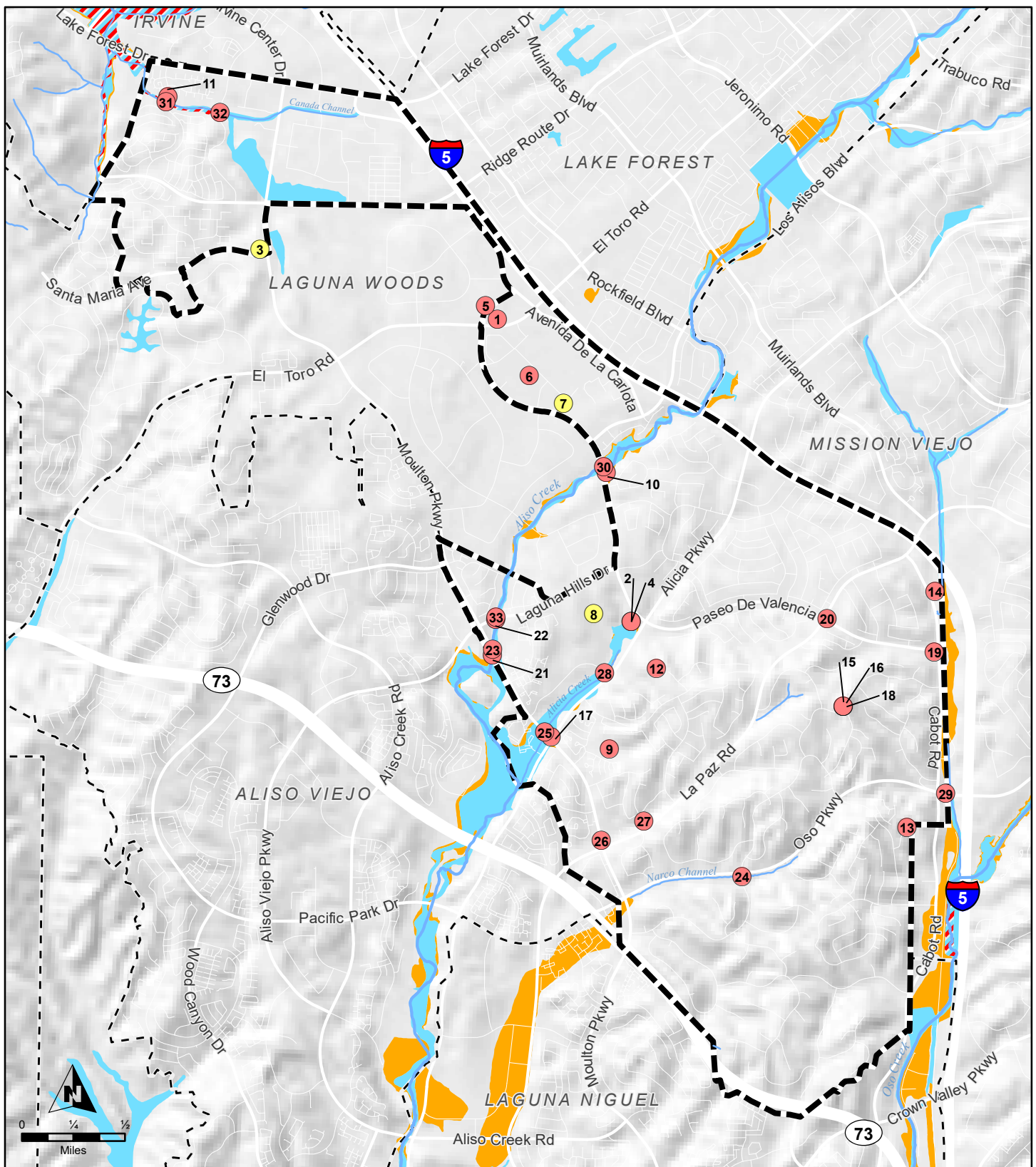
A regulatory floodway is a subset of the 100-year floodplain and is defined by FEMA as the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height. Communities must regulate development in these floodways to ensure that there are no increases in flood elevations.

Figure 4-4, *FEMA Flood Zones*, shows the locations of flood zones in Laguna Hills, and Table 4-5, *Acreage by FEMA Flood Zones*, provides the details and acreage of these zones that occur within the City. Within the Laguna Hills area, potential flooding could occur along Aliso Creek, Veeh Reservoir, Mill Creek, and in an area northwest of Alicia Parkway in the southern portion of the City.

TABLE 4-5: ACREAGE BY FEMA FLOOD ZONES

Flood	Risk	Area (Acres)
100-Year Flood	High	127.37
Regulatory Floodway	High	4.30
500-Year Flood	Moderate to Minimal	15.27

Source: FEMA, December 8, 2021.



Legend

- City of Laguna Hills
- Other Incorporated Area
- 100-Year Flood Zone
- Regulatory Floodway
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- Area of Minimal Flood Hazard

- Critical Facility
- Facility of Concern

CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Figure 4-4. FEMA Flood Zones



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Flooding can also occur outside of mapped flood hazard zones during heavy rain events associated with extensive runoff. Localized flooding typically occurs when significant amounts of rain fall over a short time period and/or, as a result of overloaded or blocked stormwater drainage systems that cause sheet flow into streets and low-lying areas. Within Laguna Hills, these localized events typically occur in areas where a secondary outlet does not exist and have caused localized damage. The City has identified these locations and has plans for repairs. The City also maintains a list of drain locations susceptible to blockage from debris flows during heavy rain events to address potential flooding. Areas of localized flooding include:

- Canada Channel (F-23), discussed further below.
- El Toro Road – Avenida de la Carlota secondary outlet (past Plaza Lane)
- Beckenham Street downdrain
- Largo Drive – 60 inch inlet (behind Ralph's Grocery Store)

In other areas within or near the City where localized flooding tends to occur, the storm drain infrastructure is the responsibility of another agency, such as the County. In the area of Canada Channel (F-23) at Del Lago Drive and Moulton Parkway, the roadways have experienced flooding resulting in vehicles being stranded during heavy rain events. During a significant storm event, water from the I-5 Freeway at the El Toro Road underpass has also resulted in flooding of the roadway and stranded vehicles. The City regularly works with partner agencies to identify these situations and locations in order for the situation to be remedied during future events. Overall, localized flooding events are typically rare and have not caused extensive damage.

PREVIOUS OCCURRENCES

The National Weather Service report, *A History of Significant Weather Events in Southern California*, includes a chronological list of events organized by weather type. However, only one of these events have affected Laguna Hills. Additionally, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Storm Event Database summarizes flood events of regional significance affecting the City of Laguna Hills. These are documented below:

- In December 1997, an El Niño storm brought the heaviest rain to Orange County in 70 years; the neighboring city, Mission Viejo, totaled as much as 10 inches in heavy downpours. Widespread flooding and mudslides occurred throughout the County.



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- In February 2003, Aliso Creek flooded Pacific Coast Highway at its crossing in Laguna Beach.
- In December 2010-January 2011, California received a Presidential Declaration for the Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Debris and Mud Flows that occurred over a nearly three-week period. During this incident, the State of California incurred well over \$75 million in damages, of which over \$36 million occurred within Orange County due to the 10 inches or more of rain received. Much of the damage impacted private and public property, as well as critical infrastructure.
- In February 2014, the only significant storm of the 2013-2014 rainy season caused minor street flooding in neighboring city, Mission Viejo. Weather stations reported that more than an inch of rain had fallen in a span of three hours in northern Orange County.
- In July-August 2015, moisture from Hurricane Dolores and Hurricane Linda resulted in uncharacteristic showers and thunderstorms with up to 4 inches of rain in southern California.
- In September 2015, flooding of roadways caused severe traffic congestion across southern California, including Orange County. In the City of Los Angeles, 7,300 people lost power for most of the day, and there more than 500 traffic collisions across the entire region as a result of the road conditions.
- In 2017 Winter Storms included three storms over six days inundating southern California. Heavy rains, combined with already saturated soil, produced flash flooding across much of Orange County. Streets flooded with 1 to 3 feet of water in Huntington Beach, Santa Ana, and Newport Beach. The storms resulted in a Presidential Disaster Declaration for 16 counties throughout the state.
- In February 2019 a significant storm result in channel lining failures in Laguna Beach alongside Laguna Canyon Road and San Juan Capistrano alongside Trabuco Creek Road.
- In April 2020, an atmospheric river brought widespread heavy rain to Orange and San Diego counties. Numerous flash floods and floods occurred in areas including Peralta Hills, Buena Park, Costa Mesa, and Seal Beach.
- In December 2021, an atmospheric river impacted southern California with heavy rain, high elevation snow, and windy conditions. Some areas reported over 5 inches of rainfall. This led to flooding, debris flows and closed roads.
- In January 2023, a series of atmospheric rivers brought heavy rains to Orange, San Diego, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. Rain accumulation ranged from



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1.25 to 2 inches in Orange County, resulting in widespread flooding reports and several swiftwater rescues.

While many flood events have occurred within southern Orange County, no major floods have historically caused major damage within the City of Laguna Hills.

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCES

Flooding (i.e., inundation) as a result of reservoir or dam failure is addressed in Section 4.2.1. This section addresses flooding resulting from heavy precipitation events. For areas located within the 100-year flood zone, there is a one percent chance in a given year that this area will be inundated by flood waters. For moderate flood hazard areas located within the 500-year flood zone, the probability decreases to 0.2 percent chance in a given year that the area will be inundated by flood water. Flooding incidents are most likely to occur within FEMA delineated flood zones.

Additional zones in the periphery of these flood areas may pose a flood risk, but since they are outside the designated 1-percent annual chance floodplain, they do not require additional flood insurance. Lower risk areas are also located along the La Paz Channel on the eastern border of Laguna Hills, and along North Sulfur Creek around Moulton Parkway. The County of Orange and the City maintain an extensive storm drain system that would normally divert any excessive rainfall into appropriate channels. However, a significant rain event could cause flooding in the zones, or minor, localized flooding elsewhere in the City. The probability of future occurrences is considered likely.

CLIMATE CHANGE CONSIDERATIONS

Climate change is expected to influence the frequency and intensity of precipitation events throughout California and could have a direct effect on flooding. According to research conducted by UCLA, California will experience extremely wet and extremely dry seasons by the end of the century. It is predicted that "over the next 40 years, the State will be 300 to 400 percent more likely to have a prolonged storm sequence as severe as the one that caused the legendary California flood more than 150 years ago" (UCLA, 2018). The *Fourth Climate Change Assessment* indicates the intensity of heavy precipitation events is increasing and identifies a medium-high confidence for future change. While the annual rainfall averages may remain constant, the wet season may be narrower, leading to large downpours in a short period of time that overwhelm infrastructure and lead to increased flooding. With population density and increased



urbanization of Orange County, increased precipitation events and associated flooding could be devastating.

4.2.4 HUMAN-INDUCED HAZARDS

The following human-induced hazards are analyzed below: hazardous spills/release and cyber threat.

DESCRIPTION

Hazardous Spills/Release

A hazardous material is defined as any injurious substance, including pesticides, herbicides, toxic metal and chemicals, explosives, and nuclear fuels and materials. The term “release” means spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment, unless permitted or authorized by a regulatory agency (Health and Safety Code Division 20, Chapter 6.95 Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory, Article 1). The use of these hazardous materials is common in commercial, industrial, and manufacturing activities. Because these materials are increasingly used in urban settings, there are activities within the City that expose residents to certain risks associated with hazardous materials. The use of combustibles, and the use, transport, and disposal of hazardous and toxic wastes pose certain risks to the general population of the City. Hazardous materials accidents can occur during production, storage, transportation, use, or disposal (United States Department of Homeland Security, 2021).

The impacts of hazardous material release vary, depending on the type and amount of material released. Hazardous materials exposure can include the following effects: skin/eye irritation; difficulty breathing; headaches; nausea; behavior abnormalities; cancer; genetic mutations; physiological malfunctions (i.e., reproductive impairment, kidney failure); physical deformations; or, birth defects (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2022).

Cyber Threat

A cyber threat is when an individual or group threatens or attempts to target an enterprise's use of cyberspace for the purpose of disrupting, disabling, destroying, or maliciously controlling a computing environment/infrastructure; or destroying the integrity of the data or stealing controlled information (United States Department of Commerce, 2022). The U.S. Department of Homeland Security categorizes cyber incidents under two categories: data breach, in which a person, organization, or agency



gains unauthorized or illegal access to personal, sensitive, or confidential information; and physical infrastructure failure, which would include the disabling of multiple essential functions of physical and virtual assets, systems, and networks, and could result in restricted access to energy, food, clean water, and other emergency services (United States Department of Homeland Security, 2022). A common example of the former includes ransomware, which is designed to encrypt files on a device, rendering any files and the systems that rely on them unusable. Malicious actors then demand ransom in exchange for decryption.

LOCATION AND EXTENT

Hazardous Spills/Release

The use of combustibles, and the use, transport, and disposal of hazardous and toxic wastes pose certain risks to the general population of the City. As discussed in the General Plan Safety Element, I-5 and SR-73 are major transportation arterials that border Laguna Hills and it is likely that hazardous materials are transported along these roadways, thus potentially exposing people to potential catastrophic events. Additionally, all arterial highways within the City are designated truck routes with the potential to transport hazardous materials.

Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) is a five-county joint powers authority created to build and operate the Metrolink commuter train system in the five-county area on rail rights-of-ways owned by the Member Agencies, including the Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA). The Metrolink rail line runs parallel to the I-5 Freeway, east of the City of Laguna Hills. The City limits extend into the railroad right-of-way from La Paz Road to the southerly City limit. Freight rail carriers also operate on SCRRA tracks through shared track agreements. Similar to major transportation arterials, it is likely that hazardous materials are transported along the rail line potentially exposing people to hazardous materials in the event of a railroad accident.

Hazardous materials require special methods of disposal, storage, and treatment, and the release of hazardous materials requires an immediate response to protect human health and safety and/or the environment.

Although there are no businesses that generate significant hazardous materials within the City, there are businesses that handle, store, or generate hazardous materials in the operations of their business. Common hazardous materials include diesel fuel, chlorine, flammable waste, fuel waste, radiator coolant, ethylene glycol, pesticides, paint thinner, non-halogenated solvents, slop oil, toxics, and petroleum distillate solvents. The City



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maintains permitting requirements that parallel County requirements for businesses within Laguna Hills that handle, store, or generate hazardous waste. In addition, common household items, such as medical waste (syringes), latex and oil-based paints, antifreeze, batteries, used motor oil, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and electronic waste, such as used cell phones and computers, are considered hazardous waste, and cannot be disposed of along with other residential trash.

There are 21 locations with a Laguna Hills address that are listed in the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker database for Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST). Table 4-6, *Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites*, lists LUST sites in Laguna Hills according to the GeoTracker. Of these 21 LUST sites, the status of one site is “open – eligible for closure” as of December 22, 2022: Wright Petroleum (Aka G&M Oil Company Station #40) located at 23991 El Toro Road. The potential contaminant of concern at the open site is diesel. All other LUST sites within Laguna Hills have a status of “completed – case closed.”

TABLE 4-6: LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK SITES

Site Name	Status
Arco #3079	Completed - Case Closed
Briggs Investment Properties	Completed - Case Closed
Chevron (24081 El Toro)	Completed - Case Closed
Chevron (25172 Cabot)	Completed - Case Closed
David J Phillips Auto Center	Completed - Case Closed
David J Phillips Buick	Completed - Case Closed
Dunn Edwards Paint	Completed - Case Closed
La Paz Professional Building	Completed - Case Closed
Laguna Hills Car Wash	Completed - Case Closed
Leisure World	Completed - Case Closed
Mathis Reservoir	Completed - Case Closed
Mobil #18-826	Completed - Case Closed
Moulton Niguel Water District	Completed - Case Closed
Orange County Fire Station #22	Completed - Case Closed
Rossmoor Property	Completed - Case Closed
Shell (23971 El Toro)	Completed - Case Closed
Shell (23038 Lake Forest)	Completed - Case Closed
Tosco - 76 #5646	Completed - Case Closed
Unocal	Completed - Case Closed
Unocal #5647	Completed - Case Closed
Wright Petroleum (Aka G&M Oil Company Station #40)	Open – Eligible for Closure

Source: California State Water Resources Control Board, 2022.

The San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS) is located in San Diego County approximately 15 miles south of Laguna Hills within the Camp Pendleton military reserve.



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The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has identified the area surrounding SONGS, and every nuclear power facility, as an Emergency Planning Zone, and the State of California has defined the area outside and adjacent to the Emergency Planning Zone as a Public Education Zone. Laguna Hills is located outside of the Emergency Planning Zone but lies within the Public Education Zone. For areas within this zone, the State of California and Southern California Edison have created education programs to ensure that residents are prepared for any potential problems associated with the facility.

Radioactive by-products are primarily contained within the plant; however, small quantities of radioactive gas are released into the air and liquids into the Pacific Ocean. The releases are monitored by SONGS personnel; according to SONGS, radiation exposure due to material release is less than typical exposure from natural background radiation. The two most likely sources of radiation contamination are transportation accidents involving the transport of radioactive materials and uncontrolled releases at the plant site.

SONGS was granted Permanently Defueled Status in 2015 and is in the process of being decommissioned and dismantled. Dismantlement of the facility began in 2020 and decommissioning activities are anticipated to be completed by 2045. While the decommissioning process is regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), spent radioactive material continues to be stored onsite and the potential for accidental release is possible. Continued safety and emergency response policies and protocols are still needed until SONGS is fully decommissioned and the land returned to the U.S. Navy.

The extent of a hazardous materials release is dependent on several conditions, including the nature of the material, climate conditions, the amount of chemical released, and the regulatory environment. The extent of the release can also depend on intent (non-malicious or malicious). Non-malicious releases would be accidental releases because of human error, technological failure, or natural hazards.

The nature of the released material is usually the most important determinant of the extent or severity of a spill. Hazardous materials can be flammable, radioactive, infectious, corrosive, toxic/poisonous, or otherwise reactive. For example, a radioactive material spill would have much further-reaching extent when compared to a paint spill. Climate conditions also affect the severity of hazardous materials spills. For example, heavy rains or winds can spread hazardous materials over a larger geographical area and cause challenging cleanup conditions. In severe situations, the City may be at risk of hazardous materials release events on a regional level. With the right prevailing wind



conditions, airborne toxic material could spread to and impact various parts of the air basin, including areas of Laguna Hills. Challenging cleanup conditions could allow for further contaminations due to the spill. Additionally, natural hazards such as wildfires or earthquakes could cause hazardous materials releases as a secondary effect with challenging cleanup conditions.

Cyber Threat

Cyber threats and potential attacks occur in cyberspace and could therefore affect any device or infrastructure network connected by digital technology. The impact of a cyber threat or attack is highly variable. The size and severity of the attack depends on who or what is targeted and can affect a range from one person to the entire City and/or region, and from hundreds to millions of dollars in damages. A minor threat could simply cause computer systems to slow down for a few minutes and not behave as responsively. However, a major cyber threat could cause a complete shutdown of critical systems, including those used by banks, healthcare institutions, universities, major businesses, and city government.

Cyber threats are not measured in any scale; however *Cyber Threat Metrics* (Sandia National Laboratories, 2012) provides a description of some categories of incident information that may be used to assess and measure the attributes of a threat:

- The type of incident (website defacement, denial of service, unauthorized surveillance).
- The use of malicious software and its purpose.
- The level of security protection on the target system.
- The duration of the cyber threat (a few hours, a few days, several weeks, etc.).

The magnitude of a threat's attributes must often be estimated using some indirect method, such as statistical data analysis, expert opinion, or intelligence analysis.

PREVIOUS OCCURRENCES

Hazardous Spills/Release

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensations, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), and California law require responsible parties to report hazardous materials releases if certain criteria are met. Recent spills in the City are identified in Table 4-7, *Cal OES Historical HazMat Spill Notifications in Laguna Hills since 2010*.



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The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), Railroad Operations and Safety Branch (ROSB) is responsible for ensuring that California communities and railroad employees are protected from unsafe practices on freight and passenger railroads by enforcing state and federal rail safety rules, regulations, and inspection efforts; and by carrying out proactive assessments of potential risks before they create dangerous conditions. ROSB rail safety inspectors investigate rail accidents and safety related complaints, and recommend safety improvements to the Commission, railroads, and the federal government as appropriate.

Between 2017-2021, four derailment incidents occurred within Orange County. The derailments involved the Union Pacific (UP) and Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) railroads and involved no release of hazardous materials (California Public Utilities Commission, Railroad Operations and Safety Branch, 2023). No major derailments or railroad incidents involving hazardous materials have occurred in proximity to Laguna Hills.



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TABLE 4-7: CAL OES HISTORICAL HAZMAT SPILL NOTIFICATIONS IN LAGUNA HILLS SINCE 2010

Spill Date	Agency	Site	Spill Substance Type	Amount (gallons)*
01/24/10	Laguna Hills	1189 Temple Hills Drive	Sewage	10
02/20/12	El Toro Water District	22045 Caminito Amor	Sewage	3,600
04/03/13	SoCal Edison	160 Majorca	Petroleum	<1
09/25/13	CHP Orange County	I-5 N/B (El Toro Road)	Petroleum	60
10/05/13	El Toro Water District	Ridge Route & Peralta	Sewage	600
04/28/14	Orange County Public Works	La Paz Road/Moulton Parkway	Sewage	10,000
06/29/15	El Toro Water District	22902 Avenida Valverde	Sewage	5
07/01/15	El Toro Water District	23875 Willows Drive	Other	6,050
12/18/15	El Toro Water District	23101 Moulton Pkwy/Granite	Sewage	15
12/20/15	SoCal Edison	566 Avenida Majorca Wy	Petroleum	30
08/06/16	El Toro Water District	22701 Granite Way	Sewage	12,111
2/13/17	San Diego Gas and Electric	Alicia Parkway/Aliso Hills Drive	Petroleum	30
3/9/17	SoCal Gas	24301 Avenida de la Carlota	Vapor	Unknown
4/29/18	Public Storage	25131 Costeau Street	Other	Unknown
8/12/18	Private Citizen	25261 Champlain Road	Other	25
9/10/18	Maurer Technical Services	23331 Peralta Drive	Radiological	10 Millicuries
11/28/19	El Toro Water District	Los Adornos	Sewage	5
3/9/20	South Orange County Waste Water Authority	252001 La Paz Road	Other	24,000
3/20/20	SoCal Edison	Bahia Blanca West & Calle Azul	Vapor	10 Pounds
5/12/20	Wetlands and Wildlife Care Center	23001 Del Lago Drive	Unspecified	Unknown
6/28/20	Southern California Gas	25582 Macenzie Street	Vapor	Unknown
4/10/21	Moulton Niguel Water District	Pacific Park & Mareblu	Other	50,000
12/15/21	NRC	25322 Las Bolsas	Petroleum	Unknown
8/25/22	SoCalGas	25172 Buckskin Drive	Natural gas	Unknown
9/13/23	Private citizen	25042 Sunset Place E	Petroleum	2
12/27/23	Solve One	23038 Lake Forest Drive	Gasoline	3

Source: California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, 2022.

* measured in gallons unless otherwise stated.

Cyber Threat

The City has not experienced a cyberthreat or activity that has caused disruption.



PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCES

Hazardous Spills/Release

Laguna Hills has experienced hazardous releases historically, and includes facilities that use, transport, and dispose of hazardous materials. Typically, these events have been the result of human error, malfunctioning equipment, or compromised infrastructure and have not resulted in significant damage or human health hazards. Based on this and the City's location in proximity to major transportation routes, it is anticipated that some amount of hazardous spills/release will continue to occur within the City. The probability of future occurrences is considered likely.

The Safety and Environmental Services Section (SESS) of OCFA is responsible for gathering and maintaining inventories of chemicals stored, handled, and used within Laguna Hills. Once identified, SESS is responsible for compiling this information into a database, which can be accessed through the Community's Right to Know program. This program responds to all requests from the public for hazardous materials information and disclosure. In addition, OCFA has developed a Hazardous Materials Area Plan addressing day-to-day hazardous material operations as well as extreme emergencies. The role of Laguna Hills in the event of a hazardous materials emergency is focused on discovery, notification evaluation, and initiation of immediate on-scene action. The City will continue to maintain permitting requirements that parallel County requirements for businesses within Laguna Hills that handle, store, or generate hazardous waste.

The Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation law (Federal Hazmat law) 49 U.S.C. § 5101 et seq., is the basic statute regulating hazardous materials transportation in the United States. Section 5101 states that the purpose of the Federal hazmat law is to "protect against the risks to life, property, and the environment that are inherent in the transportation of hazardous material in intrastate, interstate, and foreign commerce." Section 5103 provides that the Secretary of Transportation shall:

- Designate material (including an explosive, radioactive material, infectious substance, flammable or combustible liquid, solid or gas, toxic, oxidizing or corrosive material, and compressed gas) or a group or class of material as hazardous when the Secretary determines that transporting the material in commerce in a particular amount and form may pose an unreasonable risk to health and safety or property; and
- Issue regulations for the safe transportation, including security, of hazardous material in intrastate, interstate, and foreign commerce.



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The Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR), 49 CFR Parts 171-180, address registration; hazardous materials classification; hazard communication; training and security; packaging requirements; and operational rules. The HMR apply to the transportation of hazardous materials in interstate, intrastate, and foreign commerce by aircraft, railcar, vessel, and motor vehicle. The U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) issues the HMR. PHMSA enforces the shipment of hazardous materials and the manufacture, fabrication, marking, maintenance, reconditioning, repair, or testing of multi-modal containers that are represented, marked, certified, or sold for use in the transportation of hazardous materials. The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) issues regulations concerning highway routing of hazardous materials, the hazardous materials endorsement for a commercial driver's license, highway hazardous material safety permits, and financial responsibility requirements for motor carriers of hazardous materials. The Federal Railroad Administration's (FRA) Hazardous Materials Division administers a safety program that oversees the movement of hazardous materials across the U.S. rail transportation system, including shipments transported to and from international organizations. FRA is responsible for enforcing federal rail and hazardous materials safety laws and regulations by rail. Carriers must report immediately by telephone certain more serious transportation incidents; less serious incidents require a written report. The Department of Transportation (DOT) supports State and local emergency response.

As stated, the CPUC has legal regulatory authority over rail safety within California. ROSB is responsible for enforcing both state and federal laws, regulations, Commission General Orders, and directives relating to the transportation of persons and commodities by rail. Public Utilities Code Section 309.7 states the Safety and Enforcement Division (SED) of the CPUC shall be responsible for inspection, surveillance, and investigation of the rights-of-way, facilities, equipment, and operations of railroads and public mass transit guideways, and for enforcing state and federal laws, regulations, orders, and directives relating to transportation of persons or commodities, or both, of any nature or description by rail.

Cyber Threat

Cyber threats in general have been increasing due to the integrated nature of technology and its everyday use in the operations of business activities. No cyber threats or attacks are known to have disrupted the City's normal operations and the probability of the City experiencing a cyber threat that causes major disruption is considered low. The City utilizes anti-malware software and maintains off-site backup systems. Further, public safety for the City is provided by third-party independent agencies. However, it is



noted that this continues to be an area to monitor and the City will continue to implement systems to decrease the potential for cyber-attacks and disruptions to its operations.

Due to the integrated nature of technology into the everyday lives of Irvine's residents, businesses, and government operations, it is possible that a cyber threat could emerge in the future. While no cyber threats are publicly known to have disrupted the City's normal operations in the past, the likelihood of a cyber threat affecting the residents, businesses, and/or governmental operations in the future is increasing. The probability of future occurrences is considered occasional.

CLIMATE CHANGE CONSIDERATIONS

Hazardous Spills/Release

Hazardous materials releases are typically caused by accidental conditions, which are not correlated with climate change. However, hazardous materials releases can result from a natural hazard event such as an earthquake, wildfire, or severe weather event. Climate change may cause an increase in the number of these events affecting Laguna Hills. Hazardous materials releases during earthquakes, wildfire, and severe weather events can spread contamination to large geographic areas and amplify long-term impacts to human and ecological health.

Cyber Threat

While cyber threats may not be directly attributable to climate change, more extreme weather events due to climate change could impact computers at facilities that control essential resources, including water, energy, and infrastructure. Economic impacts related to climate change that threaten people's livelihoods, such as food insecurity, could also prompt criminals to engage in more cyber threats.

4.2.5 SEISMIC AND GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

DESCRIPTION

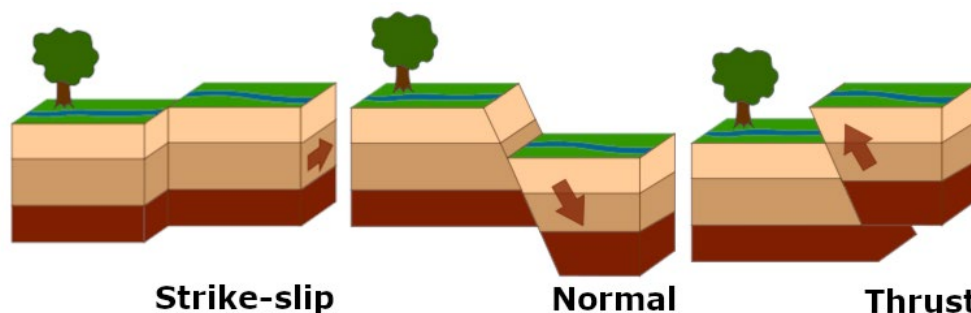
Surface Faulting and Ground Motion

The US Geological Survey (USGS) defines an earthquake as a sudden slip on a fault and the resulting ground shaking and radiated seismic energy caused by the slip (or any other sudden stress changes in the earth) (USGS, 2021a). Faults are fractures along the earth's crust between two blocks of earth and can be defined as a strike slip, normal, or thrust faults, as depicted in Figure 4-5, *Types of Faults*, below.



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FIGURE 4-5: TYPES OF FAULTS



Source: U.S. Geological Survey, *Earthquake Glossary*, <https://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/glossary/?term=earthquake>, accessed November 16, 2021.

Fault movement can occur rapidly, in the form of an earthquake, or may occur slowly, in the form of creep. During an earthquake, the rock on one side of a fault suddenly slips with respect to the other. Earthquakes occur without warning and result in effects such as ground motion, surface faulting, and ground failure (including liquefaction and landslides), described below.

Ground motion is seismic shaking (vibration) of the ground during an earthquake. When a fault ruptures, seismic waves radiate and cause the ground to vibrate. The severity of the vibration increases with the amount of energy released and decreases with distance from the causative fault or epicenter. Soft soils can further amplify ground motion (USGS, 2021b).

Seismic shaking can be strong enough to result in widespread devastation or virtually undetectable by the average person. The intensity of seismic shaking is a result of the release by the fault rupture (how much of the accumulated stress was released), the length of the rupture (the longer the slip along the fault line, the greater the shaking), and the depth at which the rupture occurs (ruptures that occur closer to the surface often cause stronger shaking). Usually, areas closest to the site of the rupture experience the greatest shaking, although differences in geology and soil can also have an impact.

Seismic shaking can damage or destroy buildings and structures and may cause partial or total collapse. Ground movement can damage or destroy infrastructure on or beneath the surface, such as roads, rail lines, and utility lines and pipes. This in turn, can cause hazardous materials releases, water main breaks, and other dangerous situations resulting from infrastructure failure. Falling debris and structures also create a risk of personal injury or death.



Surface faulting is the differential movement of two sides of a fracture, where the ground breaks apart. The length, width, and displacement of the ground characterize surface faults, which occur based on the type of underlying fault.

Faults occur at the boundaries between large sections of the earth's surface, called tectonic plates. Most of California sits on the North American plate, but coastal areas (including Laguna Hills) are on the Pacific plate. The San Andreas Fault is the main boundary between North American and Pacific plates, but other fault lines can be found up to 200 miles away. The presence of the San Andreas Fault and other faults is the reason for California's frequent seismic shaking and other tectonic activity.

Landslides, Mudflows, and Slope Instability

Areas with steep slopes and valleys are potentially subject to instability. These areas may be prone to hazards such as rock falls, slope failures, and debris flows. While earthquakes can cause landslides, other causes can include erosion, soil saturation, excess weight from accumulation of rain or snow, or man-made structures weakening slopes.

When a hillside or other slope becomes unstable, the soil and rocks that make up the slope slide toward the bottom. Landslides are often sudden, although some occur very slowly over a long period of time. Loose and fractured materials are more likely to slide than compact materials or solid rock, and steep slopes are at greater risk than gentle rises. Areas that have been recently burned by wildfires are more susceptible to sliding because the fire destroys the plant cover that helps stabilize slopes.

Regardless of the cause or specific form, a landslide can damage or destroy structures built on the sliding material or in its path. Underground infrastructure, such as pipelines or telecommunication lines, may be severed during a landslide. This could lead to infrastructure-induced flooding if water pipes are broken. In addition to property damage, landslides can crush or bury people, creating a risk of serious injury or death.

Liquefaction

Liquefaction is a phenomenon that occurs when ground shaking causes saturated soils, primarily clay-free deposits such as sand or silt, to lose strength and act like a viscous fluid. Soils that are poorly consolidated and combine with groundwater during an earthquake lose their shear strength and take on the properties of a heavy liquid. Certain soils are more susceptible to liquefaction, particularly younger and looser sediment closer to the water table. According to FEMA, liquefaction causes three types of ground failure, as described below (FEMA, 1997):



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- Lateral spreads involve the lateral movement of large blocks of soil as a result of liquefaction of an underlying layer. They generally develop on gentle slopes, most commonly between 0.3 and 3 degrees. Horizontal movements commonly are as much as 10 to 15 feet. However, where slopes are particularly favorable, and the duration of ground shaking is long, lateral movement may be as much as 100 to 150 feet. Lateral spread usually breaks up internally, forming numerous fissures and scarps.
- Flow failures consist of liquefied soil or blocks of intact material riding on a layer of liquefied soil and are the most catastrophic type of ground failure caused by liquefaction. They commonly move several feet and up to dozens of miles under certain conditions. Flow failures usually form in loose saturated sands or silts on slopes greater than three degrees.
- Loss of bearing strength occurs when the soil supporting buildings or other structures liquefies. When large deformations occur, structures settle and tip. The general subsurface geometry required for liquefaction-caused bearing failures is a layer of saturated, cohesionless soil that extends from near the ground surface to a depth equal to about the width of the building.

LOCATION AND EXTENT

Surface Faulting and Ground Motion

The City is located within the southern California region, known to be seismically active. There are no known active faults within the City of Laguna Hills; the San Joaquin Hills thrust fault trends northwest/southeast to the east of the City. However, the major regional faults likely to generate significant earthquakes of a magnitude of seven or higher are the San Andreas, San Jacinto, Elsinore-Whittier, and Newport-Inglewood faults. The Newport-Inglewood Fault Zone is the nearest major active fault and lies approximately three miles to the southwest of Laguna Hills. The San Joaquin Hills fault that underlies the City is believed to be capable of a large local earthquake, but is thought to be inactive and not zoned under the State's Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone Act.

In Laguna Hills, the chance of an earthquake leading to surface faulting hazards is minimal, but both "active" faults and "potentially active" faults should not be discounted as sources of potential seismic harm. Due to the absence of active faults in the City, the risk of damage from surface faulting during an earthquake is limited. In addition, no faults within or near the City are within State of California-established Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones, which are subject to special land use controls and building standards.



Southern California as a whole is subject to potential ground shaking in the event of an earthquake. Ground shaking can result in extensive structural damage, injury, and death. Ground shaking would be particularly damaging to residential buildings constructed of wood or reinforced masonry construction, and to mobile homes. Other buildings that do not typically perform well in earthquakes are soft-story buildings. These types of buildings have a story (typically the first floor) that lacks adequate strength or toughness due to too few shear walls.

Intensity and Magnitude

Earthquake ground shaking is generally expressed in terms of intensity and magnitude. Several scales may be used to measure the strength or intensity of an earthquake. Magnitude scales, like the moment magnitude (M_w), measure the size of the earthquake at its source. An earthquake event has a single magnitude; however, the degree of ground shaking that the earthquake causes varies from place to place based on distance, type of surface material, and other factors. Figure 4-6, *Earthquake Shaking Potential*, shows the potential for the City to experience earthquake ground shaking. As shown, the entire City is identified as having lower-to-moderate ground shaking potential.

In contrast to magnitude, other scales describe earthquake intensity, which can vary depending on distance from earthquake epicenter and local characteristics. The Modified Mercalli intensity scale expresses earthquake intensity experienced at a particular location on a scale of increasing levels of intensity that range from imperceptible shaking to catastrophic destruction. It does not have a mathematical basis; instead, it is an arbitrary ranking based on observed effects. The level of intensity assigned to a specific location is a more meaningful measure of severity to the nonscientist than the magnitude because intensity refers to the effects actually experienced. Table 4-8, *The Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale*, lists abbreviated descriptions of the Modified Mercalli intensity levels.

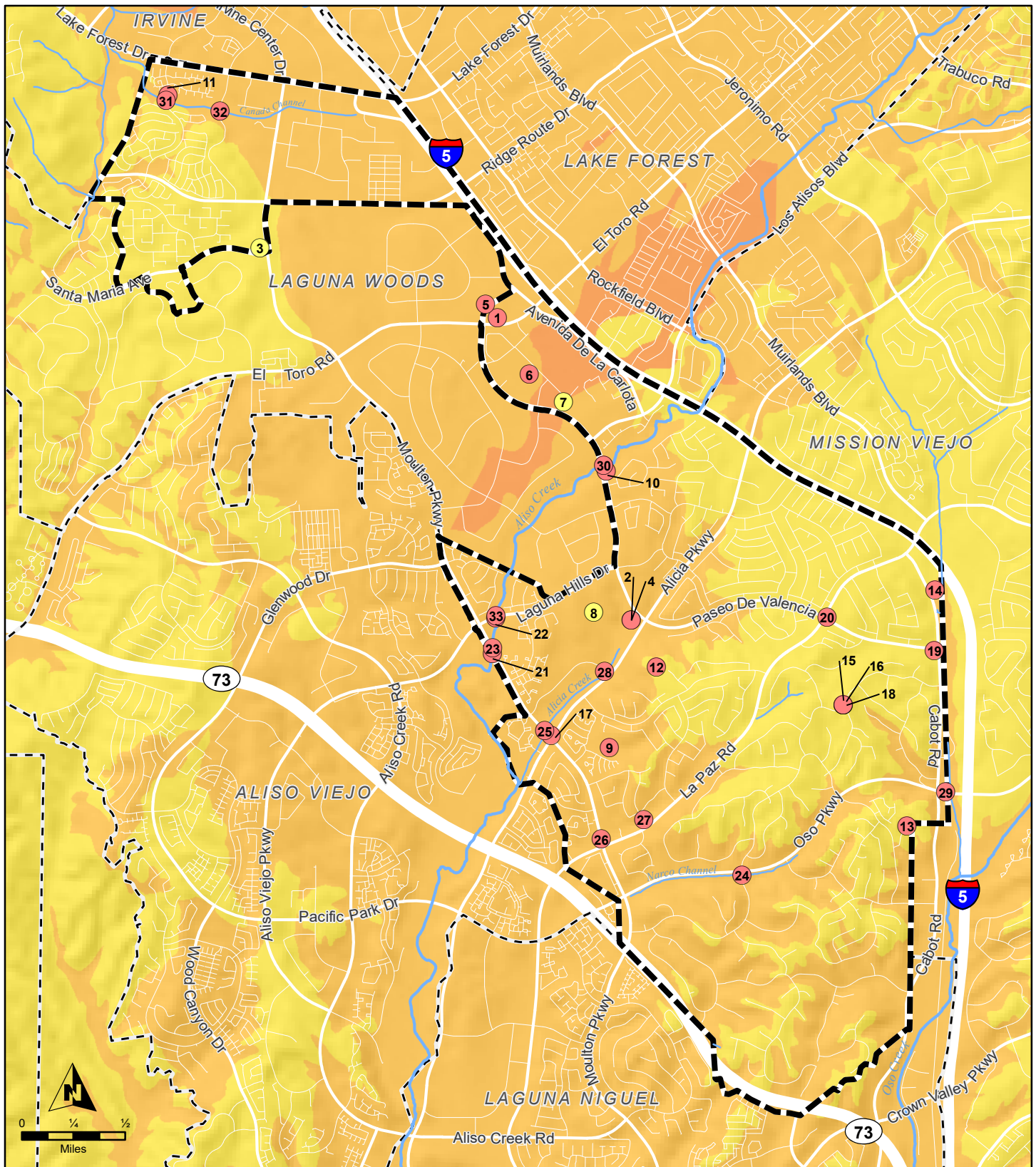


Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

TABLE 4-8: THE MODIFIED MERCALLI INTENSITY SCALE

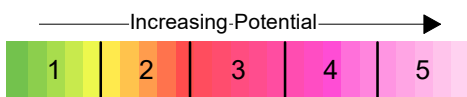
Intensity	Shaking	Description/Damage
I	Not Felt	Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.
II	Weak	Felt only by few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings.
III	Weak	Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibrations similar to the passing of a truck. Duration estimated.
IV	Light	Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.
V	Moderate	Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop.
VI	Strong	Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight.
VII	Very Strong	Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken.
VIII	Severe	Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Damage great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned.
IX	Violent	Damage considerable in specifically designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb. Damage great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations.
X	Extreme	Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent.

Source: USGS, *The Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale*, https://www.usgs.gov/natural-hazards/earthquake-hazards/science/modified-mercalli-intensity-scale?qt-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects, accessed November 16, 2021.



Legend

- City of Laguna Hills
- Other Incorporated Area
- Critical Facility
- Facility of Concern



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Figure 4-6. Earthquake Shaking Potential

Sources: Orange County GIS; City of Laguna Hills; USGS NHD;
CGS Information Warehouse Map Sheet 48, 2016. Map date: March 9, 2022.

De Novo Planning Group
A Land Use Planning, Design, and Environmental Firm

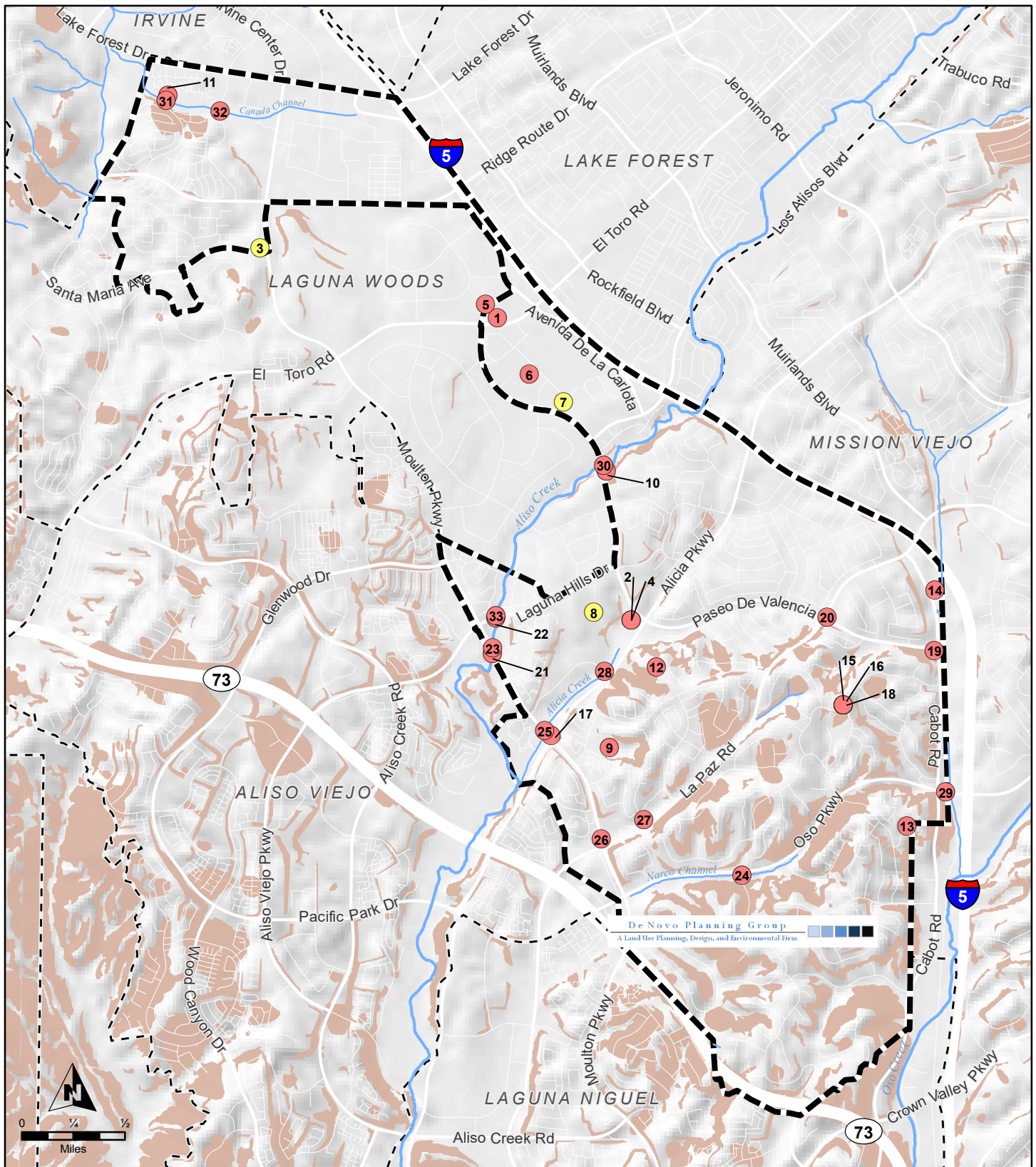


Landslides, Mudflows, and Slope Instability

According to the County of Orange and Orange County Fire Authority Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, locations at risk from landslides or debris flows (mudflows) include areas with one or more of the following conditions:

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

The topography of Laguna Hills includes several hills and valleys and therefore has the potential for slope instability and landslides. According to the General Plan Safety Element, slopes steeper than 25 degrees (approximately 2:1) are potentially subject to instability. Such areas may be prone to hazards such as surficial failures, mudflows, debris flows, rock falls, soil creep, and erosion. Failures of human-made slopes could also occur in some of the previously developed areas of the City. In addition, wildfires can destabilize hillsides and create hydrophobic soils, leading to an increased potential of landslides and debris flows. The potential for earthquake-induced landslides in hillside terrain is also present. Areas of known landslides or areas generally susceptible to landslides and slope instability within Laguna Hills have been identified and mapped by the California Geological Survey (CGS); refer to Figure 4-7, *Landslide Hazard Zones*.



Legend

- City of Laguna Hills
- Other Incorporated
- Landslide Hazard Zones
- Critical Facility
- Facility of Concern

**CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Figure 4-7. Landslide Hazard Zones

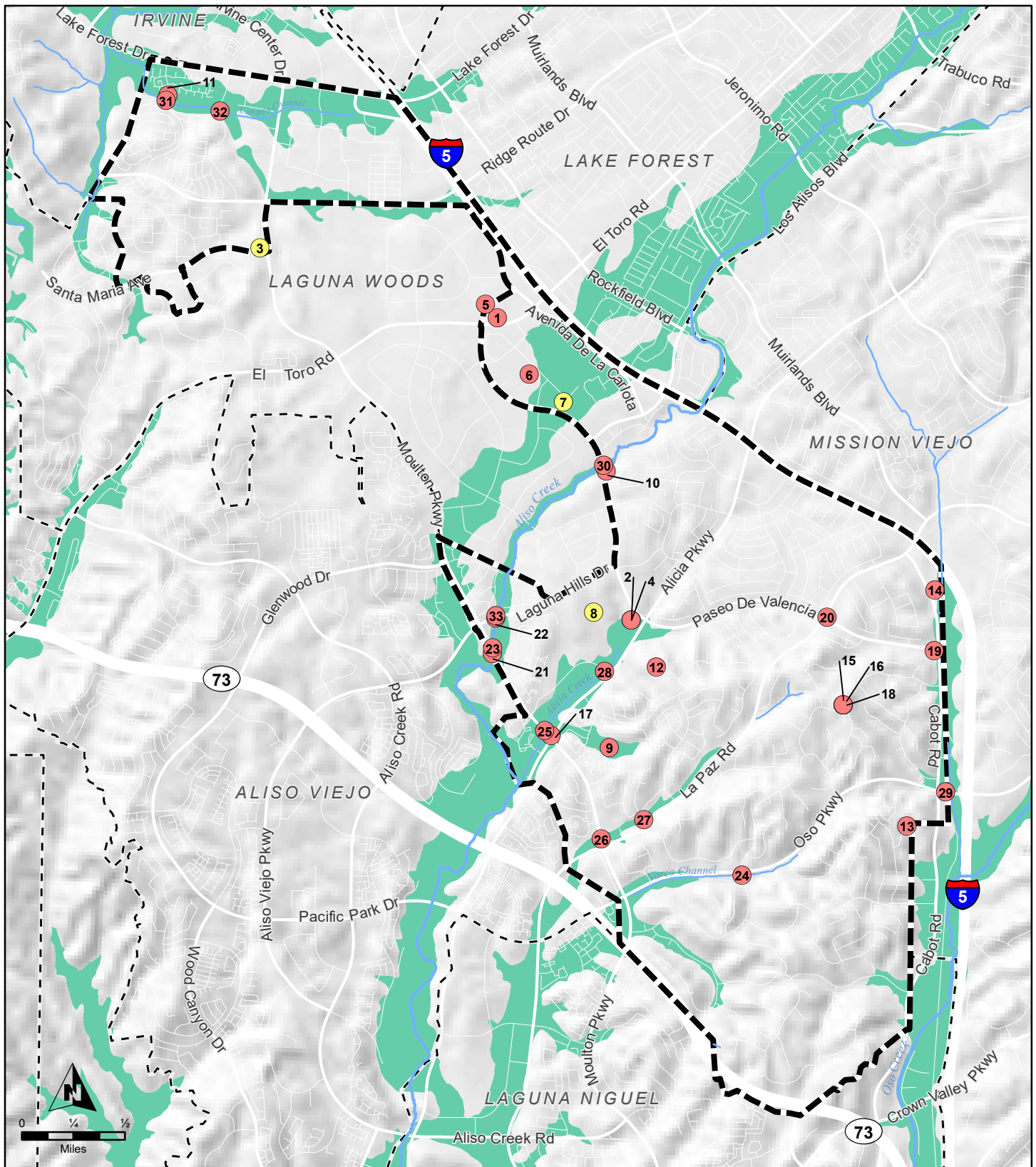


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Landslides and mudflows have different predictability and velocity levels depending upon the nature and location of the event. Slow landslides may damage structures and infrastructure and are difficult to stabilize due to their large size. However, slow landslides allow people to evacuate before there is the danger of loss of life. Landslides and mudflows with high velocity can destroy structures or other lifeline utilities and can cause significant loss of life or injury. The severity of a landslide is often measured by the amount of material that slides (e.g., in cubic feet) (Highland & Bobrowsky, 2008). Mudflows tend to be more fluid and because they flow down a stream or creek, they can extend beyond the community in which they originated. Mudflows can occur suddenly without time for adequate warning and reach 100 miles per hour. Monitoring of weather conditions and understanding historic fire conditions within the area can help to identify conditions in which mudflows are likely.

Liquefaction

Liquefaction generally occurs within areas that have high groundwater (less than 20 to 30 feet below the surface), loose sandy alluvial deposits (usually of recent age), and the potential for significant ground shaking. Portions of the City occupied by alluvial valleys have these characteristics. Liquefaction susceptibility is located in the northern portion of the City in drainages south of Lake Forest Drive and along Ridge Route Drive; Aliso Creek (Laguna Hills Mall area) and tributaries to the south (including Alicia Parkway); Sulphur Creek and a tributary; and Oso Creek along southbound Interstate 5 (I-5); refer to Figure 4-8, *Liquefaction Hazard Zones*. Liquefaction zones identify areas where the potential for liquefaction is relatively high, and in the event of development, would require detailed site-specific geotechnical investigations. Incorporating proper geotechnical engineering techniques in development projects within these areas can reduce the risks associated with seismic hazards to people and property.



Legend

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|---------------------|
| | City of Laguna Hills | | Critical Facility |
| | Other Incorporated Area | | Facility of Concern |
| | Liquefaction Hazard Zone | | |

**CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Figure 4-8. Liquefaction Hazard Zones



PREVIOUS OCCURRENCES

As discussed above, a variety of faults are located near the City of Laguna Hills. Earthquakes of low to moderate magnitude have occurred infrequently in the region around the City based on instrumental recordings. Table 4-9, *Major Earthquake Faults of Particular Concern*, identifies faults of concern and last major ruptures.

TABLE 4-9: MAJOR EARTHQUAKE FAULTS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Fault Name Type of Faulting	Last Major Rupture	Slip Rate (mm/year)	Interval Between Major Ruptures	Probable Magnitudes
Elsinore Right-lateral strike-slip	May 15, 1910 Magnitude 6.0 (no surface rupture)	Roughly 4.0	Roughly 250 years	6.5–7.5
Newport-Inglewood Right-lateral; local reverse slip	March 10, 1933 Magnitude 6.4 (no surface rupture)	0.6	Unknown	6.0–7.4
San Andreas Right lateral strike-slip	April 18, 1906 Magnitude 7.9	20 to 35	Varies; between 20 and 300 years	6.8–8.0
San Jacinto Right-lateral strike-slip; minor right-reverse	April 9, 1968 Magnitude 6.5	7 to 17	Varies; between 100 and 300 years	6.5–7.5
San Joaquin Hills Blind thrust	Unknown; potentially 1855	0.42 to 0.79	Unknown	>7.0

Source: Southern California Earthquake Center, Significant Earthquakes and Faults, <http://scedc.caltech.edu/significant/fault-index.html>, accessed February 6, 2019. Grant, Lisa B. et al, Coastal Uplift of the San Joaquin Hills, Southern Los Angeles Basin, California, by a Large Earthquake since A.D. 1635, Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America, Volume 92, No. 2, pp 590–599, March 2002.

Table 4-10, *Significant Historical Earthquakes in Southern California*, identifies major earthquakes that have occurred in southern California. Several of these earthquakes occurred prior to the City's incorporation in 1991. The Northridge Earthquake and the Whittier Narrows Earthquake both resulted in major disaster declarations from the federal government, which included Orange County as a designated area (FEMA, 2020).



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TABLE 4-10: SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL EARTHQUAKES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Earthquake Name	Year	Estimated Magnitude
Wrightwood	1812	7.5
Los Angeles	1855	6.0
San Bernardino	1858	6.0
Elsinore	1910	6.0
San Jacinto	1918	6.8
North San Jacinto	1923	6.3
Long Beach	1933	6.4
San Fernando	1971	6.5
Whittier Narrows	1987	5.8
Newport Beach	1989	4.7
Big Bear	1992	6.5
Landers	1992	7.2
Northridge	1994	6.7
Chino Hills	2008	5.4
Ridgecrest	2019	7.1

Source: Southern California Earthquake Data Center, Significant Earthquakes and Faults, <http://scedc.caltech.edu/significant/index.html>, accessed March 4, 2022 and California Department of Conservation, Big California Earthquakes, <https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/earthquakes/significant>, accessed March 24, 2023.

The California Geological Survey does not identify any previous instances of liquefaction within the City limits (California Department of Conservation, 2001). The City is located within the San Juan Capistrano and Lake Forest Quadrangles. A review of the Seismic Hazard Zone Report for the San Juan Capistrano Quadrangle Hazard indicates small areas of ground failures from liquefaction are noted to have been found during development projects in the City of Laguna Niguel. Specific locations, type of ground failure, or reasons why these ground failures are attributed to liquefaction were not identified. Aside from the above-mentioned suggestion there are no areas of historic or paleoseismic liquefaction documented in the larger San Juan Capistrano Quadrangle. Further, no previous instances of liquefaction areas within the Lake Forest Quadrangle have been identified (California Department of Conservation, 2000).

Most recently, southern California experienced ground shaking during an earthquake on June 5, 2021 with an epicenter seven miles west of Calipatria (Imperial County, California). The local magnitude of the earthquake was 5.3 and included a series of foreshocks and aftershocks. Minor ground shaking was experienced in Laguna Hills, and no damage in the City was reported (USGS, 2022).



PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCES

Laguna Hills is in a known seismically active area, and thus the probability for future seismic hazard occurrences is considered high. Given the significant seismic shaking events in the region, it is certain that such events will continue. The southern California region has many fault lines (including major faults), and it is almost inevitable that a regional fault line will rupture in the foreseeable future and cause a major seismic shaking event. The USGS Uniform Earthquake Rupture Forecast Version 3 released in 2017 provides a perspective of the likelihood each California region will experience a magnitude 6.7 or larger earthquake in the next 30 years in Orange County; refer to Table 4-11, *Likelihood of Earthquakes Occurring in the Next 30 Years*.

TABLE 4-11 LIKELIHOOD OF EARTHQUAKES OCCURRING IN THE NEXT 30 YEARS

Magnitude	Elsinore Fault	Newport-Inglewood Fault	Southern San Andreas Fault	San Jacinto Fault	San Joaquin Hills Fault
M≥6.7	3.66%	0.70%	19.21%	5.41%	0.42%
M≥7.0	1.82%	0.63%	12.86%	5.39%	0.40%
M≥7.5	0.90%	0.20%	10.21%	5.28%	0.24%
M≥8.0	<0.01%	--	3.24%	2.75%	--

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior and US Geological Survey, *The Third California Earthquake Rupture Forecast (UCERF3)*, Google Earth file with fault probabilities, March 2015.

Note:

1. M≥6.7 means magnitude greater than or equal to 6.7, and likewise for the other magnitude thresholds.
2. The 30-year period measured by this report is 2014 to 2044; a 30-year period is the typical duration of a homeowner mortgage.

Based on the data above, and the historic occurrences of earthquake activity in southern California, it is concluded that the probability of future occurrences impacting the City of Laguna Hills is highly likely.

CLIMATE CHANGE CONSIDERATIONS

Earthquakes are caused by seismic activity, which is not directly correlated with climate change. However, climate change could bring more severe rain events increasing the amount of water saturation in loose soils. The increased saturation combined with an earthquake event could cause liquefaction or landslides to occur in the City.



4.2.6 SEVERE WEATHER

DESCRIPTION

Heavy Rains

According to the National Weather Service/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, a severe thunderstorm must have at least one of the following: hail that is one inch in diameter or larger; or winds of 58 miles per hour or greater (National Weather Service, 2022). About 10 percent of thunderstorms in Orange County are classified as severe. They usually occur when cool, moist air moves in to break a prolonged hot spell. The storms are usually short-lived and infrequent. They are usually no more than a quarter of a mile wide. Over the interior mountain areas, storms are more intense, and they may become unusually severe on occasion at intermediate and high elevations. Although not defined as severe weather, Laguna Hills experiences heavy rain events that can result in localized flooding, mudflows, and fallen tree limbs or brush that block roadways and drainage systems.

Santa Ana Winds

Santa Ana winds push dry air from the inland deserts of California and the Southwest over the mountains between coastal California and the deserts. They are created when high pressure over the high desert of the Great Basin region causes winds on the southern side of high to blow from the east, toward the Pacific Ocean and lower air pressure offshore. The phenomenon occurs during the fall and early winter. These hot and very dry winds dry out vegetation, increasing the fuel available to feed fires. Gusty winds also fan flames and spread fire (Los Angeles Times, 2008).

Extreme Heat

Extreme heat conditions are defined as weather that is much hotter than average for a particular time and place, and sometimes more humid. The heat index is a measure of how hot it feels when relative humidity is factored into the actual temperature. High humidity can cause the heat index to increase drastically and create dangerous health conditions (Environmental Protection Agency & Center for Disease Control, 2016).

Typically, the National Weather Service (NWS) issues Excessive Heat Warning/Advisory when the heat index is predicted to be 105°F or greater for two or more consecutive days, although the temperature cut-off varies for different regions (California Environmental Protection Agency & California Department of Public Health, 2013). Cal-Adapt identifies an extreme heat day or warm night as a day in a year when the daily maximum/minimum temperature exceeds the 98th historical percentile of daily



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maximum/minimum temperatures based on the historical data from 1961-1990 between April and October. For the City of Laguna Hills, the 98th percentile would be 90.1 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) (Cal-Adapt, 2022). Additionally, Cal-Adapt defines a heat wave as periods of four consecutive extreme days or warm nights when the daily temperature is above the extreme heat threshold.

Power Outage

Power outages are a secondary effect of severe weather events in Laguna Hills. During severe weather incidents, such as high winds, San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) and Southern California Edison (SCE), suppliers of electricity to the City, may implement an operational practice called Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS), to preemptively shut off power in high risk areas during potentially dangerous fire conditions. This program is designed to proactively prevent electric systems from starting a wildfire when winds and temperatures are high.

Strong Santa Ana winds, high temperatures, and low humidity are all severe weather conditions that could trigger a PSPS event. The frequency of PSPS events depends on weather and environmental factors; SDG&E and SCE make decisions to implement PSPS based on internal thresholds, assessment of real-time information, and situational awareness data. If a PSPS is necessary, SDG&E and SCE communicate with public safety authorities, first responders, and the affected communities. Additionally, customers are notified prior to shutting off power, where conditions allow advanced notification.

When weather forecasts indicate extreme fire conditions, SDG&E and SCE begin predictive modeling to assess potential impacts while monitoring weather watch alerts from the National Weather Service. Leading up to an event, weather forecasts and the potential for wildfire are refined. Two days prior to extreme fire conditions forecasted, SDG&E and SCE would coordinate first with the local government, emergency management community, and first responders. A first notification would go out to customers 48 hours prior to the shut off, a second notification 24 hours prior, and a final notification with power shut off. It is noted that actual or sudden onset of extreme weather conditions could impact coordination and notification efforts (San Diego Gas & Electric, 2022 and Southern California Edison, 2022).

Outside of the PSPS events, there is the potential for power outages to occur within the City. SCE defines a major outage as a large unexpected outage caused by either accidents or natural disasters. While uncommon, loss of electrical power is a potential secondary effect of severe weather events.



LOCATION AND EXTENT

A heavy rain, Santa Ana wind, or extreme heat event would occur throughout the entire City of Laguna Hills. While PSPS would only affect certain circuits within the City, a major power outage could affect the entirety of the City, including public infrastructure such as water/wastewater, transportation facilities, and emergency services. Although most of Laguna Hills powerlines are located underground, they are connected to regional lines which are located aboveground. Therefore, power outages or interruptions could occur from events not directly impacting the City.

Heavy Rains

One of the indicators for a heavy rain season is the Oceanic Niño Index (ONI), used to monitor the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO). To calculate the ONI, scientists from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Climate Prediction Center calculate the average sea surface temperature in the El Niño 3.4 region (area of the east-central equatorial Pacific Ocean) for each month, and then average it with values from the previous and following months. This running 3-month average is compared to a 30-year average. The observed difference from the average temperature in that region, whether warmer or cooler, is the ONI value for that 3-month "season." Based on the ONI, the El Niño (warm) and La Niña (cool) events in the tropical Pacific are categorized as weak, moderate, strong, or very strong (NOAA, 2021b).

Laguna Hills experiences an average of 14.2 inches of rain per year and gets precipitation, on average, 37 days per year. Precipitation is rain, snow, sleet, or hail that is at least .01 inches on the ground. Typically, the City's drainage systems have been able to accommodate heavy rain events, as the City proactively inspects, cleans, and clears catch basins and flow lines to prevent flooding and other issues in anticipation of a storm. However, some locations do not have a secondary outlet and cannot handle the increased flow; refer to the Flood discussion above. Additionally, the Nellie Gale Ranch Home Owner's Association (HOA) maintains a series of equestrian trails that experience erosion during heavy rain events. During heavy rain events, sandbags are utilized to prevent erosion and runoff into the public storm drain.

Santa Ana Winds

Hurricane winds are measured using the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale. Although hurricane events are not typical within Laguna Hills, the scale can be used to measure strong winds that are not associated with a hurricane event. The scale uses measurements in pressure, wind speed, and damage potential to identify the types of



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damage associated with sustained wind events; refer to Table 4-12, *Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale*. A Santa Ana wind event would occur throughout the City.

TABLE 4-12: SAFFIR-SIMPSON HURRICANE WIND SCALE.

Category	Sustained Wind Speed	Description of Damages
1	74–95 mph	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage: Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding, and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap, and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days.
2	96–110 mph	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage: Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks.
3	111–129 mph	Devastating damage: Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
4	130–156 mph	Catastrophic damage: Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
5	157 mph or higher	Catastrophic damage: A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or

Source: National Hurricane Center, Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale, <https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutsshws.php>.

Extreme Heat

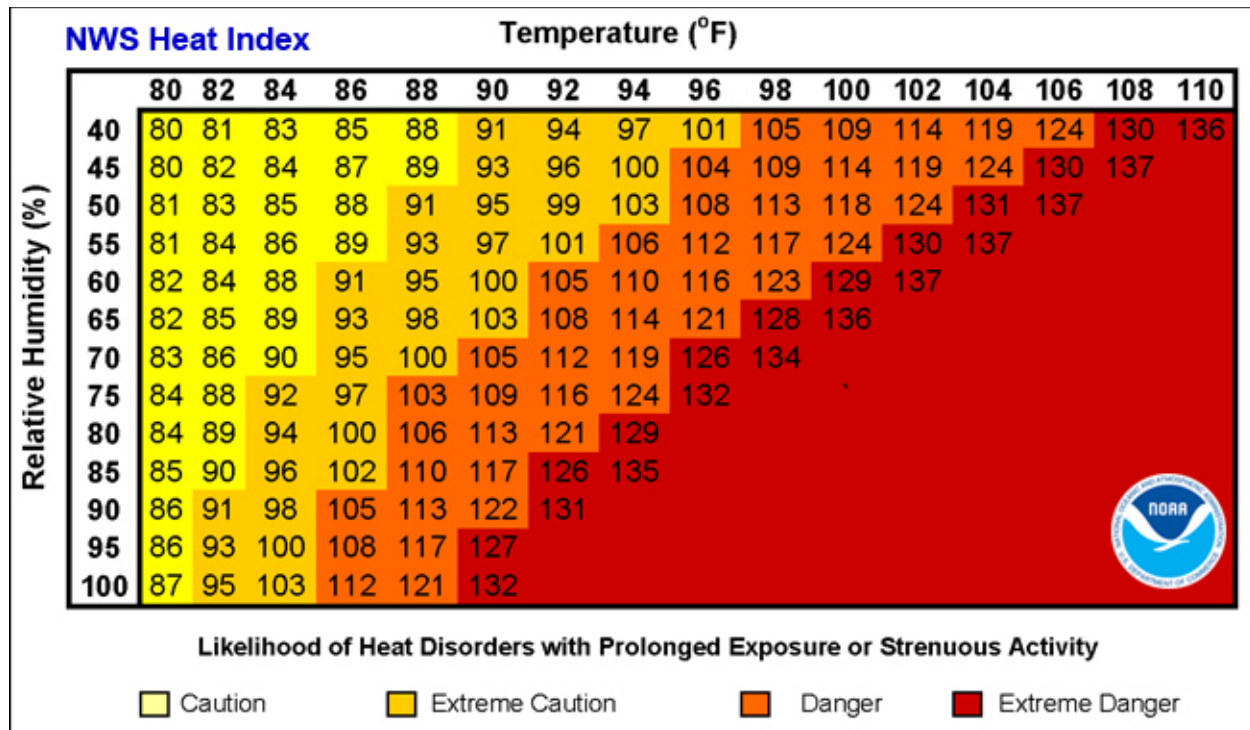
The Heat Index, which measures the “apparent temperature” when considering both air temperature and humidity, is used by the NWS to identify extreme heat days. Extreme heat is particularly dangerous when occurring for a prolonged period (heat waves). Figure 4-9, *Heat Index*, shows the likelihood of heat disorder with prolonged exposure or strenuous activity associated with various temperatures and relative humidity. As



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described above, the NWS indicates alert procedures when the Heat Index is expected to exceed 105°–110°F (depending on local climate). An extreme heat event would occur throughout the City.

FIGURE 4-9: HEAT INDEX



Source: National Weather Service, *NEW Heat Index*,
<https://www.weather.gov/images/safety/heatindexchart-650.jpg>.

Power Outage

High Fire Risk Areas are areas with circuits within California Public Utilities Commission's (CPUC) Tier 2 (elevated risk) and Tier 3 (extreme risk) Fire Threat Areas. The CPUC Fire-Threat Map was developed with input from the U.S. Forest Service, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and the State's investor-owned utilities, including SDG&E and SCE.

SCE uses their own thresholds prior to initiating a PSPS event. When evaluating weather and environmental conditions, SCE considers a variety of factors which include but are not limited to:

- National Weather Service Red Flag Warnings
- SCE meteorological assessments



- SCE Fire Potential Index
- SCE Fire Scientist assessments
- Real-time situational awareness information
- SCE Fire Management/Office of Emergency Management input
- Concerns from local or State fire authorities
- Mandatory or voluntary evacuation orders in place
- Expected impact of de-energizing circuits on essential services (including public safety agencies, water pumps, traffic controls, etc.)
- Other operational considerations to minimize wildfire ignitions

SDG&E leverages a multitude of situational awareness data and input from its subject matter experts when deciding whether to de-energize. Through experience, SDG&E learned that it is not appropriate to use a prescriptive technique to determine when to use PSPS as wildfire conditions are dynamic and not every situation is the same. In determining whether to employ a PSPS in a given area of its system, SDG&E analyzes and weighs several facts in real-time, including: meteorology and weather conditions, vegetation conditions and Vegetation Risk Index, field observations, information from first responders, flying and falling debris, expected duration of conditions, and location of existing fires or wildfire activity in the region or state that would affect resource availability.

PREVIOUS OCCURRENCES

Heavy Rains

The rainy season in Laguna Hills traditionally occurs between November into early May; although severe rains have occurred during other times of the year when weather conditions permit. Refer to the Flood Hazard Profile for a summary of specific regional storms that caused heavy rains in the City. A heavy rainstorm in 2005 caused overflows of a channel that extends from Moulton Parkway to Avenida De La Carlota. Segments of Moulton Parkway and Del Lago Drive were under water, causing several vehicles to become stranded. Water from the I-5 freeway also flooded the El Toro Road underpass and caused several vehicles to be stranded. During the week of December 16 – 23, 2010, record and historic rain levels were recorded in Orange County and in 2018/2019, the County experienced several rain events involving consecutive days of heavy rains. More recently, in March 2023, the State of California experienced severe winter storms resulting in the Governor of California proclaiming a state of emergency for several counties and the President issuing a Presidential Emergency Declaration for California that was



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amended March 16, 2023 to include Orange County. The Governor issued a state of emergency proclamation that included Orange County on August 18, 2023 due to Tropical Storm Hilary, as well as February 4, 2024 due to a powerful, slow moving, atmospheric river.

Santa Ana Winds

Santa Ana winds occur annually between September to May in the City of Laguna Hills and southern California region. Within southern California, including Orange County, wind advisories have most recently occurred in December 2021, February 2022, April 2022, October 2022, January 2022, January 2023, and April 2023. These events have caused tree limbs to fall and debris to scatter, at times resulting in blocked roadways. Most recently, in August 2023 storm-force winds of up to 60 miles per hour caused damages and power outages in southern California (KCAL News, 2023). In Laguna Hills, a tree branch was uprooted on Stockport Street, causing damage to an iron fence and two vehicles parked on the street. No injuries were reported.

Extreme Heat

Laguna Hills experiences an average of five extreme heat days per year, although some years over the past decades have seen as few as one or as many as 14 extreme heat days (Cal-Adapt, 2022). In August 2023, the NWS issued excessive heat warnings for eight counties in central and southern California, including Orange County. Most recently, in September 2024, the NWS issued excessive heat warnings across much of Southern California, including Orange County and Laguna Hills. Table 4-13, *Orange County Extreme Heat Events*, summarizes recent notable extreme heat events identified by the NWS in and around the forecast area. Some events from Los Angeles and surrounding areas are included. Events were included based on infrequency, severity and impact.



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TABLE 4-13: ORANGE COUNTY EXTREME HEAT EVENTS

Dates	Description
June 28– June 30, 2013	A heat wave on the order of a 20-year event enveloped the west and southern California. Death Valley reached the highest June temperature ever recorded in the United States: 129°F on June 30. Other desert cities like Palm Springs, Thermal, and Borrego Springs tied or set new June records and came within 1 degree of the all-time highest temperature on record on June 29.
April 30– May 1, 2014	On April 30, temperatures soared past 90°F along the coast, breaking many daily high temperature records. Winds kept the minimum temperature in Anaheim at 77°F. On May 1, temperatures at all lower-elevation stations were in the 90s, with Chula Vista topping the list at 100°F.
May 13– May 15, 2014	Strong high pressure and a strong late-season Santa Ana wind event combined to bring record high temperatures exceeding 100°F to most of the lower elevations on these days. Many all-time high temperature records for the month of May were broken. The hottest day was May 15 when it was 106°F in Yorba Linda and the San Diego Wild Animal Park.
March 13– March 16, 2015	Strong high pressure and Santa Ana conditions boosted temperatures into the 90s across the coast and valleys each day, with cooling only into the 60s at night. Numerous daily high maximum and daily high minimum records were set. The warmest day, on March 13, was 96°F in Santa Ana. Highest minimum temperatures were 68°F in Santa Ana and San Diego on March 15.
September 1– September 3, 2017	A strong high-pressure system stalled over the western US and allowed temperatures to rise into the triple digits. This heatwave was documented as the greatest statewide heat wave ever recorded in California (at the time). Readings soared above 110°F across the Central Valley, while in southern California, days of triple-digit heat fueled the largest wildfire on record in the City of Los Angeles (La Tuna Fire).
July 1 – July 6, 2018	A strong high-pressure system obliterated heat wave records across southern California, as part of the larger North American Heat Wave. Santa Ana recorded 114°F on July 6; Riverside tied a record at 118°F and UCLA recorded an all-time hottest record at 111°F. The Chino automated weather station recorded 120°F – the highest temperature ever recorded by any automated weather station in the valleys or coastal areas around Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego counties. Additionally, several hottest all-time overnight low temperatures were recorded in Burbank (82°F) and Los Angeles (79°F).
September 6, 2020	A historic heat wave swept through Southern California during the Labor Day weekend. Woodland Hills set a record temperature of 121 degrees on Sunday afternoon, the highest official temperature ever recorded in Los Angeles County according to the National Weather Service.
February 9 – February 13, 2022	A heat advisory was issued for Los Angeles and Orange counties and the Inland Empire due to unseasonably hot weather, with temperatures up to 20 degrees above normal. It was the first heat advisory issued by the National Weather Service in Los Angeles during the month of February since 2006.
June 2022	A heat advisory was issued for several parts of southern California due to triple-digit temperatures.



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Dates	Description
September 1 – September 9, 2022	A heat advisory was issued for Orange County and surrounding areas, with temperatures reaching the high 90s and low 100s in many cities throughout the County.
July 2023	A long duration heat wave impacted southern California, and particularly inland areas, from July 7 to 29 with nearly continuous warnings and advisories. Hot conditions occurred across inland Orange County from July 10 to 14.
August 28 – August 30, 2023	A heat advisory was issued for eight counties in central and southern California, including Orange County.
September 4 – September 9, 2024	Southern California experienced high temperatures with several days of excessive heat warnings beginning September 4, 2024. Temperatures were predicted to reach 105°F in Orange County inland areas.

Source: National Weather Service, A History of Significant Weather Events in Southern California, updated May 2017; National Weather Service, Storm Events Database, June 2024; Climate Signals beta, Southern California Heat Wave July 2018 and September 2017; NASA Earth Observatory, California Heatwave Fits a Trend, <https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/147256/california-heatwave-fits-a-trend>; KTLA, February 9, 2022, Heat wave: SoCal to see unseasonably hot temperatures up to 20 degrees above normal. Orange County Register, *Brace yourself for more 100-degree days and red-flag warnings, Southern California*, September 6, 2024.

Power Outage

Laguna Hills has never experienced a City-wide power outage due to severe weather. On May 9, 2014, more than 1,900 customers in Laguna Hills experienced a power outage, due to an equipment issue at Alicia Parkway and Costeau Street. On June 3, 2022, Laguna Hills Village experienced an afternoon power outage that affected clubhouses and approximately 960 manors. Generators were initiated, ensuring no vital operations were affected. Other area-specific power outages are likely to have occurred, including planned power outages.

Energy delivery services, specifically electricity delivery, is subject to harm during extreme heat events. Extreme heat puts more stress on power lines and energy infrastructure, which can cause the energy grid to perform less efficiently. This, coupled with more electricity demand from air conditioning units, can lead to power outages.



PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCES

Heavy Rains

El Niño and La Niña are opposite phases of a natural climate pattern across the tropical Pacific Ocean that swings back and forth every 3-7 years on average (NOAA, 2016). Together, they are called El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO). The ENSO pattern in the tropical Pacific can be in one of three states: El Niño, Neutral, or La Niña. El Niño (the warm phase) and La Niña (the cool phase) lead to significant differences from the average ocean temperatures, winds, surface pressure, and rainfall across parts of the tropical Pacific. Neutral indicates that conditions are near their long-term average.

According to the National Weather Service, ENSO conditions have returned to neutral after experiencing El Niño conditions from winter to spring 2023-24; however, La Niña conditions are projected to develop during July to September (65% chance) and persist into the Northern Hemisphere during winter 2024-25 (85% chance) (NOAA, 2024). Typically, El Niño is associated with warm, wet winters in southern California, while La Niña is associated with cooler and drier conditions. As such, the southern California area could experience a rapid swing from heavy precipitation to dryness. However, due to the cyclical nature of these climate patterns, and based on previous occurrences and weather trends in southern California, it is anticipated that heavy rains will continue to occur in the City. The probability of future occurrences is considered highly likely.

High Winds

High winds, or Santa Ana wind events for purposes of this LHMP, have historically occurred annually within southern California and the City of Laguna Hills. According to the National Weather Service, these winds are most common during the cooler months of the year, occurring from September to May. Due to the topography of the area, weather patterns, and annual occurrence, there is no indication that these events would not continue to occur in the future. Thus, due to their 100 percent annual occurrence, it is highly likely that high winds related to Santa Ana wind events will continue to occur in the City.

Extreme Heat

Extreme heat events have historically occurred within California and southern California. Table 4-13 demonstrates nine significant extreme heat events in Orange County from 2013-2022. According to the National Weather Service, California has been experiencing more frequent and severe heat waves. Cal-Adapt Extreme Heat Days & Warm Nights



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tool indicates that for most areas around the state, the climate models project a significant rise in the number of days exceeding what is now considered extremely hot for the given area. For Laguna Hills, baseline data (1961-1990) shows two extreme heat days per year, which is shown to increase to eight days per year (2035-2064). Thus, based on the historical occurrence of two extreme heat days per year and projected increase in future occurrences of eight days per year, the probability that extreme heat events will continue to occur in the City is highly likely.

CLIMATE CHANGE CONSIDERATIONS

Climate change has direct effects on heavy rain events. According to research conducted by UCLA, California will experience extremely wet and extremely dry seasons by the end of the century. Climate scientists predict that “over the next 40 years, the State will be 300 to 400 percent more likely to have a prolonged storm sequence as severe as the one that caused the legendary California flood more than 150 years ago.” As discussed in the General Plan Safety Element, Laguna Hills is projected to experience a slight increase in overall annual precipitation levels, with precipitation expected to fall in fewer, more extreme events, such as atmospheric rivers.

According to the California Adaptation Planning Guide, local heat waves are likely to occur much more frequently. Climate models project a significant rise in the number of days exceeding what is not considered extremely hot for Laguna Hills. The number of heat waves is very likely to increase because of climate change, reflecting the global trend. According to Cal-Adapt, the number of extreme heat days in Laguna Hills, defined as a day when the high temperature is at least 90.1°F, is expected to rise from a historical annual average of five days per year to 12 days per year by the middle of the century (2040-2069), and to an average of 25 days per year by the end of the century (2070 to 2099) (Cal-Adapt, 2022). The number of warm nights in Laguna Hills is also expected to increase, which is defined as temperatures above 65°F. Climate change is expected to increase the number of warm nights from a historical annual average of four nights per year to 41 warm nights per year by the middle of the century and 80 warm nights per year by the end of the century.

SCE reports that increased power outages are directly related to climate change, and states on their website that PSPS will become “the new normal during high fire/wind events.” PSPS will become increasingly required to mitigate fire risk as increased severity and duration of extreme weather events occur.



Additionally, climate change may result in storm events, Santa Ana winds, and heat waves occurring outside of traditional seasons of the year. This could increase secondary effects, such as flooding, erosion, or wildfire events.

4.2.7 WILDFIRE AND URBAN FIRES

DESCRIPTION

A wildfire is defined as an unplanned and unwanted wildland fire, including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fire where the object is to extinguish the fire. Wildfire is a natural part of the southern California ecosystem, helping to clear brush and debris, and is a necessary part of the various species' life cycles. Wildfires can be sparked by lightning, accidents, or arson.

Human activity has changed the buffer zone between urbanized and undeveloped areas, known as the wildland-urban interface, where naturally fire-prone landscapes abut developed neighborhoods. The natural setting of a wildland-urban interface can make these areas highly desirable places to live, and many of these areas in California are now developed. This development has brought more people into wildfire-prone areas. The availability of fuel and increasing encroachment into the wildland-urban interface have made wildfires a common and dangerous hazard in California. Certain development patterns pose more difficult fire problems. These include multi-story, wood frame, high-density apartment developments; multi-story research developments; large continuous developed areas with combustible roofing materials; and facilities that use and/or store hazardous materials. Features of structural conditions that affect fire control include the type and use of structure, area of building, number of stories, roof covering, and exposures to the building.

LOCATION AND EXTENT

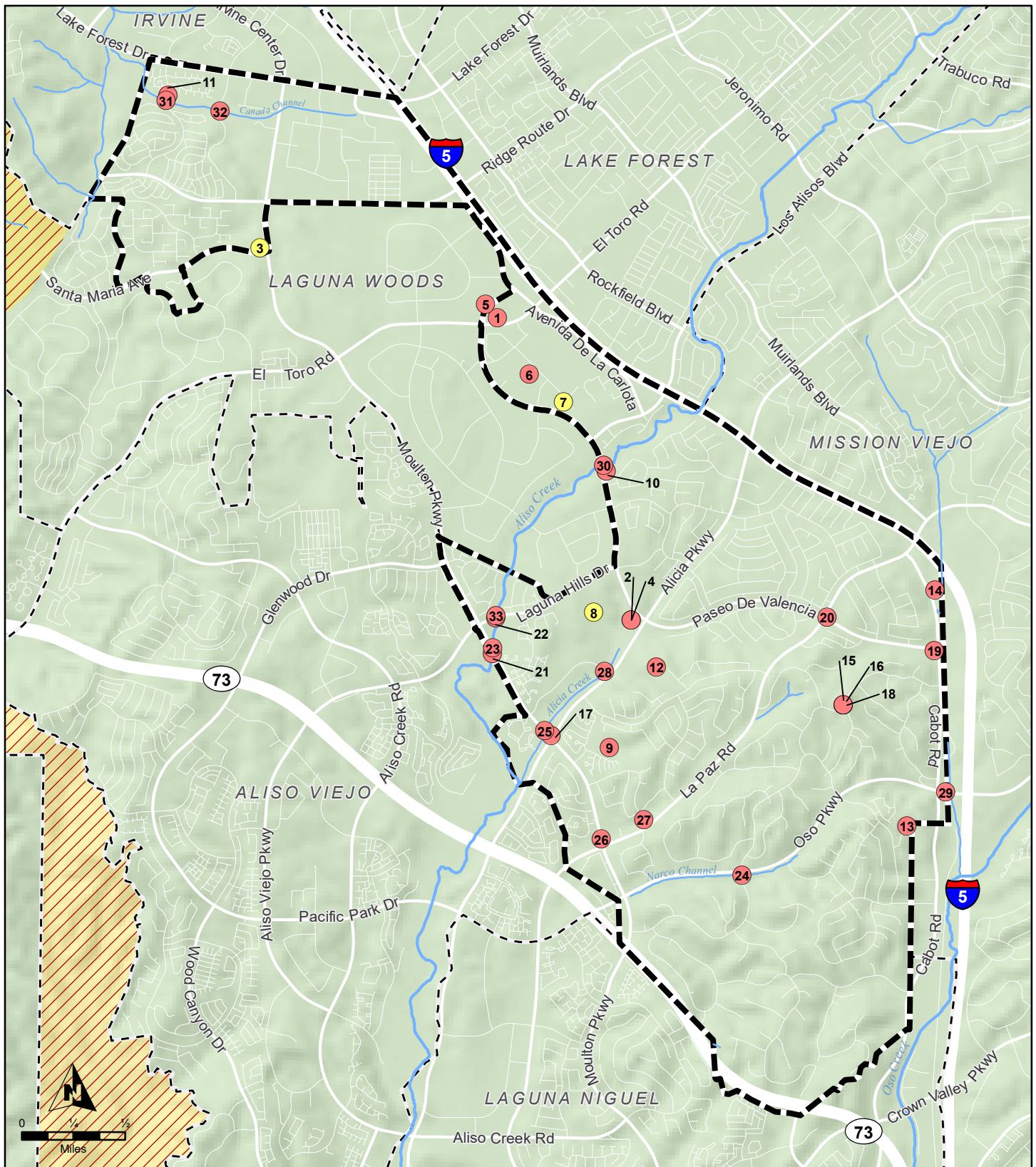
While major wildfires pose a significant risk in the large, open space hillsides and areas in other parts of Orange County, the urbanized nature of Laguna Hills and the adjacent areas significantly reduces the threat of large, catastrophic wildfires within the City. Nevertheless, wildland fire hazards do exist. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) prepares wildfire hazard severity maps including mapping areas of significant fire hazards based on fuels, terrain, weather, and other relevant factors. These zones, referred to as Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ), define the application of various mitigation strategies and influence how people construct buildings and protect property



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to reduce risk associated with wildland fires. While FHSZ do not predict when or where a wildfire will occur, they do identify areas where wildfire hazards could be more severe and therefore are of greater concern. Zones are designated on varying degrees from moderate, high, and very high. While there are no areas of Laguna Hills that are within designated Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (see Figure 4-10, *Fire Hazard Severity Zones*), the northwestern neighborhoods of the City are adjacent to areas designated as High and Very High Fire Hazard areas by CAL FIRE, including the open space in the Laguna Coast Wilderness Park in the City of Irvine. Due to the City's proximity to these wildland areas, the northwest portion of the City is within a wildland-urban interface; refer to Figure 4-11, *Wildlife-Urban Interface*. In addition, areas within the southern portion of the City, as well as some hillside corridors with natural terrain and open areas, are also at risk for fire hazards.

Fire protection challenges within Laguna Hills occur where development is located within and directly adjacent to wildland urban interface areas. As the number of structural features increase, so does the risk of incidence of fire. Wildfires are not measured on a specific scale and are usually classified by size or impact. The size and severity of any fire depends on the availability of fuel, weather conditions, and topography, although wildfires in the wildland urban interface do not need to be identified as large to be damaging. Due to the location of development adjacent to High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, there is the potential for a wildfire to spread quickly and through a large portion of the City, depending on the conditions and nature of the fire.

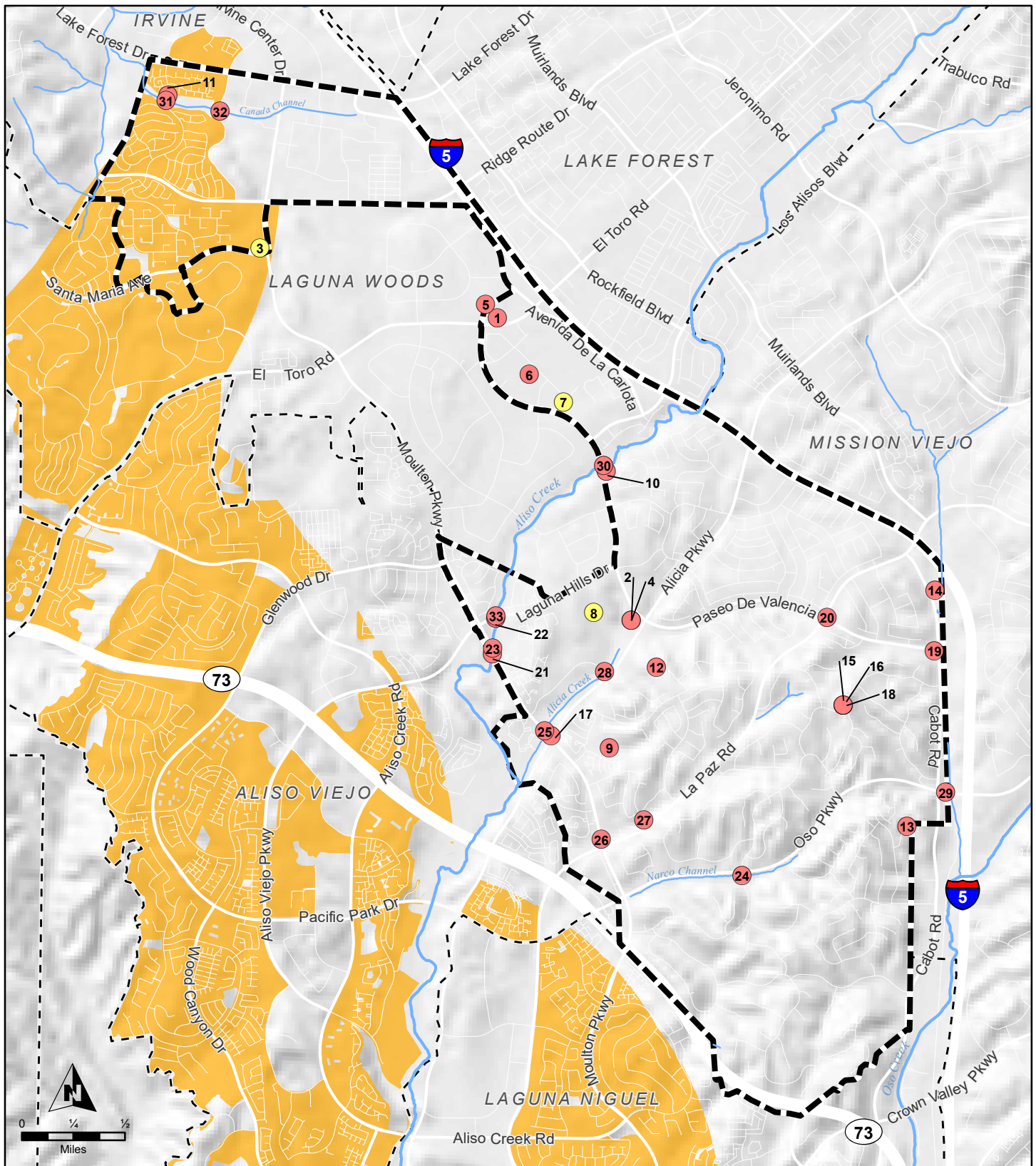


**CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Figure 4-10. Fire Hazard Severity Zones

Sources: Orange County GIS; City of Laguna Hills; USGS NHD;
CalFire; Office of the State Fire Marshal. Map date: March 9, 2022.

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Legend

- City of Laguna Hills
- Other Incorporated Area
- Wildland-Urban Interface
- Critical Facility
- Facility of Concern

CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Figure 4-11. Wildland-Urban Interface

Sources: Orange County GIS; City of Laguna Hills; USGS NHD; The 1990-2010 wildland-urban interface of the conterminous United States - geospatial data, Forest Service Research Data Archive, 2017. Map date: March 9, 2022.

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A Land Use Planning, Design, and Environmental Firm



PREVIOUS OCCURRENCES

Historically, there have been few wildfires within and near Laguna Hills. However, the County of Orange has experienced a number of major fires. Table 4-14, *Major Wildfires in Orange County History*, identifies the most significant historical fires in Orange County dating back to 1948 in terms of the amount of acreage claimed.

TABLE 4-14: MAJOR WILDFIRES IN ORANGE COUNTY HISTORY

Name	Year	Acres Claimed
Green River	1948	53,079
Steward	1958	69,444
Paseo Grande	1967	51,075
Indian	1980	28,408
Owl	1980	18,332
Gypsum	1982	19,986
Laguna	1993	16,682
Ortega	1993	21,010
Sierra	2006	10,584
Santiago	2007	28,517
Freeway Complex	2008	30,305
Holy Fire	2018	23,136
Silverado	2020	12,465
Blue Ridge	2020	13,694
Airport Fire ¹	2024	22,000+

Source: County of Orange and Orange County Fire Authority, Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, December 2021.

NOTE: For purposes of this LHMP, major fires in Orange County are defined as burning more than 10,000 acres in total. 1. At the time of the LHMP preparation this fire was occurring.

Although not classified as a “major fire”, in May 2022 a fire, which began as a brush fire in Aliso Woods Canyon, burned approximately 200 acres, including several homes within Laguna Niguel.

PROBABILITY OF FUTURE OCCURRENCES

There are no areas of Laguna Hills within Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. The northwest portion of the City is within a wildland-urban interface due to the City's proximity to wildland areas, however, historically, there have been few wildfires within or near Laguna Hills. Improvements in architecture, building and landscape design and maintenance, construction materials, and emergency response have helped reduce the likelihood of catastrophic urban fires. Nevertheless, residents of Laguna Hills could potentially be exposed to structural fire hazards. Since the City is not located within a mapped wildfire hazard area (as delineated on Cal Fire wildfire hazard severity maps)



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and historically there have been no wildfires within Laguna Hills and few fires within the immediate area near Laguna Hills, the probability of future wildfires occurring within the City or spreading from neighboring areas is considered to be relatively low. However, given the high probability of regional wildfires and increased threat of wildfire due to climate change, as described below, the probability of future occurrences impacting Laguna Hills is considered likely.

CLIMATE CHANGE CONSIDERATIONS

The seven largest California wildfires have occurred in the past four years, including the August Complex Fire, Dixie Fire, Mendocino Complex Fire, SCU Lightning Complex Fire, Creek Fire, LNU Lightning Complex Fire, and North Complex Fire (CAL FIRE, 2022). During 2018, the Camp Fire became the deadliest wildfire in California history, killing 86 civilians and burning 153,000 acres in Butte County (CAL FIRE, 2021). Southern California experienced several severe fires in recent history, including the Blue Ridge Fire, Silverado Fire, Skirball Fire, Woolsey Fire, and the Holy Fire.

Changing weather patterns are expected to cause an increase in temperatures, as well as more frequent and intense drought conditions. As mentioned previously, the severity of a wildfire is dependent on the amount of oxygen, heat, wind, relative humidity, and fuel. Excessive heat and low humidity during the summer and fall months are likely to occur. It is possible that higher temperatures could cause local native chaparral and scrub ecosystems to change to grasslands. This would increase dry plant matter, which could cause wildfires to move more quickly or spread into developed areas of Laguna Hills.

It is well documented that regional wildfires will likely become an increased threat, which could have secondary consequences for the City. Specifically, fires located in different parts of Orange, Riverside, or San Bernardino counties can negatively impact air quality in the City. Parts of Riverside and San Bernardino County could see wildfire risk increase between 50 and 100 percent. Wildfires release smoke, ash, and other particulate matter that substantially degrade air quality (including fine particulate matter, PM_{2.5}). PM_{2.5} is particularly damaging to human health since particulate matter of this size can deeply penetrate lung tissue and affect a person's respiratory and cardiovascular systems. While poor air quality affects everyone, persons with weakened immune systems or preexisting conditions, children, seniors, and persons who spend a disproportionate amount of time outside are at an increased risk to wildfire smoke. The increase in wildfire frequency and size can contribute to periods of unhealthy to hazardous air quality, which leads to



respiratory health impacts and worsens health impacts in persons with preexisting health conditions.

4.3 VULNERABILITY/RISK ASSESSMENT

Vulnerability describes how exposed or susceptible to damage an asset is, and depends on an asset's construction, condition, contents, and economic value of functions. A vulnerability analysis predicts the extent of damage on the built environment that may result from a hazard event of a given intensity in a specific area.

4.3.1 HISTORY OF DISASTERS AND OTHER DECLARATIONS

Federally declared disasters affecting Orange County from 2014 to 2024 are listed below in Table 4-15. As shown, the greatest threats to the County and City include fire, severe weather, flooding, and seismic and geologic hazards such as landslide and mudslide.

TABLE 4-15: ORANGE COUNTY FEMA DISASTER DECLARATIONS (2014-2024)

Disaster Number	Description	Declaration Date/ Incident Period	Assistance Provided
DR-4305	Flood (California Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides)	03-16-2017 (01-18-2017 to 01-23-2017)	Public Assistance, Risk Mitigation Assistance
FM-5213	Fire (California Canyon Fire)	09-26-2017 (09-25-2017 to 10-02-2017)	Public Assistance
FM-5223	Fire (California Canyon 2 Fire)	10-09-2017 (10-09-2017 to 10-20-2017)	Public Assistance
DR-4344	Fire (California Wildfire)	10-10-2017 (10-08-2017 to 10-31-2017)	Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation Assistance
EM-3428	Biological (California COVID-19)	03-13-2020 (01-20-2020 to 05-11-2023)	Public Assistance
DR-4482	Biological (California Covid-19 Pandemic)	03-22-2020 (01-20-2020 to 05-11-2023)	Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation Assistance
FM-5381	Fire (California Blue Ridge Fire)	10-26-2020 (10-26-2020)	Public Assistance
FM-5380	Fire (California Silverado Fire)	(10-26-2020)	Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation Assistance
FM-5383	Fire (California Bond Fire)	12-03-2020 (12-03-2020)	Public Assistance



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Disaster Number	Description	Declaration Date/ Incident Period	Assistance Provided
FM-5439	Fire (California Coastal Fire)	05-12-2022 (05-11-2022 to 05-16-2022)	Public Assistance
EM-3591	Flood (California Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides)	01-09-2023 (01-08-2023 to 01-31-2023)	N/A
EM-3592	Flood (California Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides)	03-10-2023 (03-9-2023 to 7-10-2023)	N/A

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, *Disasters and Other Declarations*, <https://www.fema.gov/disaster/declarations>, accessed August 28, 2024.

State-proclaimed disasters affecting Orange County from 2014 to 2024 are listed in Table 4-16. State-proclaimed disasters affecting the County and City include severe weather and wildfire.

TABLE 4-16: CALIFORNIA STATE DISASTER DECLARATIONS FOR ORANGE COUNTY (2014-2024)

Disaster Code	Description	Date of Disaster
77	January Winter Storms	January 2017
89	Cherokee, LaPorte, Sulphur, Potter, Cascade, Lobo & Canyon Fires	October 2017
106	Holy Fire	August 2018
109	Atmospheric River Storm System	January and February 2019
127	December Winter Storms	December 2021
140	Severe Winter Storms	December 2022 & January 2023
141	Severe Winter Storms	February 2023 & March 2023
142	Tropical Storm Hilary	August 2023
146	Severe Winter Storms	February 2024

Source: California State Franchise Tax Board, *List of California Disasters*, <https://www.ftb.ca.gov/file/business/deductions/disaster-codes.html>, accessed August 28, 2024.

4.3.2 METHODOLOGY

For each of the hazards profiled in the previous section, a vulnerability/risk assessment is provided. The vulnerability/risk assessment gives equal weight to all hazards, regardless of the hazards' probability. It should be noted that the actual losses will depend on the type, location, magnitude, and extent of the hazard event.

This assessment considers the physical threat to the critical facilities, as well as the physical threat to residential and non-residential structures. The threat to residential and non-



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residential structures is considered cumulatively; individual residences and non-residential buildings are not specifically identified. Similarly, the social threat to residents is generally discussed, as specific data pertaining to vulnerable populations is not readily available at this level of analysis.

Census data and associated analysis/mapping conducted as part of the City's Housing Element Update were reviewed and compared to the hazards and associated mapping provided within this LHMP to provide an understanding of socially vulnerable populations that may potentially reside within an area of the City subject to hazards. This information was supplemented by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)/Center for Disease Control's (CDC) Social Vulnerability Index (SVI), which uses Census data to determine the social vulnerability of each Census tract and ranks each tract on 16 variables, in order to identify communities that may need support before, during, or after disasters. These variables are grouped into four themes that cover major areas of social vulnerability: socioeconomic status (e.g., income below 150% of poverty level, unemployed, no health insurance), household characteristics (e.g., 65 years or older, aged 17 years or younger, single parent households, English language proficiency), racial and ethnic minority status, and housing type and transportation (e.g., multi-unit structures, mobile homes, crowding, no vehicle).

It is noted that a hazard event may have different impacts on different people. Age, socioeconomic status, access to services, physical and mental conditions, and other conditions affect the ability to prepare for and respond to a hazard event. Senior citizens and those with disabilities are more likely to need assistance during and after a hazard event due to physical and/or mental disabilities, lower income levels, and reduced mobility/accessibility to services and resources. Disabled persons may experience difficulties living independently and as a result rely on the assistance of others to prepare for and mitigate hazard conditions. Lower-income households are less likely to have the financial resources to implement mitigation actions in their homes, and less likely to have the financial means to recover as a result of a hazard event. Due to the dynamic nature of hazards, the extent of impact can vary greatly. The assessment provides an overview and understanding of the risks and vulnerabilities associated with the hazards and serves as a basis for the mitigation actions.

In addition to the above, FEMA's National Risk Index was reviewed in regards to the risks associated with the natural hazards with the potential to affect the County of Orange and the City of Laguna Hills. FEMA's National Risk Index defines risk as the potential for negative impacts as a result of a natural hazard. Natural hazards are defined as



environmental phenomena that have the potential to impact societies and the human environment. Natural hazards do not include human-induced hazards. For example, a flood resulting from changes in river flows is a natural hazard, whereas flooding due to a dam failure is considered a manmade hazard, and therefore excluded from the National Risk Index.

In determining risk, the Risk Index considers three components: a natural hazards component (expected annual loss), a consequence enhancing component (social vulnerability), and a consequence reduction component (community resilience). Expected Annual Loss (EAL) represents the average economic loss in dollars resulting from natural hazards each year. It is calculated for each hazard type and quantifies loss for relevant consequence types: buildings, people, and agriculture. Social vulnerability is the susceptibility of social groups to the adverse impacts of natural hazards, including disproportionate death, injury, loss, or disruption of livelihood. Community resilience is the ability of a community to prepare for anticipated natural hazards, adapt to changing conditions, and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions (FEMA 2022).

4.3.3 CRITICAL FACILITIES AND FACILITIES OF CONCERN

The LHMP Planning Team identified 33 critical facilities and facilities of concern for incorporation in the hazard vulnerability/risk analysis; refer to Table 4-17 and Figure 4-12, *Laguna Hills Critical Facilities and Facilities of Concern*. Critical facilities and facilities of concern are owned, operated, and maintained by various agencies, not just the City. Critical facilities serve an important function in the operations of the municipal government and in serving the community. These facilities include government buildings, community buildings, fire stations, hospitals, public schools, water and wastewater infrastructure, and transportation infrastructure. Damage to these facilities caused by a hazard event has the potential to impair response and recovery and may lead to disruption of services. Facilities of concern are less vital to safety and well-being, but may assist in evacuations, serve as assembly points or temporary shelters, or provide a supportive role in preparing for and recovering from hazard events.

Where available, the LHMP Planning Team identified a facility's potential loss value, comprised of replacement and contents for each facility. The data was provided by the City's property insurance schedule and therefore, information for facilities not owned by the City are not shown (e.g. water/wastewater infrastructure, private buildings). In some instances, replacement cost information was not made available. If a facility is completely destroyed in a hazard event, the replacement and contents values indicate



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the cost to replace the entire facility and all of its contents. Typically, the cost to repair a damaged facility would be less than the replacement value. While the replacement and contents values are used throughout this plan to estimate potential losses, it is noted that the actual cost to recover from a hazard event will depend on the type and magnitude of the event.

The critical facilities were mapped in GIS and overlaid with mapped hazard areas (those hazards that have a specific geographic area) to determine which assets are located in each hazard area. Hazard areas and critical facility overlays were conducted for dam inundation, flood, seismic ground shaking, landslide (specific to seismic conditions), liquefaction, and wildfires.

Due to the nature of the hazards and availability of information, hazard overlays were not prepared for drought, human-induced hazards, landslide/mudflow, severe weather, and urban fires. These hazards are not geographically defined and have the potential to affect the entire community. There are no defined hazard areas for moisture-induced landslides and mudflows, although as discussed in the hazard profile, they typically occur along hillside areas and can result from conditions caused by other hazards, such as heavy rains following wildfires. For the purposes of this LHMP, it is assumed these hazards could potentially impact the entire community, including the critical facilities.

Replacement and contents values for the facilities in each hazard area are provided to estimate the potential losses based on the method described above. However, the likelihood that all facilities are completely damaged at the same time or that the entirety of a structure and its contents are damaged is extremely unlikely. Most impacts are anticipated to be isolated to certain locations based on the hazard.



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TABLE 4-17: LAGUNA HILLS CRITICAL FACILITIES AND FACILITIES OF CONCERN

Map ID	Name	Type	Owner/ Responsible Agency	Location	Critical Facility	Facility of Concern
Buildings						
1	Laguna Hills City Hall/Civic Center (City Hall, Police)	Government	City	24035 El Toro Road, Laguna Hills	X	
2	Laguna Hills Community Center & Sports Complex	Community	City	25555 Alicia Parkway, Laguna Hills	X	
3	Florence Sylvester Memorial Senior Center	Community	Age Well Senior Services Inc.	23721 Moulton Parkway, Laguna Hills		X
4	Laguna Hills Technology Library	Government	County of Orange	25555 Alicia Parkway, Laguna Hills	X	
5	OCFA Station 22	Fire Station	OCFA	24001 Paseo de Valencia, Laguna Woods	X	
6	Memorial Care Saddleback Medical Center	Hospital	Private Memorial Care	24451 Health Center Drive, Laguna Hills	X	
7	Laguna Hills Transportation Center	Transportation	OCTA	24282 Calle de Los Caballeros, Laguna Hills		X
8	Laguna Hills High School	Public School	SVUSD	25401 Paseo de Valencia, Laguna Hills		X
9	MNWD Headquarters	Water/ Wastewater Headquarters	MNWD	26161 Gordon Road, Laguna Hills	X	
Water/Wastewater Infrastructure						
10	Mathis Lift Station	Sewer	ETWD	24853 Paseo de Valencia, Laguna Hills	X	
11	Veeh Lift Station	Sewer	ETWD	22988 Santa Vittoria Drive, Laguna Hills	X	
12	Aliso Hills Reservoir	Water	MNWD	24773 Mendocino Court	X	
13	Casa De Oso Pump Station	Water	MNWD	26593 Meadow Crest Drive	X	



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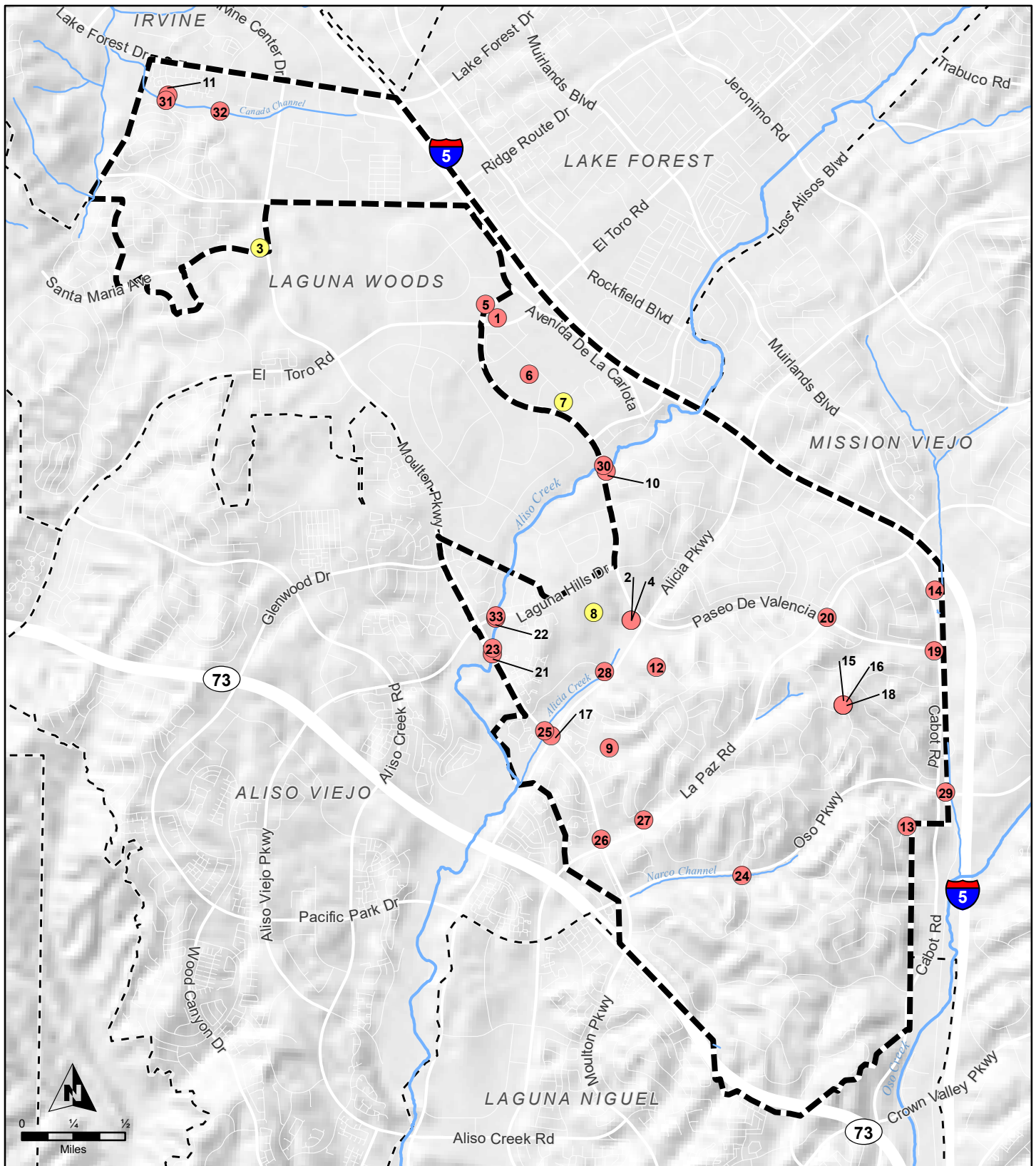
Map ID	Name	Type	Owner/ Responsible Agency	Location	Critical Facility	Facility of Concern
14	La Paz Underground Pump Station	Water	MNWD	25322 ½ Cabot Road	X	
15	Mathis Pump Station	Water	MNWD	25655 Nellie Gail Lane	X	
16	Mathis Reservoir 1 & 2	Water	MNWD	25655 Nellie Gail Lane	X	
17	Moulton Lift Station 1 & 2	Sewer	MNWD	26112 Moulton Parkway	X	
18	Nellie Gail Reservoir	Water	MNWD	25655 Nellie Gail Lane	X	
19	Valencia Lift Station	Sewer	MNWD	25659 Cabot Road	X	
20	Valencia Pump Station 1 & 2	Water	MNWD	25480 La Paz Road	X	
Transportation Infrastructure						
21	Aliso Creek Bridge (55C0221L)	Transportation	City	S/B Moulton Parkway; 1.5 mile south of El Toro Road	X	
22	Aliso Creek Bridge (55C0529R)	Transportation	City	E/B Laguna Hills Drive; 400 feet east of Moulton Parkway	X	
23	Aliso Creek (55C0221R)	Transportation	City	N/B Moulton Parkway; 1.5 mile south of El Toro Road	X	
24	Narco Channel (55C0495)	Transportation	City	Nellie Gail Road; 0.1 mile south of Oso Parkway	X	
25	Alicia Creek (55C0237)	Transportation	City	Moulton Parkway; 200 feet northwest of Alicia Parkway	X	
26	Aliso Hills Creek Equestrian (55C0238)	Transportation	City	Moulton Parkway; 200 feet north of La Paz Road	X	
27	La Paz Equestrian (55C0239)	Transportation	City	La Paz Road; 0.2 mile northeast of Moulton Parkway	X	



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Map ID	Name	Type	Owner/ Responsible Agency	Location	Critical Facility	Facility of Concern
28	Via Lomas (55C0662)	Transportation	City	Via Lomas; 100 feet west of Alicia Parkway	X	
29	Oso Parkway (55C0056)	Transportation	Caltrans	Oso Parkway; 0.1 mile west of Route I-5	X	
30	Aliso Creek (55C0220)	Transportation	City	Paseo De Valencia; 0.8 mile north of Alicia Parkway	X	
31	Canada Channel (55C0191)	Transportation	City	Santa Vittoria Drive; 0.2 mile south of Lake Forest Drive	X	
32	Canada Channel (55C0549)	Transportation	City	Mill Creek Drive; 0.2 mile south of Lake Forest Drive	X	
33	Aliso Creek (55C0529L)	Transportation	City	W/B Laguna Hills Drive; 400 feet east of Moulton Parkway	X	

Source: City of Laguna Hills, 2022.



Legend

- City of Laguna Hills
- Other Incorporated Area
- Critical Facility
- Facility of Concern

**CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Figure 4-12. Critical Facilities and Facilities of Concern



4.3.4 VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Factors such as age, socioeconomic status, access to key services, physical and/or mental conditions, and other factors affect the ability of people to prepare for and respond to a hazard event. Even though some hazard events may impact all parts of Laguna Hills with equal severity, different people may experience the impacts to a greater or lesser extent. For example, lower-income households are less likely to have the financial resources to implement mitigation actions in their homes, and less likely to have the financial means to recover as a result of a hazard event. As a result, certain groups are considered to be more vulnerable to specific hazards than other groups.

This assessment includes a social threat analysis that examines how hazard events are likely to impact different populations within Laguna Hills and where these populations live in the City. This includes assessing whether the people in an area of an elevated hazard risk are more likely than the average person to be considered a vulnerable population. The following criteria are used to assess the threat to vulnerable populations:

- Disability status: Persons with disabilities often have reduced mobility and may experience difficulties living independently. As a result, they may rely on the assistance of others to prepare for and mitigate hazard conditions.
- Income levels: Lower-income households are less likely to have the financial resources to implement mitigation activities on their residences. They may also struggle with having the necessary time to find and access educational resources discussing hazard mitigation strategies. Furthermore, lower-income households are less likely to be able to move to safer areas that are less at risk of being impacted by a hazard.
- Age: Seniors (individuals 65 years of age or older) are more likely to have reduced mobility, physical and/or mental disabilities, and lower-income levels, all of which may decrease their ability to prepare for and mitigate a hazard event. Similarly, individuals under 18 years of age may rely on the assistance of their parent or guardian to prepare for and mitigate hazard conditions.
- Other variables: Other demographic and socioeconomic factors may adversely affect communities that encounter hazards. For instance, persons without access to a vehicle or non-English speakers may have greater difficulty during an evacuation event; and persons without health insurance may have difficulties recovering from injuries sustained during a hazard event.



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Social vulnerability refers to the potential negative effects on communities caused by external stresses on human health, including natural or human-caused hazards. Reducing social vulnerability can decrease both human suffering and economic loss. The CDC SVI uses 16 variables to help local officials identify communities that may need support before, during, or after disasters. These variables are grouped into four themes that cover major areas of social vulnerability: socioeconomic status (e.g., income below 150% of poverty level, unemployed, housing cost burden, no high school diploma, no health insurance), household characteristics (e.g., 65 years or older, aged 17 years or younger, civilian with a disability, single parent households, English language proficiency), racial and ethnic minority status, and housing type and transportation (e.g., multi-unit structures, mobile homes, crowding, no vehicle, group quarters). The CDC SVI uses Census data to determine the social vulnerability of every census tract. Each tract receives a separate ranking for each of the four themes, as well as an overall ranking. Maps of the four themes are shown in the figures below. The overall SVI map is shown in Figure 4-13; the socioeconomic SVI is shown in Figure 4-14; the household composition SVI is shown in Figure 4-15; the minority and language SVI is shown in Figure 4-16; and the housing and transportation SVI is shown in Figure 4-17.

Table 4-18, *Social Vulnerability Index*, shows the CDC's SVI percentile ranking for each census tract in the City (Statewide comparison). The percentile ranking represents the proportion of tracts that are equal to or lower than a tract of interest in terms of social vulnerability. For example, a CDC SVI ranking of 0.85 signifies that 85% of tracts in the State are less vulnerable than the tract of interest and that 15% of tracts in the State are more vulnerable. Tracts with higher SVI ranking are more likely to contain vulnerable populations.

TABLE 4-18: SOCIAL VULNERABILITY INDEX

Census Tract	Overall SVI	Socioeconomic Status	Household Characteristics	Racial/Ethnic Status	Housing Type & Transportation
626.47	0.5386	0.425	0.5206	0.2121	0.804
626.25	0.4596	0.37	0.7253	0.3043	0.4521
626.22	0.4534	0.4338	0.485	0.2262	0.5483
423.07	0.4053	0.2535	0.4466	0.3889	0.6374
626.52	0.285	0.3524	0.5587	0.2541	0.1551
626.48	0.2773	0.3853	0.3343	0.1362	0.2467
423.20	0.2144	0.248	0.0664	0.3539	0.4651
423.33	0.147	0.1327	0.1787	0.1719	0.3108
423.27	0.1361	0.2402	0.4699	0.2246	0.044
423.28	0.0996	0.4334	0.0885	0.0846	0.0376
423.35	0.0711	0.2049	0.0449	0.2762	0.1477

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2022 database California, accessed June 26, 2024.



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As shown, the census tracts with the highest overall SVI that are thus more likely to contain vulnerable populations include:

- Tract 626.47. This census tract is located in the northern portion of the City, generally between El Toro Road and Los Alisos Boulevard, and I-5 and Paseo de Valencia. It also includes a small northwestern portion of the City above Laguna Hills Drive. This tract includes a large proportion of commercial uses, as well as single-family and multifamily uses. Notable residential uses that may contain vulnerable populations include the Prado multifamily apartments and age-restricted Meridian senior living. It should be noted that approximately half of this tract is located in the neighboring city of Laguna Woods, which is composed of the Laguna Woods Golf Course and the Laguna Woods Village, an age-restricted retirement community. As residents of Laguna Woods Village are likely to be seniors on a fixed income, data for this tract may be skewed and not necessarily representative of conditions within adjacent areas of Laguna Hills.
- Tract 626.25. This census tract is located in the western-central portion of the City, generally north of Alicia Parkway and west of Paseo de Valencia. This tract includes the Via Lomas neighborhood, which has the highest proportion of Hispanic/Latino persons in the City and limited English speaker populations, as noted in the City's Housing Element. It also includes both of the City's assisted housing developments, the Rancho Niguel and Rancho Moulton apartments.
- Tract 626.22. This census tract is located in the northern portion of the City, generally north of El Toro Road and between Moulton Parkway and I-5. This tract includes mostly lower intensity commercial/business park uses, public uses (including the Laguna Hills Civic Center), and the Laguna Hills Estate mobile home park, an all-age mobile home community. The City's Housing Element indicates that the Laguna Hills Estate has a higher proportion of limited English speaker populations when compared to the rest of the City. It should be noted that a large portion of this tract is located in the neighboring city of Laguna Woods, which may skew the data.
- Tract 423.07. This census tract is located in the eastern-central portion of the City, generally north and east of Paseo de Valencia and between Los Alisos Boulevard and La Paz Road. This tract consists mostly of single-family residential uses, but also includes commercial and multifamily residential uses, including the Alicia Village and Alicia Plaza apartments.

While other census tracts within the City had lower overall SVI scores than the four tracts identified above, concentrations of vulnerable populations may still occur. For instance,



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Census Tract 626.48 includes The Willows, an age-restricted retirement community. Smaller concentrations of vulnerable populations may also occur at medical facilities, including but not limited to: Saddleback Valley Medical center, located in the northern portion of the City near Paseo de Valencia and El Toro Road; and MemorialCare Laguna Hills, located in the southern portion of the City near Moulton Parkway and La Paz Road.

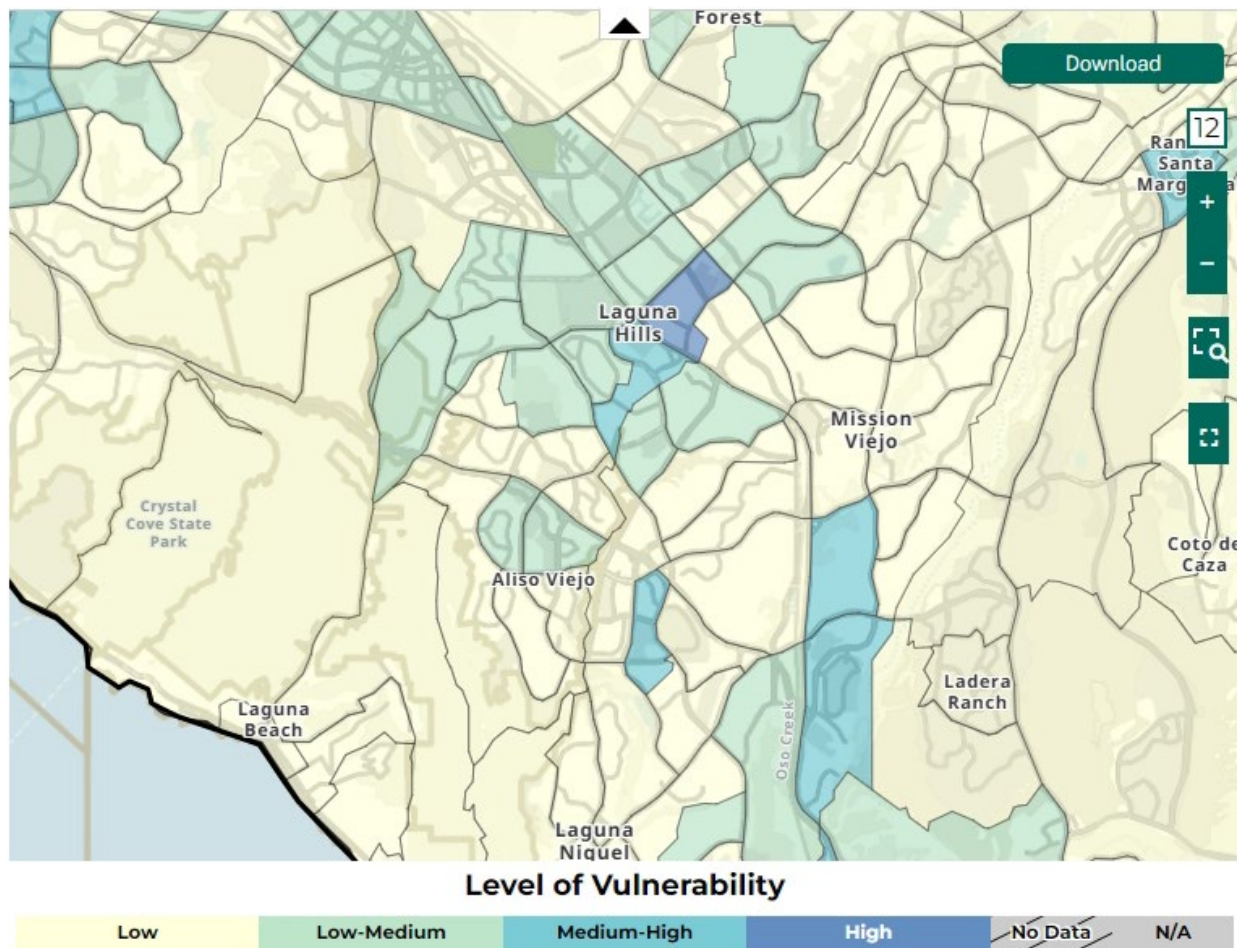
Another indicator showing concentrations of vulnerable populations is the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities map, which shows geographic areas containing designated disadvantaged communities for the purpose of SB 535. The designation is based in part on census tracts receiving the highest 25 percent of scores according to the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's CalEnviroScreen tool, which identifies communities experiencing disproportionate amounts of pollution, environmental degradation, and socioeconomic and public health conditions. There are no disadvantaged communities in Laguna Hills according to CalEPA's SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities map.

Overall, the data suggest that northern Laguna Hills contains higher concentrations of vulnerable populations, likely due to the relatively higher incidence of multifamily housing, mobile homes, age-restricted living, and assisted housing developments. Areas that are less likely to have significant vulnerable populations are largely concentrated in the southern half of the City, generally located south of Alicia Parkway, Paseo de Valencia, and La Paz Road. This area is predominantly made up of single-family residential uses and expansive green spaces. It is important to note, however, that the absence of data showing concentrations of vulnerable groups within these areas does not mean that vulnerable populations do not exist. Based on discussions with local service providers, persons with social vulnerabilities are likely to exist throughout the City, although they may not be at concentrated levels. Local service providers have seen a significant increase in the number of people in need since the COVID-19 Pandemic, including a wide range of individuals that do not fall into demographic and socioeconomic groups typically associated with social vulnerability. This suggests that while it is important to identify socially vulnerable groups and develop targeted assistance programs, it is equally important to support broad-based strategies that address the community as a whole.



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FIGURE 4-13: OVERALL SVI

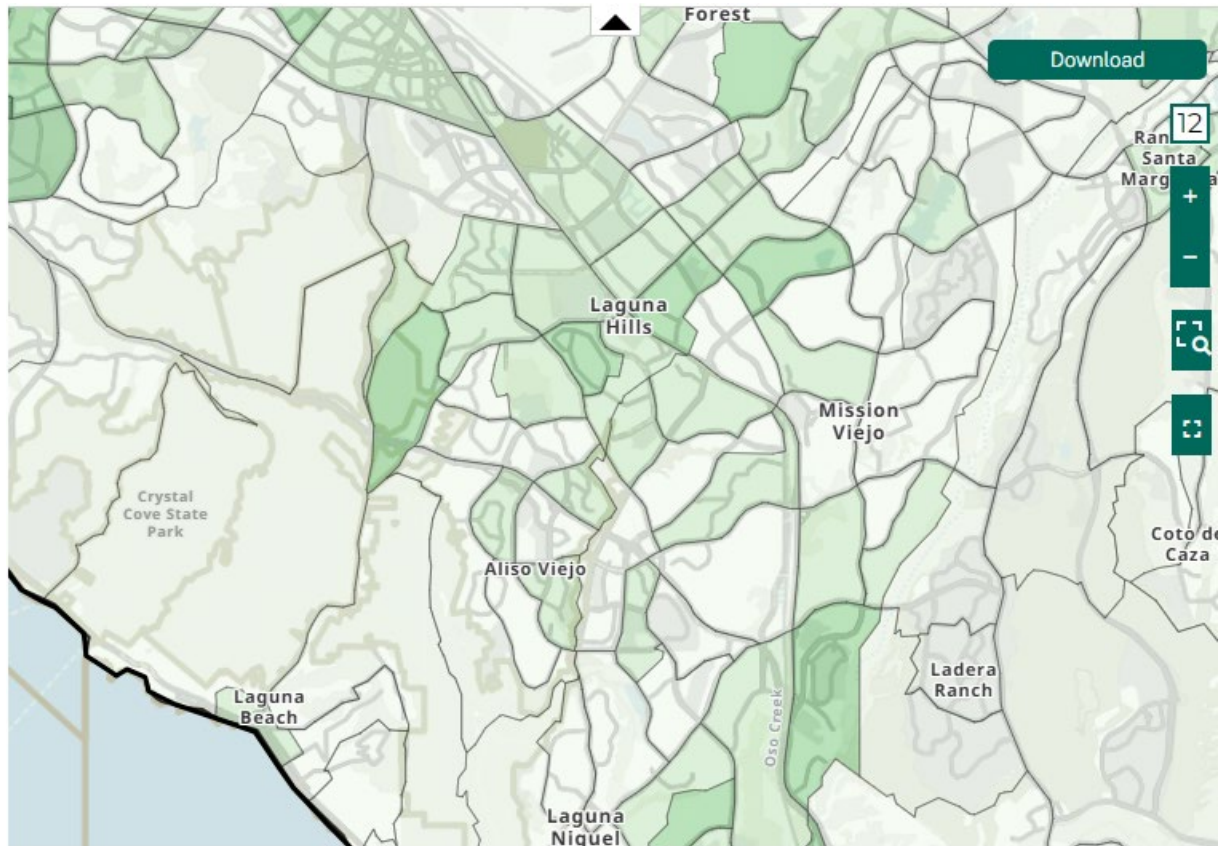


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2022 database California, accessed June 26, 2024.

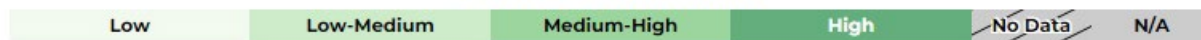


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FIGURE 4-14: SOCIOECONOMIC SVI



Level of Vulnerability

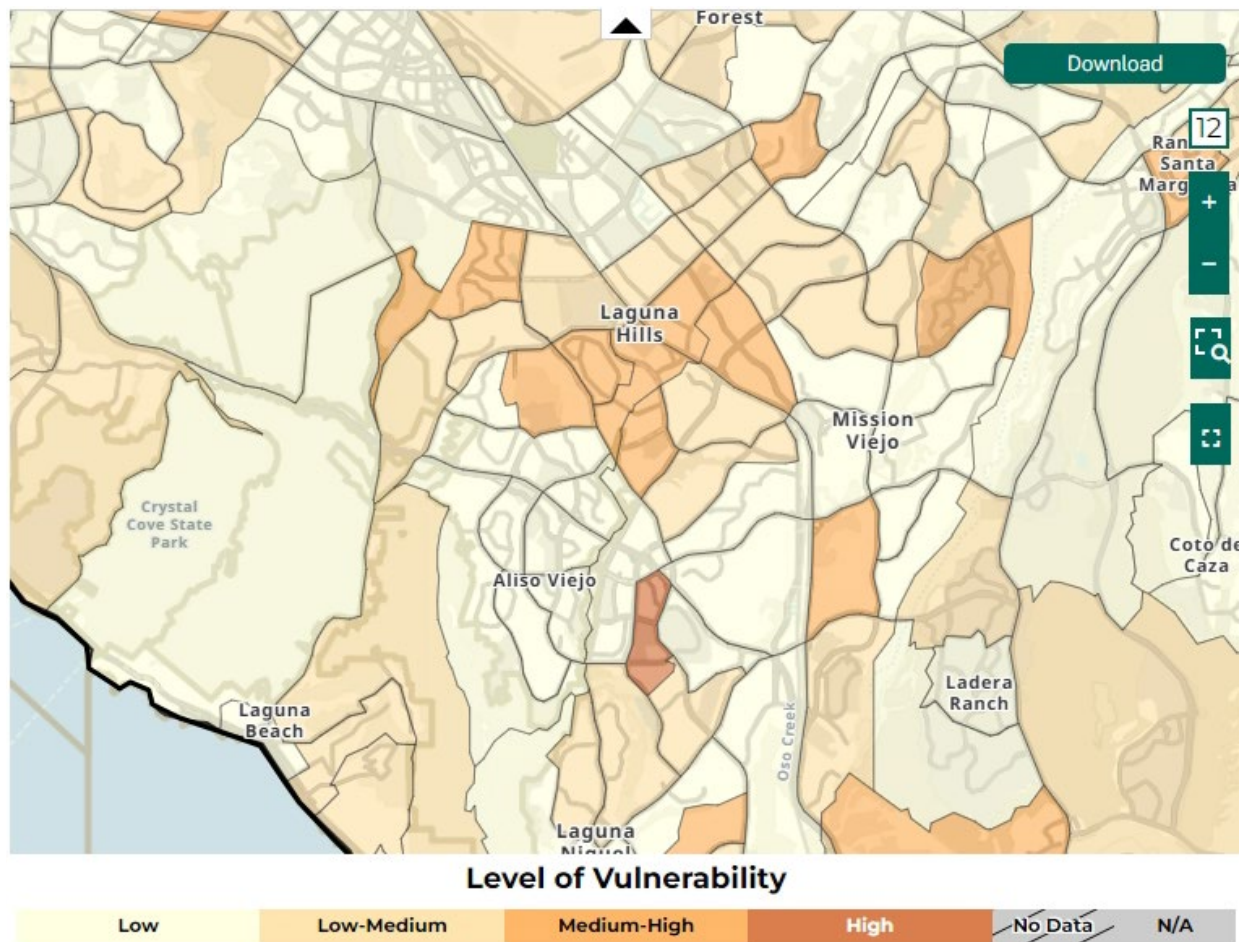


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2022 database California, accessed June 26, 2024.



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FIGURE 4-15: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

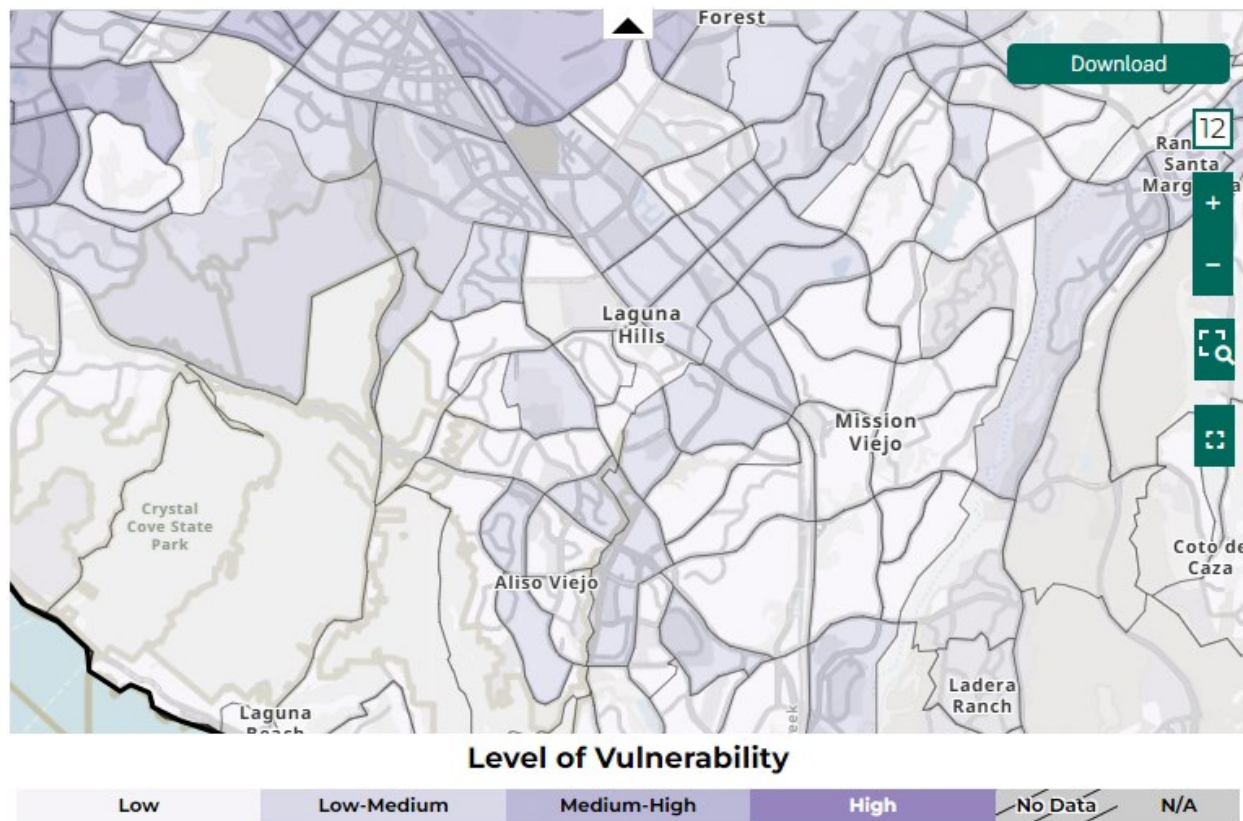


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2022 database California, accessed June 26, 2024.



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FIGURE 4-16: RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITY STATUS

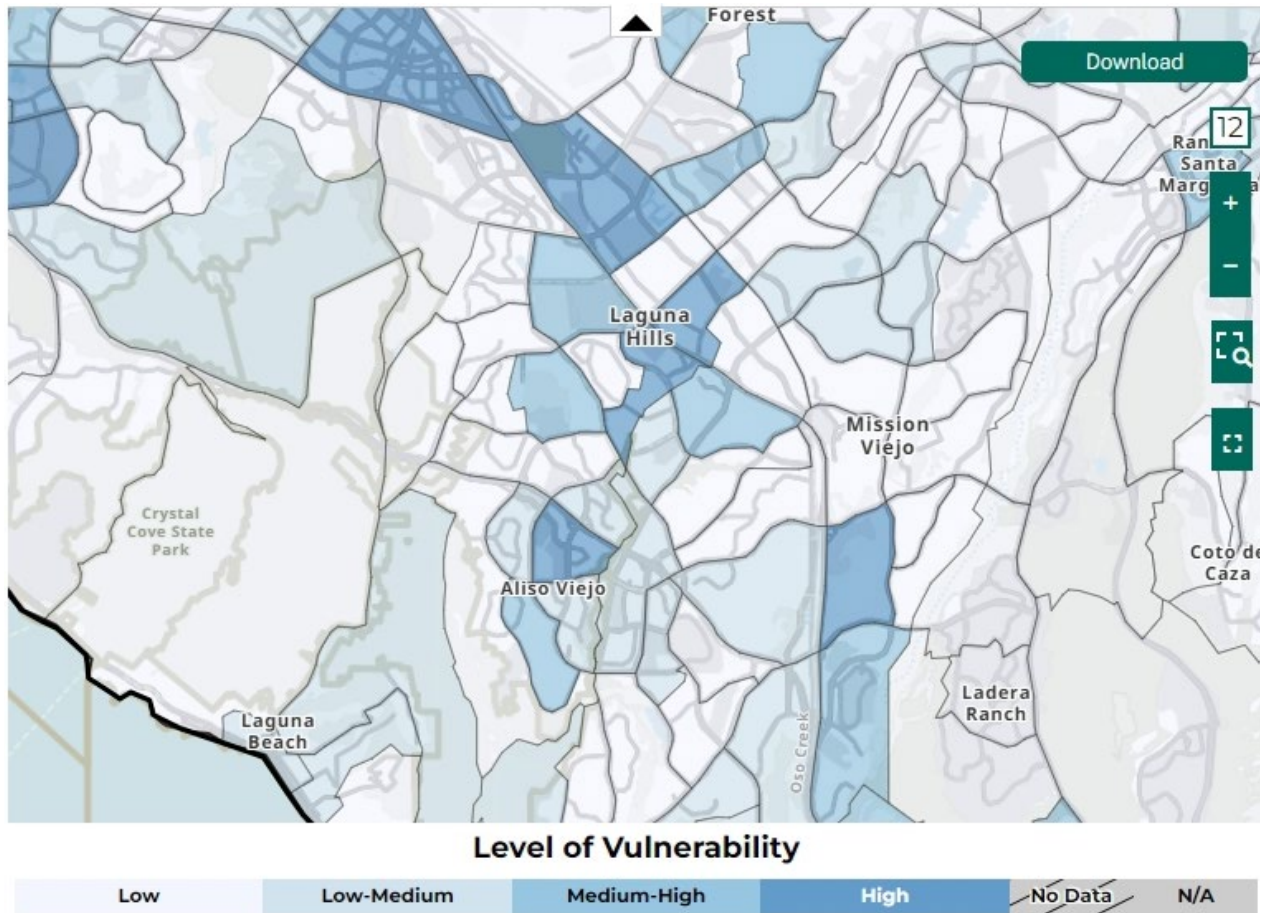


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2022 database California, accessed June 26, 2024.



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FIGURE 4-17: HOUSING TYPE/TRANSPORTATION



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2022 database California, accessed June 26, 2024.



4.3.5 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

DAM/RESERVOIR FAILURE

The portions of the City located within a dam inundation area are generally limited to the northernmost portion of the City in the area south of Lake Forest Drive and Irvine Center Drive, and a small area along the eastern boundary of the City, adjacent to the I-5 Freeway. There are no critical structures (buildings) located within a dam inundation area. As shown in Table 4-19, *Critical Facilities in a Dam Inundation Areas*, three critical facilities are located with dam inundation areas. These include the Canada Channel bridge, which spans Canada Channel and a sewer lift station.

TABLE 4-19: CRITICAL FACILITIES IN A DAM INUNDATION AREAS

Map #	Facility	Type	Owner/Responsible Agency	Total Loss Potential
Critical Facilities				
19	Valencia Lift Station	Sewer	MNWD	\$5,000,000 ¹
31	Canada Channel (55C0191)	Transportation	City	
32	Canada Channel (55C0549)	Transportation	City	

Note: Total Loss Potential includes estimated replacement and content values, if applicable. If not provided, values are not currently available.

1. Orange County Regional Water and Wastewater Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, August 2019.

The areas of the City identified as having the potential for inundation associated with a dam/reservoir failure primarily consist of non-residential areas (primarily open space, rights-of-way and sites developed with commercial, office, and surface parking uses), with the exception of the northwestern portion of the City, which includes a small portion of a residential neighborhood. Inundation mapping for Veeh Dam indicates the most significant inundation depths would occur within Canada Channel with some inundation extending north of the channel. Inundation north of the channel and east of Mill Creek Drive would extend to commercial, office, and industrial structures within approximately 20 minutes. North of the channel and west of Mill Creek Drive, a potential inundation depth of 0-1 feet could extend into the residential neighborhood with an arrival time between 20 and 30 minutes; however, the inundation area is contained within the residential roadway and does not extend to the residential structures. The inundation could temporarily limit access to a small portion of the neighborhood. Overall, major roadways providing access to the residential neighborhood would not be impacted.

According to the American Community Survey estimates (2017-2021), the potential inundation area in the City (census tracts 626.52 and 626.22) is shown to have census tracts with a relatively low-to-moderate percentage of population with a disability (13



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percent and 28.2 percent, respectively); low-to-moderate percentage of single-parent female-headed households with children (19.1 percent and 26.9 percent); lower percentage of households with children under 18 (20.5 percent and 2.4 percent); and lower-to-moderate percentage of overcrowded households (6 percent and 0 percent). This area also contains households with median incomes just below the Housing and Community Development (HCD) State Median Income of \$111,300 (median household income is \$106,673 for tract 626.52 and \$49,710 for tract 626.22), and a higher percentage of renter households with gross rents 30 percent or more of household income (71.3 percent for tract 626.52 and 48.5 percent for tract 626.22). Since the inundation areas and associated depths of inundation are primarily limited to rights-of-way and access would continue to be provided within the area, residents residing within the area would likely not be significantly vulnerable. There is the potential that lower-income households and households experiencing housing costs as a greater percentage of their income directly within the area of roadway inundation could be susceptible to cost burden with limited income and resources and may experience greater difficulties in the event they need to leave the area for an extended period of time.

Inundation mapping for Rossmoor No. 1 Dam indicates a fairly fast arrival time to the area north and south of Ridge Route Drive and east of Moulton Parkway, and extending to Veeh Reservoir. The inundation area north of Ridge Route is located within the City of Laguna Hills; however, there is no development within these areas. Although a portion of Ridge Route Drive would be inundated, other roadways would be available.

The California Department of Water Resources Division of Safety of Dams provides condition assessments for dams within California. Veeh Reservoir and Rossmoor No. Dam have a current rating of "Satisfactory". A satisfactory rating is defined as follows:

No existing or potential dam safety deficiencies are recognized. Acceptable performance is expected under all loading conditions (static, hydrologic, seismic) in accordance with the minimum applicable state or federal regulatory criteria or tolerable risk guidelines.

Typical Circumstances:

- No existing deficiencies or potentially unsafe conditions are recognized, with the exception of minor operational and maintenance items that require attention.
- Safe performance is expected under all loading conditions including the design earthquake and design flood.



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- Permanent risk reduction measures (reservoir restrictions, spillway modifications, operating procedures, etc.) have been implemented to eliminate identified deficiencies.

Although there is the potential for some downstream roadways within Laguna Hills to be affected by dams and reservoirs located outside of the City, residences and businesses would continue to be accessible via other roadways outside of the potential inundation areas. Further, the areas of potential inundation within the City are located at a significant distance from the dams and/or reservoirs; thus, the time of arrival (i.e., greater than one hour) provides opportunity for warning and proactive closure of portions of roadways within inundation areas.

As discussed in Section 3.5, minimal new development has occurred in the City over the past five years; thus, vulnerabilities to dam/reservoir failure have remained similar over that time period. Future residential and mixed-use development is anticipated to occur primarily within the UVSP, North Business Park, Via Lomas, and Alicia Gateway areas. While it is unlikely that all anticipated growth would occur within the five-year period of this LHMP, the City anticipates some level of population growth to occur within these areas. This could result in additional housing units or non-residential construction occurring within the dam inundation area in the northern portion of the City; however, future growth within these areas is not expected to substantially increase vulnerabilities associated with dam/reservoir failure. Future development projects would be subject to applicable federal, State, and local laws and regulations, including the latest iteration of the Building Code and City's flood management ordinance, that would decrease vulnerability associated with dam/reservoir failure.

DROUGHT

Drought conditions would affect the entirety of Laguna Hills; therefore, all critical facilities and facilities of concern, businesses, and residents within the City are considered vulnerable to drought hazards. Droughts do not typically result in physical damage to buildings and infrastructure, thus critical facilities and facilities of concern are not at risk of destruction or structural failure.

Prolonged drought conditions often result in strict conservation measures, such as targeted reduction percentages or penalties for using potable water above a specific threshold. Higher rates or penalties could disproportionately impact lower-income households or residents on a fixed income. MNWD and ETWD are required to prepare and adopt Water Shortage Contingency Plans (WSCP) to prepare for and respond to



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water shortages. A water shortage, when water supply available is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given point in time, may occur due to a number of reasons, such as drought, climate change, and catastrophic events. The WSCP serves as an operating manual to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive, rather than reactive, management.

Prolonged drought conditions can also cause impacts to the environment, resulting in dead or dried vegetation, dry soils, damage to wildlife habitat, and degradation of landscape quality. These conditions can increase the vulnerability of other hazards within the community, such as wildfires.

Vulnerabilities to drought conditions within Laguna Hills are typically associated with drought conservation measures, which may include targeted reduction percentages and higher rates or penalties. As noted above, higher rates or penalties could disproportionately impact lower-income households or residents on a fixed income residing within the City. Households that earn 30 percent or less than the County's median income (up to \$47,350 for a family of four in 2024, based on HCD Income Limits) are considered "extremely low-income." Extremely low-income (ELI) households typically consist of minimum-wage workers, seniors on fixed incomes, disabled persons, and farmworkers. Within Laguna Hills, approximately 14.1 percent of the total number of households are ELI households. ELI households represent a smaller percentage of households in Laguna Hills when compared to the County as a whole. In Laguna Hills, ELI households are more likely to be renters than owners. Based on 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, ELI households comprise 10.6 percent of owner-occupied households compared to comprising 22.4 percent of renter-occupied households. ELI households are particularly susceptible to cost burden, or paying at least 30 percent of gross monthly income toward housing-related costs, reducing the ability for households to have money available for other necessities and emergency expenditures.

Some businesses, such as restaurants, can also be vulnerable to these conservation measures. The City does not have any industries typically known to utilize large amounts of water, such as farming and manufacturing.

Minimal new development has occurred in the City over the past five years; thus, vulnerabilities to drought have remained similar over that time period. As discussed in Section 3.5, the 2021-2029 Housing Element accommodates the City's RHNA allocation of 1,985 housing units. While it is unlikely that all anticipated growth would occur within



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the five-year period of this LHMP, the City anticipates some level of population growth to occur, resulting in additional residential and mixed-use development. However, future growth within the City is not expected to substantially increase vulnerabilities associated with drought. New development would be required to install water efficient fixtures and landscaping pursuant to requirements of the City's Municipal Code. Additionally, water suppliers take growth projections into account when planning for future water supply and have accounted for population growth in the City. UWMPs are required to be updated every five years to ensure that adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water needs. As part of the UWMPs, a drought risk assessment assesses the reliability of water supplies by comparing projected future water demands with expected available water supplies under normal year, single dry year, and multiple dry year conditions. Because of the history of droughts within California, UWMPs are required to address reliability and provide for contingency plans in the event of drought or other water interruptions.

FLOOD

FEMA-identified flood zones within Laguna Hills are primarily located within and adjacent to creeks and channels traversing the City. As shown in Table 4-20, *Critical Facilities in a 100-Year Flood Hazard Zone*, there are no critical buildings located within the 100-year floodplain. With the exception of sewer lift stations, the critical facilities consist of transportation facilities – bridges that span creeks and channels and provide access to various areas of the City.

TABLE 4-20: CRITICAL FACILITIES IN A 100-YEAR FLOOD HAZARD ZONE

Map #	Facility	Type	Owner/Responsible Agency	Total Loss Potential
Critical Facilities				
10	Mathis Lift Station	Sewer	ETWD	\$5,000,000 ¹
17	Moulton Lift Station 1 & 2	Sewer	MNWD	\$5,000,000 ¹
21	Aliso Creek Bridge (55C0221L)	Transportation	City	
22	Aliso Creek Bridge (55C0529R)	Transportation	City	
25	Alicia Creek (55C0237)	Transportation	City	
28	Via Lomas (55C0662)	Transportation	City	
30	Aliso Creek (55C0220)	Transportation	City	
31	Canada Channel (55C0191)	Transportation	City	
32	Canada Channel (55C0549)	Transportation	City	
33	Aliso Creek (55C0529L)	Transportation	City	

Note: Total Loss Potential includes estimated replacement and content values, if applicable. If not provided, values are not currently available.

1. Orange County Regional Water and Wastewater Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, August 2019.



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Areas of the City within a FEMA flood zone are primarily limited to the areas immediately adjacent to the channels and creeks and do not include residences and businesses. A significant flood resulting in damage to critical transportation facilities could interfere with the ability to evacuate specific areas of the community or to provide emergency response and equipment to an area. Similarly, localized flooding of roadways can strand motorists and hinder access to and from an area. Residents with mobility challenges and those without access to transportation may have difficulty evacuating from a flood event. Seniors, persons with disabilities, and lower-income households generally experience greater mobility challenges or access limitations to personal transportation, and are transit dependent.

The special needs of the elderly are a function of their often lower or fixed incomes, disabilities or limitations, and dependency needs. Limitations associated with damaged transportation infrastructure or reduced public transit could inhibit mobility of the elderly. According to the American Community Survey estimates (2017-2021), 18.6 percent of the total population of Laguna Hills was aged 65 or older. In the same year, roughly 27 percent of the City's total households were senior households. According to CHAS data, over 48 percent of all senior households had extremely low, very low, or low incomes.

Disability is a physical or mental condition that substantially limits one or more major life activities. Physical disabilities can hinder mobility, as well as limit the ability to earn adequate income. The 2017-2021 American Community Survey five-year estimates show approximately 9.9 percent of Laguna Hills residents, reported having one or more disabilities. Of the Laguna Hills residents between the ages of 18 and 64 with disabilities, over one-third (36.9 percent) are not in the labor force, and an additional 7.5 percent are in the labor force but unemployed, for a total of 44.4 percent of residents between the ages of 18 and 64 with disabilities that are either not in the labor force or are in the labor force but unemployed.

As discussed previously, households that earn 30 percent or less than the County's median income (up to \$47,350 for a family of four in 2024) are considered ELI households and typically consist of minimum-wage workers, seniors on fixed incomes, and disabled persons. Within Laguna Hills, approximately 14.1 percent of the total number of households are ELI households. ELI households are particularly susceptible to cost burden, or paying at least 30 percent of gross monthly income toward housing-related costs, reducing the ability for households to have money available for other necessities and emergency expenditures, including personal transportation.



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Because the flood zones occur within and around the creeks, a flood could also result in debris flow downstream. Flooding of lift stations could result in the loss of power and the potential for system backups and untreated wastewater to spill out into adjacent areas. A spill requires immediate clean-up response to protect public health and prevent further contamination. Localized flooding could damage homes and businesses resulting in reduced economic activity and loss of use until repair work can be completed.

Minimal new development has occurred in the City over the past five years and vulnerabilities to flood have remained similar over that time period. As discussed in Section 3.5, future residential and mixed-use development is anticipated to occur primarily within the UVSP, North Business Park, Via Lomas, and Alicia Gateway areas. While it is unlikely that all anticipated growth would occur within the five-year period of this LHMP, the City anticipates some level of population growth to occur within these areas. This could result in additional housing units or non-residential construction occurring within the proximity of flood zones; however, future growth within these areas is not expected to substantially increase vulnerabilities associated with flooding, as these areas are not located within areas identified as having the potential for significant flooding. Future development projects would be subject to applicable federal, State, and local laws and regulations, including the latest iteration of the Building Code and City's flood management ordinance, that would decrease vulnerability associated with flood hazards.

Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss

Addressing risk to repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss structures is an important step in reducing the financial impact of flooding as repetitive losses require extensive disaster management resources and high NFIP claims.

FEMA defines a repetitive loss as any NFIP-insured structure that has had at least two (2) paid flood losses of more than \$1,000 each in any 10-year period since 1978. FEMA defines a severe repetitive loss as any NFIP-insured structure that has met one of the following paid flood loss criteria since 1978:

- Four (4) or more separate claim payments of more than \$5,000 each (Including building and contents payments); or
- Two (2) or more separate claim payments (building payments only) where the total of the payments exceeds the current value of the property.



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The City of Laguna Hills does not have any repetitive loss or severe repetitive loss properties.

HUMAN-INDUCED HAZARDS

Human-induced hazards have the potential to affect the entirety of Laguna Hills; therefore all critical facilities and facilities of concern, business, and residents within the area are considered vulnerable to human-induced hazards. Hazardous materials spills could occur along a transportation corridor or at a specific property. Although hazardous materials could result in damages to structures, it is more likely that a hazardous material spill would result in potential health hazards or closure of roadways or areas within the community surrounding the spill. Generally, sites that are closer to the origin for the release of the hazardous materials are more at threat than those that are further away. Residents living next to major transportation infrastructure, such as highways, rail lines, or major arterial streets, have a greater threat of being affected by a hazardous materials release since trucks, vehicles, or trains carrying quantities of hazardous materials may release their contents into the environment if the truck, vehicle, or train is involved in a collision or derailment.

Residential development is distributed throughout the City and occurs near major transportation corridors. Similarly, areas of the City having more socially vulnerable populations are distributed throughout the City with most occurring within the northern half of the City, north of Alicia Parkway. The City does not contain significant land uses that use or generate hazardous materials. Therefore, residents are not regularly exposed to environmental risks associated with non-residential development operations. As stated, it is more likely an event due to accidental release of hazardous materials would occur along a transportation corridor. Populations more susceptible to a hazardous materials spill typically include the elderly, children, and those with pre-existing health conditions.

As previously discussed, 18.6 percent of the total population of Laguna Hills was aged 65 or older and roughly 27 percent of the City's total households were senior households. Approximately 9.9 percent of Laguna Hills residents, reported having one or more disabilities. The percent of household with children under 18 years is greater within the southern portion of the City. The largest concentration of households with children under 18 years (31-40%) occurs north and south of Alicia Parkway between the I-5 freeway and Paseo de Valencia.



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It is not likely that cyber threats would have a direct physical impact on a critical facility or facility of concern. Cyber threats would more likely involve computer network infrastructure and could interfere with business operations; although individual residents may also experience cyber threats. Service and operations could be impacted in the event of a cyber-attack. The impact on socially vulnerable populations would be highly dependent upon what types of service and operations are impacted. There is the potential that if some services, such as medical, public transit, and social services are impacted to the extent that they could not operate, that the elderly, disabled, and lower-income households reliant on these services would experience significant challenges.

As described above, 18.6 percent of the total population of Laguna Hills was aged 65 or older and over 48 percent of all senior households had extremely low, very low, or low incomes. Approximately 9.9 percent of Laguna Hills residents, reported having one or more disabilities and 44.4 percent of residents between the ages of 18 and 64 with disabilities are either not in the labor force or are in the labor force but unemployed. Households that earn 30 percent or less than the County's median income (up to \$47,350 for a family of four in 2024) are considered ELI households and typically consist of minimum-wage workers, seniors on fixed incomes, and disabled persons. Within Laguna Hills, approximately 14.1 percent of the total number of households are ELI households. ELI households are particularly susceptible to cost burden and therefore may be more reliant on public transit and social services.

Minimal new development has occurred in the City over the past five years and vulnerabilities to human-induced hazards have remained similar over that time period. As discussed in Section 3.5, future residential and mixed-use development is anticipated to occur primarily within the UVSP, North Business Park, Via Lomas, and Alicia Gateway areas. While it is unlikely that all anticipated growth would occur within the five-year period of this LHMP, the City anticipates some level of population growth to occur within these areas. This could result in additional housing units or non-residential construction near transportation infrastructure; and additional persons and businesses that may be subject to cyber threats. However, future growth within these areas is not expected to substantially increase vulnerabilities associated with human-induced hazards. Police and emergency response capabilities would be expanded to maintain service standards. Further, future development projects would be subject to applicable federal, State, and local laws and regulations, which would reduce vulnerabilities associated with human-induced hazards.



SEISMIC AND GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

The entire City of Laguna Hills is at risk of experiencing strong ground shaking as a result of an earthquake. During a seismic event, critical facilities and facilities of concern as well as residences, businesses, and infrastructure could be damaged. The extent of damage would depend upon the location and magnitude of the earthquake. Depending upon the damage, emergency services, communication systems, and utility services may all be hindered. Senior citizens and those with disabilities that have limited mobility may be harmed if they are unable to react quickly and seek out areas of safety from falling debris. As previously stated, 18.6 percent of the total population of Laguna Hills was aged 65 or older and roughly 27 percent of the City's total households were senior households. According to CHAS data, over 48 percent of all senior households had extremely low, very low, or low incomes. Approximately 9.9 percent of Laguna Hills residents, reported having one or more disabilities, and a total of 44.4 percent of residents between the ages of 18 and 64 with disabilities are either not in the labor force or are in the labor force but unemployed.

In addition to mobility limitations and the potential to be harmed during an earthquake, some populations may experience significant challenges in the event their homes are damaged and require repairs or displacement due to the extent of damages. Approximately 15.7 percent of the City's housing stock was constructed after 1990, while 84.3 percent of the housing stock in Laguna Hills was constructed before 1989. Although a majority of the City's housing stock is not considered substandard or in need of rehabilitation or replacement, there is the potential for large portions of the housing stock to be susceptible to damage associated with a more significant earthquake.

Within Laguna Hills, approximately 14.1 percent of the total number of households are ELI households. ELI households are particularly susceptible to cost burden, or paying at least 30 percent of gross monthly income toward housing-related costs, reducing the ability for households to have money available for other necessities and emergency expenditures, including structural repairs or relocation funding in the event their home becomes unlivable.

Further, extended interruptions in services, including power outages, would disproportionately affect people with medical conditions requiring power for medical equipment. Depending upon the extent of damage, businesses could be closed and experience economic losses.



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Portions of the City are also at risk for seismic-induced landslides and liquefaction. Table 4-21, *Critical Facilities in a Landslide Zone* and Table 4-22, *Critical Facilities in a Liquefaction Zone*, identify the critical facilities located within landslide and liquefaction zones, respectively.

TABLE 4-21: CRITICAL FACILITIES IN A LANDSLIDE ZONE

Map #	Facility	Type	Owner/Responsible Agency	Total Loss Potential
Critical Facilities				
29	Oso Parkway (55C0056)	Transportation	Caltrans	Not Available

Note: Total Loss Potential includes estimated replacement and content values, if applicable. If not provided, values are not currently available.

TABLE 4-22: CRITICAL FACILITIES IN A LIQUEFACTION ZONE

Map #	Facility	Type	Owner/Responsible Agency	Total Loss Potential
Critical Facilities				
9	MNWD Headquarters	Water/Wastewater Headquarters	MNWD	
11	Veeh Lift Station	Sewer	ETWD	\$5,000,000 ¹
17	Moulton Lift Station 1 & 2	Sewer	MNWD	\$5,000,000 ¹
21	Aliso Creek Bridge (55C0221L)	Transportation	City	
22	Aliso Creek Bridge (55C0529R)	Transportation	City	
23	Aliso Creek (55C0221R)		City	
25	Alicia Creek (55C0237)	Transportation	City	
26	Aliso Hills Creek Equestrian (55C0238)	Transportation	City	
27	La Paz Equestrian (55C0239)	Transportation	City	
28	Via Lomas (55C0662)	Transportation	City	
30	Aliso Creek (55C0220)	Transportation	City	
31	Canada Channel (55C0191)	Transportation	City	
32	Canada Channel (55C0549)	Transportation	City	
33	Aliso Creek (55C0529L)	Transportation	City	
Facilities of Concern				
7	Laguna Hills Transportation Center	Transportation	OCTA	

Note: Total Loss Potential includes estimated replacement and content values, if applicable. If not provided, values are not currently available.

1. Orange County Regional Water and Wastewater Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, August 2019.



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Landslides can damage structures and block roadways causing long-term disruptions to the roadway network, infrastructure systems and City capabilities. Underground utility lines in slide-prone areas can be damaged in a landslide, causing service outages. Liquefaction can also damage buildings and infrastructure, including pipelines within soils subject to liquefaction. Damage to transportation infrastructure can impede access and hinder emergency response and evacuation. Damaged utilities can result in service interruptions or complete outages. Lower income households, those on fixed incomes, and those with mobility challenges or no access to transportation may have difficulty evacuating an area and may have more difficulty in the event of displacement.

The areas identified as having the potential for landslide susceptibility primarily occur within the southern half of the City associated with the hillsides and steeper slopes or around existing creeks and channels. These areas have not been identified as having socially vulnerable populations. Areas with the potential for liquefaction hazards within the City primarily occur adjacent to the creeks and channels. A small portion of a residential area within the northwestern portion of the City and an area adjacent to Alicia Parkway near the City's western boundary, identified as having increased social vulnerability, are shown to be susceptible to landslides and liquefaction. These areas are shown to have households with incomes just below the HCD State Median Income of \$111,300, and a higher percent of renter households with gross rents 30% or more of household income. Thus, within these areas, vulnerable populations are primarily associated with lower-income households and households experiencing housing costs as a greater percentage of their income. These households could be susceptible to cost burden with limited income and resources and may experience greater difficulties in the event they need to leave the area for an extended period in the event their residence experiences damage associated with landslide or liquefaction activity.

Minimal new development has occurred in the City over the past five years; vulnerabilities to seismic and geologic hazards have remained similar over that time period. Construction within the City has taken geologic conditions, including landslide- and liquefaction-susceptibility into consideration. As discussed in Section 3.5, future residential and mixed-use development is anticipated to occur primarily within the UVSP, North Business Park, Via Lomas, and Alicia Gateway areas. While it is unlikely that all anticipated growth would occur within the five-year period of this LHMP, the City anticipates some level of population growth to occur within these areas, including residential and non-residential development. However, future growth within these areas is not expected to substantially increase vulnerabilities associated with seismic and geologic hazards, as future development projects would be subject to applicable



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federal, State, and local laws and regulations, including the Building Code, which would reduce vulnerabilities associated with these hazards.

SEVERE WEATHER

A severe weather event, such as heavy rains, Santa Ana winds, and extreme heat conditions, could affect the entire City of Laguna Hills; therefore all critical facilities and facilities of concern, business, and residents within the area are considered vulnerable to severe weather hazards. Heavy rain can damage structures if the roof is compromised or drainage systems overflow and cause flooding. Landslides, slope instability, and mudflows can also occur along slopes and along creeks and channels. Flooding of roadways can also occur, stranding vehicles and limiting emergency access and response. Santa Ana wind events can damage structures, particularly from falling trees or branches or potential debris that is carried by the wind. Extreme heat events do not typically result in damage to structures. However, these events can place greater demand on the power system and result in power outages that can impact residents and businesses. Young children, the elderly, or people suffering from serious medical conditions are physiologically more vulnerable to heatstroke. People requiring the use of medical equipment with a power source could be impacted. Additionally, people experiencing homelessness are also at higher risk of health complications during an extreme heat event. Lower-income households or those with limited mobility may be unable to acquire or seek out cooling devices without significant advance preparations. This can be further compounded by the threat of Public Safety Power Shutoff events. During these events, extreme heat impacts may affect larger portions of the City and populations that wouldn't be viewed as vulnerable under normal circumstances.

The impact on socially vulnerable populations would be dependent upon the event and what types of facilities, services, and operations are impacted. There is the potential that if some services, such as medical, public transit, and social services are impacted to the extent that they could not operate, that the elderly, disabled, and lower-income households reliant on these services would experience significant challenges. These populations would also be more vulnerable to extreme heat events, as they may not have access to air conditioning or the financial means to provide air conditioning for extended periods of time. Some people may be required to work outside or travel via walking or public transit which could increase their exposure to the elements. Extended exposure to extreme heat could result in severe medical conditions.

As described above, 18.6 percent of the total population of Laguna Hills was aged 65 or older and over 48 percent of all senior households had extremely low, very low, or low



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incomes. Approximately 9.9 percent of Laguna Hills residents, reported having one or more disabilities and 44.4 percent of residents between the ages of 18 and 64 with disabilities are either not in the labor force or are in the labor force but unemployed. Households that earn 30 percent or less than the County's median income (up to \$47,350 for a family of four in 2024) are considered ELI households and typically consist of minimum-wage workers, seniors on fixed incomes, and disabled persons. Within Laguna Hills, approximately 14.1 percent of the total number of households are ELI households. ELI households are particularly susceptible to cost burden and therefore may not have the financial means or the existing resources to alleviate extreme heat conditions, or address damage that could occur from significant rain and Santa Ana wind events.

Minimal new development has occurred in the City over the past five years and has not exacerbated vulnerabilities related to severe weather. As discussed in Section 3.5, the 2021-2029 Housing Element accommodates the City's RHNA allocation of 1,985 housing units. While it is unlikely that all anticipated growth would occur within the five-year period of this LHMP, the City anticipates some level of population growth to occur, resulting in additional residential and mixed-use development. Future growth in the City is not expected to substantially increase vulnerabilities associated with severe weather.

WILDFIRE AND URBAN FIRES

The City is not located within very high or high fire hazard zones. However, portions of the City are located adjacent to fire hazard zones and are identified as within a wildland-urban interface (WUI). Table 4-23, *Critical Facilities in Wildland-Urban Interface*, identifies those facilities located within these areas. Typically, the WUI is impacted if adequate fuels are combined with dry conditions and strong winds.

TABLE 4-23: CRITICAL FACILITIES IN WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE

Map #	Facility	Type	Owner/Responsible Agency	Total Loss Potential
Critical Facilities				
11	Veeh Lift Station	Sewer	ETWD	\$5,000,000 ¹
31	Canada Channel (55C0191)	Transportation	City	
Facilities of Concern				
3	Florence Sylvester Memorial Senior Center	Community	Age Well Services, Inc.	

Note: Total Loss Potential includes estimated replacement and content values, if applicable. If not provided, values are not currently available.

1. Orange County Regional Water and Wastewater Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, August 2019.



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Wildfires can impact structures and also impact people, especially in the event of an evacuation. Seniors and persons with disabilities may have limited mobility and therefore evacuation may be a greater challenge. Persons with disabilities may require special mobility devices or caregiver assistance to evacuate. Other groups with increased threat levels include people with lower-incomes, renters, and the homeless. These groups may not possess enough financial resources to rebuild their homes or search for new homes in the event of evacuation or damage resulting from a wildfire.

Depending upon the location and extent of the fire, transportation routes could be impaired or inaccessible, which could impede evacuation and hinder emergency response. Evacuation and shelter areas may not be available to evacuees depending upon the location of the wildfire. Wildfires within the area, even if not within the City can also impact people's health due to the poor air quality. Senior citizens, youth, and people with preexisting medical conditions are most at risk. Utility systems could be damaged or interrupted. Controlled and proactive power outages are highly likely during a wildfire event to reduce the risk for additional fires to be initiated. These power outages can extend beyond the area of the fire.

Similar to severe weather conditions, the impact on socially vulnerable populations within Laguna Hills would be dependent upon the event, location, and severity. A wildfire or urban fire could directly damage residences, businesses, service providers, transportation and utility infrastructure, or cause services to be impacted. Direct impacts to these facilities would greatly impact those that may not have the financial means to address the damage, cannot relocate to other areas, do not have alternative transportation options, or have medical conditions that limit their mobility and could result in greater health-related impacts. Within Laguna Hills, this would include the elderly, disabled, and those households with lower incomes, as previously described.

Minimal new development has occurred in the City over the past five years. This development has occurred as infill in existing urbanized areas; thus, vulnerabilities to wildfire have remained similar over that time period. As discussed in Section 3.5, future residential and mixed-use development is anticipated to occur primarily as infill development within the UVSP, North Business Park, Via Lomas, and Alicia Gateway areas. These areas are not identified as very high or high fire hazard severity zones. Additionally, these areas are developed with existing urban uses and not located adjacent to WUI areas. While it is unlikely that all anticipated growth would occur within the five-year period of this LHMP, the City anticipates some level of population growth to occur within these areas, including residential and non-residential development. However, future



growth within these areas is not expected to substantially increase vulnerabilities associated with wildfire and urban fires, as future development projects would be subject to applicable federal, State, and local laws and regulations, including the Fire Code, which would reduce vulnerabilities.

SUMMARY OF VULNERABILITY

The CDC SVI uses Census data to determine the social vulnerability of every Census tract and ranks each tract on 16 variables, including poverty, lack of vehicle access, and crowded housing. Most of Laguna Hills is identified as having low vulnerability with a portion of the City identified as low to moderate vulnerability. A smaller portion of the City is located within a Census Tract identified as Moderate to High social vulnerability.

Overall, FEMA's National Risk Index identifies Orange County as having a Risk Index rating of Very High when compared to the rest of the United States. The Risk Index components include a rating of very high for expected annual loss; relatively moderate for social vulnerability, and very low for community resilience.

For the census tracts comprising Laguna Hills, the Risk Index rating ranges from relatively low to relatively high. Generally lower risk areas are within the southern portion of the City and higher risk areas are within the northern portion of the City. Expected annual losses range, from relatively low to relatively high with the highest losses throughout the City attributed to earthquakes.

Table 4-24, *Risk Assessment Summary*, shows a summary of critical facilities and facilities of concern that intersect with hazard areas in the City. Those facilities that intersect with a hazard area are indicated with a "Y" and a red-shaded cell. Critical facilities and facilities of concern that do not fall within the hazard area are designated with an "N" and a green-shaded cell. The risks of drought, human-induced hazards, ground shaking, and severe weather are considered to have the potential to impact the entire community.



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TABLE 4-24: RISK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Map ID	Name	Dam/ Reservoir Failure	Drought	Flood	Human-Induced Hazards	Ground Shaking	Landslides	Liquefaction	Severe Weather	Wildland-Urban Interface
Critical Facilities										
1	Laguna Hills City Hall/Civic Center (City Hall, Police)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
2	Laguna Hills Community Center & Sports Complex	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
3	Florence Sylvester Memorial Senior Center	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5	OCFA Station 22	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
6	Memorial Care Saddleback Medical Center	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
10	Mathis Lift Station	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
11	Veeh Lift Station	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12	Aliso Hills Reservoir	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
13	Casa De Oso Pump Station	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
14	La Paz Underground Pump Station	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
15	Mathis Pump Station	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
16	Mathis Reservoir 1 & 2	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
17	Moulton Lift Station 1 & 2	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
18	Nellie Gail Reservoir	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
19	Valencia Lift Station	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
20	Valencia Pump Station 1 & 2	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
21	Aliso Creek Bridge (55C0221L)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
22	Aliso Creek Bridge (55C0529R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
23	Aliso Creek (55C0221R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
24	Narco Channel (55C0495)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
25	Alicia Creek (55C0237)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
26	Aliso Hills Creek Equestrian (55C0238)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
27	La Paz Equestrian (55C0239)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
28	Via Lomas (55C0662)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
29	Oso Parkway (55C0056)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
30	Aliso Creek (55C0220)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
31	Canada Channel (55C0191)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
32	Canada Channel (55C0549)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
33	Aliso Creek (55C0529L)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N



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Map ID	Name	Dam/ Reservoir Failure	Drought	Flood	Human-Induced Hazards	Ground Shaking	Landslides	Liquefaction	Severe Weather	Wildland-Urban Interface
Facilities of Concern										
4	Laguna Hills Technology Library	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
7	Laguna Hills Transportation Center	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8	Laguna Hills High School	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
9	MNWD Headquarters	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N



Section 5.0 | Hazard Mitigation Strategy

Hazard mitigation strategies are used to reduce hazard impacts on residents, public infrastructure, and critical facilities. The hazard mitigation actions will help to protect the safety and well-being of residents and visitors, critical facilities, facilities of concern, other buildings and structures, key services, the local economy, and other important community assets. Some actions will also help with emergency preparedness, allowing for a more effective community response to hazard events. Preparedness actions are not a required component of an LHMP, but they support and complement mitigation activities, and the Planning Team chose to include them as part of the overall hazard mitigation strategy.

This section of the LHMP is derived from an in-depth review of the vulnerabilities and capabilities described in this plan. Overall, the actions represent the City's risk-based approach for reducing and/or eliminating the potential losses as identified in the Risk and Vulnerability Assessment section.

5.1 CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

As part of the effort to identify mitigation actions, a capabilities assessment was prepared. This capabilities assessment is designed to identify existing personnel, planning tools, public policy and programs, technology, and funds that have the capability to support hazard mitigation activities and strategies outlined in this plan. To create this capability assessment, the Planning Team identified capabilities and mechanisms available to the City and partner agencies for reducing damage from future hazard events. The capabilities were reviewed in the context of developing the mitigation actions.

The capabilities assessment considered the following types of resources:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities are based on the implementation of ordinances, policies, local laws and State statutes, and plans and programs that relate to guiding and managing growth and development.
- Administrative and technical capabilities refer to the community's staff and their skills and tools that can be used for mitigation planning and to implement specific



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mitigation actions. It also refers to the ability to access and coordinate these resources effectively.

- Financial capabilities are the resources that a jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use to fund mitigation actions.
- Education and outreach capabilities are programs and methods already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

Table 5-1, *Capabilities Assessment*, summarizes the capabilities assessment for Laguna Hills.

TABLE 5-1: CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

Resources		Description of Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning & Regulatory		
General Plan Responsible Department: City of Laguna Hills Community Development Department, Planning Division		The Laguna Hills General Plan establishes the overall vision for future growth and development. As a blueprint for the future, the plan contains policies and programs designed to provide a solid basis for decisions related to land use and development. The General Plan provides the framework for the implementation of the LHMP mitigation actions. The Safety Element identifies hazards that could impact the community and establishes policy for the preparation and update of the LHMP. The City has incorporated by reference the City of Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into its General Plan Safety Element to ensure compliance with AB 2140, making the City eligible for additional funding under the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA). As future General Plan Updates occur, hazard information will be updated to reflect current conditions, including updated mapping and assessments of hazards to be considered when determining the placement and development of land uses.
Zoning Ordinance Responsible Department: Community Development Department		The Laguna Hills Zoning Code implements the General Plan by establishing regulations for land use control within the City, including where and how development occurs. Zoning is used to protect the public health, safety and welfare of a community. The City can use the Zoning Code to implement mitigation actions to reduce risks associated with future development. The Zoning Ordinance is incorporated into Municipal Code as Title 9.
Subdivision Ordinance Responsible Department: Community Development Department		The City's subdivision ordinance regulates development of housing, commercial, industrial or other uses, including associated public infrastructure, as land is subdivided into buildable lots. The subdivision ordinance can ensure future subdivisions account for the risk of hazards on future development. The Subdivision Ordinance is included as Chapter 9-86 of the City Municipal Code.



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Resources	Description of Ability to Support Mitigation
Building Code Responsible Department: Community Development Department	The Building Code regulates how buildings are constructed. The City adopts the State Building Code with amendments, as applicable. Mitigation actions to construct buildings to safer standards to better resist damage during a hazard event could be considered as part of future building code updates. The Building Code is incorporated as Chapter 10-28 of the Municipal Code.
National Flood Insurance Program Responsible Department: Community Development Department	The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) provides affordable flood insurance to property owners, renters and businesses by encouraging communities to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations. The City of Laguna Hills participates in the NFIP. The City complies with floodplain regulations and utilizes this information as development is proposed.
Capital Improvement Program Responsible Department: Public Works	The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is established to provide for the planning, funding, design, construction, maintenance and repair of City facilities and infrastructure. The CIP is a "roadmap" that provides direction and guidance to the City to carefully plan and manage its capital and infrastructure assets. Typical improvement and maintenance projects included within the CIP include streets, signals, and lighting; flood control and water quality; parks; and public facilities. The City can use the CIP to identify priority projects for hazard mitigation.
OC Stormwater Program Responsible Agency: County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District	The OC Stormwater Program is designed to avoid flooding associated with stormwater runoff. It focuses on design and construction measures that are intended to reduce the impact of frequent urban nuisance flooding. The program includes mitigation actions to address flooding associated with hazard events.
City of Laguna Hills Local Implementation Plan (Jurisdictional Runoff Management Plan) Responsible Department: Public Works	This plan addresses the impacts to creeks, rivers, streams, and coastal waters that can arise from the imprint of urban development on the landscape. This plan describes the activities that the City is undertaking to meet the requirements of the Fifth Term Permit and to protect and improve the quality of the creeks, streams, and coastal waters within the urban areas of the San Juan Hydrologic Unit, also referred to as the South Orange County Watershed Management Area (WMA) to which the City contributes runoff.
Urban Water Management Plan Responsible Agencies: Moulton Niguel Water District (MNWD) & El Toro Water District (ETWD)	MNWD and ETWD prepare Urban Water Management Plans (UWMP) every five years. An UWMP provides long-term resource planning to ensure that adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water needs. UWMP addresses drought conditions and the ability to provide water to its customers. The UWMP can be used to coordinate and implement mitigation actions associated with drought and water supply reliability.



Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Resources	Description of Ability to Support Mitigation
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan for South Orange County	The South Orange County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) has been developed from, and coordinates with, existing plans and research documents provided by the participating agencies in a manner that identifies and integrates regional projects to improve water supply, protect water quality, enhance the environment, and provide flood risk management. This Plan establishes a priority ranking to help further regional efforts to investigate the feasibility of, and identify funding for, these projects. Individual projects, however will go through the appropriate environmental review and permitting process as funding is secured. The IRWMP can be used to coordinate and implement mitigation actions associated with drought and water supply reliability.
Mutual Aid Agreements Responsible Agencies: City of Laguna Hills, Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA), Orange County Sheriff's Department (OCSD)	The City and its public safety providers maintain agreements with emergency responders to lend assistance across jurisdictional boundaries when an emergency response exceeds local resources. Access to these resources provides opportunities to implement mitigation actions to reduce damage and risk of injury during an event. It also provides for collaboration and sharing of information specific to hazards. • Fire – Federal, State, and local agreements • Police – State and local agreements • City – State and county agreements
Orange County Emergency Operations Center Responsible Agency: County of Orange	The Orange County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) functions as the communication and coordination center for both the County and Operational Area emergency response organization and disaster preparedness, providing a central point for coordinating operational, administrative, and support needs of the county and Operational Area Members. It also assists in coordination and communication between Mutual Aid Coordinators and the State Office of Emergency Services during county-wide and State-wide emergency response and recovery operations. The OC EOC can be used to gather and process information to and from the County, cities, school and special districts, business and industry, volunteer organizations, individuals, and State and federal government agencies. It has the ability to function as a virtual EOC so that Operational Area Members may communicate between EOCs without co-location. WebEOC is a crisis information management system and provides secure real-time information sharing. Accurate and timely communication is critical during a hazard event and can reduce more significant damage and injury. Mitigation actions specific to communications and information can be implemented through the communication systems and response efforts to reduce risk of injury and damage.



Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Resources	Description of Ability to Support Mitigation
2021 County of Orange & Orange County Fire Authority Hazard Mitigation Plan Responsible Agencies: County of Orange & OCFA	The 2021 County of Orange & Orange County Fire Authority Hazard Mitigation Plan establishes public policy to protect residents, critical facilities infrastructure, private property and the environment from hazards in the unincorporated areas of the County and County-owned facilities and ensure the County's continued eligibility for disaster relief funds from the Federal and State Governments.
County of Orange & Orange County Operational Area EOP: Flood, Dam, and Reservoir Failure Responsible Agencies: Orange County Emergency Management Organization (OCEMO), OCFA, OCSD,	This plan provides an overview of the threat and the existing plans, procedures and response protocols within the County and OA that would be implemented in the event of a flood, dam or reservoir failure event within Orange County. The County of Orange has constructed a vast network of flood control channels, dams, retarding basins, pump stations and monitoring equipment. Dam and Reservoir operators have in place Emergency Actions Plans (EAP) to serve as standard operating and notification procedures should an emergency occur.
County of Orange & Orange County Operational Area EOP: Joint Information System Annex Responsible Agencies: Orange County Emergency Management Organization (OCEMO), Orange County Sheriff's Department, Emergency Management Division (EMD)	This plan establishes the system by which the County and Operational Area (OA) will conduct the public information function and services during an emergency. It is meant to facilitate the collaboration required by the multiple organizations and jurisdictions that will implement the Joint Information System (JIS) and staff the Joint Information Center (JIC) to provide timely, accurate, wide-reaching and simple to understand crisis communications to both the media and the public. EMD will make the Joint Information System Annex available to all county departments, Operational Area jurisdictions, the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and other partner organizations as necessary and upon request.
County of Orange & Orange County Operational Area Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) Responsible Agencies: Orange County Emergency Management Organization (OCEMO), OCFA	The LHMP promotes sound public policy designed to protect residents, critical facilities, infrastructure, key resources, private property, and the environment from natural hazards in unincorporated areas, fire hazards in the Fire Authority service area, and County and Fire Authority owned facilities. This LHMP is a multi-jurisdiction plan developed jointly between the County of Orange, a local government, and the Orange County Fire Authority, a Joint Powers Authority. Because of the unique relationship between the two jurisdictions, OCFA has been comprehensively integrated into the County's emergency organization.
Unified County of Orange & Orange County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan Responsible Agencies:	The EOP provides guidance and procedures for the County and the County as the OA to prepare for and respond to natural, technological, conflict-related, and human-caused incidents creating situations requiring a coordinated response. It provides guidance for management concepts, identifies organizational structures and relationships and describes



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Resources	Description of Ability to Support Mitigation
Orange County Sheriff's Department, Emergency Management Division (EMD)	responsibilities and functions of the emergency organization to protect life and property. The EOP is applicable to all agencies and individuals having responsibilities for emergency preparedness, response, recovery and/or mitigation in Orange County; this includes but may not be limited to the County, cities, school districts, special districts, utilities, non-government organizations, and State and Federal agencies. Each organization identified in this EOP is responsible for, and expected to develop, implement, and test policies, procedures, instructions, and standard operating guides (SOGs) or checklists that reflect cognizance of the emergency management concepts contained herein.
Orange County Regional Water and Wastewater Hazard Mitigation Plan Responsible Agencies: Orange County Water District, Municipal Water District of Orange County, individual member agencies, including ETWD and MNWD	The Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides a framework for participating water and wastewater utilities to plan for natural and man-made hazards in Orange County. The resources and information within the Plan allow participating jurisdictions, such as ETWD and MNWD, to identify and prioritize future mitigation projects, meet the requirements of federal assistance programs and grant applications, and encourage coordination and collaboration in meeting mitigation goals. The HMP gives participating agencies the opportunity to focus on risk as it applies specifically to these services and not all of their jurisdiction's services. As participating jurisdictions, ETWD and MNWD have individual annexes that describe the hazards, assess the vulnerabilities, identify the capabilities and describe mitigation strategies specific to that agency.
Orange County Fire Authority 2020 Unit Strategic Fire Plan Responsible Agency: OCFA	Orange County's Unit Strategic Fire Plan was first collaboratively developed as a planning and assessment tool in 2010, in conjunction with key stakeholders and partner organizations, with the goal of reducing total government costs and citizen losses from wildfire in Orange County. This plan addresses such topics as firefighter and public safety, Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) challenges, impactful cost-effective solutions, community preparedness, prioritization, collaborative partnerships, program, project and policy evaluation and adaptability.
Laguna Hills Urban Wildfire Interface (WUI) Fire Plan Responsible Agency: OCFA	The WUI Fire Plan provides risk assessment matrix, tactical plans, and various maps regarding fire hazard mitigation operations. Recommended strategies and tactics, and evacuation plans, for varying situations are also presented. This plan identifies how local and regional agencies are to work together to eliminate fire hazards.
Water Shortage Contingency Plan Responsible Agency: ETWD, MNWD	The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is a strategic planning document designed to prepare for and respond to water shortages. This plan is used to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive, rather than reactive, management. This WSCP provides a structured guide for the



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Resources	Description of Ability to Support Mitigation
	District to deal with water shortages, incorporating prescriptive information and standardized action levels, along with implementation actions in the event of a catastrophic supply interruption.
Weed Abatement Fire Reduction Program Responsible Agencies: City of Laguna Hills, OCFA	The City of Laguna Hills conducts an annual weed abatement program designed to reduce fire hazards during the summer season. The weed abatement program is done in accordance with Government Code Section 39560, et.seq., and the Orange County Fire Authority standards. Assessment and integration of the Plan can be tailored to address localized conditions, such as drought conditions and increased wildfire threat.
Wildfire Mitigation Plan Update Responsible Agencies: SCE & SDG&E	Electrical corporations are required to prepare and submit Wildfire Mitigation Plans (WMPs) to the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety for review and approval. WMPs describe how the electrical corporation is constructing, maintaining, and operating its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire.
Administrative & Technical	
General Government	The General Government Department consists of the legislative, executive, and administrative oversight of all City operations. All expenditures and activities related to the City Council, City Manager, City Attorney, City Clerk, and Administrative Services are included in this Department. The Department is also responsible for the City's economic development efforts.
Community Development Department	The Community Development Department provides planning, code enforcement, building and safety, and receptionist functions for the City and is organized into two divisions: Planning and Building and Safety.
Public Safety Department	Public Safety includes (in part) Emergency Management, Fire Services provided by OCFA, and Police Services provided by OCSD. Emergency Management supports citizens, first responders, and City staff in building and sustaining the City's ability to mitigate, prepare, protect, respond, and recover from the effects of natural and human-caused disasters. As a division of Police Services, staff works closely with the OCSD Emergency Management Division, OCFA, OC Health Care Agency, American Red Cross, and surrounding cities and county departments and agencies to provide preparedness and coordination during a disaster. The OCSD provides police protection services and OCFA provides fire protection services to the City. Both OCSD and OCFA also provide community programs and education campaigns. The Public Safety Department is a key component of implementing mitigation actions, including but not limited to, coordinating and communicating with the public and other agencies, ensuring



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Resources	Description of Ability to Support Mitigation
	safe and efficient evacuations, if necessary, providing or participating in public education and preparedness activities that support mitigation of risks, reducing wildfire risks and enforcing fire-related requirements.
Public Works Department	The Public Works Department is responsible for the design, construction, and maintenance of public facilities including public streets, traffic signals, storm drains, parks, and landscaping. The Public Works Department deals with mitigation actions pertaining to public facilities, maintenance of transportation systems, maintenance of storm drain systems, maintenance and removal of tree limbs or debris.
General Government Department; Finance Division	The Finance Division of the General Government Department manages the financial operation of the City in conformity with generally accepted accounting standards and principles, and in compliance with federal and state laws. Finance is committed to developing and maintaining a proficient financial planning and reporting system, in order to provide the City Council, City Manager and other City officials with financial information on a timely and meaningful manner. The division dutifully establishes and maintains efficient and effective internal control policies and procedures to safeguard the City's assets and manage its resources.
Community Development Department; Building & Safety Division	The Building and Safety Division is responsible for the building and safety standards for the design, construction, use, and occupancy, of all buildings and structures within the City of Laguna Hills. The Building & Safety Division works closely with Planning, Engineering Services of Public Works, Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA) and other related departments to offer you the best care and services. The division issues permits and performs plan reviews and inspections for building, plumbing, mechanical, electrical, solar, and Certificate of Use and Occupancy. Our permit process helps ensure the safety of the general public and tenant occupants.
Public Safety Department; Emergency Management Division	The Emergency Management division works closely with the Orange County Sheriff's Department Emergency Management Division, Orange County Fire Authority, Orange County Health Care Agency, American Red Cross, other county departments and agencies, and surrounding cities in order to provide the highest possible level of preparedness and coordination when disaster strikes.
Community Emergency Preparedness Academy	The City of Laguna Hills hosts a Community Emergency Preparedness Academy once per year. This academy teaches participants basic emergency and disaster preparedness skills, so they will be able to take care of themselves and their families and also be able to help others in the event of an emergency or in the hours and days following a community-



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Resources	Description of Ability to Support Mitigation
	wide disaster. The academy is available for Laguna Hills residents and is free of charge.
Emergency Response Team	Laguna Hills staff are on-call as part of their employment agreement and are trained through FEMA, along with OCFA and OCSD. Any mitigation pertaining to training, education, and communication will likely involve staff.
Moulton Niguel Water District & El Toro Water District	Moulton Niguel Water District (MNWD) & El Toro Water District (ETWD) provide water and wastewater service to the City. MNWD and ETWD are part of the Orange County Regional Water and Wastewater Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) which identifies district-specific mitigation actions pertaining to hardening and protecting water and wastewater infrastructure and service reliability and resiliency. Mitigation actions related to water conservation and hardening of critical facilities specific to water and wastewater will be implemented in coordination with MNWD and ETWD.
California Department of Transportation	The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) has jurisdiction, owns, operates, and maintains several of the roadways/bridges within Laguna Hills. Mitigation actions related to ensuring emergency transportation routes are maintained, repaired, and strengthened will require coordination and implementation by Caltrans.
Southern California Edison and San Diego Gas & Electric	SCE and SDG&E provide electrical service to Laguna Hills. These providers own and maintain electrical conveyance infrastructure. Mitigation actions specific to the provision of these services will be implemented in coordination with SCE and SDG&E.
Southern California Gas Company	Southern California Gas Company (Gas Company) provides natural gas service to Laguna Hills. The Gas Company owns and maintains natural gas conveyance infrastructure. Mitigation actions specific to the provision of these services will be implemented in coordination with the Gas Company.
Wireless Facilities	A variety of service providers provide communication services within Laguna Hills. Mitigation actions specific to the provision of these services will be implemented in coordination with these service providers.
Partnering Arrangements or Intergovernmental Agreements	The OCFA and OCSD have memoranda of understandings with other fire and law enforcement agencies to provide services in emergency events.
American Red Cross	The City of Laguna Hills has relationship with the local Red Cross office in Santa Ana. The Red Cross provides both technical and education/outreach support in the implementation of mitigation actions.
Nellie Gail Emergency Preparedness Committee (EPC)	The Nellie Gail Emergency Preparedness Committee (EPC) works on behalf of the Nellie Gail community to organize and prepare for a disaster. The EPC has established a functional Emergency Command Center that provides primary



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Resources	Description of Ability to Support Mitigation
	responsibility for acquiring a neighborhood overview or “big picture” status of the disaster. The Emergency Command Center communicates the needs of the Nellie Gail community to first responders in order to obtain the most rapid and efficient deployment of any available emergency services such a fire, police, rescue services, during the earliest stages of a disaster or emergency. The EPC is working continuously to form teams of residents and identify specific skills and capabilities so that Nellie Gail Ranch residents can help each other. Volunteers are sought to support emergency communications, basic first aid needs, as well as the unique needs of the equestrian community safeguarding both large and small animals. Nellie Gail's EPC serves as an example to other homeowners associations (HOAs) within Laguna Hills.
Financial	
Federal Emergency Management Agency	FEMA is the federal agency responsible for hazard mitigation, emergency preparedness, and emergency response and recovery activities. It provides guidance to State and local governments on hazard mitigation activities, including best practices and how to comply with federal requirements. FEMA also provides funding for hazard mitigation actions through three grant programs: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grant, and Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC). The HMGP requires a presidential hazard declaration before funding is available; after a hazard is declared, grant applications can be submitted on a rotating basis. Both BRIC and FMA applications typically open during the fall. Outside of the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants, FEMA also administers Preparedness Grants and Resilience Grants that may be applicable to future City projects.
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services	Cal OES is responsible for overseeing and coordinating emergency preparedness, response, recovery and homeland security activities within California. Cal OES regularly dispatches team members to join first responders, emergency leaders and those affected by disasters that threaten public safety, to provide information essential to the public. Cal OES can assist in obtaining funding for mitigation actions identified in the plan and providing guidance on future plan updates. Additionally, Cal OES is responsible for administration and distribution of federal grant funding for the FEMA grant programs listed above.
Emergency Reserve Fund	The City maintains an emergency reserve fund for emergency needs: “The City will strive to achieve and maintain a minimum Assigned and Unassigned Fund Balance Reserve of 40% of the annual operating budget for operating contingencies,



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Resources	Description of Ability to Support Mitigation
	emergencies caused by calamitous events, and economic uncertainty."
EOC Activation	When the City's EOC is activated, costs are tracked for eligible reimbursement.
Education & Outreach	
AlertOC	AlertOC is a mass notification system designed to keep Orange County residents and businesses informed of emergencies and certain community events. By registering with AlertOC, time-sensitive voice messages from the County or City in which someone lives or works may be sent to their home, cell, or business phone. This system can be used to implement mitigation actions pertaining to public outreach and dissemination of accurate and timely information during a hazard event.
Orange County Crime Stoppers	This service allows citizens to anonymously report potential criminal activity and/or supply information regarding suspects of crimes. It allows people to report non-emergency information either by phone call, web or text. This program can be critical to mitigate a potential terrorist event.
Sherriff Explorer Program	The Explorer Program provides young adults (age 14-20) with the opportunity to assist the OCSD in Laguna Hills. Through weekly meetings, Explorers can broaden their knowledge and learn firsthand about the challenges and rewards of a career in law enforcement. Explorers receive training in a variety of topics including leadership, patrol procedures, first-aid, and laws of arrest.
Neighborhood Watch Program	Neighborhood Watch is a crime prevention program which enlists the active participation of residents in cooperation with law enforcement to reduce crime in their communities. It involves neighbors getting to know each other and working together in a program of mutual assistance. Residents become trained to recognize and report suspicious activities, and can then implement crime prevention techniques such as residential and vehicle security, and personal safety into their neighborhoods.
Emergency Preparedness Outreach	Disasters cannot be prevented; however, the community can reduce the effects of disasters before they occur, prepare for what could happen, and improve response and recovery. Several mitigation actions pertain to outreach and information to the community and can be implemented through a variety of programs and events in coordination with the City and other partner agencies and stakeholders.
Police/Fire Community Awareness Events	Events provide an opportunity to implement mitigation actions specific to educating and informing the community regarding hazards and ways to reduce impacts from the hazards and what to do during an emergency.



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Resources	Description of Ability to Support Mitigation
Homeowner Associations	The City of Laguna Hills is comprised of several Homeowner's Associations. The associations can help to implement mitigation actions through the distribution of information to their residents.
City Website, E-Newsletter, Social Media, Brochures and Pamphlets	These various forms of communication provide an opportunity to convey information and implement mitigation actions specific to educating and informing the community regarding all hazards and ways to reduce impacts from the hazards.
How can these capabilities be expanded upon and improved to reduce risk? Several mitigation actions provide opportunities to expand upon the City's capabilities to reduce risk. Examples of these opportunities include: <u>Planning/Regulatory:</u> Laguna Hills General Plan (Mitigation Action #1); Emergency-Related Planning Documents (Mitigation Action #2); Development of new critical facilities (Mitigation Action #3); New City buildings and infrastructure (Mitigation Action #4) <u>Administrative/Technical:</u> Partner to provide evacuation and reunification locations and shelters (Mitigation Action #7); Identification of housing/shelter opportunities (Mitigation Action #10); Coordination with Saddleback Medical Center, SDG&E, and SCE (Mitigation Action #12); Work with partner agencies to identify causes of localized flooding and potential improvements (Mitigation Actions #23 and #25); Identify changes/updates to building codes and seismic regulations (Mitigation Action #29); Provide assistance with small project-based seismic retrofits, structural retrofits and water conservation retrofit projects (Mitigation Actions #32, #33, and #37); Improve communication of Nellie Gail Ranch HOA/Emergency Preparedness Committee (Mitigation Action #34); Potential for HOAs to create emergency preparedness committee (Mitigation Action #35); Emergency response exercises to minimize community risks (Mitigation Action #44); Update cyber secure software (Mitigation Action #46) <u>Financial:</u> Funding resources for housing/shelter (Mitigation Action #10); Funding to establish a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program (Mitigation Action #16); Funding for a generator (Mitigation Action #17); Funding for dam improvements (Mitigation Action #21) <u>Education/Outreach:</u> Education materials and dissemination of information with partner agencies (Mitigation Action #6); Public outreach campaign (Mitigation Action #8); Advertise and assist the community with alert notification systems (Mitigation Action #9); Partner with local community and service providers specific to vulnerable populations (Mitigation Actions #10, #11, #15); Inundation area education (Mitigation Action #19); Educate property owners of opportunities to take actions to reduce hazards in home (Mitigation Action #24); Drought education (Mitigation Action #30); Hazardous materials handling, disposal and storage education (Mitigation Action #34)	



5.2 HAZARD MITIGATION OVERVIEW

5.2.1 FEMA'S NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) provides affordable insurance to property owners, renters and businesses by encouraging communities to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations. Participation in the NFIP is optional; however, property owners who live in a non-participating community with flood-prone areas are not able to buy flood insurance through the program. Communities with mapped floodplains cannot receive federal grants or loans for development activities in flood-prone areas and cannot receive federal disaster assistance to repair flood damaged buildings in mapped floodplains if they are not participants of the NFIP.

The City of Laguna Hills is a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The City plans to continue its participation in the NFIP and comply with the requirements. Laguna Hills Municipal Code Chapter 9-66, Flood Management Regulations, effective December 8, 2009, adopted legally enforceable regulations applied uniformly throughout the City to all publicly and privately owned land within flood prone, mudslide (i.e, mudflow) or flood related erosion areas. Pursuance to Section 9-66.080, Compliance, no structure or land are allowed to be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered without full compliance with the terms of this chapter and other applicable regulations. The City's Public Works Director/City Engineer is appointed as the Floodplain Administrator and is responsible for implementing the commitments and requirements of the NFIP, including administering, implementing, and enforcing Municipal Code Chapter 9-66. Municipal Code Section 9-66.150, Standards of Construction, identifies the required standards of construction in all areas of special flood hazards, including for all new construction, substantial improvements of structures, and substantial damage of structures. Certification of compliance is required to be provided to the City Engineer by a registered civil engineer or architect, depending upon the requirements. More specific standards are identified in Section 9-66.160, Standards for Utilities, Section 9-66.170, Standards for Subdivisions and Other Proposed Development, Section 9-66.180, Standards for Manufactured Homes, and Section 9-66-190, Standards for Recreational Vehicles.

Implementation of LHMP Mitigation Action 1 would assist with continued compliance with the NFIP. Mitigation Action 1 addresses future updates to the City's General Plan to ensure that current floodplain information is incorporated, and that goals and policies adequately respond to floodplain conditions within the City in order to reduce vulnerability to flood hazards.



Additionally, it should be noted that the City's General Plan Land Use map identifies where specific land uses are allowed within the City. The City's Open Space designation is applied to creek corridors, utility corridors, publicly maintained open space, and open space reserves and preserves. The City will continue to use its General Plan land use designations to control development within these areas. Development within Laguna Hills has been planned and constructed in conformance with the NFIP, and the existing flood control and stormwater drainage systems have both been designed and created to accommodate the anticipated growth and future land development within Laguna Hills. The City intends to optimize the existing system and maintain the community's drainage features in their natural condition. The City works closely with OC Flood to construct and maintain flood control facilities for the community. In addition, the City requires adequate flood control facilities to protect all structures and major roadways from hazards associated with being near a 100-year floodplain and will require new development and redevelopment to be located to either avoid flood hazards or incorporate them into the overall design.

5.2.2 HAZARD MITIGATION GOALS

The mitigation goals, presented in Section 1.5, *Mitigation Goals*, serve as the basis for direction to promote sound public policy designed to protect citizens, critical facilities, infrastructure, private property, and the environment from hazards. The plan goals guide the direction of future activities aimed at reducing risk and preventing loss from hazards. The goals also serve as checkpoints as agencies and organizations begin implementing mitigation action items.

The hazard mitigation actions identified below list those activities that the City will use to reduce their risk of potential hazards. These mitigation actions were identified through discussions and collaboration with the LHMP Planning Team. All of the mitigation actions that were discussed have been included within the plan. Some of these actions may be eligible for funding through federal and State grant programs and other funding sources as made available to the City. The mitigation actions are intended to address the comprehensive range of identified hazards. Some actions may address risk reduction from multiple hazards.

5.2.3 HAZARD MITIGATION PRIORITIZATION

The Planning Team discussed each mitigation action to identify the priority, using the following as guidance:



Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

- **High Priority:** Top organizational priority and is generally a well-detailed project idea. Protects population, resource or property at high risk. Uses feasible methods, techniques or technology.
- **Medium Priority:** A good idea that needs more information or is an action that addresses a moderate hazard.
- **Low Priority:** An idea that needs a lot more information or will take a lot of preliminary action to build support.

Discussions by the Planning Team influenced the priority of the specific mitigation action. For example, some actions although possibly in need of more information, were identified as a high priority due to current conditions, the risk of the hazard, and the probability of its occurrence. The Planning Team considered the frequency and severity of the hazard; the vulnerability of the community; the impacts the mitigation action would avoid or reduce; the benefits of the action on the community; the critical facilities that would benefit; the environmental benefits of the action; and the capability of the City and its partner agencies to implement the action.

The Planning Team reviewed the STAPLE/E (Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, and Environmental) criteria, as described in Table 5-2, *STAPLE/E Review and Selection Criteria*, when considering and prioritizing the mitigation actions. This methodology, as endorsed by FEMA, requires that social, technical, administrative, political, legal, economic, and environmental factors are considered when reviewing potential actions.

TABLE 5-2: STAPLE/E REVIEW AND SELECTION CRITERIA

STAPLE/E Review	Selection Criteria
Social	- Is the proposed action socially acceptable to the jurisdiction and surrounding community? - Are there equity issues involved that would mean that one segment of the jurisdiction and/or community is treated unfairly? - Will the action cause social disruption?
Technical	- Will the proposed action work? - Will it create more problems than it solves? - Does it solve a problem or only a symptom? - Is it the most useful action in light of other jurisdiction goals?
Administrative	- Can the jurisdiction implement the action? - Is there someone to coordinate and lead the effort? - Is there sufficient funding, staff, and technical support available? - Are there ongoing administrative requirements that need to be met?
Political	- Is the action politically acceptable? - Is there public support both to implement and to maintain the project?
Legal	- Is the jurisdiction authorized to implement the proposed action?



STAPLE/E Review	Selection Criteria
	- Are there legal side effects? Could the activity be construed as a taking? - Will the jurisdiction be liable for action or lack of action? - Will the activity be challenged?
Economic	- What are the costs and benefits of this action? - Do the benefits exceed the costs? - Are initial, maintenance, and administrative costs considered? - Has funding been secured for the proposed action? If not, what are the potential funding sources (public, nonprofit, and private)? - How will this action affect the fiscal capability of the jurisdiction? - What burden will this action place on the tax base or local economy? - What are the budget and revenue effects of this activity? - Does the action contribute to other jurisdiction goals? - What benefits will the action provide?
Environmental	- How will the action affect the environment? - Will the action need environmental regulatory approvals? - Will it meet local and State regulatory requirements? - Are endangered or threatened species likely to be affected?

5.2.4 HAZARD MITIGATION BENEFIT-COST REVIEW

FEMA requires local governments to analyze the benefits and costs of a range of mitigation actions that can reduce the effects of each hazard within their communities. Benefit-cost analysis is used in hazard mitigation to show if the benefits to life and property protected through mitigation efforts exceed the cost of the mitigation activity. Conducting benefit-cost analysis for a mitigation activity can assist communities in determining whether a project is worth undertaking now in order to avoid disaster-related damages later. The analysis is based on calculating the frequency and severity of a hazard, avoiding future damages, and risk.

A hazard mitigation plan must demonstrate that a process was employed which emphasized a review of benefits and costs when prioritizing the mitigation actions. The benefit-cost review must be comprehensive to the extent that it can evaluate the monetary as well as the nonmonetary benefits and costs associated with each action. The benefit-cost review should at least consider the following questions:

- How many people will benefit from the action?
- How large an area is impacted?
- How critical are the facilities that benefit from the action (e.g., which is more beneficial to protect, the fire station or the administrative building)?
- Environmentally, does it make sense to do this project for the overall community?



These questions were considered to help determine the appropriateness of mitigation actions. Those actions that did not have adequate benefits were excluded from the list of mitigation actions.

5.3 HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS

The process used by the Planning Team to identify hazard mitigation actions for this plan included the following:

- Review of the vulnerability and risk assessment presented in Section 4.0;
- Review of the capabilities assessment presented in Subsection 5.1;
- Review of the results of the community survey and feedback received as part of the commission meetings; and
- The Planning Team's discussion of concerns/issues that need to be addressed to reduce hazards to critical facilities and the community.

Table 5-3, *Hazard Mitigation Actions*, identifies the mitigation action, hazard(s) it addresses, City Department and/or partner agency/stakeholder responsible for implementation, potential funding sources, priority, and the timeline for implementation. The timeline for implementation is defined as follows:

- Ongoing: 1-2 years and ongoing thereafter
- Short-Term: 1 to 2 years
- Medium-Term: 3 years
- Long-Term: 4 to 5 years



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TABLE 5-3: HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS

#	Mitigation Action	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Department/Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Timeline
1	When updating the City's General Plan, review hazards information and mapping (e.g., dam/reservoir inundation, floodplains, liquefaction, landslide, fire hazard zones) to ensure the most current information is reflected and updated as necessary. Incorporate new and/or revised goals and policies specific to reducing vulnerability to hazards. The City will continue to formally adopt the approved City of Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into its General Plan Safety Element to ensure compliance with AB 2140, making the City eligible for additional funding under the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA).	Multiple Hazards – Dam/Reservoir Failure; Drought; Flood; Human-Induced Hazards; Seismic and Geologic (ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, mudflows, slope instability); Severe Weather; Wildfire and Urban Fire	Community Development	Staff Time/ General Fund	Low	Long-Term
2	Continue to update emergency-related planning documents every five years to ensure consistency with state and federal law, best practices, local conditions, and recent information and advances.	Multiple Hazards – Dam/Reservoir Failure; Drought; Flood; Human-Induced Hazards; Seismic and Geologic (ground shaking, liquefaction,	Public Safety, Public Works, Community Development	Staff Time/ General Fund; FEMA Grant Funding	Medium	On-going



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#	Mitigation Action	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Department/Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Timeline
		landslides, mudflows, slope instability); Severe Weather; Wildfire and Urban Fire				
3	Avoid locating new critical facilities within or immediately adjacent to mapped hazard zones, where feasible. If no feasible alternative exists, integrate best-practices into the development to reduce vulnerability and risk to the maximum extent.	Multiple Hazards – Dam/Reservoir Failure; Drought; Flood; Human-Induced Hazards; Seismic and Geologic (ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, mudflows, slope instability); Severe Weather; Wildfire and Urban Fire	Public Works, Community Development	Staff Time/ General Fund	Medium	On-going
4	Conduct hazard vulnerability studies when constructing new City buildings or infrastructure. Based on vulnerability findings, construct new buildings or infrastructure in accordance with resilience best-practices and integrate mitigation into the building design.	Multiple Hazards – Dam/Reservoir Failure; Drought; Flood; Human-Induced Hazards; Seismic and Geologic (ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, mudflows, slope instability); Severe Weather; Wildfire and Urban Fire	Public Works, Community Development	Staff Time/General Fund; FEMA Grant Funding	Medium	On-going



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#	Mitigation Action	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Department/Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Timeline
5	Explore the opportunity to establish a Public Works Corporation Yard, outside of a hazard area, in order to adequately stage equipment and respond to disasters.	Multiple Hazards – Dam/Reservoir Failure; Drought; Flood; Human-Induced Hazards; Seismic and Geologic (ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, mudflows, slope instability); Severe Weather; Wildfire and Urban Fire	Public Works	Staff Time/General Fund	Medium/High	Medium-to Long-Term
6	Coordinate with partner agencies, such as Orange County Sheriff's Department (OCSD), Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA), American Red Cross, ETWD, MNWD, Age Well, HOAs, and schools to create and disseminate educational materials for residents/business owners to identify their risk to multi-hazards; identify mitigation actions they can implement; provide additional sources and resources for information; and provide classes/seminars, etc.	Multiple Hazards – Dam/Reservoir Failure; Drought; Flood; Human-Induced Hazards; Seismic and Geologic (ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, mudflows, slope instability); Severe Weather; Wildfire and Urban Fire	Public Safety, Public Works, Community Development, Community Services	Staff Time/General Fund; Federal, State, and Local Funding Sources as Available; FEMA Grant Funding	High	Ongoing



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#	Mitigation Action	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Department/Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Timeline
7	Partner with the American Red Cross, the County, neighboring cities, schools, and HOAs to provide evacuation and reunification locations and shelters in an emergency.	Multiple Hazards – Dam/Reservoir Failure; Flood; Human-Induced Hazards; Seismic and Geologic; Severe Weather; Wildfire and Urban Fire	Public Safety, Public Works, Community Development, Community Services	Staff Time/General Fund	High	Ongoing
8	In coordination with OCSD's current program, develop and implement a public outreach campaign to inform the public on warning expectations, including emergency sheltering and evacuation procedures, including pre-planned maps for distribution to employers and residents, and what alert systems and information sources are available to reduce conveyance of misinformation.	Multiple Hazards – Dam/Reservoir Failure; Flood; Human-Induced Hazards; Seismic and Geologic; Severe Weather; Wildfire and Urban Fire	Public Safety, Public Works, Community Development, Community Services	Staff Time/General Fund; Federal, State, and Local Funding Sources as Available; FEMA Grant Funding	High	Ongoing
9	At all City-sponsored communitywide events, advertise and inform residents/business owners of AlertOC and the City's alert notification system and assist people in registering for notifications, if requested.	Multiple Hazards – Dam/Reservoir Failure; Drought; Flood; Human-Induced Hazards; Seismic and Geologic (ground shaking, liquefaction,	Community Services	Staff Time/General Fund	High	Ongoing



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#	Mitigation Action	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Department/Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Timeline
		landslides, mudflows, slope instability); Severe Weather; Wildfire and Urban Fire				
10	Partner with the County, neighboring cities, and local nonprofits and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to identify potential housing/shelter opportunities, including funding resources, for vulnerable populations in the event of a hazard resulting in displacement.	Multiple Hazards – Dam/Reservoir Failure; Flood; Human-Induced Hazards; Seismic and Geologic; Severe Weather; Wildfire and Urban Fire	Community Services, Community Development	Staff Time/General Fund; Federal and State Funding Sources as Available; FEMA Grant Funding	Medium to High	Medium- to Long-Term
11	Partner with local nonprofits and NGOs, to identify and implement targeted mitigation actions to support vulnerable or underserved populations.	Multiple Hazards – Dam/Reservoir Failure; Drought; Flood; Human-Induced Hazards; Seismic and Geologic (ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, mudflows, slope instability); Severe Weather; Wildfire and Urban Fire	Public Safety, Community Development, Community Services	Staff Time/General Fund; Federal, State, and Local Funding Sources as Available; FEMA Grant Funding	High	Ongoing
12	Coordinate with Saddleback Medical Center to understand their capabilities	Multiple Hazards – Dam/Reservoir Failure; Flood;	Public Safety, Public Works, Community Services	Staff Time/General Fund	Medium	Short-Term



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#	Mitigation Action	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Department/Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Timeline
	and opportunities to partner in hazard mitigation activities. With the assistance of SDG&E and SCE, identify specific medical needs (e.g., care and equipment) of vulnerable populations in the event of a hazard event.	Human-Induced Hazards; Seismic and Geologic; Severe Weather; Wildfire and Urban Fire				
13	Work with Caltrans and neighboring jurisdictions to ensure emergency transportation routes are maintained, repaired, and strengthened, as necessary.	Multiple Hazards – Dam/Reservoir Failure; Flood; Human-Induced Hazards; Seismic and Geologic; Severe Weather; Wildfire and Urban Fire	Public Works	Staff Time/ General Fund	High	Ongoing
14	Work with SCE, SDG&E, ETWD, MNWD, telecommunication providers, and OCTA to ensure that services remain fully active, as much as safely possible, during emergency events and that full service is restored as quickly as possible following an emergency.	Multiple Hazards – Dam/Reservoir Failure; Flood; Human-Induced Hazards; Seismic and Geologic; Severe Weather; Wildfire and Urban Fire	Public Safety, Public Works, Community Development	Staff Time/ General Fund	High	Ongoing
15	Partner with the local community and other organizations, such as the American Red Cross, religious organizations, non-profits, and partner agencies (So Cal Gas,	Multiple Hazards – Dam/Reservoir Failure; Flood; Human-Induced Hazards; Seismic and Geologic; Severe	Public Safety, Public Works, Community Development, Community Services	Staff Time/General Fund; Federal, State, and Local Funding Sources as	High	Ongoing



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#	Mitigation Action	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Department/Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Timeline
	SCE, SDG&E, ETWD, MNWD) to work directly with vulnerable populations (elderly, homeless, low income, special needs, etc.) to identify opportunities to mitigate impacts in the event of a natural disaster, including the identification of available resources and how to access and implement those resources.	Weather; Wildfire and Urban Fire		Available; FEMA Grant Funding		
16	Explore the opportunity (including funding and staff resources) to establish a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program.	Multiple Hazards – Dam/Reservoir Failure; Flood; Human-Induced Hazards; Seismic and Geologic; Severe Weather; Wildfire and Urban Fire	Public Safety	Staff Time/ General Fund; FEMA Grant Funding	Medium	Medium-to Long-Term
17	Identify and pursue funding to purchase a generator for the Laguna Hills Community Center & Sports Complex.	Multiple Hazard – Seismic (earthquake); Wildland and Urban Fire; Severe Weather (heavy rains, Santa Ana winds, extreme heat)	Public Works	Staff Time/ General Fund; FEMA Grant Funding	High	Short-Term
18	Conduct a feasibility assessment of installation of backup energy systems (solar,	Multiple Hazard – Seismic (earthquake);	Public Works	Staff Time/General Fund; Federal,	Low	Medium-Term



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#	Mitigation Action	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Department/Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Timeline
	battery, fuel cell, natural gas generator) at key critical facilities within the City.	Wildland and Urban Fire; Severe Weather (heavy rains, Santa Ana winds, extreme heat)		State, and Local Funding Sources as Available; FEMA Grant Funding		
19	Coordinate with dam and reservoir owners to notify property owners if located within an inundation area and provide education information and resources in the event of an emergency.	Dam/Reservoir Failure	Public Works	Staff Time/General Fund; Federal, State, and Local Funding Sources as Available; FEMA Grant Funding	Medium	Medium-to Long-Term
20	Coordinate with the owners of Veeh Reservoir and Rossmoor No. 1 Dam to implement a siren warning system to alert people quickly of a failure or the imminent threat of a failure.	Dam/Reservoir Failure	Public Works	Staff Time/General Fund; Federal and State Funding Sources as Available; FEMA Grant Funding	Medium	Medium-to Long-Term
21	Continue to monitor and review the results of the annual dam inspections conducted by the Division of Safety of Dams. If the inspections determine	Dam/Reservoir Failure	Public Works	Staff Time/General Fund; Federal and State Funding Sources as Available;	High	Ongoing



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#	Mitigation Action	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Department/Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Timeline
	physical improvements are required, coordinate with the owners to document a plan to implement the necessary improvements, including a schedule and provide assistance to identify opportunities for funding.			FEMA Grant Funding		
22	Continue to proactively monitor and perform regular drainage system maintenance including removal of debris prior to storm events and similarly encourage HOAs and other property owners to proactively remove debris from their drainage systems.	Multiple Hazards – Flooding, Severe Weather (Heavy Rains), Mudflow	Public Works	Staff Time/ General Fund	High	Ongoing
23	Working with partner agencies, as needed, identify causes of localized flooding and potential improvements in areas of Canada Channel (F-23); El Toro Road/Avenida de la Carlota; Beckenham Street down drain; and Largo Drive. Seek funding for improvements to address existing deficiencies and prevent future flooding.	Multiple Hazards – Flooding, Severe Weather (Heavy Rains)	Public Works	Staff Time/ General Fund; Federal, State, and Local Funding Sources as Available; FEMA Grant Funding	Medium/ High	Ongoing



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#	Mitigation Action	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Department/Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Timeline
	Prioritize repairs of facilities that result in flooding to roadways that serve as emergency access and evacuation routes.					
24	Continue to identify localized areas of flooding associated with City-owned facilities and seek funding for improvements to prevent future flooding associated with the drainage facility. Prioritize repairs of facilities that result in flooding to roadways that serve as emergency access and evacuation routes.	Multiple Hazards – Flooding, Severe Weather (Heavy Rains)	Public Works	Staff Time/ General Fund; Federal, State, and Local Funding Sources as Available; FEMA Grant Funding	Medium/ High	Ongoing
25	Coordinate with County of Orange and neighboring cities to identify areas of flooding during heavy rain events to ensure the responsible agency(ies) can take corrective action to prevent future flooding associated with the drainage facility. Request prioritization of repairs of facilities that result in flooding to roadways that serve as emergency access and evacuation routes.	Multiple Hazards – Flooding, Severe Weather (Heavy Rains)	Public Works	Staff Time/ General Fund; Federal, State, and Local Funding Sources as Available; FEMA Grant Funding	Medium/ High	Ongoing



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#	Mitigation Action	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Department/Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Timeline
26	Educate citizens about safety during flood conditions, including the dangers of driving on flooded roads.	Multiple Hazards – Flooding, Severe Weather (Heavy Rains)	Public Safety, Public Works, Community Development, Community Services	Staff Time/ General Fund	High	Ongoing
27	Retrofit roadway medians to capture storm water during rain events.	Multiple Hazards – Flooding, Drought, Severe Weather (Heavy Rains)	Public Works	General Fund; Federal, State, and Local Funding Sources as Available; FEMA Grant Funding	Low	Long-Term
28	Encourage HOAs and property owners to improve drainage on their properties through low-impact development features.	Flood	Public Works	Staff Time/ General Fund	Medium	Ongoing
29	Monitor changes/updates to building codes and seismic regulations to determine if City-owned critical facilities may need seismic retrofits as they age and building codes are updated.	Seismic and Geologic	Community Development	Staff Time/ General Fund	Medium	Long-Term
30	If any City-owned critical facility is determined to be seismically vulnerable, identify a plan to conduct structural retrofitting, including funding sources and schedule.	Seismic and Geologic	Public Works, Community Development	Staff Time/ General Fund; Federal, State, and Local Funding Sources as Available;	Medium	Long-Term



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#	Mitigation Action	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Department/Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Timeline
				FEMA Grant Funding		
31	Work with owners of critical facilities to ensure facilities are evaluated for seismic safety. If any critical facilities are determined to be seismically vulnerable, work with the owner to identify a plan for implementation of seismic retrofit, including schedule and assist to identify potential funding sources.	Seismic and Geologic	Public Works, Community Development	Staff Time/ General Fund; Federal, State, and Local Funding Sources as Available; FEMA Grant Funding	Medium	Long-Term
32	Coordinate with HOAs, property owners, and other community partners to identify funding and in-kind resources and develop a small project-based seismic retrofit program to educate and directly assist property owners and renters with simple earthquake mitigation activities to reduce the potential for injury and damage and the strain on City resources during an event. Examples include anchoring bookcases, dressers, and file cabinets, installing latches on drawers	Seismic and Geologic	Public Works, Community Development	Staff Time/ General Fund; Federal, State, and Local Funding Sources as Available; FEMA Grant Funding	High	Short-Term



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#	Mitigation Action	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Department/Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Timeline
	and cabinet doors, securing desktop computers and appliances, using flexible connections on gas water lines, and securely mounting framed pictures and mirrors.					
33	Identify and seek funding opportunities for low- to moderate-income homeowners to identify the need for and to implement seismic retrofit projects.	Seismic and Geologic	Public Works, Community Development	Staff Time/ General Fund; Federal, State, and Local Funding Sources as Available; FEMA Grant Funding	High	Short- to Medium Term
34	Partner with Nellie Gail Ranch HOA/Emergency Preparedness Committee to obtain authorization from MNWD for the HOA to install an antenna at MNWD's water tank for improved communication during emergencies.	Multiple Hazard – Seismic (earthquake); Wildland and Urban Fire; Severe Weather (heavy rains, Santa Ana winds, extreme heat)	Public Works, Community Development	Staff Time/ General Fund	High	Short-Term
35	Coordinate with HOAs for the potential to create an emergency preparedness committee, similar to Nellie Gail Ranch.	Multiple Hazard – Seismic (earthquake); Wildland and Urban Fire; Severe Weather (heavy rains, Santa	Public Works, Community Development, Community Services	Staff Time/ General Fund	Medium	Medium-Term



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#	Mitigation Action	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Department/Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Timeline
		Ana winds, extreme heat)				
36	As landscaping is installed or replaced within City-owned facilities, prioritize the installation of drought-tolerant and fire-resistant landscaping, specifically within the wildland-urban interface, where feasible.	Multiple Hazards – Drought and Wildland and Urban Fire	Public Works	General Fund; Federal, State, and Local Funding Sources as Available; FEMA Grant Funding	Medium/High	Ongoing
37	Coordinate with HOAs, property owners, and other community partners to identify funding and in-kind resources for low- to moderate-income homeowners to implement small project-based structural improvements to mitigate potential damage associated with heavy rains or Santa Ana wind events. Examples include roof repair/replacement, rain gutter repair/cleanout, tree trimming/removal, downspouts, rain barrels, or other drainage improvements.	Severe Weather (heavy rains, Santa Ana winds)	Public Works, Community Development	Staff Time/General Fund; Federal, State, and Local Funding Sources as Available; FEMA Grant Funding	High	Short- to Medium-Term



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#	Mitigation Action	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Department/Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Timeline
38	Coordinate with the City's water providers to make available drought education materials and educate residents and business owners on the availability of financial incentives and programs to conserve water.	Drought	Community Development, Public Works	Staff Time/ General Fund; Federal, State, and Local Funding Sources as Available; FEMA Grant Funding	Medium/ High	Ongoing
39	Coordinate with the City's water providers, HOAs, property owners, and other community partners to identify funding and in-kind resources and develop a small project-based water conservation retrofit program to directly assist property owners and renters with simple modifications such as the repair or replacement of water-using fixtures and appliances, integration of drought-tolerant landscaping, replacement of broken sprinklers, etc., that prioritize water conservation and cost-savings.	Drought	Public Works, Community Development	Staff Time/ General Fund; Federal, State, and Local Funding Sources as Available; FEMA Grant Funding	High	Short-Term



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#	Mitigation Action	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Department/Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Timeline
40	Partner with the City's water providers to offer low-cost or free water audits to residents and property owners. The focus of the water audit will be to determine where and how much water is being used and to identify opportunities for water savings and associated implementation strategies. Prioritize implementation strategies that reduce water usage, are cost-effective, and provide cost savings for both the property owner and tenants.	Drought	Community Development, Public Works	Staff Time/ General Fund; Federal, State, and Local Funding Sources as Available; FEMA Grant Funding	Medium/ High	Medium-Term
41	Require State-mandated water conservation measures during drought emergencies.	Drought	Community Development, Public Works	Staff Time/ General Fund	Medium	Ongoing
42	Coordinate with the City's water providers to ensure accurate land use and growth information is incorporated into projected water supply analyses as part of Urban Water Management Plan updates that occur every five years.	Drought	Community Development, Public Works	Staff Time/ General Fund	Medium	Long-Term
43	Provide information to the community regarding the proper handling, storage and	Human-Induced Hazards (Hazardous Materials)	Community Development, Public	Staff Time/ General Fund	Low/ Medium	Ongoing



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#	Mitigation Action	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Department/Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Timeline
	disposal of hazardous materials and publicize County locations and events for disposal of household hazardous waste items.		Works, Community Services			
44	Participate in programs and emergency response exercises with federal and state agencies and Southern California Edison to minimize community risks related to nuclear power production at SONGS.	Human-Induced Hazards (Hazardous Materials)	Community Development, Public Works, Public Safety, in coordination with SCE	Staff Time/ General Fund; Federal, State, and Local Funding Sources as Available; FEMA Grant Funding	Medium/ High	Ongoing
45	Coordinate with the Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) regarding notifications in the event of a train incident involving release of hazardous materials and for opportunities to participate in emergency response exercises.	Human-Induced Hazards (Hazardous Materials)	Community Development, Public Works, Public Safety, in coordination with SCRRA	Staff Time/ General Fund; Federal, State, and Local Funding Sources as Available; FEMA Grant Funding	Medium/ High	Ongoing
46	Regularly update cyber security software and educate City employees on current threats.	Human-Induced Hazards (Cyber-Threat)	Public Safety, IT Division	Staff Time/ General Fund; FEMA Grant Funding	Medium	Ongoing
47	Monitor the timing of the City's annual Weed Abatement Program and adjust as necessary to account for fire	Wildland and Urban Fire	Public Works	Staff Time/ General Fund	Medium/ High	Ongoing



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#	Mitigation Action	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Department/Agency	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Timeline
	hazard conditions and potential changes to the timing of the fire season.					
48	Continue to regularly conduct brush clearing and weed abatement programs within the wildland urban interface, particularly around critical facilities. Coordinate and partner with external agencies where appropriate. Maintain buffer areas as permitted.	Wildland and Urban Fire	Public Works	Staff Time/ General Fund; Federal, State, and Local Funding Sources as Available; FEMA Grant Funding	High	Ongoing
Ongoing: 1-2 years and ongoing thereafter Short-Term: 1 to 2 years Medium-Term: 3 years Long-Term: 4 to 5 years						



Section 6.0 | Plan Maintenance

This section identifies the formal process that will ensure that the LHMP remains an active and relevant document. The plan maintenance process includes a schedule for monitoring and evaluating the plan annually and producing an update every five years, so the City can maintain eligibility for federal and State hazard mitigation funding.

This section describes how the City will integrate public participation throughout the plan maintenance and implementation process. It also describes how the City intends to incorporate the mitigation actions outlined in this plan into existing planning mechanisms and programs. The plan's format allows the City to readily update sections when new data becomes available, ensuring the plan remains current and relevant.

6.1 METHOD AND SCHEDULE FOR MAINTAINING AND UPDATING THE PLAN

6.1.1 PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY

Section 201.6.(d)(3) of Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations requires that local hazard mitigation plans be reviewed, revised if appropriate, and resubmitted for approval in order to remain eligible for benefits awarded under the DMA. As described below, monitoring the progress of the mitigation actions will be on-going throughout the five-year period between the adoption of the LHMP and the next update effort. The LHMP Planning Team will meet on an annual basis to monitor the status of the implementation of mitigation actions and develop updates as necessary.

The City intends to update the plan on a five-year cycle from the date of initial plan adoption. It is anticipated that this update process will be initiated at least 18 months prior to expiration of the existing plan. The cycle may be accelerated to less than five years based on the following triggers:

- A presidential disaster declaration that impacts the City.
- A hazard event that causes loss of life.

Under the direction of the Public Works Director, the LHMP Planning Team (identified in Section 2.0, *Planning Process*) will be responsible for the on-going maintenance and five-year update of this LHMP. The Public Works Director will take the primary lead in the LHMP



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maintenance by coordinating maintenance of this plan with the Planning Team, including undertaking the formal review process and updating the plan. Key City departments who should have an active role in maintenance and future updates are identified below.

- General Government
- Community Development
- Community Services
- Public Safety
- Public Works

In addition to City staff, the following partner agencies, organization, and stakeholders who were invited to and/or participated on the Planning Team during preparation of the plan should be included in the maintenance and future update activities:

- City of Aliso Viejo
- City of Irvine
- City of Laguna Niguel
- City of Laguna Woods
- City of Lake Forest
- City of Mission Viejo
- City of Rancho Santa Margarita
- Orange County Fire Authority
- Orange County Sheriff's Department
- Orange County Public Works
- El Toro Water District
- Moulton Niguel Water District
- SDG&E
- Southern California Edison
- Southern California Gas Company
- Saddleback Hospital
- Orange County Health Care Agency
- Irvine Unified School District
- Saddleback Unified School District

Although specific Planning Team members may change, the City staff positions and departments and other partner agencies and organizations should continue to be included in the plan implementation and maintenance process.



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Opportunities to expand the Planning Team, or include the involvement of stakeholders separate from the Planning Team should be considered. This would likely include the community partners, service agencies, and organizations that work directly with the community, including with specific focus on underserved and vulnerable populations.

The Project Management Team, under the direction of the Public Works Director, will facilitate the Planning Team meetings and will assign tasks such as updating and presenting the plan to other departments, stakeholder groups, and/or elected officials. The Planning Team will be responsible for maintaining and updating the plan and will coordinate implementation of the plan through their respective positions and agencies. Plan implementation and evaluation will be a shared responsibility among all Planning Team Members.

6.1.2 ANNUAL PLAN MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE

It will be important to monitor the progress of the mitigation actions throughout the five-year period between adoption and the next required update. At a minimum, the Public Works Director, representatives from each City Department, and Planning Team members should meet annually to monitor implementation of the LHMP. However, in the event a significant disaster occurs within Laguna Hills, the Public Works Director and City Department representatives will convene within 30 days of the disaster to review and update the LHMP as needed. In addition to City staff, partner agencies, organizations, and stakeholders, may be identified for participation, as appropriate.

The Public Works Director and designees will coordinate with responsible City departments and agencies/organizations identified for each mitigation action. These responsible departments and agencies/organizations will monitor and evaluate the progress made on the implementation of mitigation actions and report to the LHMP Planning Team on an annual basis. Working with the LHMP Planning Team, these responsible departments and agencies/organizations will be asked to assess the effectiveness of the mitigation actions and modify the mitigation actions as appropriate. A LHMP Mitigation Action Progress Report worksheet or tracking mechanism will assist departments and agencies/organization responsible for implementing mitigation actions in reporting on the status and assessing the effectiveness of the mitigation actions.

Information from the departments and agencies/organizations will be used to monitor mitigation actions and inform the annual evaluation of the LHMP. The following questions will be considered as criteria for evaluating the plan's effectiveness:



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- Has the nature or magnitude of hazards affecting the City changed?
- Are there new hazards that have the potential to impact the City?
- Do the identified goals and actions address current and expected conditions?
- Have mitigation actions been implemented or completed?
- Has the implementation of identified mitigation actions resulted in expected outcomes?
- Are current resources adequate to implement the LHMP?
- Should additional local resources be committed to address identified hazards?

As part of the annual meeting, the progress of implementing the mitigation actions will be documented and opportunities to incorporate the actions into other planning documents will be identified. This review will include the following:

- Summary of any hazard events that occurred during the prior year and their impacts on the community.
- Review of successful mitigation initiatives identified in the plan.
- Discussion about why targeted mitigation actions were not completed.
- Reevaluation of the mitigation actions to determine if the timeline for identified projects needs to be amended (such as changing a long-term project to a short-term project due to funding availability).
- Recommendations for new mitigation actions.
- Changes in, or potential for, new funding options/grant opportunities.
- Integration of new data and maps that can be used to inform the plan.
- Evaluation of any other planning programs or initiatives within the City that involve hazard mitigation.

The purpose of the annual evaluation will be to ensure consideration and implementation of the LHMP and document progress in order to inform future LHMP updates. Future updates to the LHMP will account for any new hazard vulnerabilities, special circumstances, or new information that becomes available. Issues that arise during the annual LHMP evaluation that require changes to the risk assessment, mitigation strategy, and other components of the plan, will be incorporated into the next update of the LHMP in 2028. The questions identified above would remain valid during the preparation of the 2028 plan update.



6.1.3 FIVE-YEAR UPDATE

The intent of the five-year update process will be to add new planning process methods, community profile data, hazard data and events, vulnerability analyses, mitigation actions, and goals to the adopted plan so that the LHMP will always be current and up to date. Based on the needs identified by the Planning Team and incorporating information from the annual monitoring and maintenance activities, the update will, at a minimum, include the elements below:

- The update process will be convened 18 months prior to expiration of the existing plan through a Planning Team identified by the Public Works Director.
- The hazard risk assessment will be reviewed and updated using best available information and technologies.
- Based on new/updated information provided by facility owners and available funding, the evaluation of critical facilities and mapping will be updated and improved.
- The mitigation actions will be reviewed and revised to account for any actions completed, deferred, or changed to account for changes in the risk assessment or new City policies identified under other planning mechanisms, as appropriate (such as the City's General Plan).
- The draft update will be sent to appropriate agencies for comment.
- The public will be given an opportunity to comment prior to adoption.
- The City Council will adopt the updated LHMP.

6.2 ADOPTION

The City Council is responsible for adopting the LHMP. This formal adoption should take place every five years. Once the plan has received FEMA Approval Pending Adoption, the City Council will need to adopt the plan. Upon adoption, the City will transmit the adopted plan to FEMA.

6.3 INCORPORATION INTO EXISTING PROGRAMS AND PLANNING MECHANISMS

The effectiveness of the nonregulatory LHMP depends on the implementation of the plan and incorporation of the mitigation action items into City plans, policies, and programs. The City's General Plan is considered to be an integral part of this plan. The City, through



Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

the recent update and adoption of its General Plan Safety Element, has planned for the impact of hazards. The LHMP process has allowed the City to review the goals and policies contained in the General Plan Safety Element and identified mitigation actions that will further implement these policies. The City views the General Plan and the LHMP as complementary planning documents that work together to achieve the ultimate goal of the reduction of risk exposure to Laguna Hills citizens and property. Many of the ongoing recommendations identified in the mitigation strategy further the goals and policies of the General Plan and other adopted plans. Further, the City has acknowledged as part of the Safety Element the development of this LHMP and has incorporated it by reference.

The plan includes a range of action items that, if implemented, would reduce loss from hazard events in the City. Together, the mitigation action items in the LHMP provide the framework for activities that the City may choose to implement over the next five years. The City has prioritized the plan's goals and identified actions that will be implemented (resources permitting) through existing plans, policies, and programs. In addition to the General Plan, the City will coordinate the recommendations of the LHMP with other existing plans and programs, which include, but are not limited to:

- Capital Improvement Program Planning
- Annual Budget
- Laguna Hills General Plan Updates and Annual Report
- Laguna Hills Municipal Code
- Development Project Review
- California Environmental Quality Act Review

Additional opportunities to integrate the mitigation actions include the following:

- Integration of mitigation actions in emergency response and post-disaster recovery planning.
- Ongoing education and outreach programs to increase staff, resident, business owner, employees, and overall community awareness of the risks and opportunities to implement mitigation actions associated with natural hazards.
- Continued coordination with the City and other partner agencies and organizations on emergency operations and training opportunities.
- Continued consideration of hazard implications and opportunities to implement hazard mitigation as City plans, policies, procedures, and practices are prepared and updated.



Although the Public Works Department will have primary responsibility for review, coordination, and promotion, plan implementation and evaluation will be a shared responsibility among all departments identified as lead departments in the mitigation action plan. The City will reference and incorporate this LHMP into all relevant planning documents, programs, decisions, processes, and regulations. The LHMP will be reviewed and considered by internal City departments, as applicable plans or programs are drafted or updated in the future. Opportunities to integrate the mitigation action plan into other planning mechanisms and documents will be identified as part of the annual plan monitoring and maintenance described in Section 6.1.2.

6.4 CONTINUED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The City recognizes the need for continued public involvement throughout the five-year planning period to keep community members and partner agencies updated on the LHMP, including socially vulnerable populations. The public will continue to be informed on LHMP actions through regular updates to the City websites and through annual progress reports to the City Council. The adopted LHMP will remain permanently available for review on the City's website, with contact information for interested parties to direct comments and concerns. Additionally, the City will ensure continued public involvement through the promotion of hazard and emergency preparedness education, interagency coordinated outreach efforts, public disaster fairs, drills and other hazard awareness campaigns as included in applicable Mitigation Actions in Section 5.0, *Hazard Mitigation Strategy*. These mitigation actions include outreach and communication methods designed to appeal to the entire community, including targeted outreach to socially vulnerable populations. All public feedback will be reviewed and considered for incorporation (if deemed appropriate) into the next LHMP update. Additionally, coordination and implementation of individual mitigation actions will involve direct coordination and interaction with the public, such as those involving targeted support to vulnerable or underserved populations, programs to assist property owners and renters to implement risk reduction improvements, and working with HOAs and property owners. Implementation of these mitigation actions will provide additional opportunities for continued public involvement and assist in determining how best to implement mitigation actions, assess the effectiveness of the mitigation actions, and identify additional opportunities for mitigation actions to be considered in the next update. Upon initiation of the LHMP update, the Planning Team will review feedback and outreach efforts, which will be analyzed and incorporated into a new public involvement strategy based on the needs and capabilities of the City at the time of the update. At a minimum, this strategy will include the use of the City website, email distribution lists, and social media, as well



as coordination with partner agencies and organizations, and will include specific outreach to vulnerable populations.

6.5 POINT OF CONTACT

Primary point of contact for the LHMP:

Joe Ames, P.E., T.E.
Public Works Director/City Engineer
City of Laguna Hills
24035 El Toro Road
Laguna Hills, CA 92653
949-707-2655
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Section 7.0 | References

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City of Laguna Hills

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Appendices

PREPARED BY:

City of Laguna Hills
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Contact: Joe Ames, P.E., T.E., Public Works Director/City Engineer

WITH ASSISTANCE FROM:

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Contact: Starla Barker, AICP

November 2024

APPENDIX A

City Adoption Resolution

A copy of the resolution will be added after the plan is formally approved by Cal OES and FEMA and adopted by the City of Laguna Hills

APPENDIX B

Planning Process Documentation

B1 Planning Team Meetings



**LAGUNA HILLS
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM MEETING #1

Thursday, November 18, 2021

10:00 am – 12:00 pm

AGENDA

1. Introductions
2. Project Goals, Objectives, and Expectations
 - a. Project goals
 - b. Roles and responsibilities
 - i. Data needs
 - ii. Hazard Mitigation Planning (HMP) Team Meetings
3. Purpose and Requirements of the LHMP
 - a. What is Hazard Mitigation and a Hazard Mitigation Plan?
 - b. Plan requirements
 - c. LHMP development
4. Hazard Identification and Prioritization
 - a. Identification of hazards
 - b. Prioritization exercise
5. Critical Facilities
6. Next Steps
 - a. Planning Team
 - b. Plan Development
7. Questions/Additional Discussion

Planning Team Meetings:

- December 16, 2021; 10:00 am – 12:00 pm
- January 20, 2022; 10:00 am – 12:00 pm
- February 17, 2022; 10:00 am – 12:00 pm

Laguna Hills
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Planning Team Meeting #1
November 18, 2021

First and Last Name	Title	Organization/Department	Present?
Ken Rosenfield	Interim City Manager/Director of Public Services	City of Laguna Hills	X
Amber Shah	Associate Civil Engineer	City of Laguna Hills	X
Amy Stonich	Assistant Director of Community Development	City of Lake Forest	X
April Baumbgarten	Management Analyst	City of Laguna Woods	
Cheryl Kuta	Director of Development Services	City of Rancho Santa Margarita	X
Dan Meehan	Community Services Superintendent	City of Laguna Hills	X
Dennis Breckner	Sergeant	Orange County Sheriff's Department Emergency Management Division	
Duane Cave	External Relations Manager	SDG&E	X
James Tyler	Manager - Flood Programs	OCPW	X
Jason Gray	Executive Director	Saddleback Hospital	X
Jason Lopez	Division 5 Captain	OCFA	X
Jennifer Pezda	Environmental Policy Advisor	Southern California Gas Company	
Jennifer Denmark	Facilities Planner	Saddleback Valley Unified School District	
Joe Hoffman	Director of Maintenance, Operations, and Transportation	Irvine Unified School District	
John McCulloch	Lieutenant/Chief of Police Services	Orange County Sheriff's Department Emergency Management Division	

Laguna Hills
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Planning Team Meeting #1
November 18, 2021

First and Last Name	Title	Organization/Department	Present?
Jonathan Orduna	Community Development Director	City of Laguna Niguel	
Juan Gonzalez	Public Affairs Manager	Southern California Gas Company	
Kelley Lee	Government Relations Manager	Southern California Edison	
Kevin Onuma	County Engineer	Orange County Public Works	
Len Barton	Safety & Compliance Coordinator	Moulton Niguel Water District	X
Matthew Stiverson	Captain	OCSD	X
Michelle Anderson	Emergency Management Division Director	OCSD/ Emergency Management Division	X
Michelle Claud-Clemente	Animal Services Manager	City of Mission Viejo	X
Miguel Padilla	Maintenance	Orange County Department of Education	X
Nardy Khan	Deputy Director	OCPW	X
Nick Pivaroff	Assistant Fire Marshal	OCFA	X
Omar Dadabhoy	Community Development Director	City of Aliso Viejo	
Paul Catsimanes	Emergency Services Manager	City of Mission Viejo	X
Penny Lew	Senior Civil Engineer	OCPW	X
Pete Carmichael	Community Development	City of Irvine	

Laguna Hills
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Planning Team Meeting #1
November 18, 2021

First and Last Name	Title	Organization/Department	Present?
Robert Craven	Assistant Superintendent	SVUSD	X
Scott Steinle	Sergeant	Orange County Sheriff's Department	
Sharlyn de la Paz	Senior Public Safety Management Analyst	City of Lake Forest	
Sherri Seitz	Public Relations Administrator	El Toro Water District	X
Tammi McConnell	EMS Director	Orange County Health Care Agency	
TJ McGovern	Division 5 Chief	OCFA	X
Todd Novacek	Director of Operations	Moulton Niguel Water District	X
Tony Garcia	Facilities Manager	Saddleback Hospital	X
Starla Barker	Principal Planner	De Novo	X
Kelly Hickler	Senior Planner	De Novo	X



City of Laguna Hills

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Planning Team Meeting #1

NOVEMBER 18, 2021

Agenda

- Introductions
- Project goals, objectives & expectations
- Purpose and requirements of the LHMP
- Hazard identification and prioritization
- Critical Facilities
- Next Steps
- Questions/Additional Discussion

Project Goals, Objectives & Expectations

Project Goals and Objectives

- Identify and address hazards specific to Laguna Hills
- Mitigation actions to reduce the severity/impact of the hazard
- Achieve certification by FEMA for **mitigation funding**



Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 requires states and local governments prepare a hazard mitigation plan as a precondition for receiving FEMA mitigation project grants.

Laguna Hills LHMP Goals

- What is the City's goal of the LHMP?
- What do you want to accomplish?
- What will make a successful plan?
- Other community planning goals?

Roles and Responsibilities

- **Our Job**

- Facilitate the process
- Provide hazard mitigation technical expertise
- Maintain schedule
- Do the heavy work
- Ensure FEMA-compliant plan

- **What We Ask of You**

- Participate
- Provide agency-specific information, local insight and expertise
- Meet internal deadlines
- Ensure plan is feasible and meets needs

Data Needs

- Plans/studies
- Policies/programs
- Technical data
- Intrinsic/historic knowledge
- Photos
- Asset inventory for loss estimates
- Any additional relevant information

HMP Planning Team

- **Four Planning Team Meetings**
 - **Meeting #1 – November 18:** process, hazard identification/prioritization; critical facilities
 - **Meeting #2 – December 16:** hazard profiles & mapping; capabilities assessment
 - **Meeting #3 – January 20:** risk assessment and loss estimates; mitigation goals
 - **Meeting #4 – February 17:** identify and prioritize mitigation actions; implementation strategy

Purpose and Requirements of the LHMP

Hazard Mitigation

What is Hazard Mitigation?

- Sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from hazards

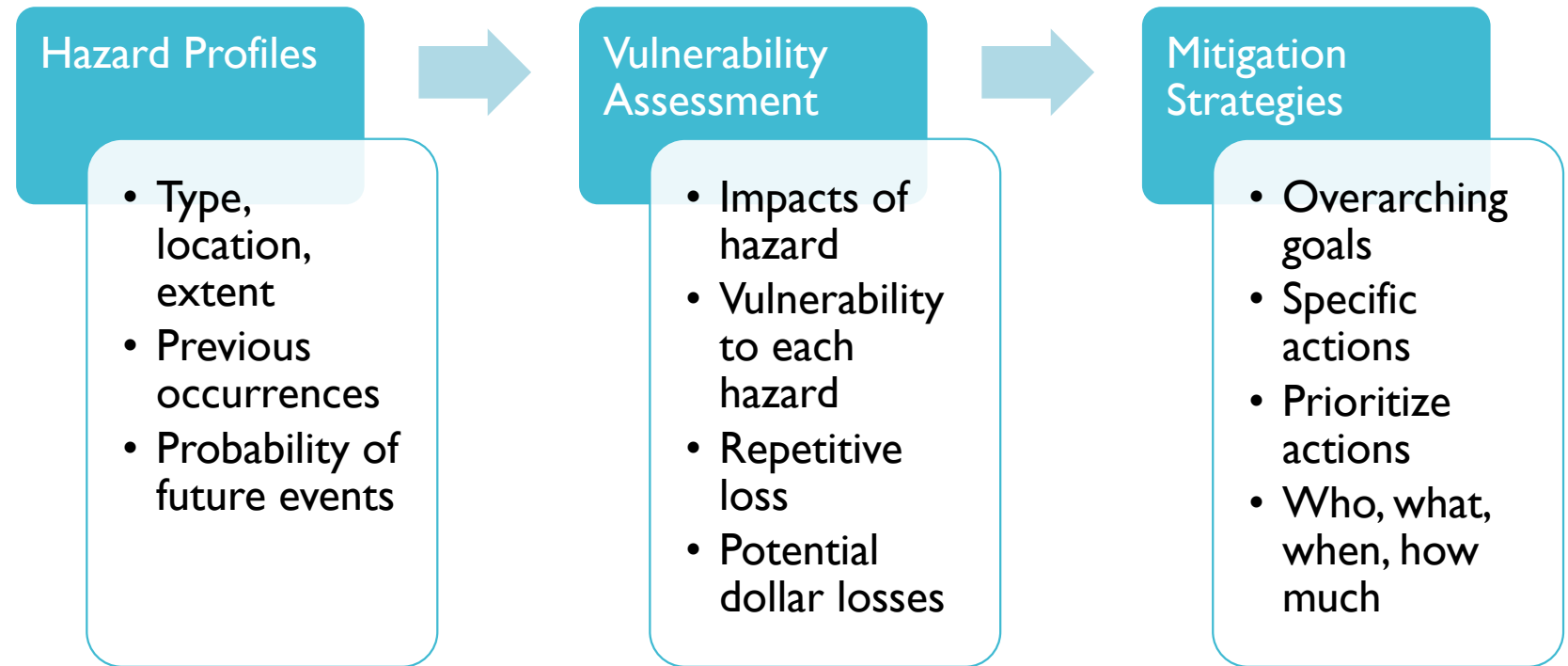
What is a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

- A plan based on a community's values and needs
- Results from a process-oriented approach
- Focuses on mitigation strategies (making the future safer)

Plan Requirements

- Provide and **document** opportunities for stakeholder and public involvement
- Review and **incorporate** existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information
- **Document how** the plan was prepared and **who** was involved
- **Identify how** the plan will be monitored, evaluated, and updated within a five-year cycle
 - Provide for continued public participation in plan maintenance

LHMP Development



Mitigation Strategy

- Comprehensive range of mitigation actions and projects
 - Emphasize existing and new buildings and infrastructure
- Types of mitigation actions
 - Local plans and regulations
 - Structure and infrastructure projects
 - Natural systems protection
 - Education and awareness programs
- Action Plan
 - Incorporate into existing plans and policies
 - Identify who responsible, funding mechanisms, other resources, when completed and how prioritized

Plan Adoption

- Plan submitted to Cal OES/FEMA
 - Receive “Approvable Pending Adoption”
- City adopts the LHMP
 - Must be adopted within one calendar year
 - Documentation of adoption (resolution) provided to FEMA
- FEMA issues approval letter



Hazard Identification and Prioritization

FEMA-Suggested Hazards

Avalanche	Flood	Sea level rise
Climate change	Geological hazards	Seismic hazards
Coastal erosion	Hailstorm	Severe winter storm
Coastal storm	Hazardous materials	Tornado
Dam/reservoir failure	Human-caused hazards	Tsunami
Disease/pest management	Hurricane	Volcano
Drought	Land subsidence	wildfire
Earthquake fault rupture	Landslide and mudflow	Wind
Expansive soils	Lightning	Windstorm
Extreme heat	Liquefaction	



Potential Hazards

Avalanche	Flood	Sea level rise
Climate change	Geological hazards	Seismic hazards
Coastal erosion	Hailstorm	Severe winter storm
Coastal storm	Hazardous materials	Tornado
Dam/reservoir failure	Human-caused hazards	Tsunami
Disease/pest management	Hurricane	Volcano
Drought	Land subsidence	Wildfire
Earthquake fault rupture	Landslide and mudflow	Wind
Expansive soils	Lightning	Windstorm
Extreme heat	Liquefaction	



Proposed Hazard List

- Climate Change – integrated into each hazard
- Dam/reservoir failure
- Drought
- Flood
- Human-caused hazards (hazardous materials spills/release, terrorism)
- Landslides and mudflow
- Seismic hazards – ground shaking, liquefaction
- Severe weather – heavy rains, windstorm (Santa Ana wind events)
- Wildfire and urban fire

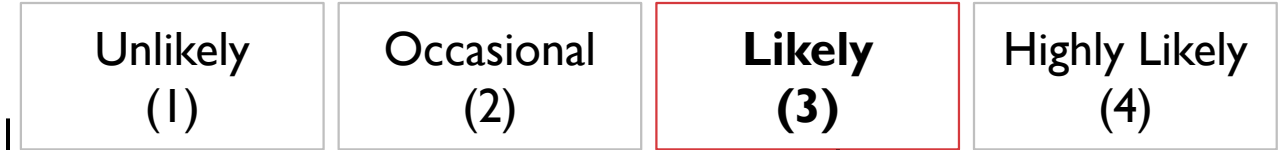
Hazard Prioritization

- Four criteria
 - Probability (likelihood of occurrence)
 - Location (size of potentially affected area)
 - Maximum probable extent (intensity of damage)
 - Secondary impacts (severity of impacts to the community)
- A value of 1-4 is assigned for each criteria
- Every criteria has an importance score
 - Can be used to weigh the influence of an individual criterion
 - Criteria and importance values are combined to calculate a Total Score

Score Example: Windstorm

Probability

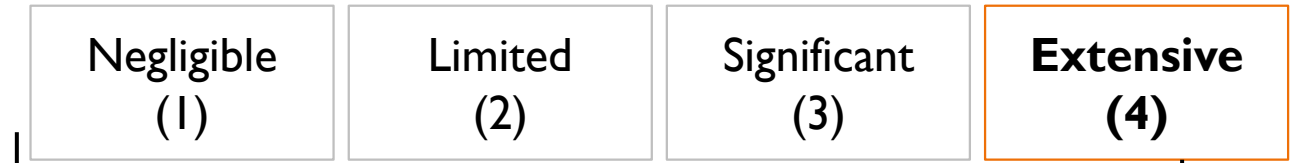
Importance score:
2.0



Probability score: $2.0 \times 3 = 6$

Location

Importance score:
0.8

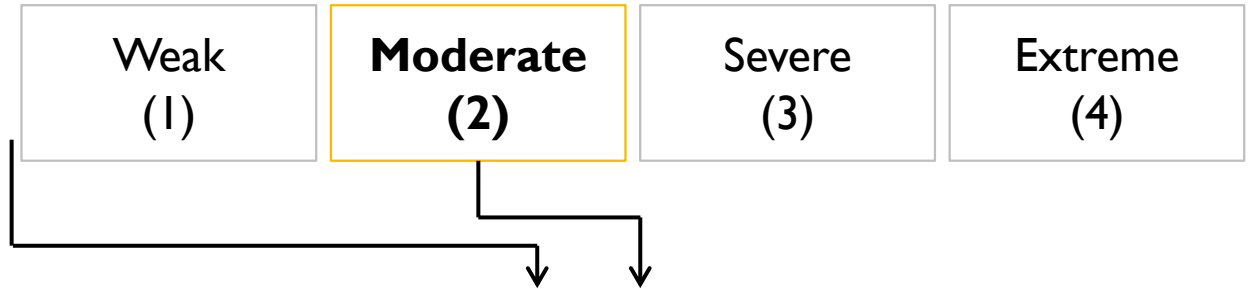


Affected Area score: $0.8 \times 4 = 3.2$

Score Example: Windstorm

Maximum Probable Extent

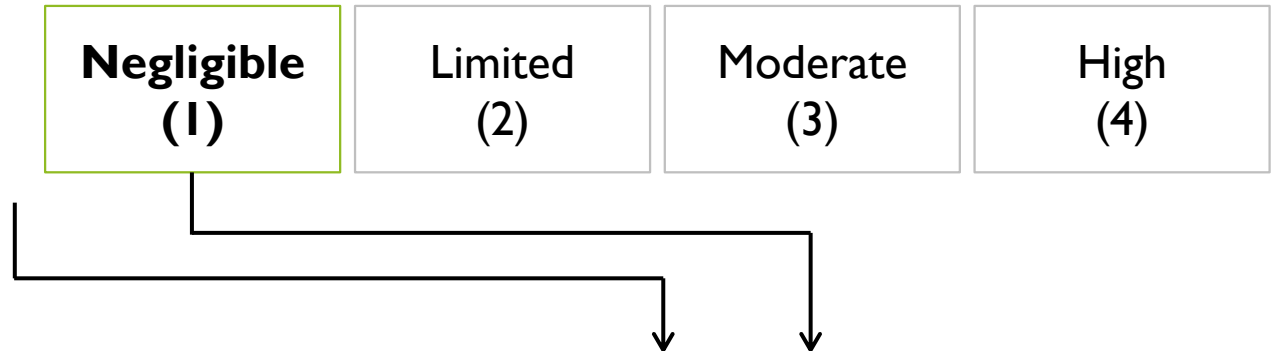
Importance score:
0.7



Primary Impact score: $0.7 \times 2 = 1.4$

Secondary Impacts

Importance score:
0.5



Secondary Impacts score: $0.5 \times 4 = 0.5$

Score Example: Windstorm

Impact

Affected Area Score
(3.2)

Primary Impact Score
(1.4)

Secondary Impact Score
(0.5)

$$\text{Impact score: } 3.2 + 1.4 + 0.5 = 5.1$$

Total Score

Impact Score
(5.1)

Probability Score
(6)

$$\text{Total Score: } 5.1 \times 6 = 30.6$$

Low:
0-12

Medium:
12.1-42

High:
42.1 and up

Prioritization

HAZARD RANKING WORKSHEET - Laguna Hills LHMP					DATE: 11/18/2021	
Hazard Type	Probability	Impact			Total Score	Hazard Planning Consideration
		Location	Primary Impact	Secondary Impacts		
Climate Change					0.00	Low
Dam/reservoir failure					0.00	Low
Drought					0.00	Low
Flood					0.00	Low
Human-caused hazards (hazmat, terrorism)					0.00	Low
Landslide/Mudflow					0.00	Low
Seismic hazards - ground shaking					0.00	Low
Seismic hazards - liquefaction					0.00	Low
Severe weather - heavy rain					0.00	Low
Severe weather - windstorm (Santa Ana wind events)					0.00	Low
Wildfire and urban fire					0.00	Low
					0.00	Low
					0.00	Low
					0.00	Low
					0.00	Low

Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities

- Risk assessment will look at what facilities are in hazard zones
 - Considers their replacement cost and value to the community
- Mitigation strategies reflect vulnerabilities of critical facilities
 - Strengthen existing vulnerable facilities
 - Avoid building new ones in at-risk areas

Next Steps

Planning Team

- Provide any information or resources to **Ken Rosenfield by December 3**
 - Plans/studies
 - Policies/programs
 - Technical data
 - Intrinsic/historic knowledge
 - Photos
 - Asset inventory for loss estimations
- **Attend Meeting #2 – December 16, 2021**

Plan Development

- Initiate community outreach
 - Community Survey
 - Website and Social Media
 - Identify/schedule focused outreach meetings (2)
- Preparation of hazard profiles/mapping
- Initiate risk assessment

Questions/Additional Discussion



LAGUNA HILLS LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM MEETING #1

Thursday, November 18, 2021

10:00 am – 12:00 pm

MEETING SUMMARY

Attendees: Refer to Attendee Log

Presentation/Discussion:

- **Introductions**
 - City Project Manager, consultant team, and participant introductions
- **Project Goals, Objectives, and Expectations**
 - Project goals
 - i. Ken R., City of Laguna Hills:
 - Get plan done, plan has to be actionable and useful
 - OCFCD has helped mitigate and take proactive actions
 - City has experienced flood events that have exceeded capacity of facilities
 - Have a lot to plan for
 - Enhance working relationship with OCFCD, help with obligations
 - Notify public if cannot mitigate hazards
 - Make sure cars not stranded in street to avoid rescue
 - ii. TJ M., OCFA:
 - City has SRA and wildland areas
 - Islands of canyons
 - Continuity of business operations/how to keep city up and running in event of disaster
 - iii. Amy S., City of Lake Forest
 - Mirror comments from Ken and TJ
 - Lake Forest is looking to get first plan in place
 - Community concerned about emergency exits in city
 - Lake Forest has VHFHSZ
 - iv. Todd N., MNWD
 - Concrete plan to provide emergency water to customers in case system down and have to make repairs
 - a. Follow-up Discussion: Ken R. would also be interested in learning plans for above ground tanks in event of disaster. Todd noted they can schedule a side meeting to discuss

- Roles and responsibilities
 - i. Consultant Team
 - ii. Planning Team
- Data needs
 - i. Send any information you think may be helpful to Ken R. and he can forward to Starla B.
- Hazard Mitigation Planning (HMP) Team Meetings
 - i. Meetings build on each other so we have draft plan at end of process
- **Purpose and Requirements of the LHMP**
 - What is Hazard Mitigation and a Hazard Mitigation Plan?
 - Plan requirements
 - LHMP development
 - Mitigation Strategy
 - Plan Adoption
- **Hazard Identification and Prioritization**
 - Identification of hazards/discussion
 - i. Starla B. – Are there any hazards that should be removed, or any that should be added?
Wind and windstorm similar? Yes
 - ii. Ken R. – expansive soils in city, but don't anticipate it being a particular hazard
 - iii. Starla B. – will incorporate into geologic soils hazard and can note that not an issue
 - iv. Ken R. – how are disease and pest management related to pandemic response? Do we need to address?
 - v. Starla B. – as conditions come up, some agencies choose to add to HMP, can definitely address issue because has come to forefront, depends on city's preference, don't have to make official decision right now, will have later discussion where we prioritize hazards
 - Hazards/Discussion
 - i. Dam/reservoir failure
 - Ken R. – only one dam, but private, northerly of Ridge Route, permitted and monitored under state, but not county facility (Veeh reservoir)
 - Penny L. – will need to verify status of Gallivan Basin (in Laguna Niguel)
 - Sherri S. – Rossmoor dam in Laguna Woods would slightly affect Laguna Hills if failed, would go into Veeh reservoir. Just completed inundation studies, will provide to team.
 - Matt S. – El Toro Inundation Study and Rossmoor Dam study
 - Ken R. – above ground reservoirs by Moulton Niguel Water District, some located southerly of Alicia Pkwy east of Moulton Pkwy, off of Gallup in southern portion of city. Alicia Pkwy – single tank Nellie Gail – one potable and 2 recycled
 - Len B. – have good detail on those reservoirs
 - ii. Drought
 - Ken R. – For city, primary impact has been on landscaping (from drought), not really a hazard, just looks ugly. Does suggest that we should be pursuing more drought tolerant landscaping

iii. Flood

- Flood control can give list of facilities
- Ken R. – F-23 Canada channel feeds San Diego creek and ultimately ocean. Has there been any determination that under certain circumstances the San Diego creek could back up or reverse flow into Laguna Hills?
- Penny L. – not aware of any potential issues of that situation occurring, city should ID any problem areas due to OCFCD facilities. **Will work with O&M group to ID any trouble spots.**
- Ken R. – 2005 storm caused overflows of F-23 where crosses Del Lago Dr and Moulton Pkwy, both street segments under water and some stranded vehicles. Flooding elsewhere in city not related to OCFCD facilities. During same storm event, get a lot of water off freeway; EL Toro Rd underpass was completely flooded, stranded vehicles and OCFA responded. Localized events, but small and rare, related to heavy rains; some locations do not have secondary outlet, infrastructure can't handle flow. **City has identified locations and has plans to repair them.**

iv. Human-caused Hazards/Haz Mat

- Ken R. – does human caused hazards include transport of typical materials (like gasoline)? Starla B. – Yes
- Ken R. - No generation of haz mat as industry in city. All arterial highways are designated truck routes. Are there overlays that limit certain materials on certain routes? Not aware that any exist.

v. Landslide

- Ken R. – Landslide – southern portion of city is area of material subject to landslides. Have been isolated superficial landslides, no gross landslides. There is hillside creeping in certain southern area of city, slow movement, not immediate hazard. Responsibility of individual homeowner. Some covered in General Plan already.

vi. Liquefaction

- Ken R. – follow former canyons and creek beds; no public or private buildings in liquefaction zones.

vii. Heavy Rain

- How is heavy rain different than flood? There is some overlap of hazards, heavy rain can cause flooding, but also other damage besides flooding, like mudflows taking out roadways, will discuss overlaps in plan.
- Ken R. – **City has a list of drain locations susceptible to blockage from debris flows.** Also Nellie Gail Ranch HOA have a series of private equestrian trails that erode into public drain, do sandbagging every year.

viii. Windstorm/Santa Ana Winds

- Starla B. – has the city experienced significant damage from Santa Ana windstorms? Tree branches, power loss, blockage of roadways, drainage, etc.?
- Ken R. – majority of power lines underground, no damage that I am aware of. SCE has 225kV and series of 66 kV lines running through city. Occasional tree failure but City has a robust tree maintenance program, anything that has occurred in last 30 years has been minor tree branches etc.

- Duane C. (SDG&E) – yes, most lines underground, no SDG&E transmission lines going through city or substations.

ix. Fire Hazards

- TJ M. Looking at map, all LRA, but some wildland elements/islands that could potentially cause problems. Alicia Creek greenbelt, some others, ID for wildland mitigation; however, no major wildland event likely to occur in city. Fire Prevention – TJ and Jason L. will be able to help with this component. Need to address interior islands.
- Ken R. No fire stations in city boundaries. Station 22 across street and served by other stations. Station 39 not in city. Any problem with fire protection because no fire stations in city boundaries?
- TJ M. – So many stations surrounding on perimeter; response is sufficient.
- Jason L. **WUI plan – fire forecast and fire progression maps; identifies evacuation zones.** Will send info on weather conditions based on wind and rain.
- Ken R. – how to convey to public where to go in case of fire emergency?
- Jason L. – evacuation zones put in place to help city so not moving a ton of people not in threat area; made easier for law enforcement to only evacuate impacted people.
- Ken R. – how to communicate this to public? Shelter locations, Community Center, City Hall
- Dan M. – Red Cross can help. High school designated shelter
- Robert C. – Typically work with Red Cross. Don't use elementary schools because small and parking issues. Usually high schools, sometimes middle schools
- Ken R. – doesn't want to add new locations, just understand existing
- Matt S. – **will send map of temporary shelters**
- Water infrastructure – any loss of tanks; would still be able to serve community.

- **Critical Facilities**

- Overview of critical facilities
- Will be identifying critical facilities for inclusion in the plan

- **Next Steps**

- Planning Team
 - i. Provide plans/studies, resources, data to Ken by December 3
 - ii. Attend Meeting #2 – December 16, 2021
- Plan Development
 - i. Community outreach
 - ii. Preparation of hazard profiles/mapping
 - iii. Initiate risk assessment

- **Questions/Additional Discussion**

- Planning Team Meetings:
 - i. December 16, 2021; 10:00 am – 12:00 pm
 - ii. January 20, 2022; 10:00 am – 12:00 pm
 - iii. February 17, 2022; 10:00 am – 12:00 pm



**LAGUNA HILLS
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM MEETING #2

Thursday, December 16, 2021

10:00 am – 12:00 pm

AGENDA

1. Data Needs
2. Summary of Hazards/Hazard Profiles
3. Risk Assessment Methodology
4. Critical Facilities and Facilities of Concern
5. Capabilities Assessment
6. Next Steps
 - a. Planning Team
 - b. Plan Development
7. Questions/Additional Discussion

Planning Team Meetings:

- January 20, 2022; 10:00 am – 12:00 pm
- February 24, 2022; 10:00 am – 12:00 pm (NOTE: Change in date)

Laguna Hills
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Planning Team Meeting #2
December 16, 2021

First and Last Name	Title	Organization/Department	Present?
Ken Rosenfield	Interim City Manager/Director of Public Services	City of Laguna Hills	X
Amber Shah	Associate Civil Engineer	City of Laguna Hills	X
Amy Stonich	Assistant Director of Community Development	City of Lake Forest	X
April Baumbgarten	Management Analyst	City of Laguna Woods	
Cheryl Kuta	Director of Development Services	City of Rancho Santa Margarita	X
Dan Meehan	Community Services Superintendent	City of Laguna Hills	X
Dennis Breckner	Sergeant	Orange County Sheriff's Department Emergency Management Division	
Duane Cave	External Relations Manager	SDG&E	X
James Tyler	Manager - Flood Programs	OCPW	
Jason Gray	Executive Director	Saddleback Hospital	
Jason Lopez	Division 5 Captain	OCFA	X
Jennifer Pezda	Environmental Policy Advisor	Southern California Gas Company	
Jennifer Denmark	Facilities Planner	Saddleback Valley Unified School District	
Joe Hoffman	Director of Maintenance, Operations, and Transportation	Irvine Unified School District	
John McCulloch	Lieutenant/Chief of Police Services	Orange County Sheriff's Department Emergency Management Division	

Laguna Hills
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Planning Team Meeting #2
December 16, 2021

First and Last Name	Title	Organization/Department	Present?
Jonathan Orduna	Community Development Director	City of Laguna Niguel	
Juan Gonzalez	Public Affairs Manager	Southern California Gas Company	
Kelley Lee	Government Relations Manager	Southern California Edison	
Kevin Onuma	County Engineer	Orange County Public Works	
Len Barton	Safety & Compliance Coordinator	Moulton Niguel Water District	
Matthew Stiverson	Captain	OCSD	
Michelle Anderson	Emergency Management Division Director	OCSD/ Emergency Management Division	
Michelle Claud-Clemente	Animal Services Manager	City of Mission Viejo	
Miguel Padilla	Maintenance	Orange County Department of Education	
Nardy Khan	Deputy Director	OCPW	X
Nick Pivaroff	Assistant Fire Marshal	OCFA	
Omar Dadabhoy	Community Development Director	City of Aliso Viejo	
Paul Catsimanes	Emergency Services Manager	City of Mission Viejo	
Penny Lew	Senior Civil Engineer	OCPW	X
Pete Carmichael	Community Development	City of Irvine	

Laguna Hills
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Planning Team Meeting #2
December 16, 2021

First and Last Name	Title	Organization/Department	Present?
Robert Craven	Assistant Superintendent	SVUSD	
Scott Steinle	Sergeant	Orange County Sheriff's Department	
Sharlyn de la Paz	Senior Public Safety Management Analyst	City of Lake Forest	
Sherri Seitz	Public Relations Administrator	El Toro Water District	X
Tammi McConnell	EMS Director	Orange County Health Care Agency	
TJ McGovern	Division 5 Chief	OCFA	
Todd Novacek	Director of Operations	Moulton Niguel Water District	
Tony Garcia	Facilities Manager	Saddleback Hospital	
Starla Barker	Principal Planner	De Novo	X
Kelly Hickler	Senior Planner	De Novo	X



City of Laguna Hills

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Planning Team Meeting #3

March 10, 2022

Agenda

- Risk Assessment/Vulnerability Overview
- Survey Summary
- Mitigation Strategy
- Capabilities Assessment
- Next Steps

Data Needs

- Plans/studies
- Policies/programs
- Technical data
- Intrinsic/historic knowledge
- Photos
- Asset inventory for loss estimates
- Any additional relevant information

Summary of Hazards/Hazard Profiles

Hazards to be Profiled

- Climate Change – integrated into each hazard
- Dam/reservoir failure
- Drought
- Flood
- Human-caused hazards
 - hazardous materials spills/release
- Landslides and mudflow
- Seismic hazards
 - ground shaking
 - liquefaction
- Severe weather
 - heavy rains
 - Santa Ana winds
- Wildfire and urban fires

Hazard Profiles

- Description of the hazard
- Location/geographic extent
- Previous occurrences
- Probability of future occurrences
- Climate change considerations

Dam/reservoir failure

- Description
 - Catastrophic type of failure characterized by the sudden, rapid, and uncontrolled release of impounded water
- Location/geographic extent
 - Veeh Reservoir, Gallivan Basin, Rossmoor Dam, MNWD above-ground reservoirs (southerly of Alicia Pkwy east of Moulton Pkwy)
 - Need studies referenced in Meeting #1

Dam/reservoir failure

- Previous occurrences
 - No major dam failure experienced by Orange County
 - Water tank failure in Westminster (1998)
 - 5 million gallon water storage tank ruptured – corrosion and construction defects
- Probability of future occurrences – low?
 - Need studies referenced in Meeting #1

Drought

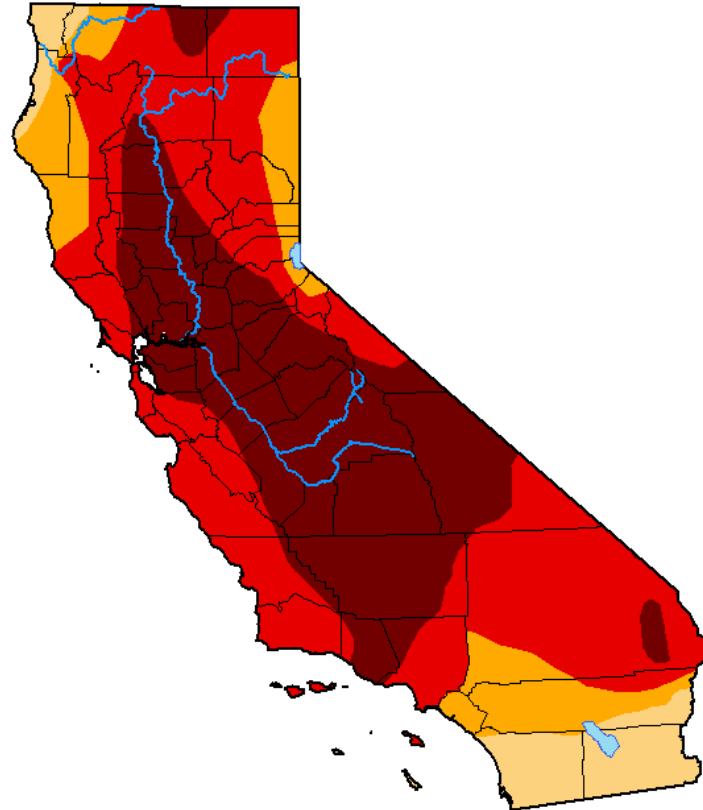
- Description
 - Period of drier-than-normal conditions resulting in water-related issues
 - Agricultural – soil moisture deficiencies
 - Hydrological – precipitation shortfalls on stream flows, reservoir, lake, and groundwater levels
 - Meteorological – defined on degree of dryness compared to expected average
 - Socioeconomic – demand for water exceeds supply as a result of weather-related shortfall
- Location/geographic extent
 - Citywide

Drought

- Previous occurrences
 - FEMA declared drought emergency – January 1977
 - State declared drought emergency – 8x between 1972 and 2009
 - January 17, 2014 – Governor proclaimed State of Emergency
 - April 1, 2015 – imposed restrictions to achieve a 25% reduction in potable water usage by February 28, 2016
 - October 19, 2021 – Governor proclaimed State of Emergency, calling for a voluntary reduction of water use by 15 percent across California, including Orange County
- Probability of future occurrences – high
 - Function of precipitation and intensity of current drought conditions
 - Higher probability based on drought history
 - Forecasts – rainfall 60% of average this winter
- Changing weather patterns
 - Higher temperatures and prolonged durations – reduced precipitation and reduced water supplies

Drought

U.S. Drought Monitor California



November 9, 2021
(Released Thursday, Nov. 11, 2021)
Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.00	100.00	100.00	92.43	80.28	37.62
Last Week 11-02-2021	0.00	100.00	100.00	93.81	83.33	38.74
3 Months Ago 08-10-2021	0.00	100.00	100.00	95.07	88.37	47.10
Start of Calendar Year 12-29-2020	0.00	100.00	95.17	74.34	33.75	1.19
Start of Water Year 09-28-2021	0.00	100.00	100.00	93.93	87.88	45.66
One Year Ago 11-10-2020	15.48	84.52	70.91	41.25	15.83	0.00

Intensity:

None	D2 Severe Drought
D0 Abnormally Dry	D3 Extreme Drought
D1 Moderate Drought	D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:

Curtis Riganti
National Drought Mitigation Center

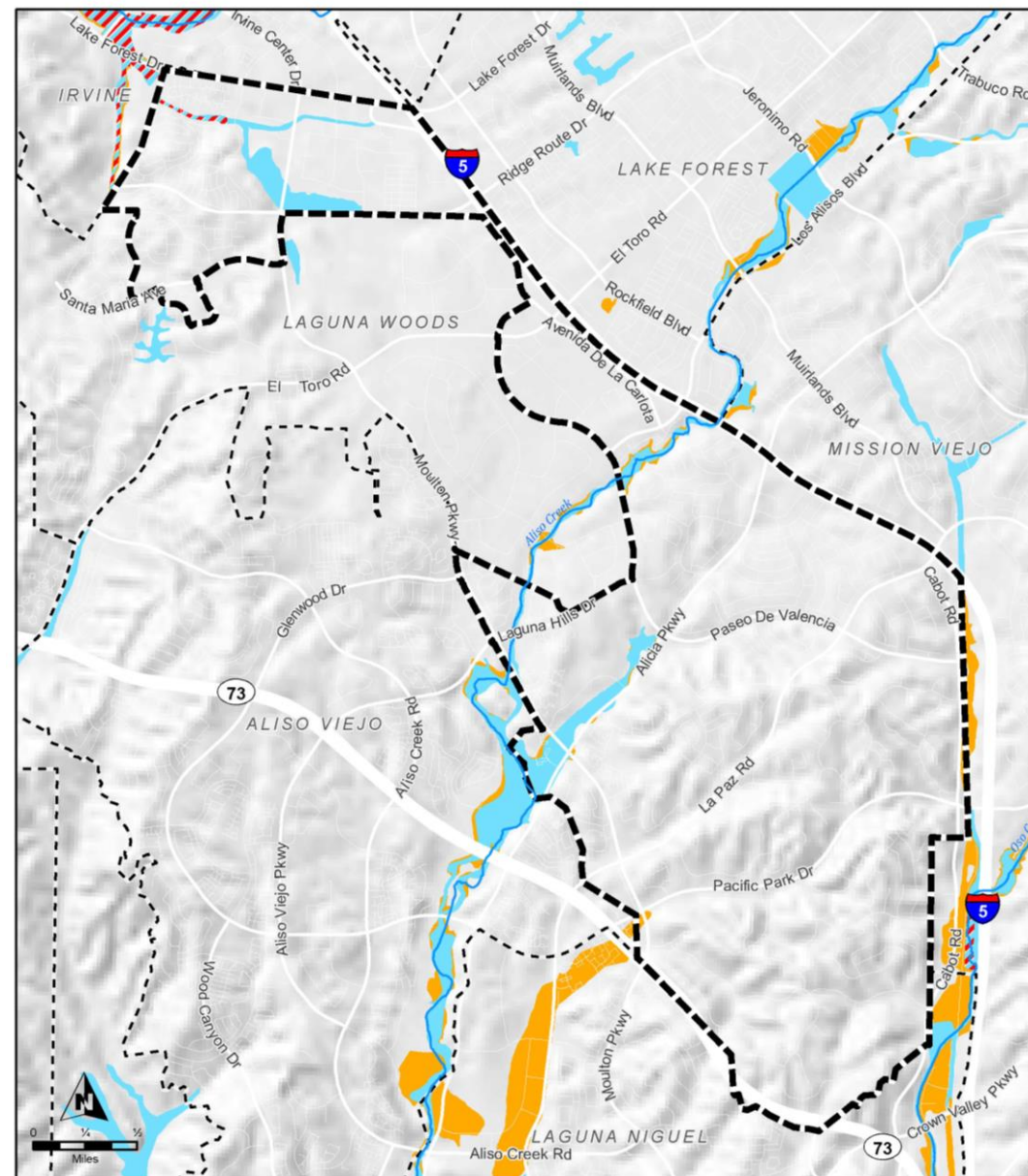


droughtmonitor.unl.edu



Flood

- Description
 - Water level exceeds capacity of waterway or failure of drainage infrastructure
- Location/geographic extent
 - FEMA Flood Maps
 - Areas around creeks/drainages – Aliso Creek
 - 100-year; 1% chance of a flood event in any given year
 - 500-year; .02% chance of a flood event in any given year
 - Localized flooding
 - Areas of City identified for improvements



Legend

- City of Laguna Hills
- Other Incorporated Area
- 100-Year Flood Zone
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- Regulatory Floodway
- Area of Minimal Flood Hazard

CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Figure X-X. FEMA Flood Zones

Flood

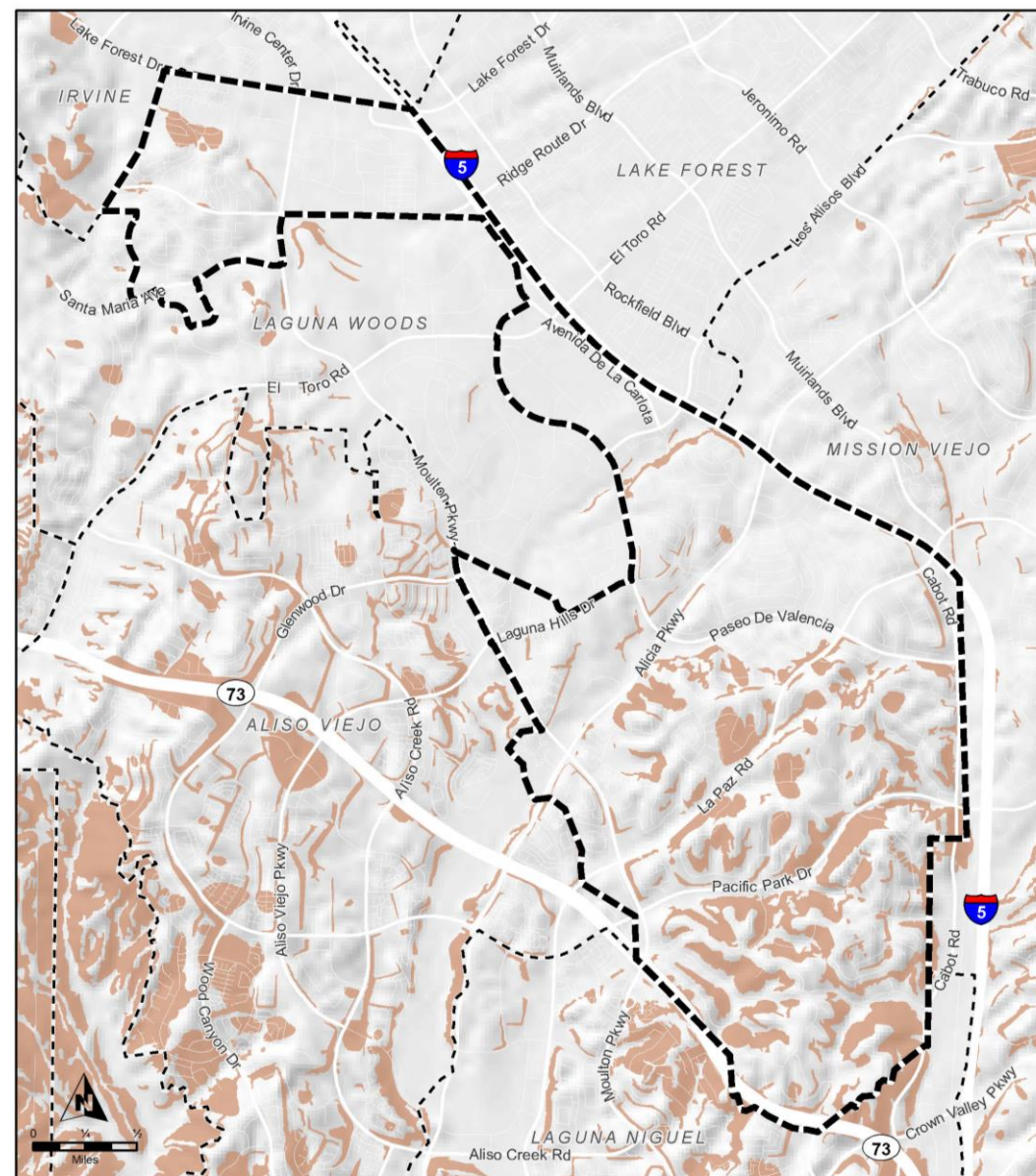
- Previous occurrences
 - 2021?
 - 2005 – overflows Del Lago Dr and Moulton Pkwy; El Toro Road underpass
 - Localized flooding in locations with no secondary outlets
- Probability of future occurrences – medium
 - FEMA
 - 100-year; 1% chance of a flood event in any given year
 - 500-year; .02% chance of a flood event in any given year
 - Potential for localized flooding associated with infrastructure constraints or significant debris/blockage
- Changing weather patterns
 - Extreme wet and dry seasons; increased and prolonged rain events

Human-caused hazards

- Description
 - Hazard Materials – release, spill or contamination of materials posing a hazard to human health
- Location/geographic extent
 - Hazard Materials – commercial facilities; transportation routes
- Previous occurrences
 - Any previous occurrences?
- Probability of future occurrences - medium

Landslide and mudflow

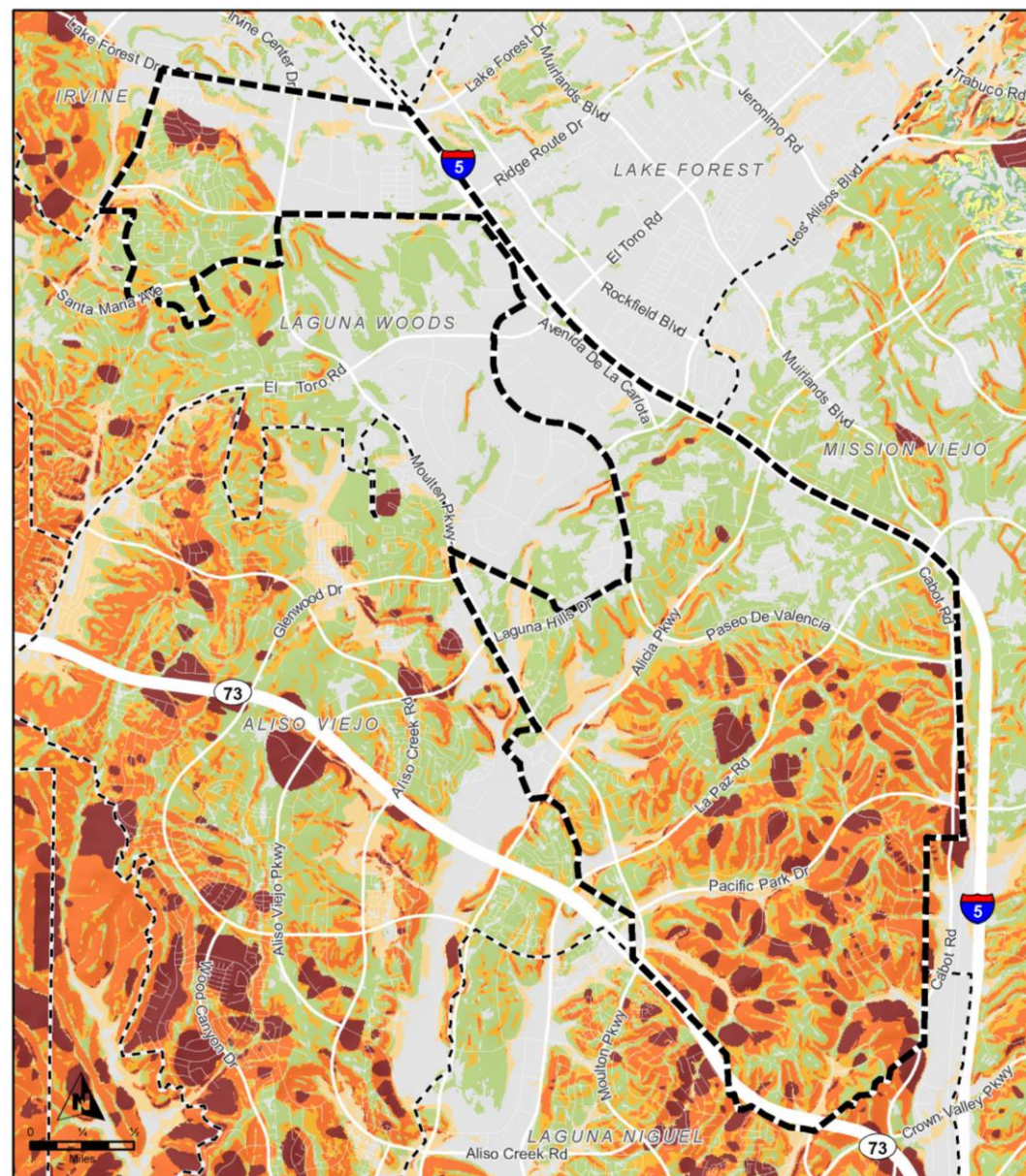
- Description
 - Landslide – down slope movement of soil and rock under direct influence of gravity
 - Mudflow – river of rock, earth, and other materials, including vegetation that is saturated with water
- Location/geographic extent
 - Landslides
 - Earthquake-induced – defined area (mapped by California Geological Survey)
 - Adjacent to ridgelines/steep hillsides
 - Mudflows
 - Burn scar areas
 - Canyon areas/creeks



- Legend**
- City of Laguna Hills
 - Other Incorporated Area
 - Landslide Hazard Zones

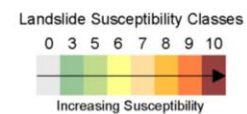
**CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Figure X-X. Landslide Hazard Zones



Legend

- City of Laguna Hills
- Other Incorporated Area



CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

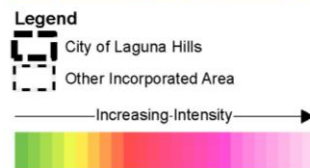
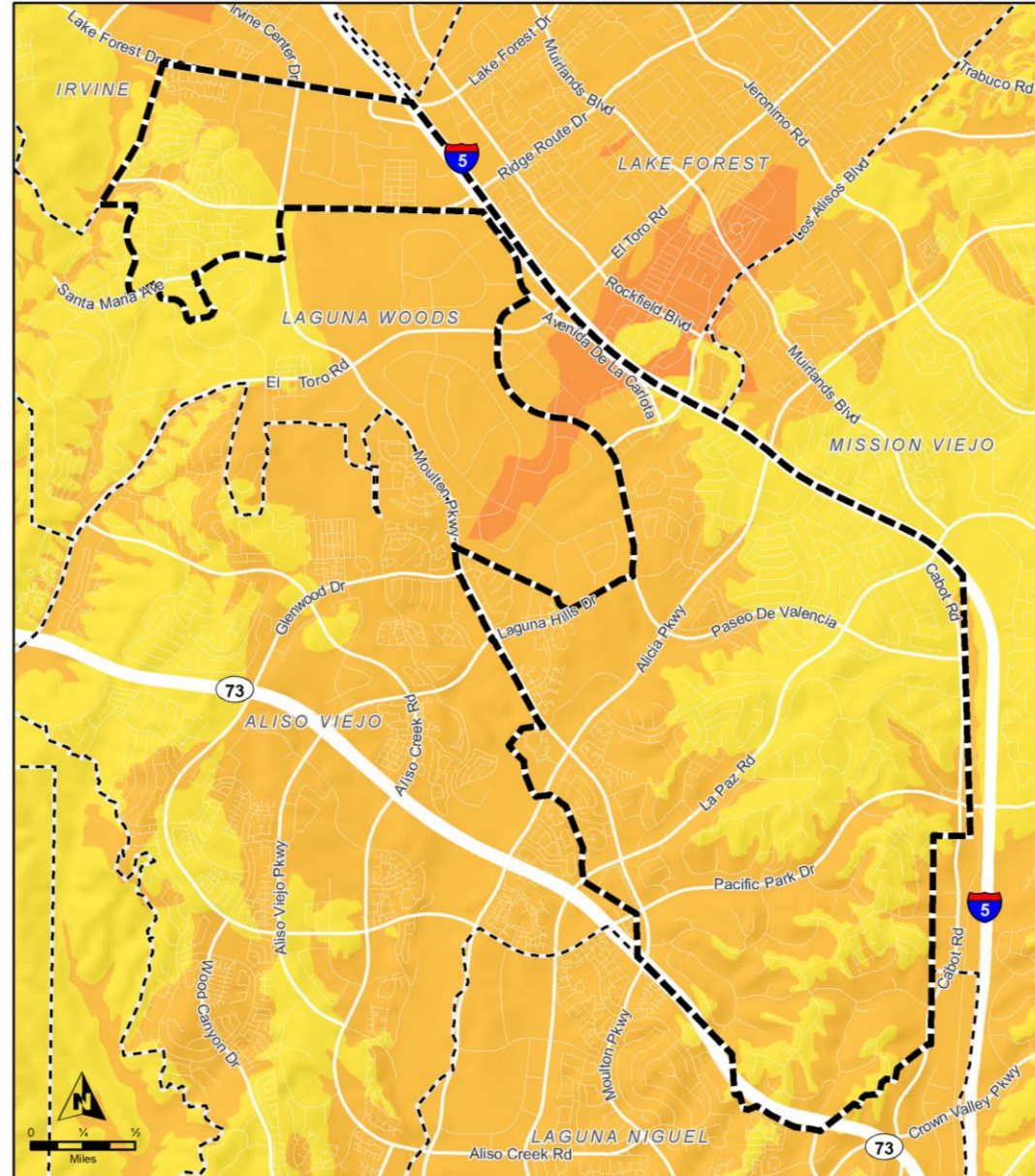
Figure X-X. Landslide Susceptibility

Landslide and mudflow

- Previous occurrences
 - No major landslides
 - Localized hillside creeping (slow movement) southern area of the City (private property)
 - Any mudflow events?
- Probability of future occurrence – low to medium
 - El Nino and La Nina events projected to increase
 - Increase in erosion and flooding
 - Increase in magnitude and severity of mudflow events
 - Previous occurrences
- Changing weather patterns conditions
 - Increased precipitation
 - Drought followed by period of increased precipitation

Seismic hazards

- Description
 - Primary = earthquakes/ground shaking
 - Secondary = liquefaction – results from ground shaking causing soils to act like liquid
- Location/geographic extent
 - Ground shaking – citywide
 - Liquefaction – within defined area (mapped by California Geological Survey)

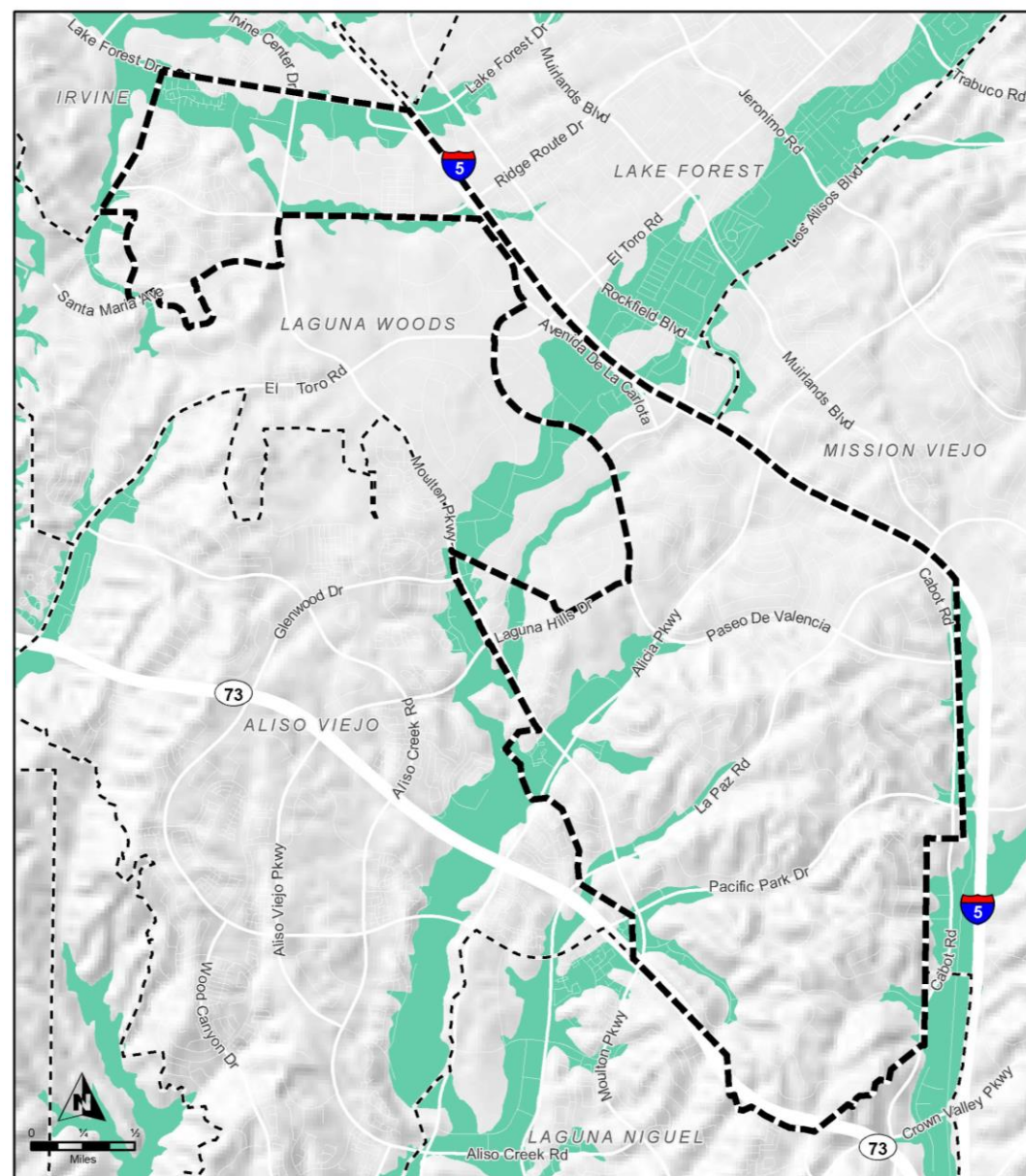


Sources: Orange County GIS; CGS Information Warehouse
Map Sheet 48, 2016. Map date: December 8, 2021.

**CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Figure X-X. Earthquake Shaking Potential

De Novo Planning Group
A Land Use Planning, Design, and Environmental Firm



- Legend**
- City of Laguna Hills
 - Other Incorporated Area
 - Liquefaction Hazard Zone

CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Figure X-X. Liquefaction Hazard Zones

Seismic hazards

- Previous occurrences
 - Northridge; 1994 – 6.7
 - Chino Hills; 2008 – 5.4
 - La Habra; 2014 – 5.1
 - Borrego Springs; 2016 – 5.2
 - Southwest Santa Cruz Island; 2018 – 5.3
 - Ridgecrest Sequence; 2019 – 6.4 and 7.1
- Probability of future occurrences – high

Magnitude	Elsinore Fault	Newport-Inglewood Fault	Southern San Andreas Fault	San Jacinto Fault	San Joaquin
M ≥ 6.7	3.66%	0.70%	19.21%	5.41%	0.42%
M ≥ 7.0	1.82%	0.63%	12.86%	5.39%	0.40%
M ≥ 7.5	0.90%	0.20%	10.21%	5.28%	0.24%
M ≥ 8.0	<0.01%	--	3.24%	2.75%	--

Notes:

1. $M \geq 6.7$ means magnitude greater than or equal to 6.7, and likewise for the other magnitude thresholds.
2. The 30-year period measured by this report is 2014 to 2044; a 30-year period is the typical duration of a homeowner mortgage.
3. Percentages for fault sections closest to IRWD jurisdiction.

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior and U.S. Geological Survey, The Third California Earthquake Rupture Forecast (UCERF3), Google Earth file with fault probabilities, March 2015.

Severe weather

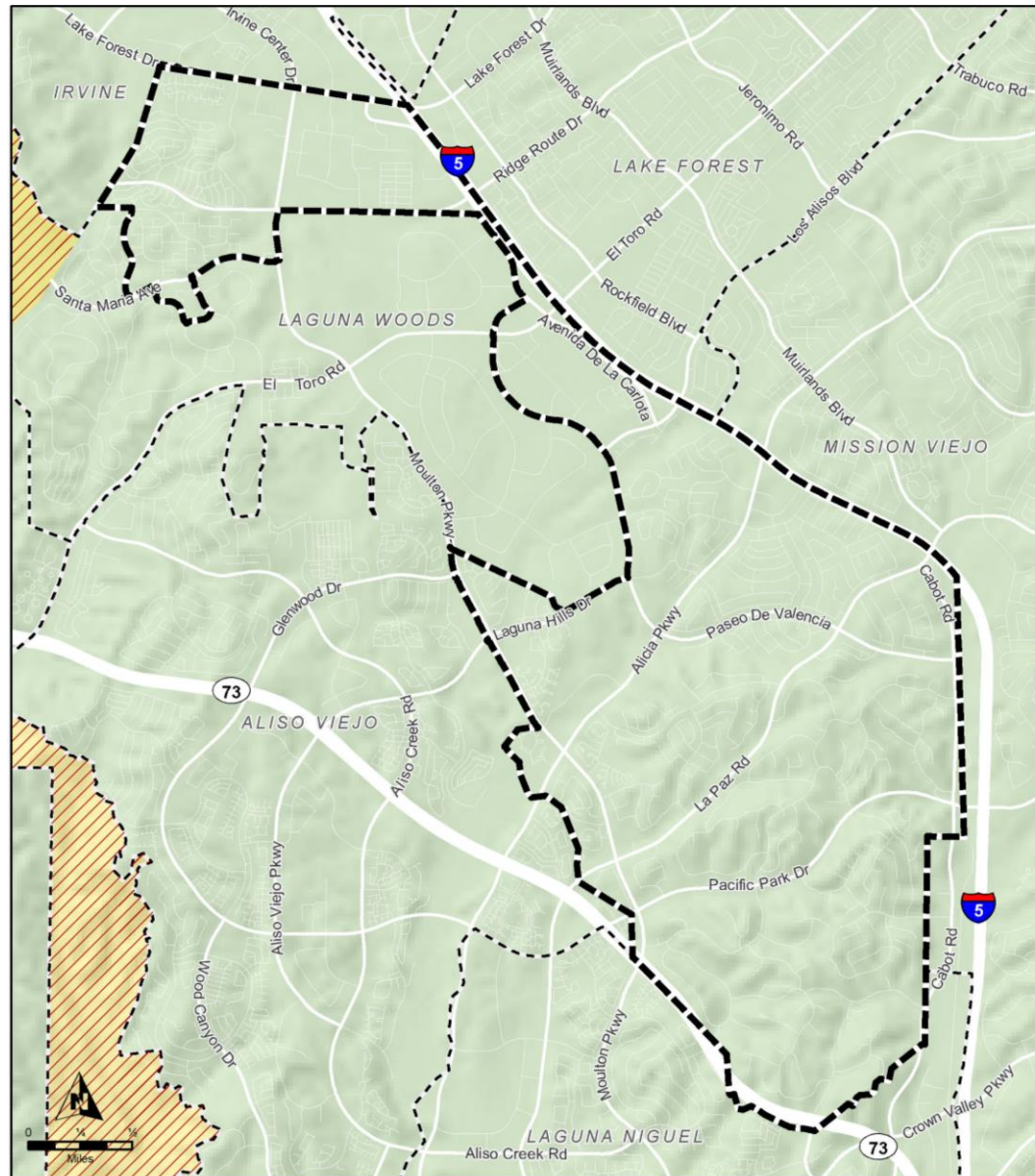
- Description
 - Heavy rains
 - Precipitation with an intensity in excess of .30 inches per hour
 - Santa Ana winds
 - Horizontal flows of air that blow from areas of high pressure to areas of low pressure
- Location/geographic extent
 - Citywide

Severe weather

- Previous occurrences
 - Heavy rains
 - December 14, 2021
 - 2018/2019 (heavy rains over consecutive days)
 - Santa Ana winds
 - September to May
- Probability of future occurrences
 - Santa Ana winds – high
 - Heavy rain – high
- Changing weather patterns
 - More extreme wet and dry seasons
 - Santa Ana winds and dry vegetation – fuel and exacerbate wildfires

Wildfire and urban fire

- Description
 - Uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels
 - Wildland urban interface – urban and suburban development adjacent to wildland areas
 - Mixed wildland urban interface – isolated communities/structures in wildland settings
 - Occluded wildand urban interface – island of wildland vegetation in urbanized area
- Location/geographic extent
 - No portions of City are located within or immediately adjacent to a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ)



Legend

- City of Laguna Hills
- Other Incorporated Area
- Local Responsibility Area
- State Responsibility Area

- Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone in State Responsibility Area

There are no Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in Local Responsibility Areas

CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Figure X-X. Fire Hazard Severity Zones

Wildfire and urban fire

- Previous occurrences
 - Aliso Viejo Canyon Fire – June 2, 2018
 - Holy Fire (Trabuco Canyon) – August 6, 2018
 - Silverado Fire (Loma Ridge) – October 26, 2020
 - Blue Ridge Fire (Chino Hills) – October 26, 202
 - Bond Fire (Loma Ridge) – December 2, 2020
- Probability of future occurrences – low (in City)
 - No portions of City are located within or immediately adjacent to a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ)
- Changing weather patterns
 - Increased temperatures and drought can increase frequency, extent, and severity
 - Drier conditions, more vegetative fuel, longer fire season

Critical Facilities and Facilities of Concern

- **Critical:** Properties serve important function in operations of municipal government and in serving the community
 - City administration buildings
 - Water tanks and pumps
 - Public safety buildings
 - Bases of operations for maintenance activities/equipment
- **Concern:** Less vital to safety and well-being
 - Assembly points
 - Temporary shelters
 - Assist in evacuations
 - Supportive role in preparing for and recovering from hazard events

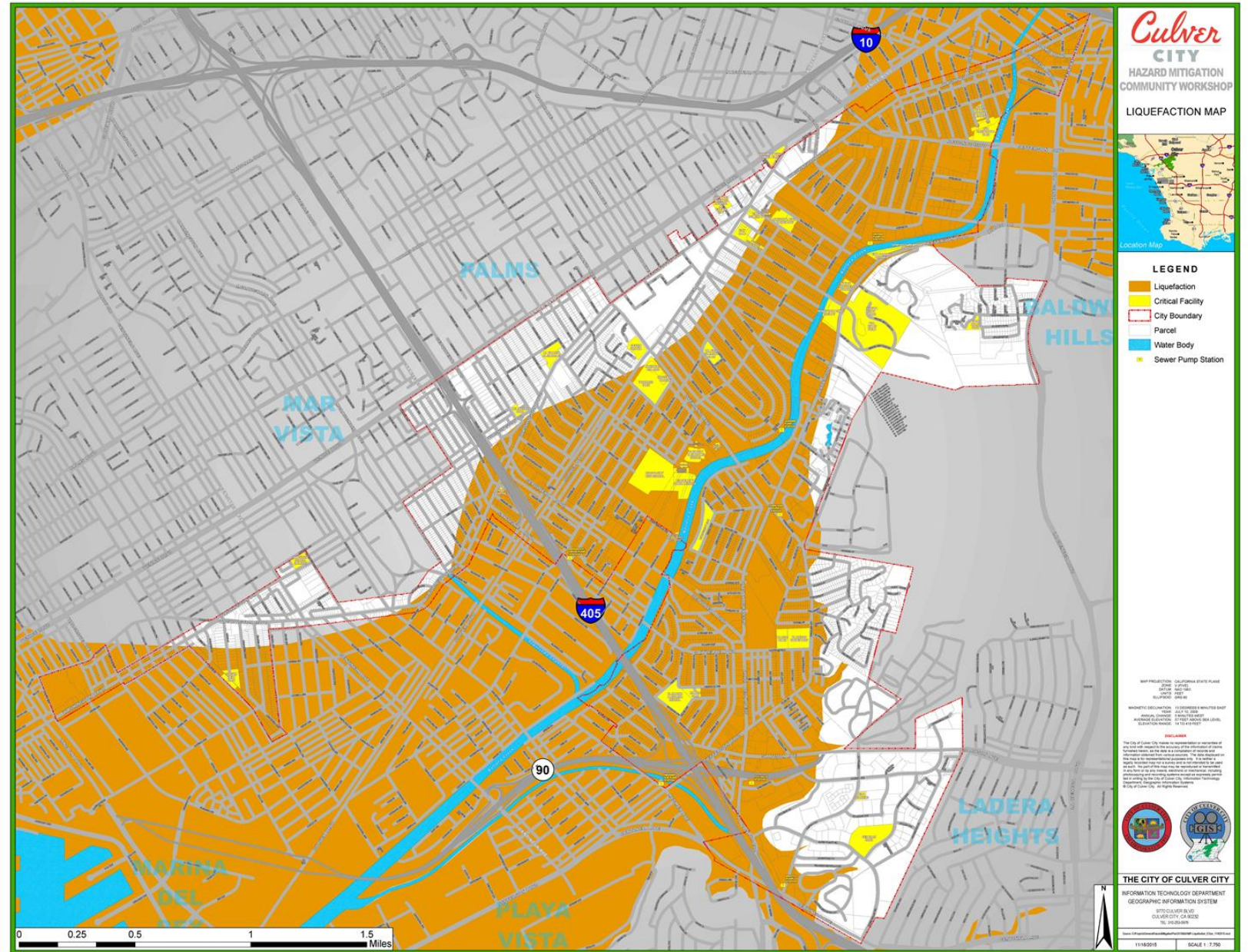
Critical Facilities and Facilities of Concern

- Risk assessment will look at what facilities are in hazard zones
 - Considers their replacement cost and value to the community
- Mitigation strategies reflect vulnerabilities of critical facilities
 - Strengthen existing vulnerable facilities
 - Avoid building new ones in at-risk areas

Risk Assessment Methodology

- Geographic area (hazard location)
- Population
- Critical facilities
- Potential damage
 - Loss estimations

Risk Assessment Example - Liquefaction



Risk Assessment Example - Liquefaction

Critical Facility Name	Location	Facility Replacement Cost	Content Replacement Cost	Total Insurable Value
Police Department	4040 Duquesne Avenue	\$10,212,855	\$1,752,325	\$11,965,180
Fire Station No. 2	11252 Washington Boulevard	\$1,706,216	\$92,297	\$1,798,513
Fire Training Building	9275 Jefferson Boulevard	\$282,256	\$36,392	\$318,648
Public Works Yard	9505 Jefferson Boulevard	\$8,310,098	\$1,786,196	\$10,096,294
Sanitation Transfer Station	9255 Jefferson Boulevard	\$4,026,878	\$438,464	\$4,465,342
Transportation Facility	4343 Duquesne Avenue	\$26,036,981	\$2,761,451	\$28,798,432
Veterans Park & Memorial Building	4117 Overland Avenue	\$7,048,303	\$443,126	\$7,491,429
Syd Kronenthal Park	3459 McManus Avenue	\$942,611	\$65,879	\$1,008,490
Blanco Park	5801 Sawtelle Boulevard	\$164,087	\$0	\$164,087
Culver West Park	4162 Wade Street	\$912,258	\$77,608	\$989,866
El Marino Park	5301 Berryman Avenue	\$287,818	\$21,265	\$309,083
Dr. Paul Carlson Park	4233 Motor Avenue	\$132,746	\$0	\$132,746
Culver City Park (Botts Field)	9690 Jefferson Boulevard	\$459,048	\$32,444	\$491,492
Lindberg Park	5401 Rhoda Way	\$517,120	\$30,584	\$547,704
Municipal Plunge	4175 Overland Avenue	\$2,839,743	\$94,380	\$2,934,123
Total		\$63,879,018	\$7,632,411	\$71,511,429

Capabilities Assessment

Capabilities Assessment

- Two components
 - Existing resources and tools to accomplish mitigation and reduce long-term vulnerability
 - Identification of gaps, conflicts, and/or weaknesses that may need to be addressed through mitigation
- Types of capabilities
 - Planning and regulatory
 - Administrative and technical
 - Financial
 - Education and outreach

Capabilities

- Planning and regulatory
 - Ordinances
 - Policies
 - Local laws and state statutes
 - Plans and program that guide and manage growth
- Questions to consider:
 - Does the plan address hazards?
 - Does the plan identify projects to include in the mitigation strategy?
 - Can the plan be used to implement mitigation actions?
 - How can the capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

Capabilities

- Administrative and technical
 - City staff – skills/tools and capacity
 - Public and private resources
 - Ability to access and coordinate resources effectively
- Questions to consider:
 - Is coordination effective?
 - Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations?
 - Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation?
 - Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?
 - Has the capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?
 - How can the capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

Capabilities

- Financial
 - Resources have or eligible to use to fund mitigation
 - Staff time, existing operating budgets, impact fees
 - Local, state and federal funding sources
- Questions to consider:
 - Has the funding resource been used in the past and for what types of activities?
 - Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
 - How can the capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

Capabilities

- Education and Outreach
 - Programs and methods in place to implement mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information
 - Fire safety programs, education programs
 - Public information or communication activities
- Questions to consider:
 - Has the funding resource been used in the past and for what types of activities?
 - Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
 - How can the capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

Next Steps

Planning Team

- Provide any information or resources to **Ken Rosenfield and/or Starla Barker**
 - Plans/studies
 - Policies/programs
 - Technical data
 - Intrinsic/historic knowledge
 - Photos
 - Asset inventory for loss estimations
- Advertise Survey
- Provide critical facilities values – facility replacement and contents
- **Attend Meeting #3 – January 20, 2022**
- **Note change in date for Meeting #4 – February 24, 2022**

Plan Development

- Initiate community outreach
 - Community survey
 - Website and social media
 - Prepare for focused meetings
 - Traffic Commission – January 19, 2022
 - Parks and Recreation Commission – February 2, 2022
- Finalize hazard profiles
- Map critical facilities and hazards
- Prepare vulnerability/risk assessment

Questions/Additional Discussion



LAGUNA HILLS LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM MEETING #2

Thursday, December 16, 2021

10:00 am – 12:00 pm

MEETING SUMMARY

Attendees: Refer to Attendee Log

Abbreviations

AS = Amy Stonich (City of Lake Forest)

CK = Cheryl Kuta (City of RSM)

DM = Dan Meehan (City of Laguna Hills)

JL = Jason Lopez (OCFA)

KR = Ken Rosenfield (City of Laguna Hills)

PL = Penny Lew (OCPW)

NK = Nardy Khan (OCPW)

SB = Starla Barker (De Novo)

SS = Sherri Seitz (El Toro Water District)

Presentation/Discussion:

- **Data Needs**
 - SB: Remember to forward data to KR and/or SB
 - KR: WUI plans received from OCFA, **KR will forward to SB**
 - SS: secure site to submit plans instead of email?
 - **SB will set up**
- **Summary of Hazards/Hazard Profiles**
 - DAM/RESERVOIR FAILURE
 - SS: El Toro Water District facilities are covered on slide. Confirmed Rossmoor Dam is located at Moulton & Ridge Route
 - SB: Will reference Annexes prepared for El Toro and Moulton Niguel Water Districts and coordinate with each individually, as needed.
 - SB: Any other failures or infrastructure concerns?
 - KR: 2009(?) there was a worry about Prado Dam failing; City was notified although unlikely to be impacted.
 - NK: safety assessment done by Army Corp of Engineers (ACOE), do have plans for improvement and to raise spillway, 1-2 year construction start date; **will send to SB**
 - PL: inundation studies prepared by ACOE; not sure if ACOE shared any studies related to facilities. Dam and inundation studies prepared and approved by Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD) for all dam facilities within jurisdiction; **will send to SB**
 - KR: localized flooding off Moulton during recent rain event (F23 overtopped; Del Lago and Moulton). Santa Victoria, less than 1' of freeboard under bridge, **KR has photos**

- DROUGHT
 - NK: County is required to prepare a plan; CEO office initiating the plan, **will forward details to SB**
 - SS: ETWD has a water shortage contingency plan, new one will become effective in Feb 2022, **will forward current to SB**
 - KR: fire exposure occurs earlier in year, weed abatement fire reduction program late spring early summer, concerned might be out of sequence b/c all weeds cut down in June b/c of legal process, may have to shift timing of operations
- FLOOD
 - PL: along Aliso Creek, OCFCD has pieces of ownership, but ownership and maintenance not consistent, no studies in progress, some areas have been ID'd for improvement, **PL will get back to group**
 - KR: I-5 to Paseo De Valencia is under OC Parks, then private, then flood control; horizontal portion in NW portion of city was being surveyed – Penny have any info?
 - PL: not aware of any studies, **but will check and let group know**
 - KR: County reinforced channel at Moulton Parkway (overtopped at Moulton & Del Lago) issues with flooding in same area, further east to Del Lago, 15 years ago
 - Recent flooding on El Toro underpass on I-5, specifically result of BMPs from construction plugging drains
 - CK: RSM; no issues besides downed trees
 - KR: heard issues in Lake Forest, but not sure
 - AS: Lake Forest; several intersections impacted, dealing with lack of BMPs at construction sites
 - KR: wind events, lost trees, no property damage, but reason to include in LHMP – regular tree maintenance program needs to continue and always be in place
- HUMAN-CAUSED HAZARDS
 - SB: Any previous occurrences of spill events to be aware of?
 - No comments
- LANDSLIDE AND MUDFLOW
 - SB: Any concerns?
 - KR: nothing came to our attention, **has storm control list can send**, probably do not rise to level of having to be reported in the LHMP
- SEISMIC HAZARDS
 - SB: any significant damage?
 - KR: no, nothing aware of
 - Civic center and community center refurbished in early 2000s and meet current seismic standards, no concerns about those
 - City has about a dozen short span bridges, have not been evaluated for current earthquake standards and recommended retrofits, should be listed in plan as future action for city to take. **KR to send list of bridges/Caltrans report**

- SEVERE WEATHER
 - No comments
- WILDFIRE AND URBAN FIRE
 - SB: No mapped or designated VHFHSZs areas. Any concerns?
 - KR: recently issued new evacuation routes for city (and county?)
 - What is protocol for choice of shelter in place vs evacuate?
 - Asking b/c community center ID'd as shelter in place – when is that triggered?
 - JL: Goal is to evacuate the least amount of people possible, focus on area most impacted
 - Fire most likely in Laguna Canyon away from city, but if Laguna Hills impacted, OCFA and OCSD will coordinate with city's EOC on evacuations and/or shelter in place (Incident Commander)
 - **JL to send evacuation maps**
- Risk Assessment Methodology
 - No comments
- Critical Facilities and Facilities of Concern
 - SS: ETWD has 2 lift stations in Laguna Hills, **will send SB info**
 - JL: pre-identified evacuation zones if fire near city, nothing else ID'd as shelter in city besides high school, threat doesn't have to be inside city, could be outside boundaries, shelters must be large enough and central to get info to – how to get info to residents so they understand what's going on. **Will see if can ID any other sites within city and/or near city.**
 - JL: combine EOC with any other cities?
 - DM: have own and have not combined in past
 - JL: would be rep from OCFA to come to EOC so can disseminate info to residents
- Capabilities Assessment
 - SB: Anything to be looking at further/aware of?
 - No comments
 - SB: OCFA interaction with cities in doing emergency planning?
 - JL: community risk reduction section disseminates info on earthquake prep, any messages cities want to get out, evacuation plans for families, fire prep, also 24/7 PIO at station 27 in Irvine makes announcements via twitter, website, etc.
 - Brandy N. – community risk reduction
 - **Will put in contact with Brandy N. and send info on programs**
 - SB: OCFDC education programs? How does it work at county?
 - PL: on community scale, have meetings or opportunities for community to provide feedback on projects, have literature to distribute at public events re: community rating systems – example: encouraging kids not to swim in flood channels
 - Also provide to public libraries
 - Haven't had actual event, but do attend fairs, etc.

- Group coordinates with strategic communications groups, will tweet certain messages at beginning of flood season and anything to look out for, messages that are predetermined, some go out on regular basis, every 3-4 months
 - SB: Water district?
 - SS: newsletter, bill inserts, social media, direct mail postcards
- Next Steps
 - Planning Team
 - Plan Development
- Questions/Additional Discussion
- Planning Team Meetings:
 - January 20, 2022; 10:00 am – 12:00 pm
 - February 24, 2022; 10:00 am – 12:00 pm (NOTE: Change in date)



**LAGUNA HILLS
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM MEETING #3

Thursday, March 10, 2022

10:00 am – 11:00 am

AGENDA

1. Risk Assessment/Vulnerability Overview
2. Mitigation Strategy Discussion
3. Survey Summary
4. Next Steps
5. Questions/Additional Discussion

Laguna Hills
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Planning Team Meeting #3
March 10, 2022

First and Last Name	Title	Organization/Department	Present?
Ken Rosenfield	Interim City Manager/Director of Public Services	City of Laguna Hills	X
Amber Shah	Associate Civil Engineer	City of Laguna Hills	X
Amy Stonich	Assistant Director of Community Development	City of Lake Forest	
April Baumbgarten	Management Analyst	City of Laguna Woods	
Ashley Melchor	Management Assistant	City of Lake Forest	X
Cheryl Kuta	Director of Development Services	City of Rancho Santa Margarita	X
Dagian Kokesch	Coordinator of Plant Operations and Safety	MemorialCare Saddleback Medical Center	X
Dan Meehan	Community Services Superintendent	City of Laguna Hills	X
Dennis Breckner	Sergeant	Orange County Sheriff's Department Emergency Management Division	
Doug Monfils	Director of Facilities, Maintenance and Construction	Saddleback Valley Unified School District	
Duane Cave	External Relations Manager	SDG&E	
James Tyler	Manager - Flood Programs	OCPW	
Jason Gray	Executive Director	Saddleback Hospital	
Jason Lopez	Division 5 Captain	OCFA	X
Jennifer Pezda	Environmental Policy Advisor	Southern California Gas Company	

Laguna Hills
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Planning Team Meeting #3
March 10, 2022

First and Last Name	Title	Organization/Department	Present?
Jennifer Denmark	Facilities Planner	Saddleback Valley Unified School District	
Joe Hoffman	Director of Maintenance, Operations, and Transportation	Irvine Unified School District	
John McCulloch	Lieutenant/Chief of Police Services	Orange County Sheriff's Department Emergency Management Division	
Jonathan Orduna	Community Development Director	City of Laguna Niguel	
Juan Gonzalez	Public Affairs Manager	Southern California Gas Company	
Kelley Lee	Government Relations Manager	Southern California Edison	
Kevin Onuma	County Engineer	Orange County Public Works	
Len Barton	Safety & Compliance Coordinator	Moulton Niguel Water District	
Matthew Stiverson	Captain	OCSD	X
Michelle Anderson	Emergency Management Division Director	OCSD/ Emergency Management Division	
Michelle Claud-Clemente	Animal Services Manager	City of Mission Viejo	X
Miguel Padilla	Maintenance	Orange County Department of Education	X
Nardy Khan	Deputy Director	OCPW	
Nick Pivaroff	Assistant Fire Marshal	OCFA	
Omar Dadabhoy	Community Development Director	City of Aliso Viejo	

Laguna Hills
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Planning Team Meeting #3
March 10, 2022

First and Last Name	Title	Organization/Department	Present?
Paul Catsimanes	Emergency Services Manager	City of Mission Viejo	
Penny Lew	Senior Civil Engineer	OCPW	
Pete Carmichael	Community Development	City of Irvine	
Robert Craven	Assistant Superintendent	SVUSD	X
Scott Steinle	Sergeant	Orange County Sheriff's Department	
Sharlyn de la Paz	Senior Public Safety Management Analyst	City of Lake Forest	
Sherri Seitz	Public Relations Administrator	El Toro Water District	
Tammi McConnell	EMS Director	Orange County Health Care Agency	
TJ McGovern	Division 5 Chief	OCFA	
Todd Novacek	Director of Operations	Moulton Niguel Water District	
Tony Garcia	Facilities Manager	Saddleback Hospital	
Starla Barker	Principal Planner	De Novo	X
Kelly Hickler	Senior Planner	De Novo	X

There were also two unidentified callers in the meeting.



City of Laguna Hills

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Planning Team Meeting #3

March 10, 2022

Agenda

- Risk Assessment/Vulnerability Overview
- Mitigation Strategy Discussion
- Survey Summary
- Next Steps

Risk Assessment/ Vulnerability Overview

Hazards Profiled

- Climate Change – integrated into each hazard
- Dam/reservoir failure
- Drought
- Flood
- Human-caused hazards
 - hazardous materials spills/release
 - Cyber attack
- Seismic and geologic hazards
 - Ground shaking
 - Liquefaction
 - Landslide
 - Slope instability
 - Mudflows
- Severe weather
 - heavy rains
 - Santa Ana winds
- Wildfire and urban fires

Critical Facilities & Facilities of Concern

- Critical Facilities – Properties serve an important function in operations of municipal government and in serving the community
 - City administration buildings
 - water tanks and pumps
 - public safety buildings
 - bases of operations for maintenance activities/equipment)
- Facilities of Concern – Properties that are less vital to safety and well-being, but serve a role during hazard events
 - assembly points
 - temporary shelters
 - assist in evacuations
 - supportive role in preparing for and recovering from hazard events

Critical Facilities & Facilities of Concern

Map ID	Name	Type	Owner/ Responsible Agency	Location	Critical Facility	Facility of Concern
Buildings						
1	Laguna Hills City Hall/Civic Center (City Hall, Police)	Government	City	24035 El Toro Road, Laguna Hills	X	
2	Laguna Hills Community Center & Sports Complex	Community	City	25555 Alicia Parkway, Laguna Hills	X	
3	Florence Sylvester Memorial Senior Center	Community	Age Well Senior Services Inc.	23721 Moulton Parkway, Laguna Hills		X
4	Laguna Hills Technology Library	Government	County of Orange	25555 Alicia Parkway, Laguna Hills	X	
5	OCFA Station 22	Fire Station	OCFA	24001 Paseo de Valencia, Laguna Woods	X	
6	Memorial Care Saddleback Medical Center	Hospital	Private Memorial Care	24451 Health Center Drive, Laguna Hills	X	
7	Laguna Hills Transportation Center	Transportation	OCTA	24282 Calle de Los Caballeros, Laguna Hills		X
8	Laguna Hills High School	Public School	SVUSD	25401 Paseo de Valencia, Laguna Hills		X
9	MNWD Headquarters	Water/ Wastewater Headquarters	MNWD	26161 Gordon Road, Laguna Hills	X	
Water/Wastewater Infrastructure						
10	Mathis Lift Station	Sewer	ETWD	24853 Paseo de Valencia, Laguna Hills	X	
11	Veeh Lift Station	Sewer	ETWD	22988 Santa Vittoria Drive, Laguna Hills	X	
12	Aliso Hills Reservoir	Water	MNWD	24773 Mendocino Court	X	
13	Casa De Oso Pump Station	Water	MNWD	26593 Meadow Crest Drive	X	
14	La Paz Underground Pump Station	Water	MNWD	25322 ½ Cabot Road	X	
15	Mathis Pump Station	Water	MNWD	25655 Nellie Gail Lane	X	
16	Mathis Reservoir 1 & 2	Water	MNWD	25655 Nellie Gail Lane	X	
17	Moulton Lift Station 1 & 2	Sewer	MNWD	26112 Moulton Parkway	X	
18	Nellie Gail Reservoir	Water	MNWD	25655 Nellie Gail Lane	X	
19	Valencia Lift Station	Sewer	MNWD	25659 Cabot Road	X	
20	Valencia Pump Station 1 & 2	Water	MNWD	25480 La Paz Road	X	
Transportation Infrastructure						
21	Aliso Creek Bridge (55C0221L)	Transportation	City	S/B Moulton Parkway; 1.5 mile south of El Toro Road	X	
22	Aliso Creek Bridge (55C0529R)	Transportation	City	E/B Laguna Hills Drive; 400 feet east of Moulton Parkway	X	
23	Aliso Creek (55C0221R)	Transportation	City	N/B Moulton Parkway; 1.5 mile south of El Toro Road	X	
24	Narco Channel (55C0495)	Transportation	City	Nellie Gail Road; 0.1 mile south of Oso Parkway	X	
25	Alicia Creek (55C0237)	Transportation	City	Moulton Parkway; 200 feet northwest of Alicia Parkway	X	
26	Aliso Hills Creek Equestrian (55C0238)	Transportation	City	Moulton Parkway; 200 feet north of La Paz Road	X	
27	La Paz Equestrian (55C0239)	Transportation	City	La Paz Road; 0.2 mile northeast of Moulton Parkway	X	
28	Via Lomas (55C0662)	Transportation	City	Via Lomas; 100 feet west of Alicia Parkway	X	
29	Oso Parkway (55C0056)	Transportation	Caltrans	Oso Parkway; 0.1 mile west of Route I-5	X	
30	Aliso Creek (55C0220)	Transportation	City	Paseo De Valencia; 0.8 mile north of Alicia Parkway	X	
31	Canada Channel (55C0191)	Transportation	City	Santa Vittoria Drive; 0.2 mile south of Lake Forest Drive	X	
32	Canada Channel (55C0549)	Transportation	City	Mill Creek Drive; 0.2 mile south of Lake Forest Drive	X	
33	Aliso Creek (55C0529L)	Transportation	City	W/B Laguna Hills Drive; 400 feet east of Moulton Parkway	X	



Critical Facilities & Facilities of Concern

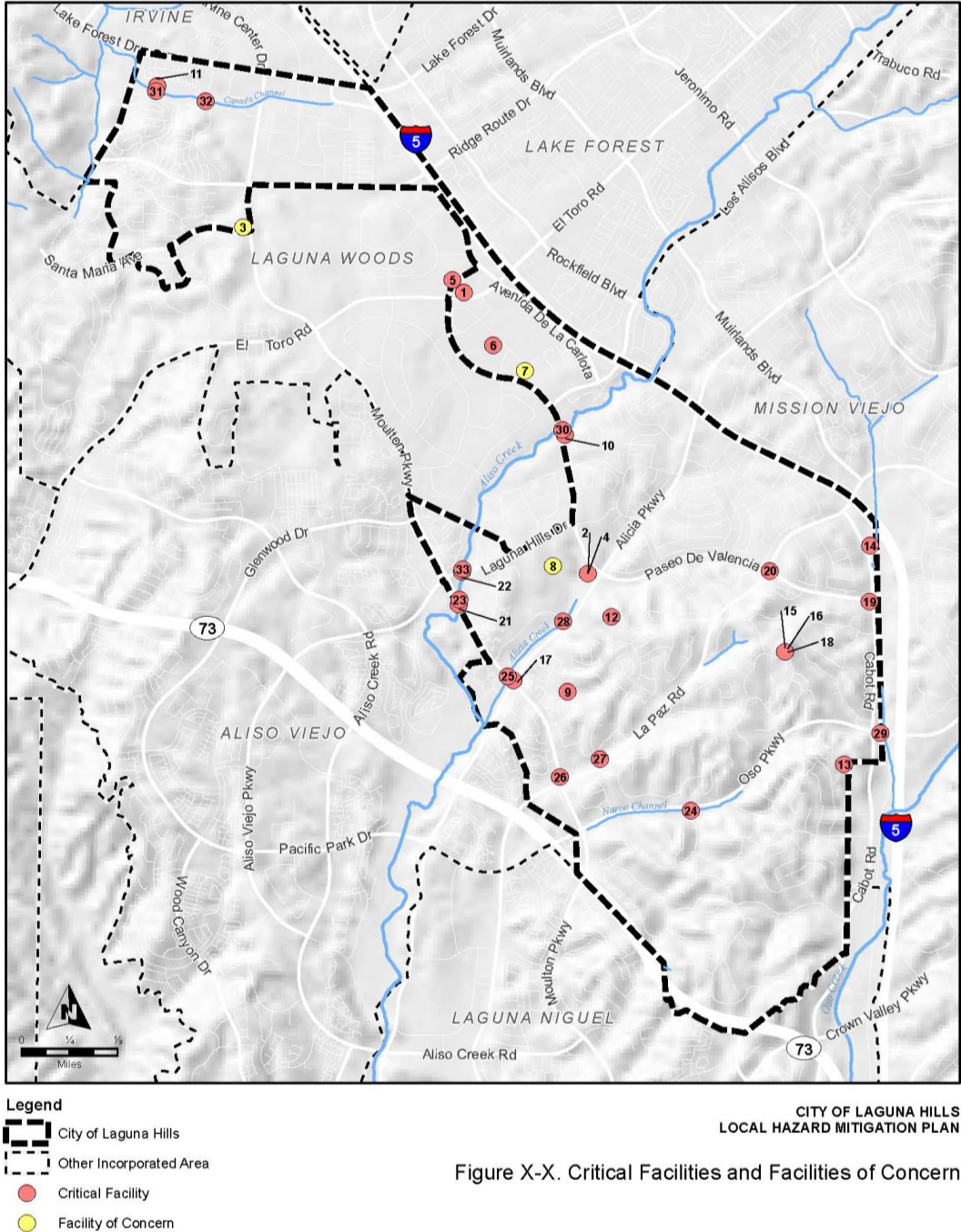
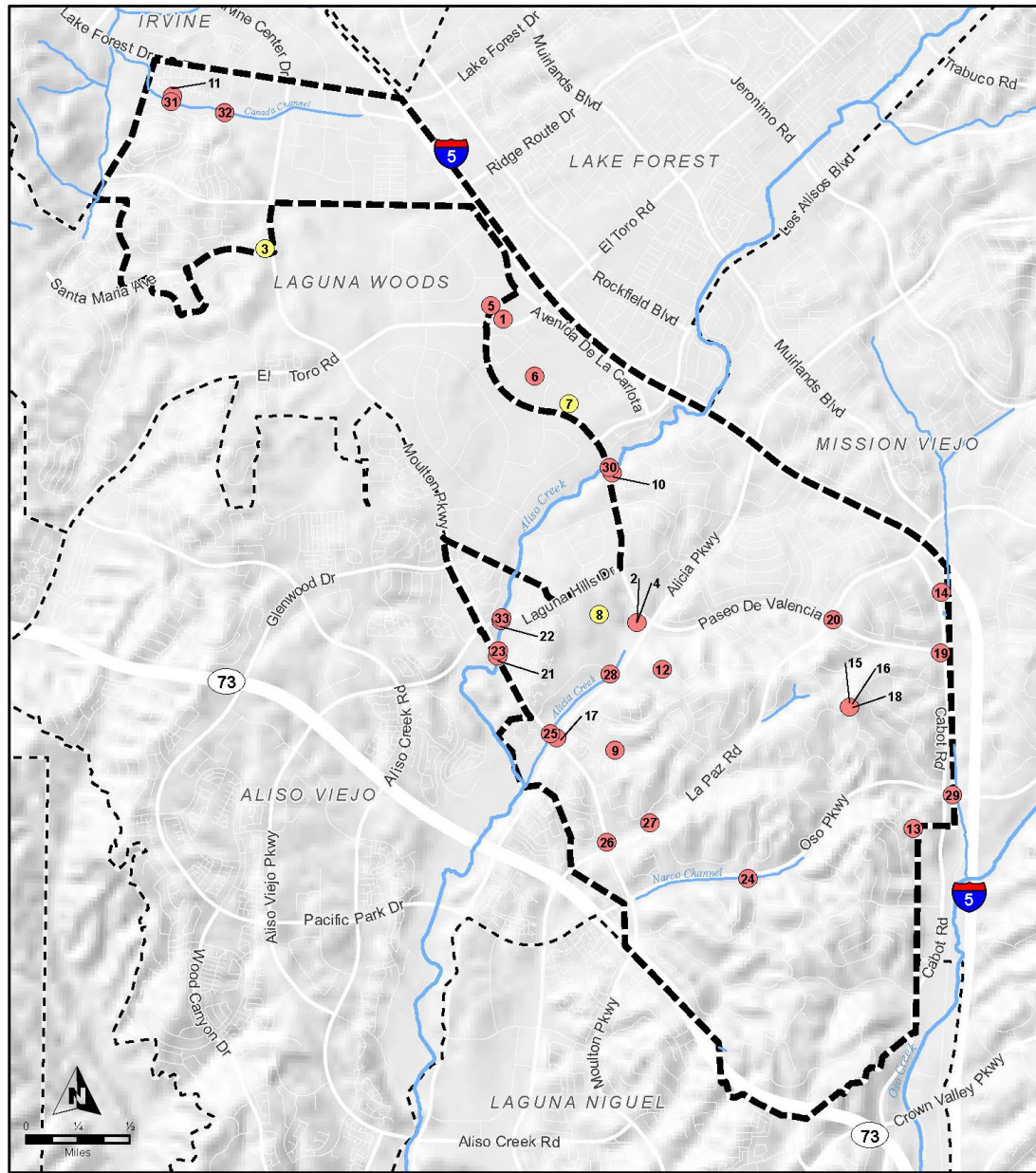


Figure X-X. Critical Facilities and Facilities of Concern





Legend

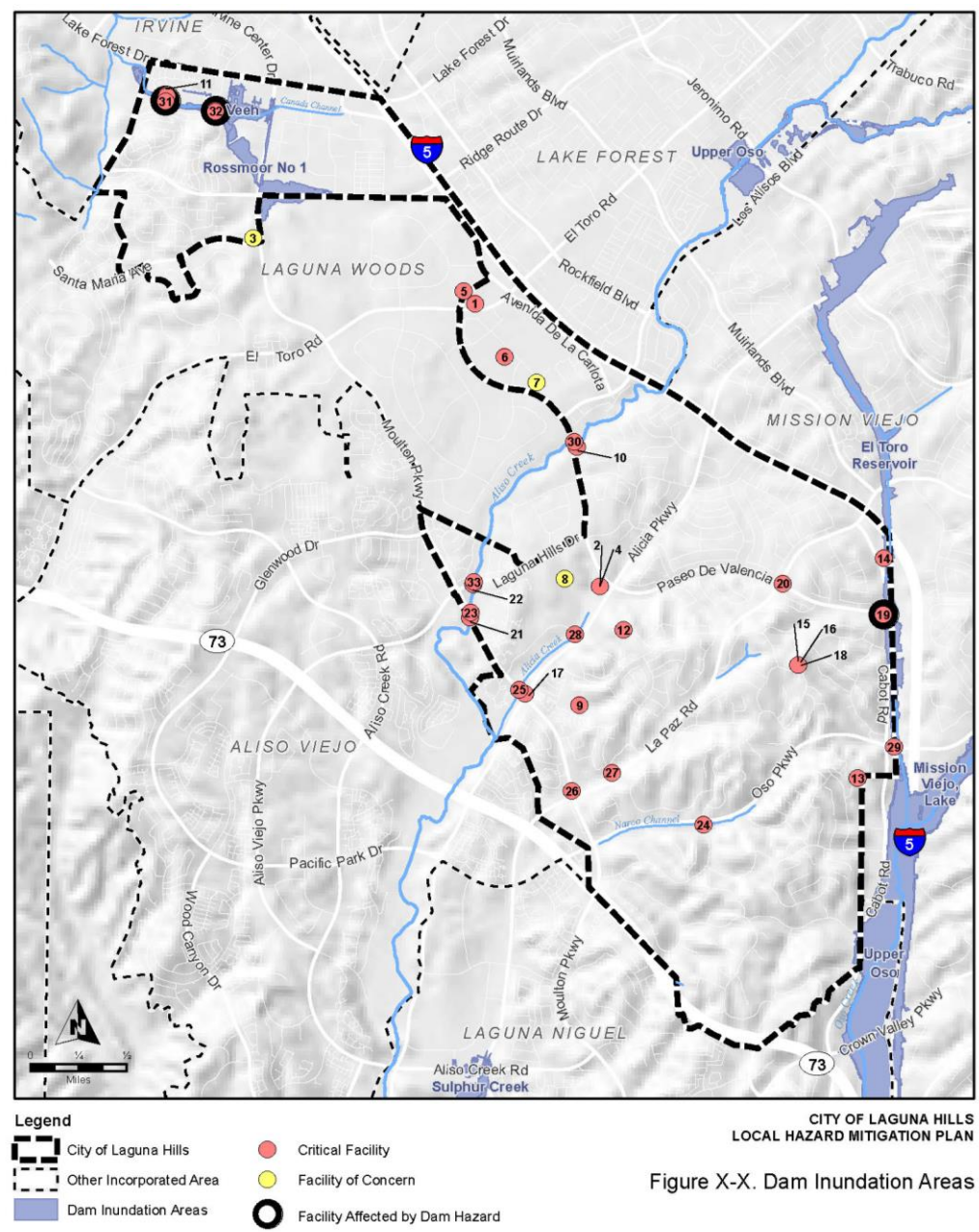
- City of Laguna Hills
- Other Incorporated Area
- Critical Facility
- Facility of Concern

CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Figure X-X. Critical Facilities and Facilities of Concern

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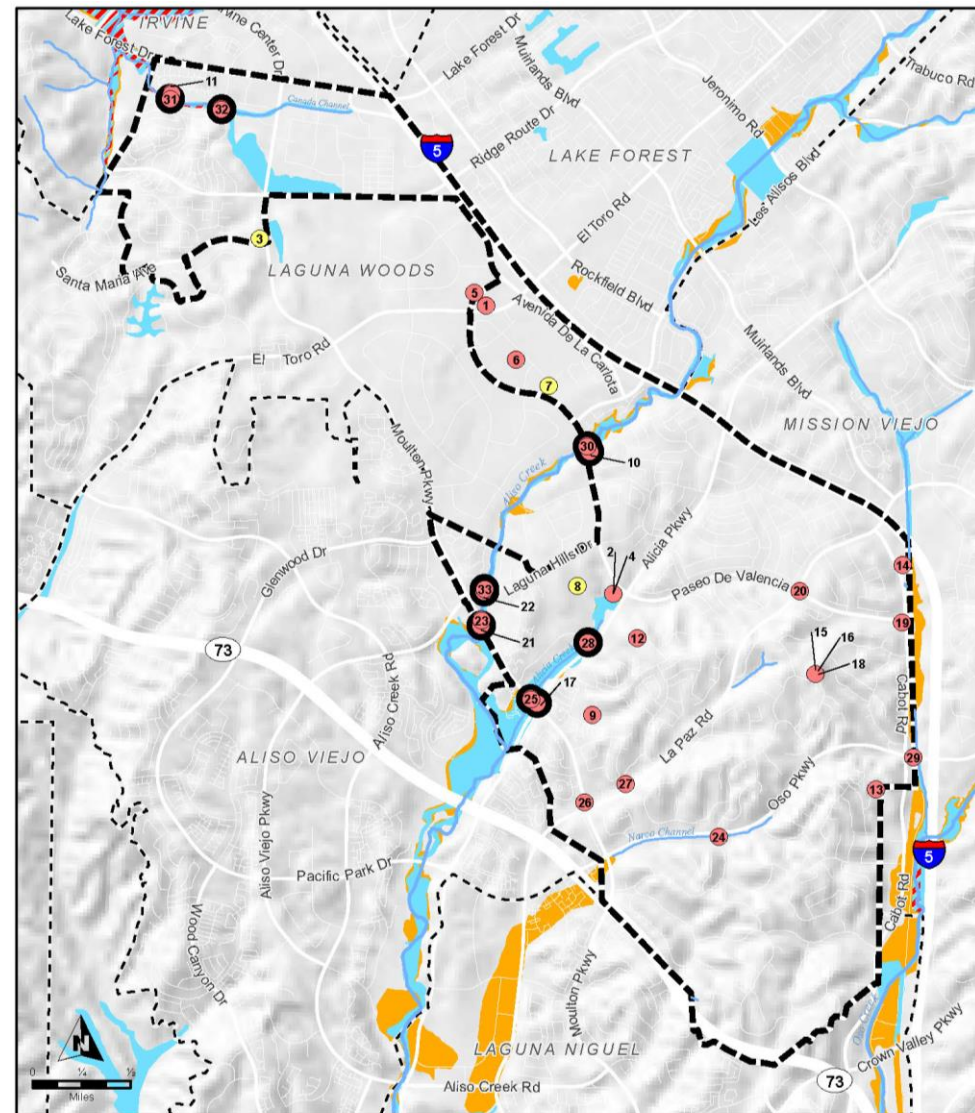
Dam/reservoir failure



- 19 – Valencia Lift Station
- 31 – Canada Channel (55C0191)
- 32 – Canada Channel (55C0549)



Flood



Legend

- City of Laguna Hills
- Other Incorporated Area
- 100-Year Flood Zone
- Regulatory Floodway
- 500-Year Flood Zone
- Area of Minimal Flood Hazard

- Critical Facility
- Facility of Concern
- Facility Affected by Flood Hazard

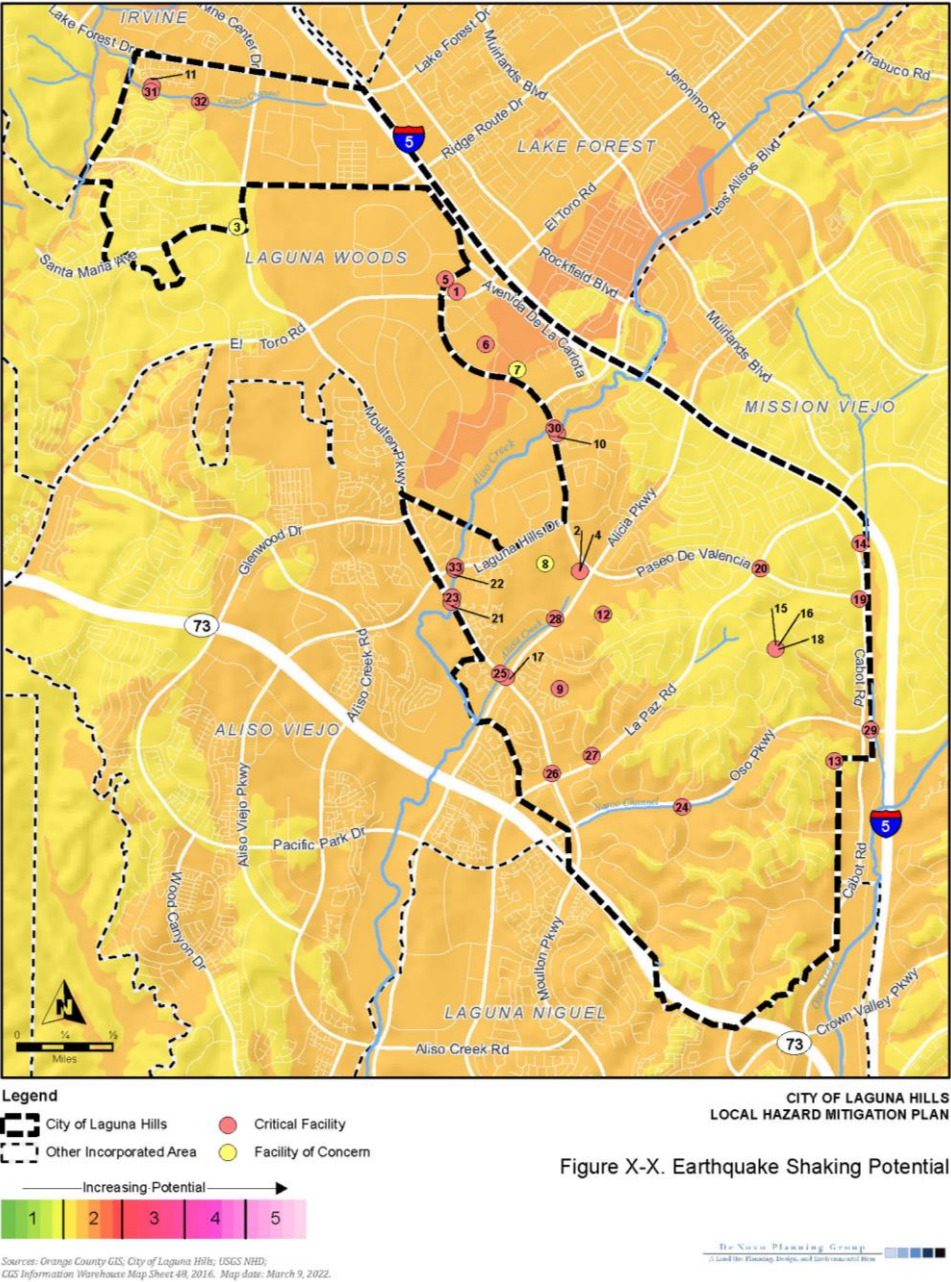
CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Figure X-X. FEMA Flood Zones

De Niro Planning Group
A Land Use Planning, Design, and Construction Firm

- 10 – Mathis Lift Station
- 17 – Moulton Lift Station I&2
- 21 – Aliso Creek Bridge (55C0221L0)
- 22 – Aliso Creek Bridge (55C0221R)
- 25 – Alicia Creek (55C010237)
- 28 – Via Lomas (55C0662)
- 30 – Aliso Creek (55C0220)
- 31 – Canada Channel (55C0191)
- 32 – Canada Channel (55C0549)
- 33 – Aliso Creek (55C0529L)

Seismic and Geologic Hazards - Earthquake



Seismic and Geologic Hazards - Landslide

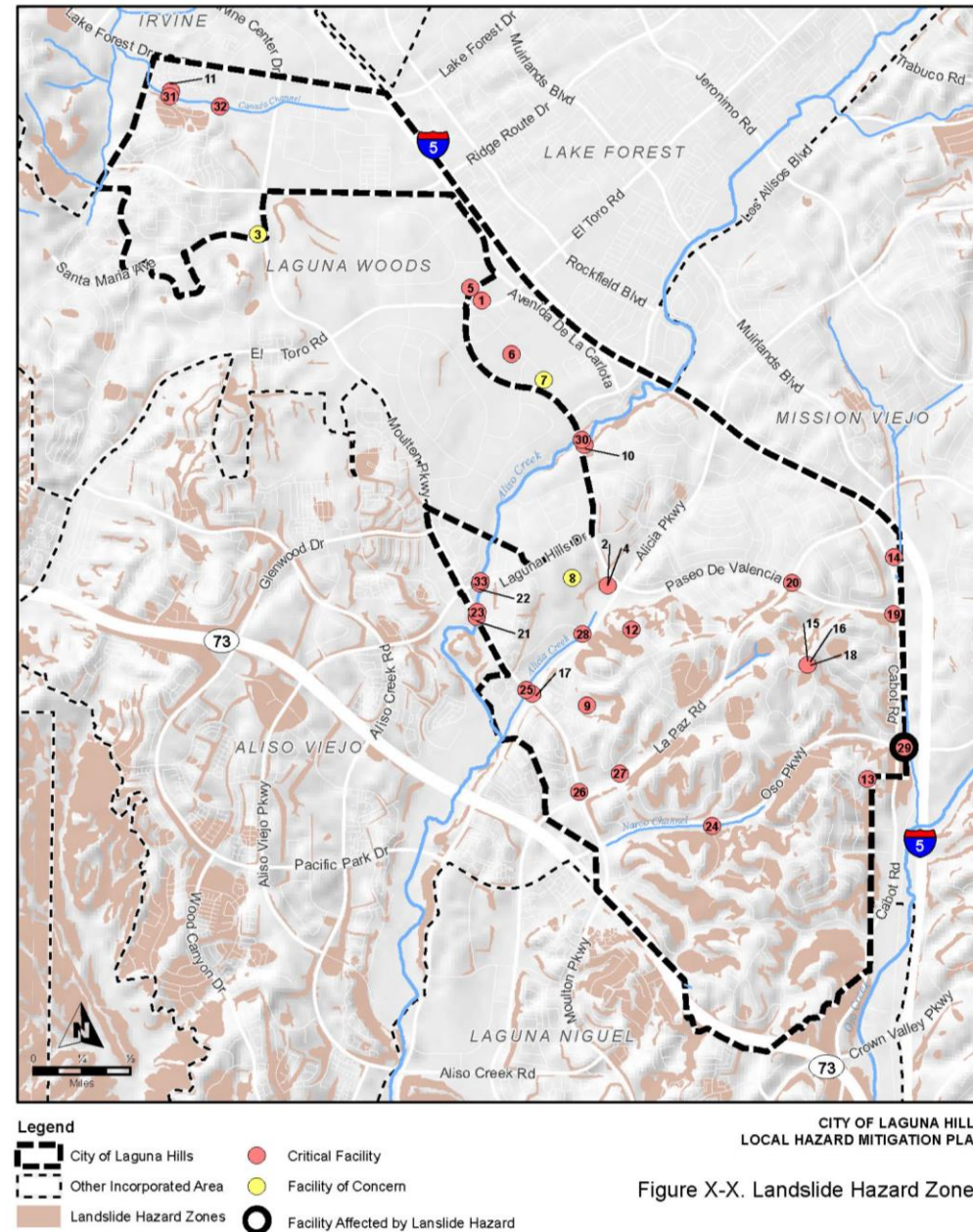
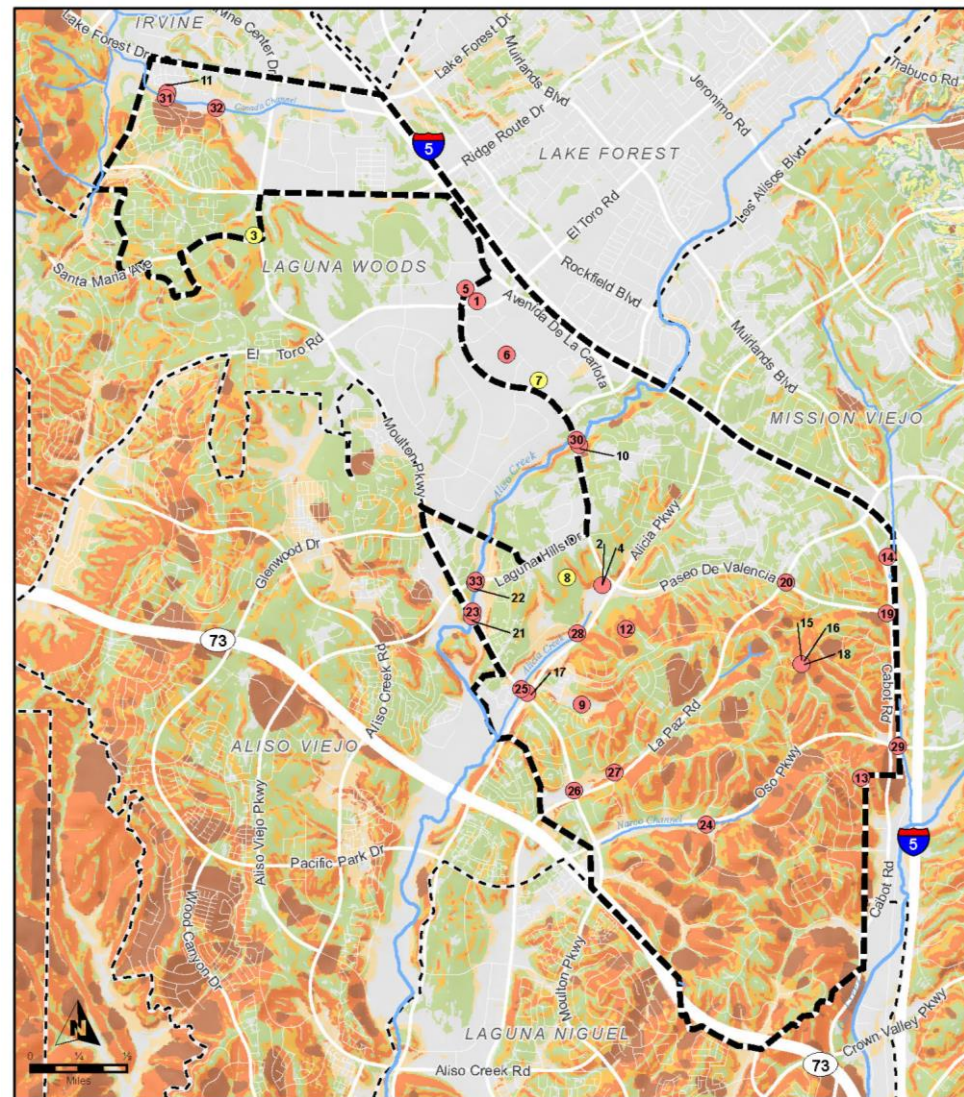


Figure X-X. Landslide Hazard Zones

Seismic and Geologic Hazards - Landslide



Legend

- City of Laguna Hills
- Other Incorporated

- Critical Facility
- Facility of Concern

0 3 5 6 7 8 9 10

Increasing Susceptibility

Figure X-X. Landslide Susceptibility

Sources: Orange County GIS; City of Laguna Hills; USGS NHD; CGS Information Warehouse; Map Sheet 58, 2011. Map date: March 9, 2022.

The Urban Planning Group
A Lead in Planning, Design, and Construction

Areas of highest susceptibility

- 13 – Case De Oso Pump Station
- 30 – Aliso Creek (55C0220)
- 32 – Canada Channel (55C0549)

Areas of medium to high susceptibility

- 2 & 4 – Laguna Hills Community Center & Sports Complex/Library
- 17 – Moulton Lift Station
- 21 – Aliso Creek Bridge (55C0221L0)
- 22 – Aliso Creek Bridge (55C0221R)
- 23 – Aliso Creek (55C0221L)
- 24 – Narco Channel (55C0495)
- 27 – La Paz Equestrian (55C0239)
- 33 – Aliso Creek (55C0529L)

Seismic and Geologic Hazards

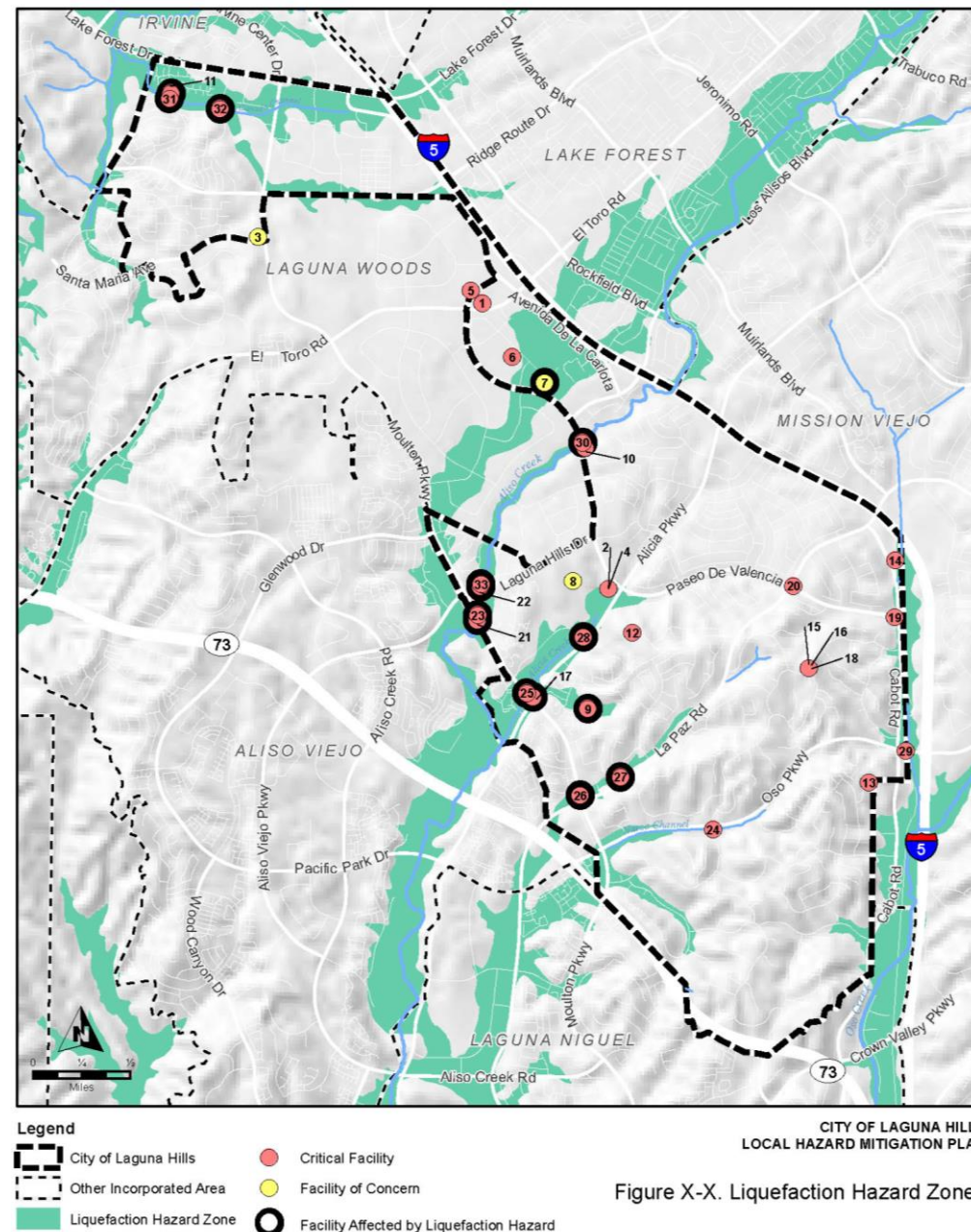
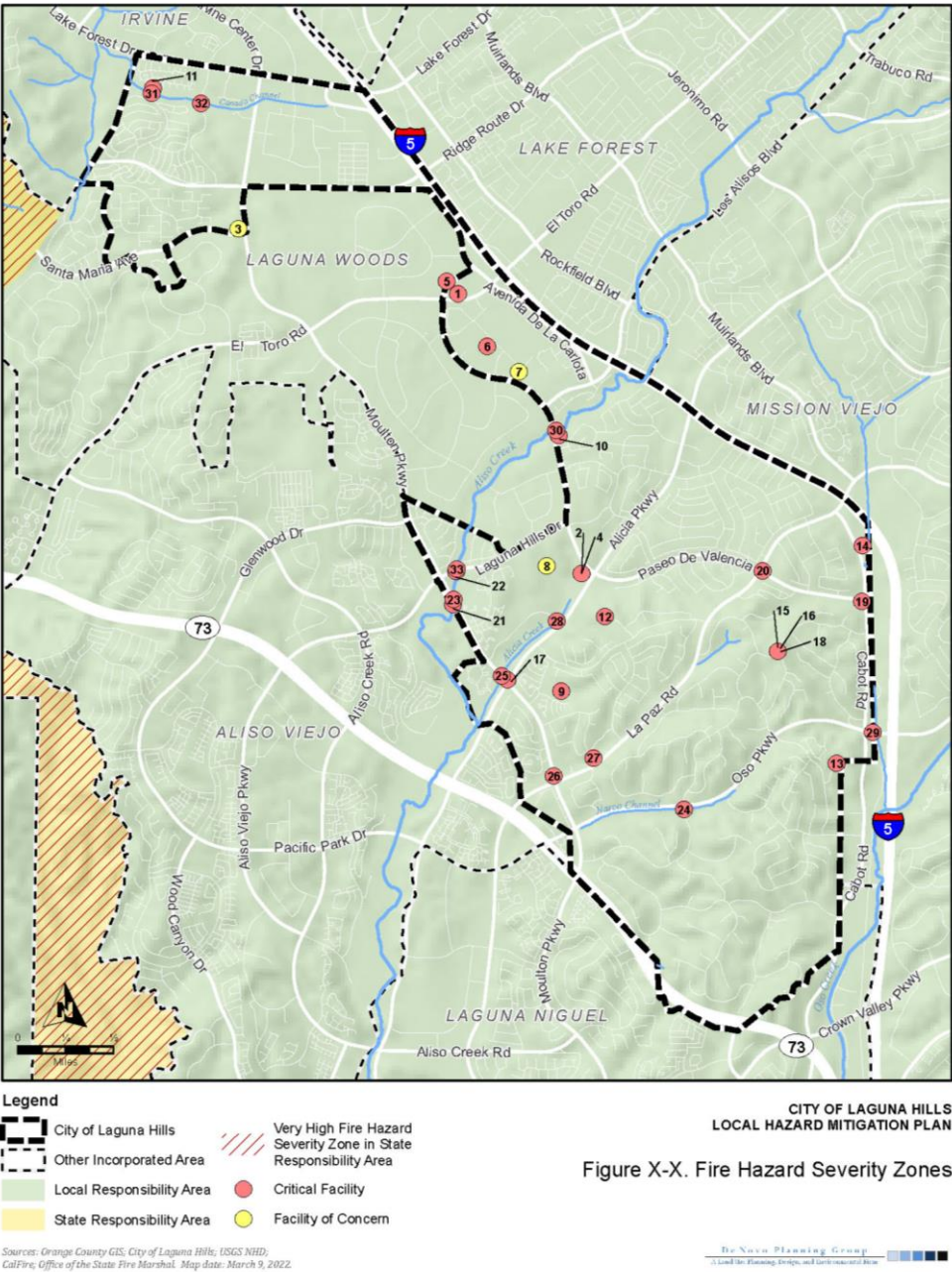


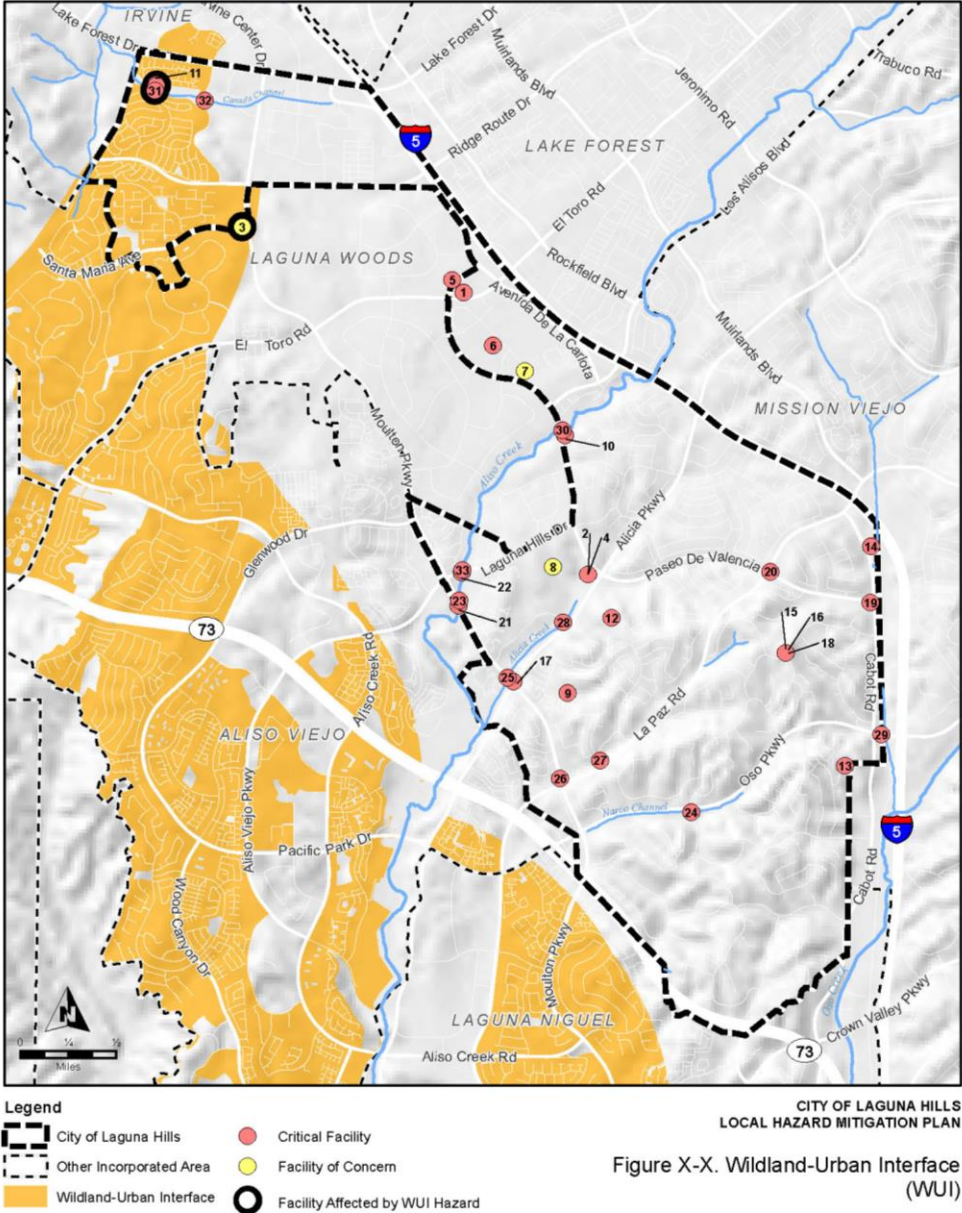
Figure X-X. Liquefaction Hazard Zones

- 7 – Laguna Hills Transportation Center
- 9 – MNWD Headquarters
- 11 – Veeh Lift Station
- 17 – Moulton Lift Station 1&2
- 21 – Aliso Creek Bridge (55C0221L0)
- 22 – Aliso Creek Bridge (55C0221R)
- 23 – Aliso Creek (55C0221L)
- 25 – Alicia Creek (55C010237)
- 26 – Aliso Hills Equestrian (55C0238)
- 27 – La Paz Equestrian (55C0239)
- 28 – Via Lomas (55C0662)
- 30 – Aliso Creek (55C0220)
- 31 – Canada Channel (55C0191)
- 32 – Canada Channel (55C0549)
- 33 – Aliso Creek (55C0529L)

Wildfire and urban fire



Wildfire and urban fire



- 3 – Florence Sylvester Memorial Senior Center
- 11 – Veeh Lift Station
- 31 – Canada Channel (55C0191)

Sources: Orange County GIS; City of Laguna Hills; USGS NHD; The 1990-2010 wildland-urban interface of the conterminous United States - geospatial data, Forest Service Research Data Archive, 2017. Map date: March 9, 2022.

De Nova Planning Group
A Land Use Planning, Design, and Environmental Firm

Hazards Profiled

- Climate Change – integrated into each hazard
- Dam/reservoir failure
- **Drought**
- Flood
- **Human-induced hazards**
 - Hazardous materials spills/release
 - Cyber attack
- Seismic and geologic hazards
 - Ground shaking
 - Liquefaction
 - Landslide
 - Slope instability
 - Mudflows
- **Severe weather**
 - Heavy rains
 - Santa Ana winds
- Wildfire and urban fires

MapID	Facility	Dam Inundation	Flood	Fire Hazard	Earthquake Potential	Landslide	Landslide Susceptibility	Liquefaction	WUI	Drought	Human-Induced	Severe Weather
1	Laguna Hills City Hall/Civic Center (City Hall, Police)	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Laguna Hills Community Center & Sports Complex	No	No	No	Yes	No	Med-High	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Florence Sylvester Memorial Senior Center	No	No	No	Yes	No	Med	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Laguna Hills Technology Library	No	No	No	Yes	No	Med-High	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	OCFA Station 22	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Memorial Care Saddleback Medical Center	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	Laguna Hills Transportation Center	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Laguna Hills High School	No	No	No	Yes	No	Med	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	MNWD Headquarters	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Mathis Lift Station	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	Veeh Lift Station	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	Aliso Hills Reservoir	No	No	No	Yes	No	Med	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	Casa De Oso Pump Station	No	No	No	Yes	No	High	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	La Paz Underground Pump Station	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Mathis Pump Station	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	Mathis Reservoir 1 & 2	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
17	Moulton Lift Station 1 & 2	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Med-High	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
18	Nellie Gail Reservoir	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
19	Valencia Lift Station	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
20	Valencia Pump Station 1 & 2	No	No	No	Yes	No	Med	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
21	Aliso Creek Bridge (55C0221L)	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Med-High	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
22	Aliso Creek Bridge (55C0529R)	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Med-High	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
23	Aliso Creek (55C0221R)	No	No	No	Yes	No	Med-High	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
24	Narco Channel (55C0495)	No	No	No	Yes	No	Med-High	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
25	Alicia Creek (55C0237)	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
26	Aliso Hills Creek Equestrian (55C0238)	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
27	La Paz Equestrian (55C0239)	No	No	No	Yes	No	Med-High	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
28	Via Lomas (55C0662)	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
29	Oso Parkway (55C0056)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	High	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
30	Aliso Creek (55C0220)	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
31	Canada Channel (55C0191)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
32	Canada Channel (55C0549)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
33	Aliso Creek (55C0529L)	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Med-High	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Mitigation Strategy Discussion



Mitigation Strategies

- Mitigation actions – reduce or eliminate long-term risk
- Different from actions to prepare or respond to an event
- Mitigation activities lessen or eliminate the need for preparedness or response resources
- Emphasis on the impact or vulnerabilities – not on the hazard itself

Mitigation Actions

- Identify issues or concerns specific to each hazard
- Identify potential mitigation actions to address the issue/concern

STAPLE/E Review and Selection Criteria

Social

- Is the proposed action socially acceptable to the jurisdiction and surrounding community?
- Are there equity issues involved that would mean that one segment of the jurisdiction and/or community is treated unfairly?
- Will the action cause social disruption?

Technical

- Will the proposed action work?
- Will it create more problems than it solves?
- Does it solve a problem or only a symptom?
- Is it the most useful action in light of other jurisdiction goals?

Administrative

- Can the jurisdiction implement the action?
- Is there someone to coordinate and lead the effort?
- Is there sufficient funding, staff, and technical support available?
- Are there ongoing administrative requirements that need to be met?

Political

- Is the action politically acceptable?
- Is there public support both to implement and to maintain the project?

STAPLE/E

Review and Selection Criteria

Legal

- Is the jurisdiction authorized to implement the proposed action?
- Are there legal side effects? Could the activity be construed as a taking?
- Will the jurisdiction be liable for action or lack of action?
- Will the activity be challenged?

Economic

- What are the costs and benefits of this action?
- Do the benefits exceed the costs?
- Are initial, maintenance, and administrative costs taken into account?
- Has funding been secured for the proposed action? If not, what are the potential funding sources (public, nonprofit, and private)?
- How will this action affect the fiscal capability of the jurisdiction?
- What burden will this action place on the tax base or local economy?
- What are the budget and revenue effects of this activity?
- Does the action contribute to other jurisdiction goals?
- What benefits will the action provide?

Environmental

- How will the action affect the environment?
- Will the action need environmental regulatory approvals?
- Will it meet local and state regulatory requirements?
- Are endangered or threatened species likely to be affected?

Mitigation Prioritization & Timeframe

Category	Comments
High	Top organizational priority and is generally a well-detailed project idea. Protects population, resource or property at high risk. Uses feasible methods, techniques or technology.
Medium	A good idea that needs more information or is an action that addresses a moderate hazard.
Low	An idea that needs a lot more information or will take a lot of preliminary action to build support.

Category	Timeframe
Short-term	1-2 years
Mid-term	3 years
Long-term	4-5 years
Ongoing	1-2 years and ongoing thereafter

Survey Summary



Survey Summary

- Survey
 - 38 responses
- Survey Respondents
 - 71% live in Laguna Hills; 29% work in Laguna Hills, 18.5% visit Laguna Hills, but live and work elsewhere
 - Majority of respondents 35 years of age and above with largest group 35-44 years of age

Survey Summary

- Most common hazards experienced:
 - High winds
 - Heavy rain
 - Extreme heat
 - Earthquake
 - Power outage
- Hazards most concerned about:
 - Drought
 - Extreme heat
 - Earthquake
 - Wildfire
 - Power outage
- Likelihood of potential threat to Laguna Hills:
 - Earthquake
 - Extreme heat
 - High winds
 - Wildfire
- Hazard not listed above that you think is a wide scale threat to Laguna Hills:
 - Pandemic
 - Cyber threats
 - Alien attack

Survey Summary

- Most households said they are somewhat prepared to deal with a hazard event
- Actions have been taken to make their homes, business or neighborhood more resistant to hazards
- Email is the top choice for method to receive information
- Majority said best thing the City, County, or Agencies can do to help them become better prepared is to provide effective emergency notifications and communications in a disaster

Next Steps

Next Steps

- Complete Draft LHMP for Planning Team Review
- Planning Team Review of LHMP
 - Anticipated April
- Revise LHMP for Public Review
- Public Review
 - Anticipated May
- Submit to Cal OES
 - Anticipated June

Questions/Additional Discussion



LAGUNA HILLS LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM MEETING #2

Thursday, March 10, 2022

10:00 am – 11:00 pm

MEETING SUMMARY

Attendees: Refer to Attendee Log

Abbreviations

AS = Amber Shah (City of Laguna Hills)

JL = Jason Lopez (OCFA)

KR = Ken Rosenfield (City of Laguna Hills)

MS = Matt Stiverson (OCSD)

SB = Starla Barker (De Novo)

SB – Any comments on evacuation procedures?

- JL:
 - OCFA will rely on staff at evacuation facility
 - Sometimes it's better to leave people in place
 - Will determine best course of action based on event
 - Wind will move smoke away from city towards laguna wilderness
 - Ready Set Go – having a plan before event happens

SB – Any comments on fire prevention?

- JL:
 - ocfa.org shows how to prepare structure, clearance around structure
 - 100 ft of clearance recommended
 - Enforcement through prevention services and city code enforcement working hand in hand
 - Make sure to enforce state regulations re: fire prevention

SB – Does fire have input on bridge facilities?

- JL:
 - Earthquake – what are key areas to look at first
 - ID potential problems and what do we need to mitigate those problems
 - Target areas, windshield survey – unit will drive around and ID high risk structures
 - Structural specialists available, more often will shut down bridge until someone can evaluate it
 - First thing they do is evaluate

SB – Access limitations in wildland interface?

- JL:
 - Wildland interface a bit more dynamic

- Most of time fire is moving away from wildland areas, nothing ID'd as problem for getting people out because small and not as populated
- Emerald Fire was quite a ways away from city
- Law enforcement has a lot more resources, we will help them with evacuations

SB – Anything else to be aware of?

- KR – has not received any other input
- JL – did City utilize Alert OC for survey?
 - AS not familiar with how those alerts go out
 - MS – facilitates alert system for city
 - Have never used system for something like this before, but can talk it over with KR
 - If acceptable use of alert OC, then ok
 - Traditional use has only been for emergency messaging, other versions of system, in which other cities have used to make non-emergency announcements
 - Would be unusual use of system
 - Another opportunity through Nixel, etc.?
 - MS can use Emergency Services social media to push notifications
 - MS and AS will work together on additional survey notifications. Will take screenshots of social media posts, and share any other analytics

B2 Community Outreach



CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS TRAFFIC COMMISSION

REGULAR MEETING AGENDA Wednesday, January 19, 2022 – 7:00 PM

Anna Lisa Lukes - Chair

Chris Bieber - Vice Chair

Manuel Hernandez - Commissioner

Susan Caskey - Commissioner

Mark Schaff - Commissioner

Location: City Council Chamber, 24035 El Toro Road, Laguna Hills, CA 92653

Any person wishing to address the Traffic Commission on any matter, whether or not it appears on this Agenda, is asked to complete a "Request to Speak" form available on the table at the back of the Chamber. The completed form is to be submitted to the Recording Secretary prior to an individual being heard by the Traffic Commission. Completion of the form is voluntary. All persons may attend the meeting regardless of whether this form is completed.

Members of the public wishing to address the Traffic Commission can do so during the Public Comments portion of the Agenda with a time limitation of three minutes per person, an overall time limit of ten minutes for any one subject, and a total time limit of thirty minutes for Public Comments. If you are commenting on an Agenda item, your comments will be heard at the time that item is scheduled on the Agenda. If you are addressing the Commission on an item not listed on the Agenda, the Traffic Commission is prohibited by law from discussing or taking any action on that item.

CALL TO ORDER

Resolution No. 96-04-09-1 established rules of decorum for public meetings held by the City of Laguna Hills. Resolution No. 96-04-09-1 is available on the table at the back of the City Council Chamber.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ROLL CALL OF COMMISSION MEMBERS

1. PUBLIC COMMENTS

This is the time to address the Traffic Commission on any matter not listed on this Agenda that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Commission. Public Comments are limited to three minutes per person, an overall time limit of ten minutes for any one subject, and a total time limit of thirty minutes.

2. MINUTES

2.1 Approval of Minutes

Recommendation: That the Traffic Commission approve the Minutes for the September 15, 2021, Traffic Commission Meeting.

3. PRESENTATIONS**4. ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS****4.1 Nellie Gail Road Equestrian Crossing Update of Improvements and Consideration of a Raised Intersection**

Recommendation: That the Traffic Commission review the status of improvements made and pending at the Nellie Gail Road Equestrian Crossing at the Nellie Gail Ranch Owners Association Equestrian Center Driveway and discuss the merits of a Raised Intersection or Split Raised Intersection at this location.

4.2 Development of a Citywide Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Recommendation: That the Traffic Commission discuss the development of the City's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and provide input on any hazards of concern in the community to be evaluated and mitigated.

4.3 Residential Parking Permit Program on Streets in the Lomas Laguna Residential Neighborhood South of Alicia Parkway

Recommendation: That the Traffic Commission recommend to the City Council the establishment of a Permit Parking Program in the Lomas Laguna Neighborhood.

4.4 FHWA Traffic Signal Backplates with Retroreflective Borders

Recommendation: That the Traffic Commission receive and file the report.

5. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS**5.1. Sheriff's Department Verbal Report****5.2 Radar Trailer Calendar**

Recommendation: That the Traffic Commission receive and file the report.

6. COMMISSIONER COMMENTS**7. ADJOURNMENT**

The next Regular Meeting of the Traffic Commission will be March 16, 2022 at 7:00 p.m. in the City Council Chamber, located at 24035 El Toro Road, Laguna Hills California.

CERTIFICATION

I, KENNETH H. ROSENFELD, Interim City Manager/Director of Public Services of the City of Laguna Hills, do hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing Agenda was posted at Laguna Hills City Hall, Laguna Hills Community Center, and the Courtyard at La Paz Center by January 14, 2022, at 5:00 p.m.



Interim City Manager/Director of Public Services

January 13, 2022

Date

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, you should contact the office of the Director of Public Services at (949) 707-2650. Notification 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements to assure access.

Materials related to an item on this Agenda submitted to the Commission after distribution of the Agenda packet are available for public inspection in the Public Services Department at 24035 El Toro Road, Laguna Hills, California, during normal business hours.



City of Laguna Hills

**Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Transportation Commission**

January 19, 2022

Agenda

- Introductions
- What is hazard mitigation planning?
- Why is the City preparing a LHMP?
- What is the LHMP planning process?
- Hazard discussion
- Community outreach/input
- Next steps

What is Hazard Mitigation Planning?

Hazard Mitigation

What is Hazard Mitigation?

- Sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from hazards

What is a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

- A plan based on a community's values and needs
- Results from a process-oriented approach
- Focuses on mitigation strategies (making the future safer)

Why is the City Preparing a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

Why Prepare a LHMP?

- To reduce losses from natural/human-induced hazards
- To make our community more “disaster resistant”
 - Speed disaster recovery and redevelopment
- Support other City programs/initiatives
- Reduce burden on local governments and tax payers
- Maintain eligibility for federal funds for pre-disaster mitigation planning

A Hazard Mitigation Plan demonstrates the jurisdiction’s commitment to reducing risks from natural hazards and serves as a guide for decision-makers as they commit resources to minimize the effects of natural hazards.

What the LHMP provides

- A comprehensive assessment of risk to support proposed mitigation strategies
- Detailed action plan the City, in coordination with its partners, will implement to reduce risk to natural hazards
- Access to Federal mitigation funding
- Support of other City programs and initiatives
- Coordination of mitigation efforts

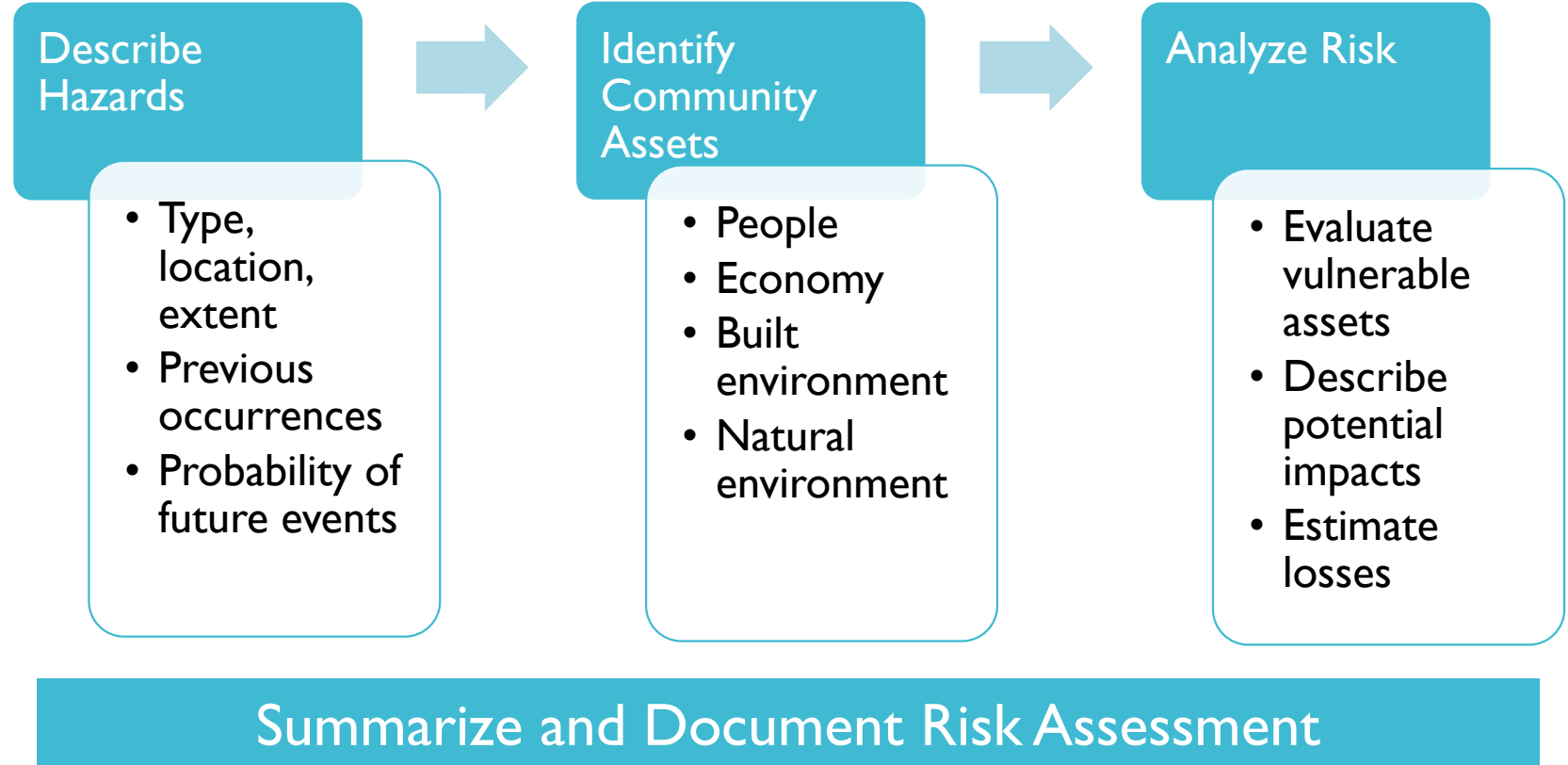


What is the LHMP Planning Process?

Planning Process



LHMP Development



Hazards Identified for Evaluation

- Dam/reservoir failure
- Drought
- Flood
- Human-caused hazards
 - hazardous materials spills/release
- Landslides and mudflow

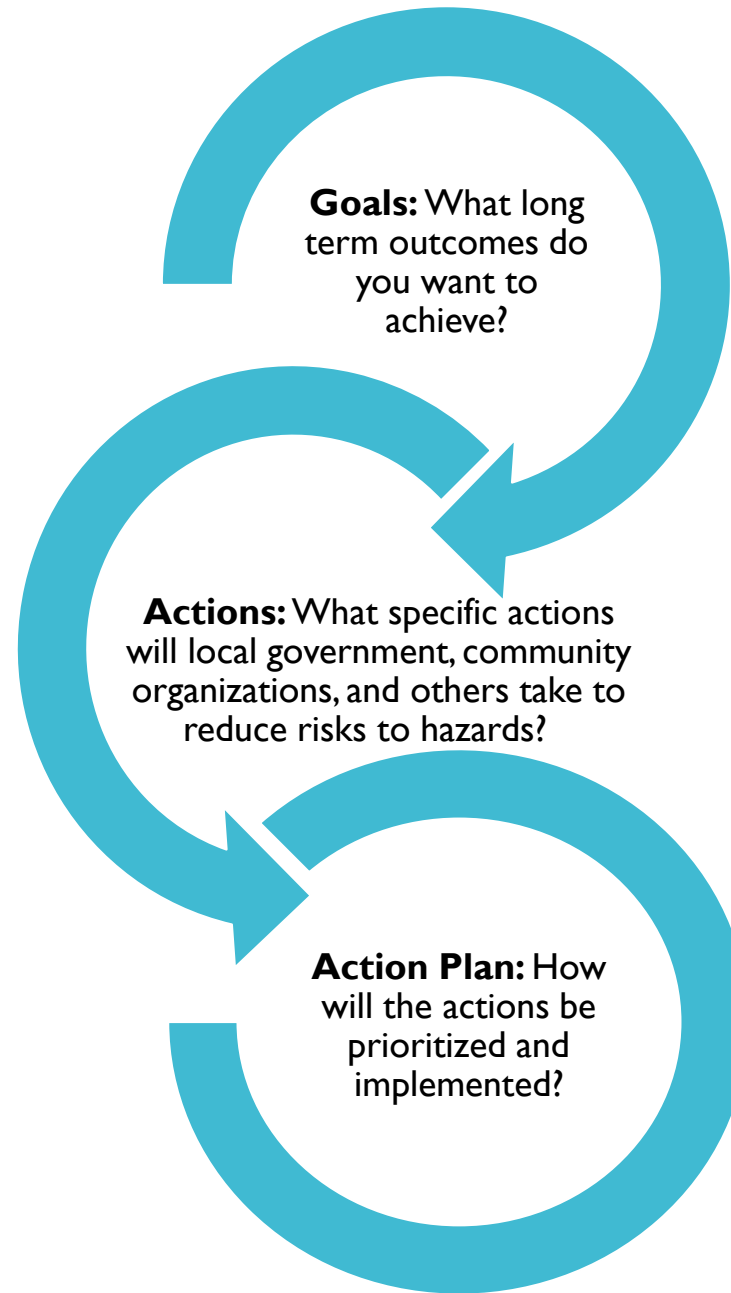


Hazards Identified for Evaluation

- Seismic hazards
 - ground shaking
 - liquefaction
- Severe weather
 - heavy rains
 - Santa Ana winds
- Wildfire and urban fires



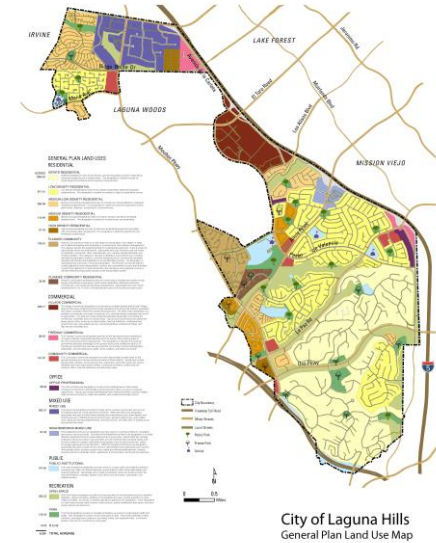
Mitigation Strategy



- Evaluate and prioritize goals and mitigation actions to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities associated with each hazard

Mitigation Examples

- Local plans and regulations
 - General Plan
 - Zoning ordinances
 - Subdivision regulations
 - Building codes
 - Capital improvement programs
- Structure and infrastructure projects
 - Acquisition, relocation, elevation of flood-prone structures
 - Levees and floodwalls
 - Seismic retrofitting
 - Strengthening critical facilities
 - Burying utility lines
 - Stormwater diversion, retention, or detention



Mitigation Examples

- Natural Systems Protection
 - Floodplain protection
 - Wetlands preservation
 - Coastal or riverine setbacks
 - Sediment and erosion control
 - Forest and vegetative management
- Education and Awareness Programs
 - Risk communication
 - Community events
 - Brochures/written materials
 - Website with maps/information
 - Educational programs



Hazard Discussion



Hazard Discussion

- Any missing hazards that should be addressed?
- Any experience with specific listed hazards?
 - What was the impact of the hazard?
 - Were preventative measures implemented to address future events?
 - What is your biggest concern in the event of a hazard event?
 - Any recommended mitigation actions/ideas that should be considered to reduce the risk/vulnerability of the hazard and improve recovery time?

Hazards Identified for Evaluation

- Climate Change – integrated into each hazard
- Dam/reservoir failure
- Drought
- Flood
- Human-caused hazards
 - hazardous materials spills/release
- Landslides and mudflow
- Seismic hazards
 - ground shaking
 - liquefaction
- Severe weather
 - heavy rains
 - Santa Ana winds
- Wildfire and urban fires

Community Outreach/Input

Community Outreach/Input

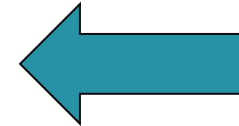
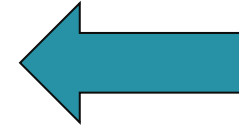
- Webpage
 - [News Flash • Laguna Hills, CA • CivicEngage \(laguna-hills.ca.us\)](#)
- Meetings
 - Transportation Commission – January 19
 - Parks and Recreation Commission – February 2
- Survey – Please complete the survey!
 - [City of Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan \(LHMP\) Survey \(surveymonkey.com\)](#)
- Public Review Draft LHMP

Next Steps

Plan Development

Continued Opportunities for Community Input

- Draft LHMP for Public Review
 - Estimated April 2022
- Revise Draft LHMP and submit to Cal OES/FEMA
 - June 2022
- City Council Adoption
 - Fall 2022



On-going website updates

Questions



CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS

PARKS & RECREATION COMMISSION

REGULAR MEETING AGENDA

Wednesday, February 2, 2022 – 7:00 PM

Dan Cooper - Chair

Julie Nassif - Vice Chair

Sanjay Mathur - Commissioner

Patricia Thee - Commissioner

Neel Patel - Commissioner

Location: City Council Chamber, 24035 El Toro Road, Laguna Hills, CA 92653

Any person wishing to address the Parks and Recreation Commission on any matter, whether or not it appears on this Agenda, is asked to complete a "Request to Speak" form available on the table at the back of the Chamber. The completed form is to be submitted to the Recording Secretary prior to an individual being heard by the Parks and Recreation Commission.

Members of the public wishing to address the Parks and Recreation Commission can do so during the Public Comments portion of the Agenda with a time limitation of three minutes per person, an overall time limit of ten minutes for any one subject, and a total time limit of thirty minutes for Public Comments. If you are commenting on an Agenda item, your comments will be heard at the time that item is scheduled on the Agenda. If you are addressing the Commission on an item not listed on the Agenda, the Parks and Recreation Commission is prohibited by law from discussing or taking any action on that item.

CALL TO ORDER

Resolution No. 96-04-09-1 established rules of decorum for public meetings held by the City of Laguna Hills. Resolution No. 96-04-09-1 is available on the table at the back of the City Council Chamber.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ROLL CALL OF COMMISSIONER MEMBERS

ELECTION OF CHAIR

Recommendation: That the Parks and Recreation Commission elect a new Chair.

ELECTION OF VICE CHAIR

Recommendation: That the Parks and Recreation Commission elect a new Vice Chair.

1. PUBLIC COMMENTS

This is the time to address the Parks and Recreation Commission on any matter not listed on this Agenda that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Commission. Public Comments are limited to three minutes per person, an

overall time limit of ten minutes for any one subject, and a total time limit of thirty minutes.

2. MINUTES APPROVAL

2.1 Approval of Minutes for the December 1, 2021

Recommendation: That the Parks and Recreation Commission approve the minutes for the December 1, 2021, regular meeting.

3. PRESENTATIONS

3.1 Monument to the 3/5 and 2/4 Marines KIA During the Vietnam War

Recommendation: That the Parks and Recreation Commission receive a presentation from Team Dark Horse founder Mike Bland regarding a recommendation to place a marine monument at the Laguna Hills Community Center.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

4.1 Park Quality Control Program Update

Recommendation: That the Parks and Recreation Commission receive an update from Parks Supervisor Ryan Hanley.

4.2 Development of Citywide Local Hazard Mitigation

Recommendation: That the Parks and Recreation Commission discuss the development of the City's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and provide input on any hazards of concern in the community to be evaluated and mitigated.

4.3 2021 Community Services Department Year End Report

Recommendation: That the Parks and Recreation Commission receive and file the report.

5. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS

6. COMMISSIONER COMMENTS

7. ADJOURNMENT

The next Regular Meeting of the Parks & Recreation Commission will be April 6, 2022 at 7:00 p.m. in the City Council Chamber, located at 24035 El Toro Road, Laguna Hills California

CERTIFICATION

I, DAVID T. REYNOLDS, Deputy City Manager of the City of Laguna Hills, do hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing Agenda was posted at Laguna Hills City Hall, Laguna Hills Community Center, and the Courtyard at La Paz Center by January 27, 2022, at 5:00 p.m.



David T. Reynolds; Deputy City Manager

January 27, 2022

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, you should contact the office of the Deputy City Manager at (949) 707-2680. Notification 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements to assure accessibility to this meeting.

Materials related to an item on this Agenda submitted to the Commission after distribution of the agenda packet are available for public inspection in the Community Center at 25555 Alicia Parkway, Laguna Hills, California, during normal business hours.



City of Laguna Hills

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Parks and Recreation Commission

February 2, 2022

Agenda

- Introductions
- What is hazard mitigation planning?
- Why is the City preparing a LHMP?
- What is the LHMP planning process?
- Hazard discussion
- Community outreach/input
- Next steps

What is Hazard Mitigation Planning?

Hazard Mitigation

What is Hazard Mitigation?

- Sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from hazards

What is a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

- A plan based on a community's values and needs
- Results from a process-oriented approach
- Focuses on mitigation strategies (making the future safer)

Why is the City Preparing a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

Why Prepare a LHMP?

- To reduce losses from natural/human-induced hazards
- To make our community more “disaster resistant”
 - Speed disaster recovery and redevelopment
- Support other City programs/initiatives
- Reduce burden on local governments and tax payers
- Maintain eligibility for federal funds for pre-disaster mitigation planning

A Hazard Mitigation Plan demonstrates the jurisdiction’s commitment to reducing risks from natural hazards and serves as a guide for decision-makers as they commit resources to minimize the effects of natural hazards.

What the LHMP provides

- A comprehensive assessment of risk to support proposed mitigation strategies
- Detailed action plan the City, in coordination with its partners, will implement to reduce risk to natural hazards
- Access to Federal mitigation funding
- Support of other City programs and initiatives
- Coordination of mitigation efforts

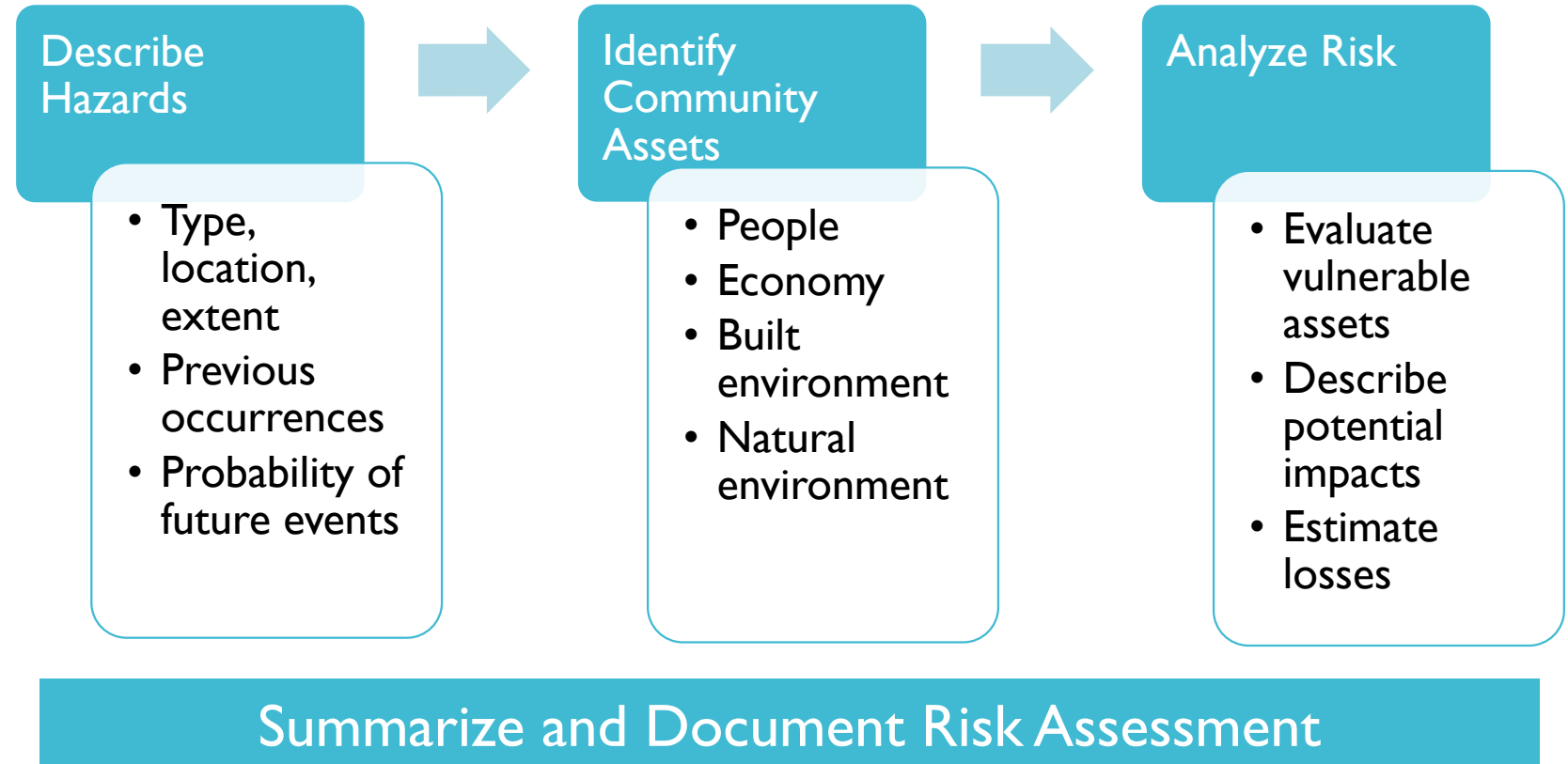


What is the LHMP Planning Process?

Planning Process



LHMP Development



Hazards Identified for Evaluation

- Dam/reservoir failure
- Drought
- Flood
- Human-caused hazards
 - hazardous materials spills/release
- Landslides and mudflow

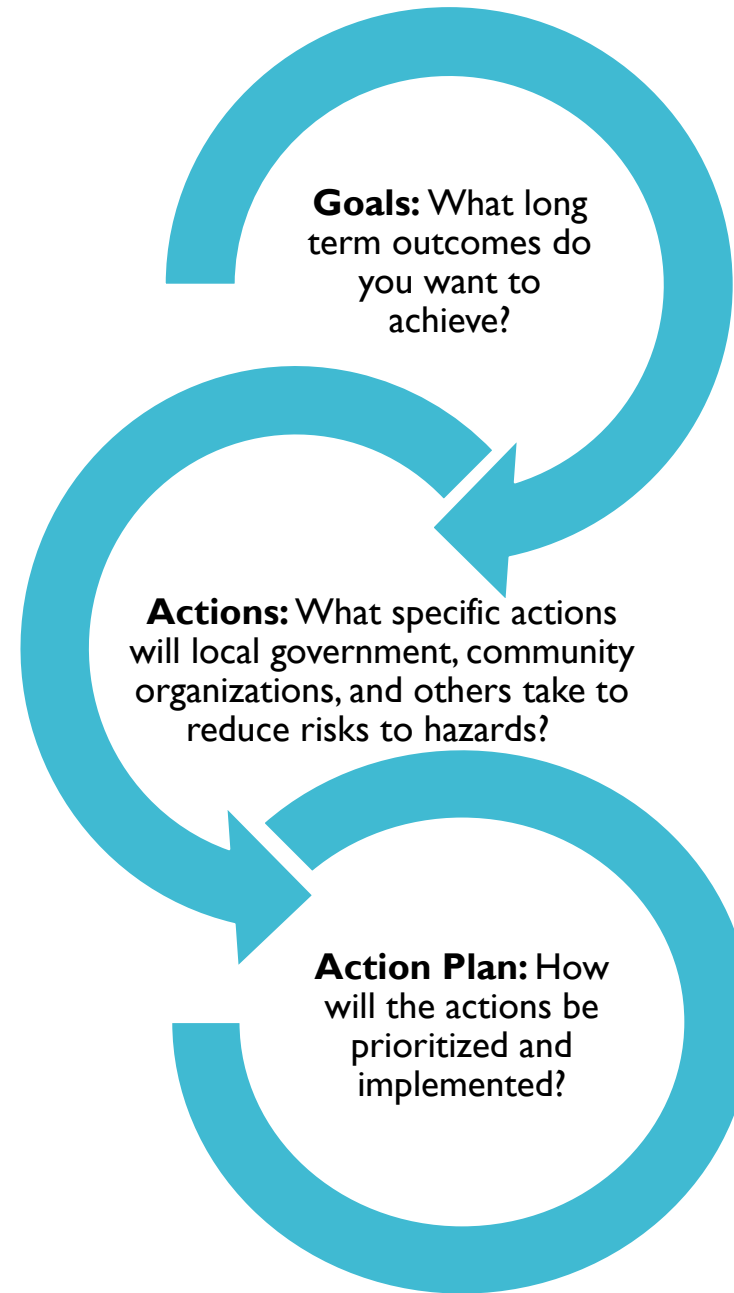


Hazards Identified for Evaluation

- Seismic hazards
 - ground shaking
 - liquefaction
- Severe weather
 - heavy rains
 - Santa Ana winds
- Wildfire and urban fires



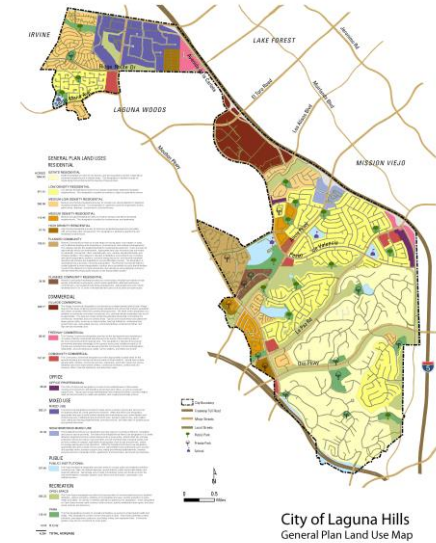
Mitigation Strategy



- Evaluate and prioritize goals and mitigation actions to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities associated with each hazard

Mitigation Examples

- Local plans and regulations
 - General Plan
 - Zoning ordinances
 - Subdivision regulations
 - Building codes
 - Capital improvement programs
- Structure and infrastructure projects
 - Acquisition, relocation, elevation of flood-prone structures
 - Levees and floodwalls
 - Seismic retrofitting
 - Strengthening critical facilities
 - Burying utility lines
 - Stormwater diversion, retention, or detention



Mitigation Examples

- Natural Systems Protection
 - Floodplain protection
 - Wetlands preservation
 - Coastal or riverine setbacks
 - Sediment and erosion control
 - Forest and vegetative management
- Education and Awareness Programs
 - Risk communication
 - Community events
 - Brochures/written materials
 - Website with maps/information
 - Educational programs



Hazard Discussion

Hazard Discussion

- Any missing hazards that should be addressed?
- Any experience with specific listed hazards?
 - What was the impact of the hazard?
 - Were preventative measures implemented to address future events?
 - What is your biggest concern in the event of a hazard event?
- Any recommended mitigation actions/ideas that should be considered to reduce the risk/vulnerability of the hazard and improve recovery time?

Hazards Identified for Evaluation

- Climate Change – integrated into each hazard
- Dam/reservoir failure
- Drought
- Flood
- Human-caused hazards
 - hazardous materials spills/release
- Landslides and mudflow
- Seismic hazards
 - ground shaking
 - liquefaction
- Severe weather
 - heavy rains
 - Santa Ana winds
- Wildfire and urban fires

Community Outreach/Input

Community Outreach/Input

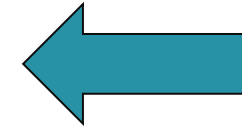
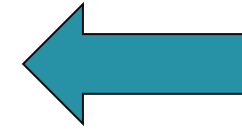
- Webpage
 - [News Flash • Laguna Hills, CA • CivicEngage \(laguna-hills.ca.us\)](#)
- Meetings
 - Transportation Commission – January 19
 - Parks and Recreation Commission – February 2
- Survey – Please complete the survey!
 - [City of Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan \(LHMP\) Survey \(surveymonkey.com\)](#)
- Public Review Draft LHMP

Next Steps

Plan Development

Continued Opportunities for Community Input

- Draft LHMP for Public Review
 - Estimated April 2022
- Revise Draft LHMP and submit to Cal OES/FEMA
 - June 2022
- City Council Adoption
 - Fall 2022



On-going website updates

Questions



City of Laguna Hills

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Chamber of Commerce

July 18, 2024

Agenda



Introductions



Meeting Purpose



How Does Laguna Hills Prepare for Hazards?



Discussion



Introductions

City of Laguna Hills LHMP



Purpose of Our Meeting Today

We want to know YOUR experience with
and thoughts about hazards in Laguna Hills

Impacts of hazards on businesses



What is a LHMP?

Local

- Specific to the City of Laguna Hills

Hazard

- Identifies hazards, likelihood of occurring, and community's risk

Mitigation

- Finds ways to lessen the risks and make these hazards less harmful

Plan

- Long-term policies and actions to increase resilience and reduce risk



Why is the City Preparing a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

- To reduce losses from natural/human-induced hazards
- To make our community more “disaster resistant”
 - Speed disaster recovery and redevelopment
- Support other City programs/initiatives
- Reduce burden on local governments and tax payers
- Maintain eligibility for federal funds for pre-disaster mitigation planning

A Hazard Mitigation Plan demonstrates the jurisdiction’s commitment to reducing risks from natural hazards and serves as a guide for decision-makers as they commit resources to minimize the effects of natural hazards.



Hazards Identified for Evaluation



Dam/reservoir failure



Drought



Flood



Human-caused hazards

- Hazardous materials release
- Cyber attack



Landslides and mudflow



Wildfire and urban fires



Seismic and geologic hazards

- Ground shaking
- Liquefaction
- Landslide
- Slope instability
- Mudflows



Severe weather

- Heavy rains
- Santa Ana winds

Discussion



Discussion Questions

Do you have any personal experiences with these hazards in Laguna Hills?

What are the most likely types of hazards that could affect you/your business and do you feel prepared for them?

What is your biggest concern about any of these hazards or in an emergency?

What actions could be put in place to help reduce the concern?

Do you know where to find information about hazards and emergencies in Laguna Hills?



Next Steps

- Cal OES Review of Draft LHMP
 - Revise based on comments
- FEMA Review of Draft LHMP
 - Receive approvable pending adoption
- City Council consideration of LHMP for adoption
- Receive final approval from FEMA



Thank You!

- Input from today's meeting helps us create the Draft Plan
- We revise the Draft Plan based on your feedback and share it with:
 - ✓ California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
 - ✓ Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - ✓ Laguna Hills City Council



From: Joe Ames <james@lagunahillsCA.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, July 16, 2024 12:14 PM
To: sbarker@denovoplanning.com; eanderson@denovoplanning.com; Samantha Vu
Subject: RE: Invitation from the City of Laguna Hills - Development of a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Attachments: Community Services Providers Outreach Distribution list.txt

I sent the below e-mail to the attached distribution list via BCC.



Joe Ames, P.E., T.E.
Public Works Director / City Engineer
City of Laguna Hills
24035 El Toro Road, Laguna Hills, CA 92653
Phone (949) 707-2655 | Fax (949) 707-2633
james@lagunahillsCA.gov

From: Joe Ames
Sent: Tuesday, July 16, 2024 12:06 PM
To: Joe Ames <james@lagunahillsCA.gov>; 'sbarker@denovoplanning.com' <sbarker@denovoplanning.com>; 'eanderson@denovoplanning.com' <eanderson@denovoplanning.com>; Samantha Vu <svu@lagunahillsCA.gov>
Subject: Invitation from the City of Laguna Hills - Development of a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Dear Community Services Provider:

The City of Laguna Hills is preparing a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) with the assistance of De Novo Planning Group.

A LHMP is a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-approved plan that identifies natural hazards with the potential to impact a community, discusses the risks to the community associated with the natural hazards, and identifies mitigation actions to reduce the risks. A FEMA-approved plan provides opportunities for the City to seek grant funding for hazard mitigation activities.

We are seeking involvement from the community to help inform the plan.

In addition to addressing impacts to the community at large, the plan will identify vulnerable populations that could be more significantly impacted in the event of a natural hazard.

The City would like to host a meeting with service providers and organizations who work with underserved and vulnerable populations to provide an overview of the plan and obtain input specific to the natural hazards, vulnerabilities and risks, and potential mitigation actions specific to vulnerable populations.

We kindly ask you or a representative from your agency/organization to participate in the meeting, which will be held via Zoom:

Date: Thursday, July 25, 2024
Time: 10:00 am – 11:00 am

Location: Zoom Meeting Appointment to Follow

Please confirm your attendance by responding to this email so that we may send you the meeting appointment.

We appreciate your time and look forward to seeing you on July 25.

If you have any questions about this invitation, please e-mail Starla Barker or Erik Anderson with De Novo Planning Group at sbarker@denovoplanning.com and eanderson@denovoplanning.com.

Sincerely,
Joe Ames



Joe Ames, P.E., T.E.
Public Works Director / City Engineer
City of Laguna Hills
24035 El Toro Road, Laguna Hills, CA 92653
Phone (949) 707-2655 | Fax (949) 707-2633
james@lagunahillsCA.gov



City of Laguna Hills

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Service Providers/Organizations

July 25, 2024

Agenda



Introductions



Meeting Purpose



Overview of the Laguna Hills LHMP



Discussion

Introductions

Purpose of Our Meeting Today

We want to know YOUR experience with
and thoughts about hazards in Laguna Hills

Impacts of hazards on vulnerable
populations

What is a LHMP?

Local

- Specific to the City of Laguna Hills

Hazard

- Identifies hazards, likelihood of occurring, and community's risk

Mitigation

- Finds ways to lessen the risks and make these hazards less harmful

Plan

- Long-term policies and actions to increase resilience and reduce risk

Why is the City Preparing a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

- To reduce losses from natural/human-induced hazards
- To make our community more “disaster resistant”
 - Speed disaster recovery and redevelopment
- Support other City programs/initiatives
- Reduce burden on local governments and tax payers
- Maintain eligibility for federal funds for pre-disaster mitigation planning

A Hazard Mitigation Plan demonstrates the jurisdiction’s commitment to reducing risks from natural hazards and serves as a guide for decision-makers as they commit resources to minimize the effects of natural hazards.

Hazards Identified for Evaluation



Dam/reservoir failure



Drought



Flood



Human-caused hazards

- Hazardous materials release
- Cyber attack



Landslides and mudflow



Wildfire and urban fires



Seismic and geologic hazards

- Ground shaking
- Liquefaction
- Landslide
- Slope instability
- Mudflows



Severe weather

- Heavy rains
- Santa Ana winds

Discussion



Discussion Questions

Who do you think would be most impacted or burdened in the event of a natural hazard in Laguna Hills?

What are the most likely types of hazards that could affect vulnerable populations?

What is your biggest concern for vulnerable populations associated with any of these hazards or in an emergency?

What actions could be put in place to help reduce the concern and improve outcomes?

What else should we know?

Next Steps

- Cal OES Review of Draft LHMP
 - Revise based on comments
- FEMA Review of Draft LHMP
 - Receive approvable pending adoption
- City Council consideration of LHMP for adoption
- Receive final approval from FEMA

Thank You!

- Input from today's meeting helps us create the Draft Plan
- We revise the Draft Plan based on your feedback and share it with:
 - ✓ California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
 - ✓ Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - ✓ Laguna Hills City Council

From: [Joe Ames](#)
To: [Joe Ames](#)
Cc: [Samantha Vu](#); sbarker@denovoplanning.com; [Public Works](#)
Subject: HOA Meeting Invitation from the City of Laguna Hills
Date: Tuesday, July 2, 2024 8:00:45 AM

July 2, 2024

Sent Via BCC E-mail

Dear HOA Manager:

The City of Laguna Hills is preparing a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) with the assistance of De Novo Planning Group.

A LHMP is a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-approved plan that identifies natural hazards with the potential to impact a community, discusses the risks to the community associated with the natural hazards, and identifies mitigation actions to reduce the risks. A FEMA-approved plan provides opportunities for the City to seek grant funding for hazard mitigation activities.

We are seeking involvement from the community to help inform the plan.

The City is hosting a meeting with the Homeowner's Associations within Laguna Hills to provide an overview of the plan and **obtain input from your community** specific to your experience with known natural hazards, vulnerabilities and risks, and potential mitigation actions that the City should attempt to implement in the future.

We have sent this e-mail to all known HOA property managers in the City as a blind carbon copy e-mail. Therefore, as the HOA property manager, we kindly ask that you assist us with arranging for one or two members of your board/organization (HOA Managers welcome also!) to attend the LHMP meeting:

Date: Monday, July 29, 2024

Time: 6:00 - 7:00 pm

Location: Laguna Hills City Hall, Council Chambers, 24035 El Toro Road, Laguna Hills, CA 92653

Please confirm receipt of this e-mail and your HOA's attendance by responding to this email.

We appreciate your time and look forward to seeing you on July 29, 2024.

If you have any questions about this invitation, please e-mail Project Manager Starla Barker with De Novo Planning Group at sbarker@denovoplanning.com.

Sincerely,
Joe Ames

Joe Ames, P.E., T.E.
Public Works Director / City Engineer



City of Laguna Hills
24035 El Toro Road, Laguna Hills, CA 92653
Phone (949) 707-2655 | Fax (949) 707-2633
james@lagunahillsCA.gov



City of Laguna Hills

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Homeowners Associations/Property Management

July 29, 2024

Agenda



Introductions



Meeting Purpose



Overview of the Laguna Hills LHMP



Discussion

Introductions

Purpose of Our Meeting Today

We want to know YOUR experience with
and thoughts about hazards in Laguna Hills

Impacts of hazards on the community,
including vulnerable populations

What is a LHMP?

Local

- Specific to the City of Laguna Hills

Hazard

- Identifies hazards, likelihood of occurring, and community's risk

Mitigation

- Finds ways to lessen the risks and make these hazards less harmful

Plan

- Long-term policies and actions to increase resilience and reduce risk

Why is the City Preparing a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

- To reduce losses from natural/human-induced hazards
- To make our community more “disaster resistant”
 - Speed disaster recovery and redevelopment
- Support other City programs/initiatives
- Reduce burden on local governments and tax payers
- Maintain eligibility for federal funds for pre-disaster mitigation planning

A Hazard Mitigation Plan demonstrates the jurisdiction’s commitment to reducing risks from natural hazards and serves as a guide for decision-makers as they commit resources to minimize the effects of natural hazards.

Hazards Identified for Evaluation



Dam/reservoir failure



Drought



Flood



Human-caused hazards

- Hazardous materials release
- Cyber attack



Landslides and mudflow



Wildfire and urban fires



Seismic and geologic hazards

- Ground shaking
- Liquefaction
- Landslide
- Slope instability
- Mudflows



Severe weather

- Heavy rains
- Santa Ana winds

Discussion



Discussion Questions

What are the most likely types of hazards that could affect the community?

What is your biggest concern in the event of a natural hazard?

What is your biggest concern for vulnerable populations associated with any of these hazards or in an emergency?

What actions could be put in place to help reduce these concerns and improve outcomes?

What else should we know?

Next Steps

- Cal OES Review of Draft LHMP
 - Revise based on comments
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 - ✓ Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - ✓ Laguna Hills City Council



City of Laguna Hills

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Focus Group Meetings

August 16, 2024

Agenda



Introductions



Meeting Purpose



How Does Laguna Hills Prepare for Hazards?



Discussion

Introductions

Purpose of Our Meeting Today

We want to know YOUR
experience with and thoughts
about hazards in Laguna Hills

What is a LHMP?

Local

- Specific to the City of Laguna Hills

Hazard

- Identifies hazards, likelihood of occurring, and community's risk

Mitigation

- Finds ways to lessen the risks and make these hazards less harmful

Plan

- Long-term policies and actions to increase resilience and reduce risk

Why is the City Preparing a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

To make our
community
more
“disaster
resistant”

Coordinate
emergency
resources in
the
community

Maintain
eligibility for
federal funds

Hazards Identified for Evaluation



Dam/reservoir failure



Drought



Flood



Human-caused hazards

- Hazardous materials release
- Cyber attack



Landslides and mudflow



Wildfire and urban fires



Seismic and geologic hazards

- Ground shaking
- Liquefaction
- Landslide
- Slope instability
- Mudflows



Severe weather

- Heavy rains
- Santa Ana winds

Discussion



Discussion Questions

Do you have any personal experiences with these hazards in Laguna Hills?

What are the most likely types of hazards that you feel could affect you and do you feel prepared for them?

What is your biggest concern about any of these hazards or in an emergency?

Do you know where to go and what to do in an emergency?

Do you know where to find information about hazards and emergencies in Laguna Hills?

Next Steps

- Cal OES Review of Draft LHMP
 - Revise based on comments
- FEMA Review of Draft LHMP
 - Receive approvable pending adoption
- City Council consideration of LHMP for adoption
- Receive final approval from FEMA

Thank You!

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Emergency Notifications

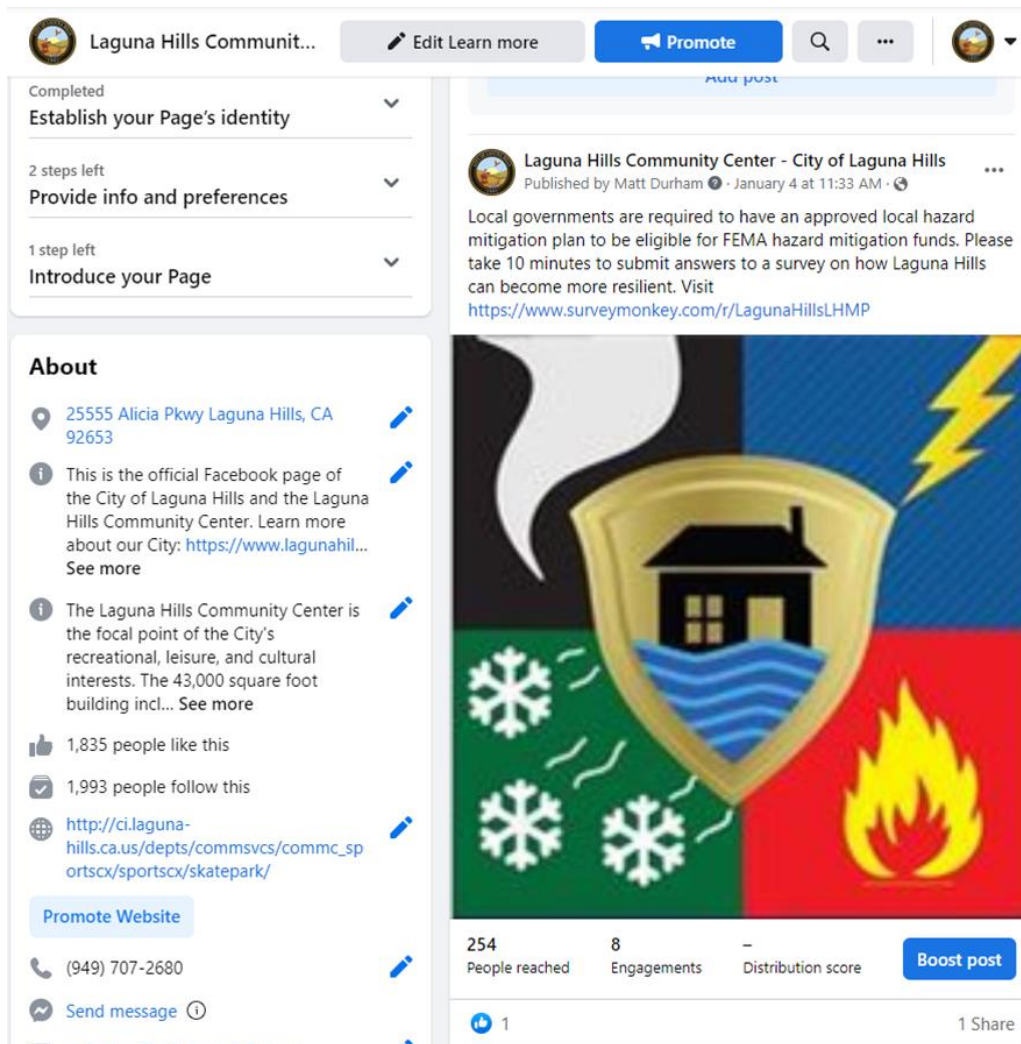
- To sign up for Laguna Hills City-wide emergency alerts and other notifications:

Text 92653 to 888-777

COMMUNITY SURVEY SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

An online survey was available from January 4, 2022 through March 31, 2022. The survey was 13 questions long and had 38 total respondents. Pages 1 and 2 include a high-level summary of the responses, and the full text of the survey and responses is provided on the following pages. The survey was promoted through the City's social media channels, including Facebook, as seen in the photo below.



OVERVIEW

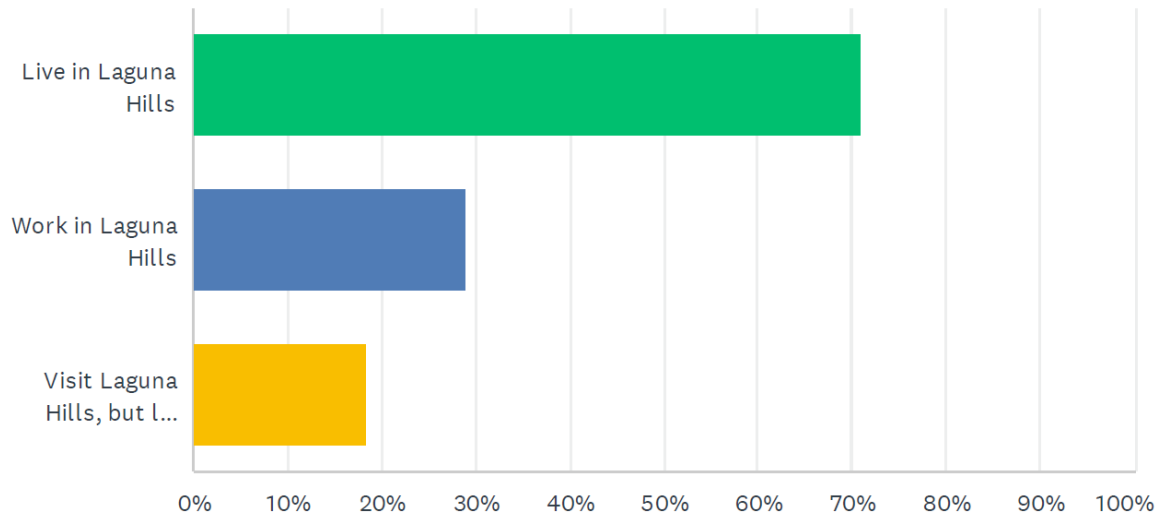
- Most respondents live in Laguna Hills, some work in Laguna Hills, and a few are visitors.
- The largest percentage of respondents are in the 35-44 age group.

- The most common hazards respondents reporting experiencing in Laguna Hills are:
 - High winds
 - Heavy rain
 - Extreme heat
 - Earthquake
 - Power outage
- The hazards respondents reported feeling the most concerned about include:
 - Drought
 - Extreme heat
 - Earthquake
 - Wildfire
 - Power outage
 - High winds
- Hazards that respondents believe have a high likelihood of occurring or impacting Laguna Hills include:
 - High winds
 - Extreme heat
 - Earthquake
 - Drought
 - Power outage
 - Wildfire
- Hazards that respondents ranked as having the highest likelihood of potential threat to Laguna Hills:
 - Earthquake
 - Extreme heat
 - High winds
 - Wildfire
 - Drought
 - Power outage
- Additional hazards that respondents think is a wide scale threat to Laguna Hills:
 - Viruses, alien attack
 - Pedestrian safety
 - Pandemic
 - Pollution
 - Cyber threats
- Most households said they are somewhat prepared to deal with a hazard event and have taken actions to make their home, business, or neighborhood more resistant to hazards.
- Email is the preferred method for respondents to receive information about hazards, followed by City/agency newsletters and social media.
- The majority of respondents said the best thing the City, County or other agencies can do to help them become better prepared is to provide effective emergency notifications and communications in a disaster.

FULL TEXT OF SURVEY AND RESPONSES

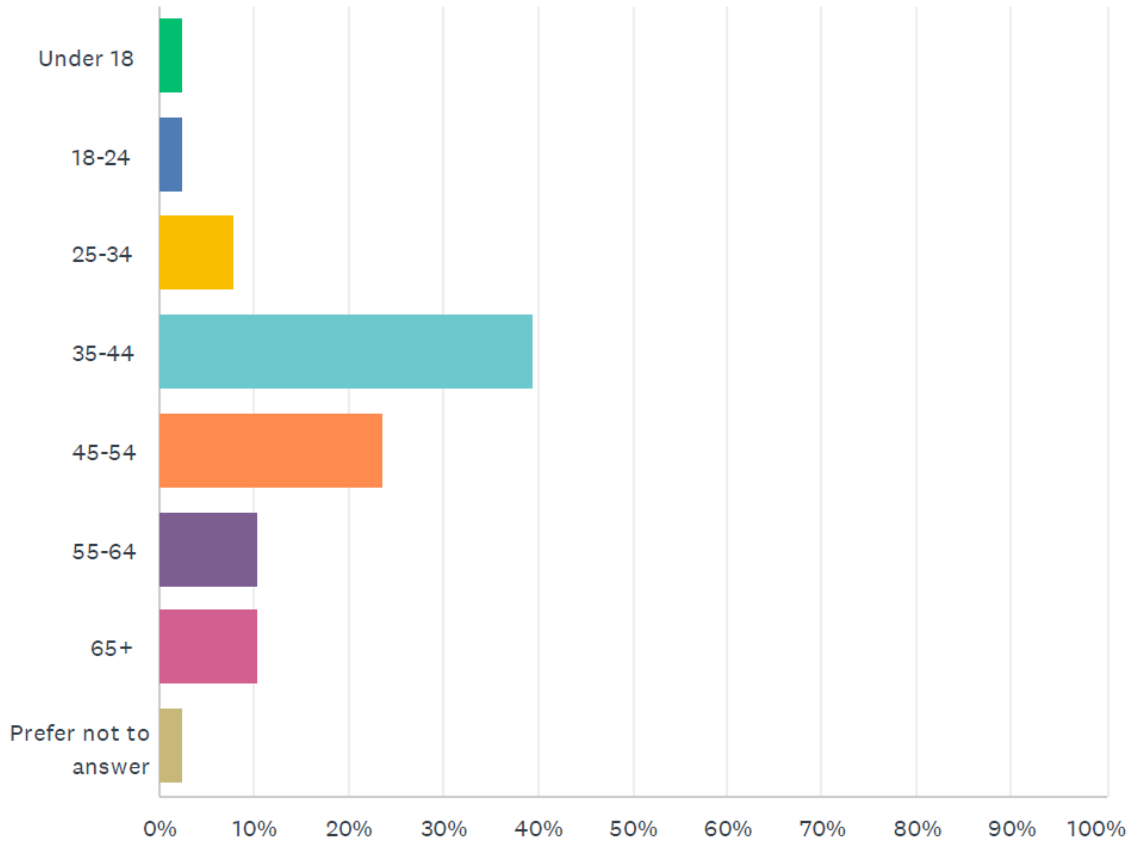
Q1 Do you... (Check all that apply)

Answered: 38 Skipped: 0



Q2 What is your age group?

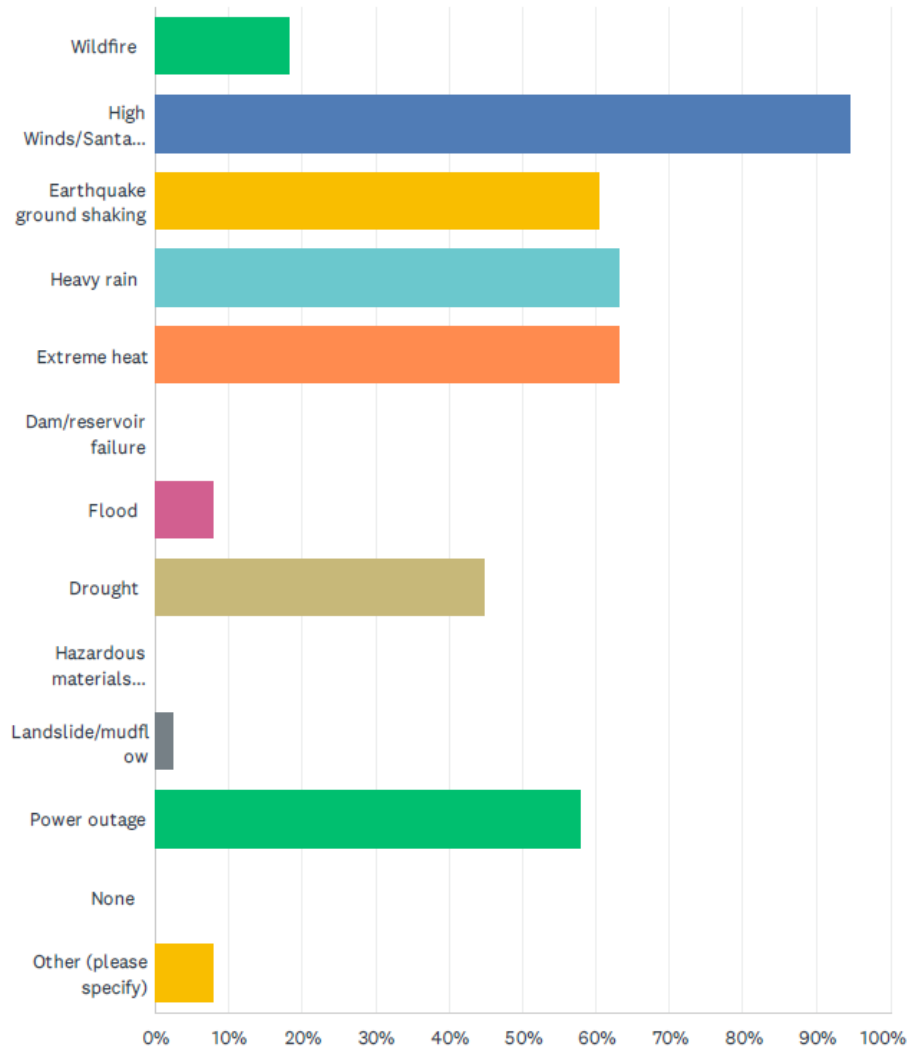
Answered: 38 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Under 18	2.63%	1
18-24	2.63%	1
25-34	7.89%	3
35-44	39.47%	15
45-54	23.68%	9
55-64	10.53%	4
65+	10.53%	4
Prefer not to answer	2.63%	1
TOTAL		38

Q3 Which of the following types of hazards have you or someone in your household experienced while residing and/or working in Laguna Hills?

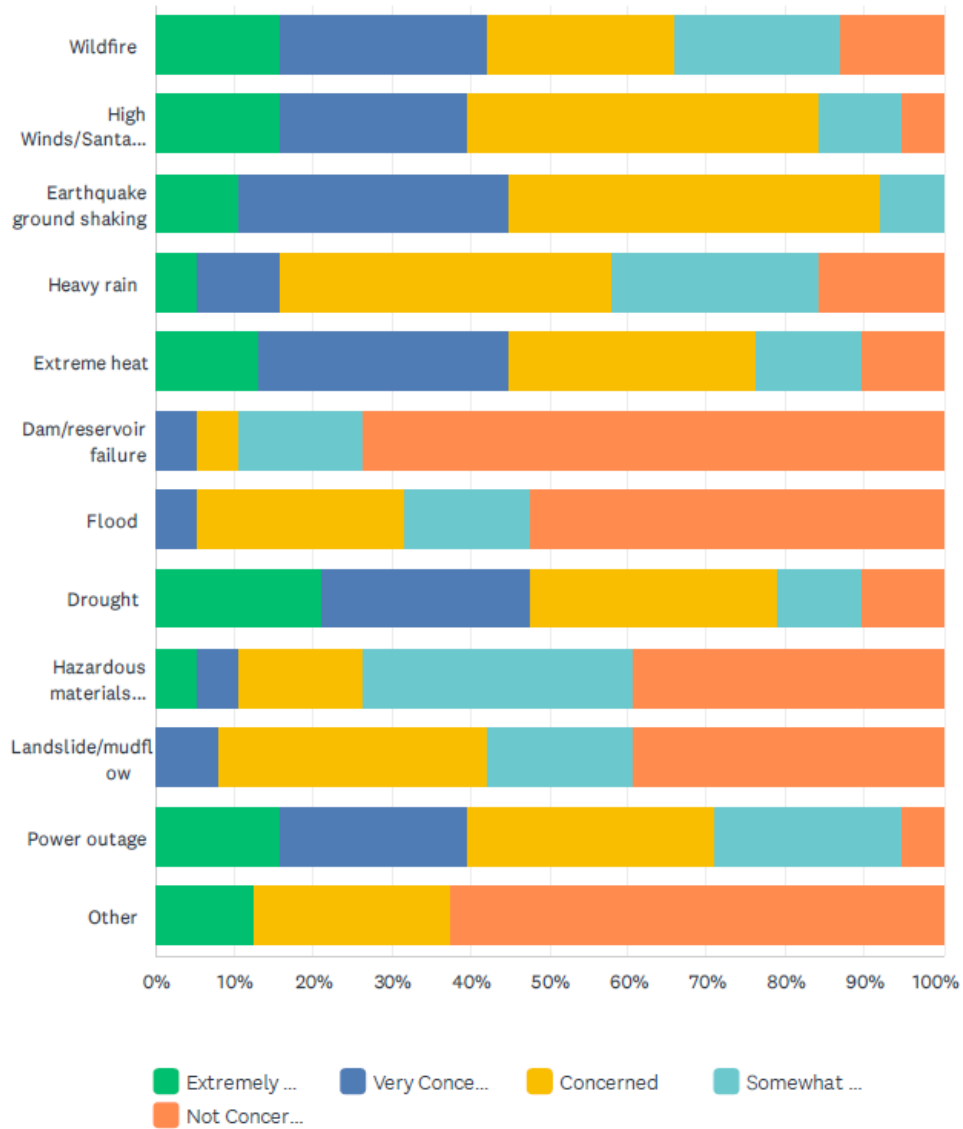
Answered: 38 Skipped: 0



#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)
1	Mold
2	I'm concerned about all of the fallen trees in the creek behind Veeh Ranch park. They plug up water flow (growing algae and giving mosquitos) and they are potentially dangerous to children.
3	Fog as hazard to driving

Q4 How concerned are you that the following hazards will happen in or impact Laguna Hills? Please check ONE response for each hazard.

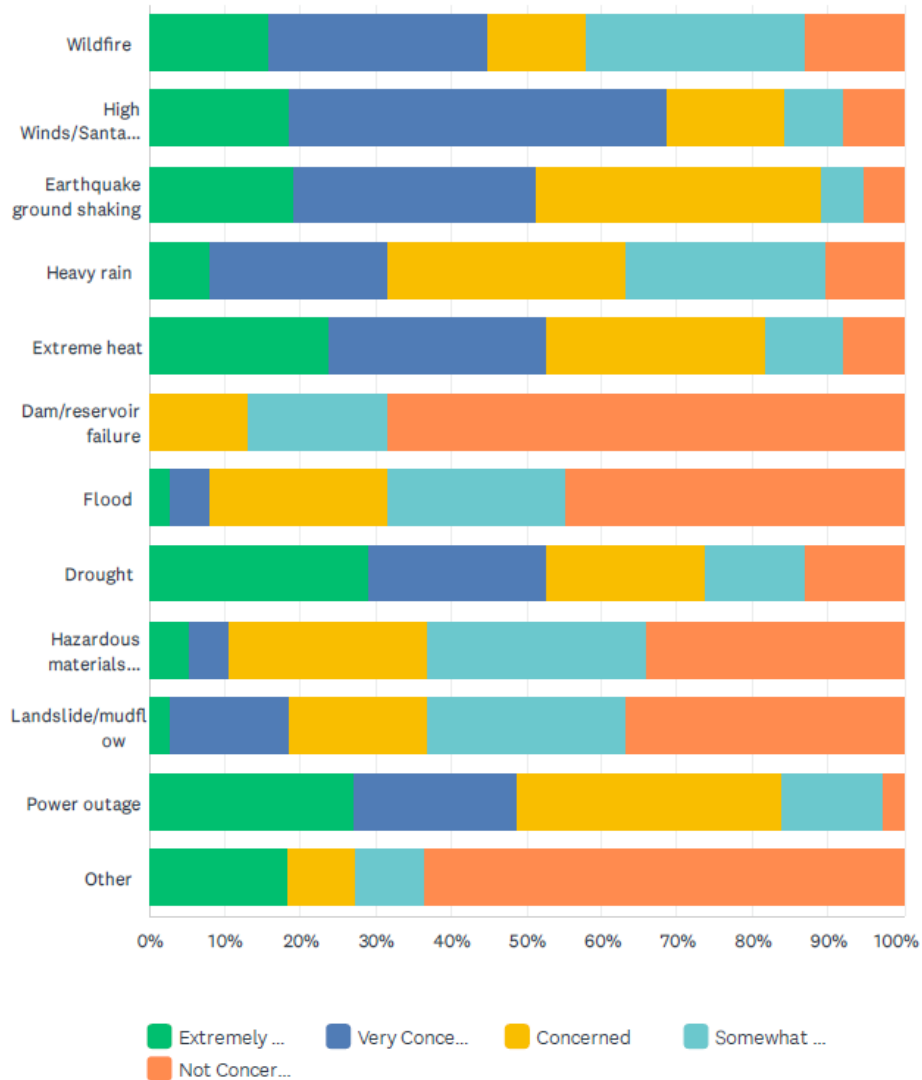
Answered: 38 Skipped: 0



#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)
1	Mold
2	Fallen trees behind veeh Ranch park.

Q5 What do you believe is the likelihood that these hazards will occur in or impact the City of Laguna Hills? Please check ONE for each hazard.

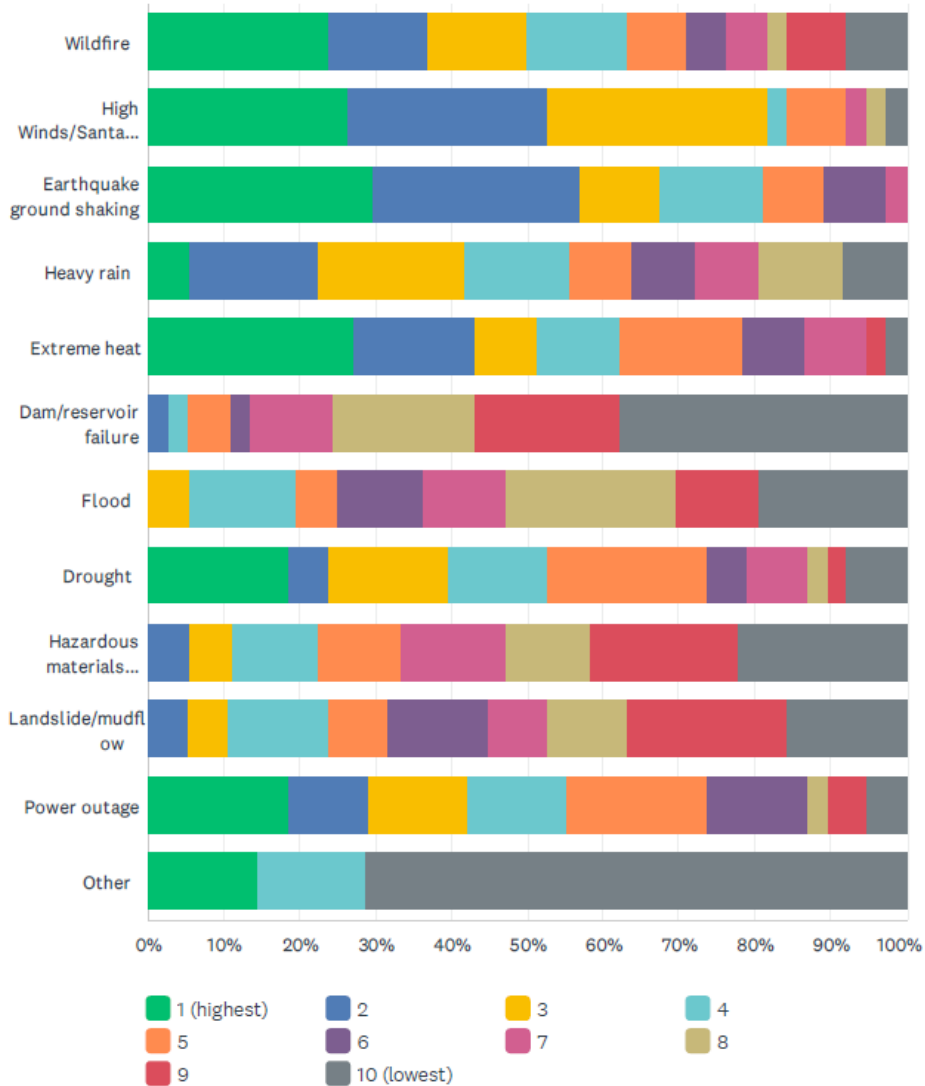
Answered: 38 Skipped: 0



#	OTHER(PLEASE SPECIFY)
1	For question 5, the scale is not set according to likelihood. Responses above reflect that "Extremely Concerned" corresponds to the most likely.
2	Mold

Q6 Rank the hazards based on the likelihood of potential threat to Laguna Hills with 1 being the HIGHEST threat and 10 being the LOWEST threat.

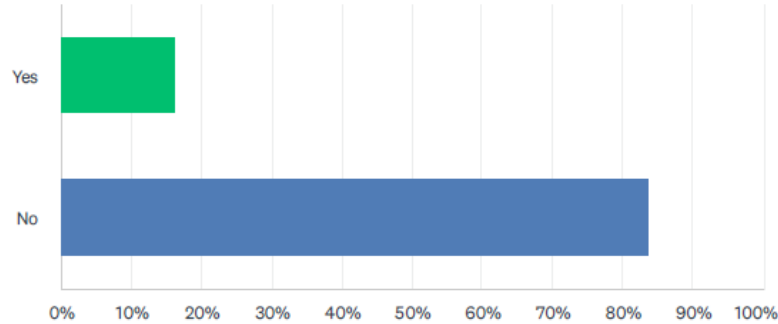
Answered: 38 Skipped: 0



#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)
1	Mold

Q7 Is there a hazard not listed above that you think is a wide scale threat to Laguna Hills?

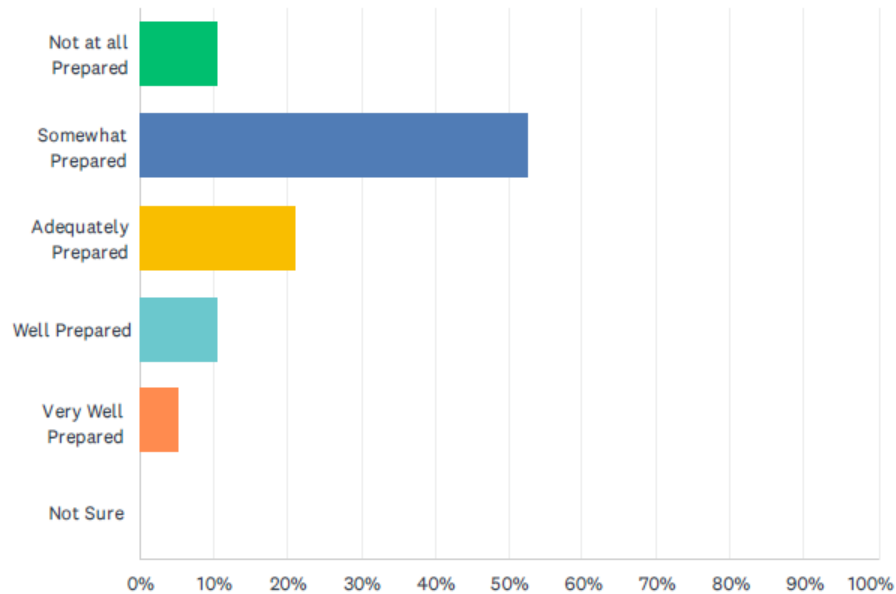
Answered: 31 Skipped: 7



#	IF YES, PLEASE IDENTIFY THE HAZARD
1	Viruses, alien attack
2	The sidewalk in la Paz across from Valencia should be widen. There isn't enough room for two people to walk past each other or for anyone in a sheen chair or motorized scooter to move. The cares in that stree drive super fast. I fear that one day the kids walking home from school or anyone waking in that sidewalk will get hit
3	lack of enforcement of statewide covid mitigation regulations, and the unnecessary ongoing pandemic because assholes refuse to get vaccinated, wear masks, or socially distance.
4	Pandemic
5	pollution
6	Cyber Threats such as ransomware of city data/IT infrastructure

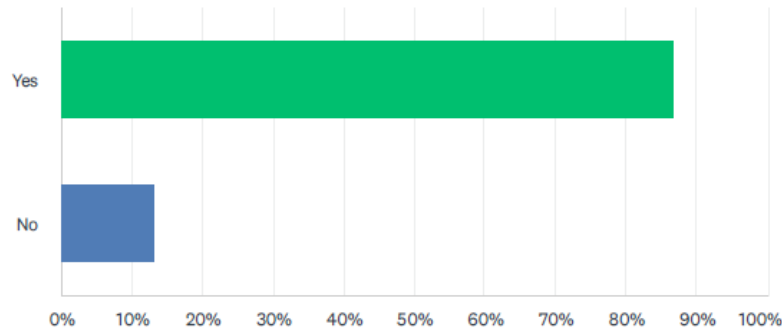
Q8 How prepared is your household to deal with a hazard event likely to occur in Laguna Hills?

Answered: 38 Skipped: 0



Q9 Have you taken actions to make your home, business, or neighborhood more resistant to hazards (such as anchored furniture and service utilities, maintain functioning smoke detectors, regularly trimmed trees, annually cut-down dry weeds to reduce fire hazards, etc.)?

Answered: 38 Skipped: 0



#	IF YES, PLEASE IDENTIFY WHAT ACTIONS YOU HAVE TAKEN
1	Clear brush & trim trees
2	hazardous landscape eliminated
3	anchored furniture and service utilities, maintain functioning smoke detectors, regularly trimmed trees
4	maintain functioning smoke detectors, regularly trimmed trees, anchored water heater
5	The landlord maintains our property beautifully
6	All of the above
7	maintain smoke detectors, trim trees, remove dead dry leaves.
8	anchored furniture, water heater; maintain smoke detectors, limit flammable brush; low water usage landscaping
9	Smoke detectors fire extinguishers first aid kits water supply food supply
10	regular maintenance
11	Apartment has working smoke detector
12	Weed abatement
13	Service utilities, maintain functioning smoke detectors, trim trees regularly, cut dry weeds, plant drought resistant plants, use high efficiency appliances
14	no, too many to list.
15	CERT, acquired materials, practiced plan.
16	Emergency tools, supplies, water storage and filtering, solar and power storage, generator and fuel, food supplies for 30 days, emergency preparedness certified, etc.
17	Anchored furniture, smoke detectors, tree trimming, family safety plan, extra supplies (food/water)
18	Maintain functioning smoke detectors
19	Anchored/secured furniture, carbon monoxide&smoke detectors, stocked pantry with canned goods, flashlights around the house, spare water tanks, trim trees regularly
20	Smoke detectors
21	anchoring, trimming, water & food storage
22	Maintain functioning smoke detectors
23	Secure what can be and keep everything updated as much as possible. Have an emergency generator.

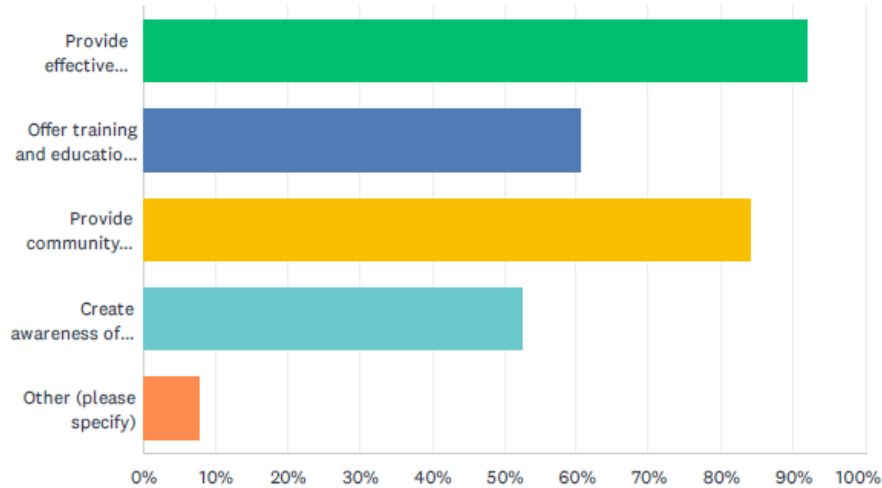
Q10 Choose the top 3 ways you prefer to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

Answered: 38 Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
None of the above	0.00%	0
Auto-dial information from "911" center	5.26%	2
Books and/or magazines	2.63%	1
Community Emergency Response Training (CERT) classes	13.16%	5
Chamber of Commerce	2.63%	1
City/Agency newsletters	26.32%	10
City/Agency website	23.68%	9
Community safety events	21.05%	8
County website	13.16%	5
Direct mail	21.05%	8
Email	44.74%	17
Fair booths and/or festivals	0.00%	0
Faith-based institutions	2.63%	1
Fire Department	10.53%	4
Informational brochures	10.53%	4
Law enforcement	5.26%	2
National Weather Service website	5.26%	2
Non-governmental organizations (Red Cross)	2.63%	1
Public awareness campaigns (Flood Awareness Week; the Great Shakeout)	13.16%	5
Public library	5.26%	2
Public meetings, workshops, and/or classes	7.89%	3
Radio based media (news and public service announcements)	2.63%	1
Schools and academic institutions	2.63%	1
Social media (Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, Instagram)	26.32%	10
State/Federal website	0.00%	0
TV based media (news and public service announcements)	13.16%	5
Word of mouth	2.63%	1
Total Respondents: 38		

Q11 How can your City, County or other Agencies help you become better prepared for disaster? Choose all that apply.

Answered: 38 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Provide effective emergency notifications and communications in a disaster	92.11% 35
Offer training and education to residents and business owners on how to reduce risk	60.53% 23
Provide community outreach regarding emergency preparedness and evacuation procedures	84.21% 32
Create awareness of special needs and vulnerable populations	52.63% 20
Other (please specify)	7.89% 3
Total Respondents: 38	

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)
1	eliminate or mitigate hazardous brush
2	City's Nixle
3	Educate residents where to find resources (first aid, sand bags, tools, water bottles, food, etc.) in case of emergency.

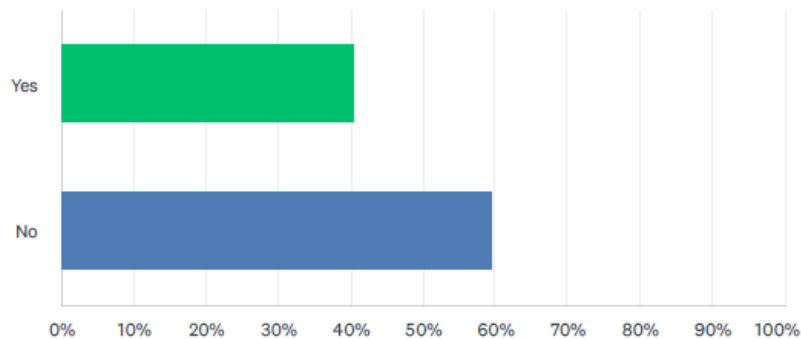
Q12 Please utilize the space below to provide any additional comments regarding local hazards, disasters, and preparedness.

Answered: 4 Skipped: 34

#	RESPONSES
1	city of irvine does not maintain flood control channel, ever.
2	The creeks should be cleaned out for debris and maintained - trimming plants and removing hazards.
3	I would like Laguna Hills to explore how SDGE and SCE can "flip" power between their service areas in the event of a major power outage due to fire, earthquake, etc. Since our city straddles two utilities, we should have a lower total time that there's loss of power.
4	Power outages are a problem. We should never have a need for rolling blackouts! I have solar, but in a blackout I still have no power. With Ca saying all electric vehicles in the future, there is no way we can handle the power needs. Also we have an electric car. No power means not car.

Q13 Would you like to review and comment on the draft of the Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

Answered: 37 Skipped: 1



(Question 13 also asked for emails, which are not included here.)



- Parks & Facilities
- City Transparency
- Civic Center Public Art
- Forms, Maps & Documents
- FAQs

Home - News Flash

Featured News

Posted on: January 4, 2022

Hazard Mitigation Plan

Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

The City of Laguna Hills received grant funding from the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services to prepare a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). The LHMP presents a strategy for reducing the City's vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazard events such as earthquakes, flooding, and wildfire.



What is a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

A Hazard Mitigation Plan is a framework that guides our community in making decisions and developing policies to reduce or eliminate risk to life and property. The plan identifies the types of hazards that threaten our community, evaluates our vulnerability to those threats, and outlines a strategy to reduce or eliminate the risk posed by those threats as well as to reduce the potential cycle of repeated destruction by natural hazard events.

Why is the Hazard Mitigation Plan Important?

The Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires that a community have an approved hazard mitigation plan to be eligible to apply for and receive certain types of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hazard mitigation funds. Receipt of these funds can be critical to implementation of identified hazard mitigation programs.

What goes into a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

A hazard mitigation plan assesses the community's risks and vulnerabilities to natural hazard events such as earthquakes, flooding, and wildfire. The plan includes a set of goals related to hazard mitigation and mitigation actions that will serve to advance these goals.

How can the public become involved in the hazard mitigation planning process?

Public participation in the process is important because it helps raise awareness of the hazards we face in Laguna Hills and the actions needed to mitigate those hazards. By participating in the process you will be taking time to consider the hazards in our community, the impact of those hazards on life and property, actions that need to be taken to reduce that impact, and the priority of these actions. The LHMP Planning Team will consider all input from the public and integrate it into the plan where appropriate. Opportunities for the community to provide input, ask questions, and review/comment on draft documents will be provided throughout the planning process.

Your comments, questions, ideas, and concerns will have a significant role in the plan's preparation.

Take this Survey This [survey](#) will help the LHMP Planning Team better understand the community's concerns about natural hazards and identify policies and projects that can help lessen the impact of future hazard events. The survey provides the opportunity for you to share your opinions and participate in the mitigation planning process. It is open until 5:00 PM on February 13, 2022.

For comments or questions, please contact: Amber Shah, PE, Assistant City Engineer at Ashah@lagunahillsca.gov



Previous

Unscheduled Vacancy on the Parks & Recreation Commission

Next

Updated Mask Requirements

Other News in Featured News

Unscheduled Vacancy on the Parks & Recreation Commission

Posted on: January 4, 2022



Updated Mask Requirements

Posted on: December 15, 2021



Earthquake Warning California

Posted on: September 3, 2021



Construction Updates

Posted on: July 7, 2020



Sign Up for Text Alerts for I-5 South County Improvements

Posted on: February 20, 2020



Adopt a Pet

Posted on: December 11, 2017



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Coronavirus Updates


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Election Information
Frequently Asked Questions

Contact Us

Laguna Hills, CA
24035 El Toro Road
Laguna Hills, CA 92653





LAGUNA HILLS

California

Featured News

Posted on: January 4, 2022

Hazard Mitigation Plan

Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

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The City of Laguna Hills received grant funding from the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services to prepare a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). The LHMP presents a strategy for reducing the City's vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazard events such as earthquakes, flooding, and wildfire.



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- [Website News](#)
- [Economic Development](#)

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Assistant City Engineer at Ashah@lagunahillsca.gov

Select Language ▼

NEWS & HEADLINES



LAGUNA HILLS LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

February 4, 2022

Survey link below -- We want to hear from you! OC Public Works is coordinating with the City of Laguna Hills who received grant funding from the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services to prepare a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). The LHMP presents a strategy for reducing the City's...



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December 24, 2021



Bond Fire Burn Area Debris F Coordination Meeting

December 2, 2021



Safety Standards for Holiday Public Areas

October 15, 2021

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OCPW FACEBOOK (posted 2/4/2022)

Edit bio

Page · Government organization

Orange County, CA

+1 714-667-8800

Message

Typically replies within a day

ocpublicworks.com

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Add Hobbies

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Photos

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OC Public Works

Published by Shannon Widor · February 4 at 1:46 PM ·

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OC Public Works is participating on the Planning Team for the City of Laguna Hills Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. We are asking for your assistance with data collection and feedback.

Take the survey to help the LHMP Planning Team better understand the community's concerns about natural hazards and identify projects and programs that can help lessen the impact of future hazard events. The survey provides the opportunity for you to share your opinion and participate in the mitigation planning process.

Survey: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/LagunaHillsLHMP>

It is open until 5:00 P.M. on February 13, 2022.

Laguna Hills Community Center - City of Laguna Hills

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/LagunaHillsLHMP>

OCPW INSTAGRAM (posted 2/4/2022)

3

Page 516 of 542



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ocpublicworks LAGUNA HILLS LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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Survey: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/LagunaHillsLHMP>

OCPW TWITTER (posted 2/7/2022)



OC Public Works @OCpublicworks · 1s

...

Live or work in Laguna Hills? Take survey here. We're working with @CityLagunaHills & others on a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. It presents strategy for reducing vulnerability to impacts of natural events like earthquakes, flooding & wildfire. Survey at: surveymonkey.com/r/LagunaHillsL...



Shannon Widor

Strategic Communications Officer

OC Public Works

601 North Ross Street, Santa Ana, CA 92701

714-667-9759 office

714-438-9707 cell

shannon.widor@ocpw.ocgov.com

www.OCPublicWorks.com



City of Laguna Hills City Council / Planning Agency Staff Report

Date: February 25, 2025
To: Mayor and Council Members
From: Joe Ames, Public Works Director/City Engineer
Issue: Proposed T-Ball Infield Installation at Costeau Park

Recommendation: That the City Council direct the Public Works Director to install an infield at the existing backstop area at Costeau Park for “T-Ball” play.

Background:

City staff received a request to establish a T-ball field at Costeau Park.

Baseball facilities within the City of Laguna Hills are predominately used by Laguna Hills Little League (LHLL). LHLL is in favor of creating a more formal T-ball field at Costeau Park because they currently use this field for practice and are interested in hosting T-ball games at this park on Saturdays during the baseball season. Further, LHLL reported there is an uptick in enrollment for players starting little league at the T-ball level.

Currently, LHLL uses the following City of Laguna Hills fields:

1. Community Center Sports Complex Little League Field
2. Community Center Sports Complex Softball Field
3. Upper Cabot Park Field
4. Lower Cabot Park Field
5. Stockport Park
6. Costeau Park

Therefore, it is proposed to install an infield at the existing backstop area at Costeau Park for T-ball play. This project would involve removing a small section of grass and adding infield dirt in front of the existing chain-link backstop area (see Images 1 – 4 in

the attachments). An aerial photo image of Costeau Park is provided as Image 5 in the attachments for reference.

The estimated cost for this proposed project is less than \$30,000 and would also include the following work:

- Sod removal and adding infill mix,
- Laser grading on infield dirt,
- Installation of bases at 50' and 60' placements (to accommodate different levels of play), and
- Removal of solids and disposal.

No pitcher's mound is contemplated because Little League batters use a tee.

Images of the infield at the Laguna Hills Community Center and Sports Complex Little League Field are provided in the attachments (see Images 6 – 8) to depict the infield work to be done at Costeau Park.

City staff presented this item for discussion on the Parks and Recreation Commission's February 5, 2025, meeting agenda.

Prior to the February 5, 2025, meeting, City staff sent mailed notices regarding the proposed project to residents within 300 feet of Costeau Park, including all the residents that front the Park. The notice encouraged residents to attend the meeting and/or provide electronic comments. City staff received no comments in writing or at the meeting.

Based on the information above and the absence of public comments opposing the installation, the Parks and Recreation Commission recommended that "City Council move forward with this project with specifications to be determined based on cost as a way to support LHLL growth and their program."

Subsequent to the Parks and Recreation Commission meeting, on February 14, City staff met with LHLL to further clarify their needs. They requested to retain a grass infield but with dirt base paths; however, this is not a requirement, and they would be appreciative of the extra infield at Costeau Park.

Consequently, City staff recommends that the City Council direct the Public Works Director to install an infield at the existing backstop area at Costeau Park for "T-Ball" play.

CEQA Findings:

Environmental review is not required under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15301 as a Class 1 Categorical Exemption – “Existing Facilities.”

Fiscal Impact:

The estimated construction cost is less than \$30,000. No budget adjustment is necessary since there is sufficient funding in account 100-355-720700 (Landscape Maintenance) to cover the cost of this work.

Attachments:

1. Costeau Park Backstop Area Images 1-8

Costeau Park Backstop Area

Image 1



Image 2



Image 3



Image 4



Aerial of Costeau Park

Image 5



Laguna Hills Community Center Sports Complex Little League Field

Image 6



Image 7



Image 8





City of Laguna Hills City Council / Planning Agency Staff Report

Date: February 25, 2025
To: Mayor and Council Members
From: Joe Ames, Public Works Director/City Engineer
Issue: Laguna Hills Civic Center Termite Fumigation

Recommendation: That the City Council: 1) Find and determine it is appropriate to waive formal bidding requirements of the Laguna Hills Municipal Code (LHMC) for the award of termite fumigation services due to the following reasons: a) No bids or proposals were received through the formal bid process (LHMC Section 3-08.090(G)); b) A reasonable attempt has been made to obtain informal bids or proposals; and c) It has been determined by the Purchasing Officer that three bids or proposals cannot be obtained (LHMC Section 3-08.110(C)); 2) Approve and award the Work Order Agreement with Western Exterminator Company; and 3) Authorize the City Manager to execute the Work Order Agreement.

Background:

In 2002, the City of Laguna Hills acquired what is now the Laguna Hills Civic Center at 24031-24035 El Toro Road. In late 2004, renovation work to the building was completed.

To City staff's knowledge, since 2004, the Civic Center has never been treated for termites. Essex Property Management, the property management company for the Laguna Hills Civic Center, and termite fumigation companies recommended that the Laguna Hills Civic Center be tented and treated for termites with sulfuryl fluoride gas.

City staff prepared formal bid documents and specifications for termite fumigation services with the aim of having the work done during the City Hall winter closure of December 25, 2024 – January 1, 2025. On October 9, 2024, the City released the Notice Inviting Bids and Specifications for termite fumigation services. Bids were to be opened

November 4, 2024; however, no bids were received despite multiple vendors touring City Hall to review the building prior to the bid opening date. City staff believes the lack of bids is due to termite fumigation companies requiring their customers to enter into their specific agreements rather than the City's template maintenance services agreement.

Laguna Hills Municipal Code Section 3-08.090(G) provides that "if no bids or proposals are received, the purchase may be let in the open market or by the informal procedures set forth in Section 3-08.080, subject to City Council approval." Further, Laguna Hills Municipal Code Section 3-08.090(G) provides that "when after a reasonable attempt has been made to obtain informal bids or proposals, and it has been determined by the Purchasing Officer that three bids or proposals cannot be obtained" the procurement policies in Sections 3.08-080 and 3.08-090 may be dispensed with.

On behalf of the City, Essex Property Management was able to subsequently procure two bids from reputable termite fumigation companies. Western Exterminator Company was the lowest bid with a bid of \$109,987.

If the work is approved by City Council, City staff plan to require the contractor to conduct this work during the period of August 4 – 8, which is during the City Council summer recess, and plans to set up the Heritage Room at the Community Center as a remote work area. In addition, City staff plans to set up a temporary "public counter" to receive citizen inquiries just as the City currently does at the Civic Center. Essex Property Management has already advised the building tenants of the possible work and will notify building tenants of the final work dates so they can make other arrangements.

While City staff had planned to try to conduct the termite fumigation work during this past winter closure, none of the termite fumigation companies would guarantee that roof tiles would not be broken during the tenting placement and removal operations. Therefore, City staff believe it is in the best interest of the City to conduct this work during the non-rainy season.

Consequently, City staff recommends that the City Council award the Work Order Agreement to Western Exterminator Company and authorize the City Manager to sign the Work Order Agreement.

CEQA Findings:

Environmental review is not required under the California Environmental Quality Act

(CEQA) pursuant to the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15301 as a Class 1 Categorical Exemption – “Existing Facilities.”

Fiscal Impact:

The work is estimated to cost \$109,987. In addition, the leases with the Civic Center tenants provides that tenants shall have unfettered access to their suites, except for emergency repairs. Because this is not emergency work, rent abatement for the period of one week will need to be provided at an estimated cost of \$15,000. CIP 505 has an available budget of \$462,415; therefore, sufficient funding in account 600-255-950505 (Civic Center Improvements) exists to cover the cost of this work. The Civic Center Enterprise fund has sufficient funding to cover the loss of rent revenue.

Attachments:

1. Proposed Work Order Agreement



OWNER / AGENT: CHRIS JOHAR PROPERTY MGR, ESSEX REALTY MANAGEMENT INC, 27001 LA PAZ RD STE...

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 24035 EL TORO RD CITY: LAGUNA HILLS STATE: CA ZIP: 92653

ITEMIZATION OF COST FOR WORK RECOMMENDED ON TERMITE REPORT # 69244250

TOTAL OF WORK TO BE DONE: 109987.00 (See page 3 for detailed list)

For details regarding the charges for each Recommendation, please refer to page 3 of this Work Order Agreement.

* PRICES ARE BASED ON WESTERN EXTERMINATOR COMPANY PERFORMING ALL OF THE RECOMMENDED SERVICE.
IF ALL OF THE WORK IS NOT AUTHORIZED, PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO REVIEW.

PAYMENT OPTIONS:

TOTAL

- ☐ 1. 1/3 down payment with full upon completion. Down payment \$ _____ Due on completion \$ _____.
Any balance remaining 30 days after completion of work shall be charged at 1 1/2% per month or 18% per annum.
- ☐ 2. For properties in escrow: Payment in full upon close of escrow. If escrow does not satisfy
this agreement, Seller shall be liable for any unpaid monies.
Any balance remaining 90 days after completion of work shall be charged interest of 1 1/2% per month or 18% per annum.
- ☐ 3. Financing down payment \$ _____ plus _____ monthly payments of \$ _____.
☐ # Monthly invoices after work completed
☐ * Monthly auto payment via credit/debit card (Customer initial for authorization) _____

Western will invoice client monthly for agreed upon portion of outstanding balance. Payment is due within 10 days of receipt.

* Western will process this transaction for the agreed upon monthly payment on the 15th of the month or the next business day.

#* If invoices or transactions become past due more than 60 days, the full remaining balance becomes due and the monthly payment portion of the agreement becomes rescinded. The remaining balance including finance charge will become due in full.

Escrow Company _____ Escrow # _____ Close Date: ____ / ____ / ____

Address _____ State _____ Zip _____ Phone () _____ - _____

Does any person living or working at this address have any known chemical sensitivities or allergies?

YES

NO

Initial

Have you or anyone else living or working at this address ever made any pesticide applications to the interior or exterior of the structure?

YES

NO

Initial

AUTHORIZATION**CONDITIONS**

* Prices are good for 30 days from date of inspection.

* Your rights per "Federal Truth in Lending Law", a "Notice to Owner" and the policy re: "Arbitration of Disputes" are on page two of this agreement.

By signing below, you state that you have read and agree to the Terms & Conditions on the front and back of this Work Order Agreement.

I hereby authorize Western Exterminator Company to perform the following items:

PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS CONTRACT CONTAINS AN ARBITRATION PROVISION WHICH
IS LOCATED ON THE BACK SIDE OF THIS WORK ORDER AGREEMENT.

By Owner/Agent/Buyer _____
(Print Name)

Res. Phone () _____ - _____ Work () _____ - _____

Signature _____ Date ____ / ____ / ____

NOTE: WORK WILL NOT COMMENCE UNTIL DELIVERY OF YOUR
"WOOD DESTROYING PEST AND ORGANISMS INSPECTION REPORT"
For details regarding the above recommendations please refer to your Inspection Report.

On Report # 69244250

Western Exterminator Company

By JASON BENNETT

(Print Name)

(Signature)

Date 01/02/2025 Lic.# FR36070

RECEIPT OF PESTICIDE NOTIFICATION

Customer
InitialsCustomer unavailable
left at location



TERMS & CONDITIONS

(Continued from page 1)

YOUR RIGHTS PER FEDERAL TRUTH IN LENDING LAW:

Notice to Customer (required by Federal Law): You have entered into a transaction ____/____/____ which may result in a lien, mortgage, or other security interest on your home. You have a legal right under federal law to cancel this transaction, if you desire to do so, without any penalty or obligation within three business days from the above date or any later date on which all material disclosures required under the Truth in Lending Act have been given to you. If you so cancel the transaction, any lien, mortgage, or other security interest on your home arising from this transaction is automatically void. You are entitled to receive a refund of any down payment or other consideration if you cancel. If you decide to cancel this transaction you may do so by notifying WESTERN EXTERMINATOR COMPANY at:

by mail or telegram sent not later the midnight of ____/____/____. You may also use any other form of written notice identifying the transaction if it is delivered to the above address not later than that time. This notice may be used for that purpose by dating and signing below.

I hereby cancel this transaction ____/____/____ Customer Signature _____

HEALTH INFORMATION:

There may be health related issues associated with the structural repairs reflected in the inspection report referenced by this Work Order Agreement. These health issues include but are not limited to the possible release of mold spores during the course of repairs. We are not qualified to and do not render an opinion concerning such health issues or any special precautions. Any questions concerning health issues or any special precautions to be taken prior to or during the course of such repairs should be directed to a Certified Industrial Hygienist before any such repairs are undertaken.

By executing this Work Order Agreement, customer acknowledges that he or she has been advised of the preceding and has had the opportunity to consult with a qualified professional.

NOTICE TO OWNER:

Under the California Mechanics Lien Law any structural pest control operator who contracts to do work for you, any contractor, subcontractor, laborer, supplier or other person who helps to improve your property, but is not paid for his work or supplies, has a right to enforce a claim against your property. This means that after a court hearing, your property could be sold by a court officer and the proceeds of the sale used to satisfy the indebtedness. This can happen even if you have paid your contractor in full if the subcontractor, laborers or suppliers remain unpaid.

To preserve their right to file a claim or lien against your property, certain claimants such as subcontractors or material suppliers are required to provide you with a document entitled "Preliminary Notice". Prime contractors and laborers for wages do not have to provide this notice. A Preliminary Notice is not a lien against your property. Its purpose is to notify you of persons who may have a right to file a lien against your property if they are not paid.

ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES:

ANY CONTROVERSY OR CLAIM ARISING OUT OF OR RELATING TO THIS CONTRACT OR BREACH THEREOF SHALL BE SETTLED... BINDING ARBITRATION UNDER THE RULES OF THE AMERICAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION, AND JUDGMENT UPON THE AWARD RENDERED BY THE ARBITRATOR MAY BE ENTERED IN ANY COURT HAVING JURISDICTION.

NOTICE: WITH YOUR "AUTHORIZATION" SIGNATURE ON THE REVERSE SIDE YOU ARE AGREEING TO THE "ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES" PROVISION ABOVE. YOU ARE GIVING UP RIGHTS TO A COURT OR JURY TRIAL, TO DISCOVERY, AND TO APPEAL. IF YOU REFUSE TO SUBMIT TO BINDING ARBITRATION AFTER AGREEING TO THIS PROVISION, A COURT MAY COMPEL YOU TO ARBITRATE. YOUR AGREEMENT TO THIS BINDING ARBITRATION PROVISION IS VOLUNTARY.

NOTICE:

THE CHARGE FOR SERVICE THAT THIS COMPANY SUBCONTRACTS TO ANOTHER REGISTERED COMPANY MAY INCLUDE THE COMPANY'S CHARGES FOR ARRANGING AND ADMINISTERING SUCH SERVICES THAT ARE IN ADDITION TO THE DIRECT COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH PAYING THE SUBCONTRACTOR. YOU MAY ACCEPT WESTERN EXTERMINATOR COMPANY'S BID OR YOU MAY CONTRACT DIRECTLY WITH ANOTHER REGISTERED COMPANY LICENSED TO PERFORM THE WORK.

IF YOU CHOOSE TO CONTRACT DIRECTLY WITH ANOTHER REGISTERED COMPANY, WESTERN EXTERMINATOR COMPANY WILL NOT BE IN ANY WAY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ACT OR OMISSION IN THE PERFORMANCE OF WORK THAT YOU DIRECTLY CONTRACT WITH ANOTHER COMPANY TO PERFORM.

THANK YOU

Thank you for choosing Western Exterminator Company. Your patronage is very much appreciated and your complete satisfaction is guaranteed. If you have any questions concerning this agreement, or, if we can be of any additional service, we urge you to call us at: **1-800-WEST-EXT (1-800-937-8398)**



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PROPERTY ADDRESS: 24035 EL TORO RD CITY: LAGUNA HILLS STATE: CA ZIP: 92653

ITEMIZATION OF COST FOR WORK RECOMMENDED ON TERMITE REPORT # 69244250

2A	-1	=	109987.00
2A	-2	=	Contractor

Item Total: 109987.00

WOOD DESTROYING PESTS AND ORGANISMS INSPECTION REPORT

BUILDING NO. 24035	STREET EL TORO RD	CITY LAGUNA HILLS	ZIP 92653	Date of Inspection 01/02/2025	NUMBER OF PAGES 1 of 6
WESTERN EXTERMINATOR COMPANY 305 N Crescent Way Anaheim, CA 92801  (714) 543-9241 - Phone (714) 662-4877 - Fax www.WesternExterminator.com PR 6639 Report # 69244250					
Ordered by: CHRIS JOHAR PROPERTY MGR ESSEX REALTY MANAGEMENT INC 27001 LA PAZ RD STE 342 MISSION VIEJO, CA 92691		Property Owner and/or Party of Interest CHRIS JOHAR PROPERTY MGR ESSEX REALTY MANAGEMENT INC 27001 LA PAZ RD STE 342 MISSION VIEJO, CA 92691		Report sent to: CHRIS JOHAR PROPERTY MGR ESSEX REALTY MANAGEMENT INC 27001 LA PAZ RD STE 342 MISSION VIEJO, CA 92691	
COMPLETE REPORT ☐ LIMITED REPORT ☒ SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ☐ REINSPECTION REPORT ☐					
GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Limited Inspection at the request of Chris Johar to a portion of the exterior of a commercial building.				Inspection Tag Posted: METER BOX Other Tags Posted:	
An inspection has been made of the structure(s) on the diagram in accordance with the the Structural Pest Control Act. Detached porches, detached steps, detached decks and any other structures not on the diagram were not inspected.					
Subterranean Termites ☐ Drywood Termites ☒ Fungus/Dryrot ☐ Other Findings ☐ Further Inspection ☒ If any of the above boxes are checked, it indicates that there were visible problems in accessible areas. Read the report for details on checked items					
Key: 1 = Subterranean Termites 2 = Drywood Termites 3 = Fungus/Dryrot 4 = Other Findings 5 = Further Inspection					

Inspected By JASON BENNETT License No. FR36070 Signature _____

You are entitled to obtain copies of all reports and completion notices on this property report to the Structural Pest Control Board during the preceding two years. To obtain copies contact: Structural Pest Control Board, 2005 Evergreen Street, Suite 1500, Sacramento, California 95815-3831.

NOTE: Questions or problems concerning the above report should be directed to the manager of the company. Unresolved questions or problems with services performed may be directed to the Structural Pest Control Board at (916) 561-8708, (800) 737-8188 or www.pestboard.ca.gov. (form t1w - 3.15.08) 43M-41 (Rev. 10/01)

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What Is A Wood Destroying Pests and Organisms Inspection Report?

Please pay special attention to the following two paragraphs which explain the scope and limitations of a Structural Pest Control Inspection and a Wood Destroying Pests and Organisms Inspection Report.

A "Wood Destroying Pests And Organisms Inspection Report" contains findings as to the presence or absence of evidence of wood destroying insects or organisms in visible and accessible areas on the date of inspection and contains our recommendations for correcting any infestations, infections, or conducive conditions found. The contents of the Wood Destroying Pests and Organisms Inspection Report are governed by the California Structural Pest Control Act and its Rules and Regulations.

Some structures may not comply with building code requirements or may have structural plumbing, electrical, heating and air conditioning, or other defects that do not pertain to wood destroying organisms. A Wood Destroying Pests and Organisms Report does not contain information about any such defects as they are not within the scope of the license of the inspector or the company issuing this report.

Local treatment is not intended to be an entire structure treatment method. If infestations of wood-destroying pests extend or exist beyond the area(s) of local treatment, they may not be exterminated.

NOTICE: Reports on this structure prepared by various registered companies should list the same findings (i.e., termite infestations, termite damage, fungus damage, etc.). However, recommendations to correct these findings may vary from company to company. You have the right to seek a second opinion from another company.

This is a Limited Inspection and Report at the request of Chris Johar and pertains to a portion of the exterior only. We recommend a complete inspection of this entire structure.

According to available records, this structure was built in an unknown year.

2. DRYWOOD TERMITES

ITEM NO. 2A

FINDING:	Evidence of Drywood termite infestation and damage noted at the door jambs and window sills. Infestation and damage appears to extend into inaccessible areas.
NOTE:	The exterior has very limited exposed wood, and is stucco, so further inspection to determine any deeper infestation is recommended.
RECOMMENDATION: 2A-1	Vacate and seal the structure. Fumigate with the registered fumigant Zythor (Sulfuryl Fluoride or Vikane (Sulfuryl Fluoride). Chloropicrin to be used as the warning agent. Remove the seals and aerate the structure ready for occupancy. Remove and or cover pellets and or evidence if part of this agreement.
	Western Exterminator Company does not provide on-site security and does not assume any responsibility for the care and custody of the property in the event of vandalism or breaking and entering. Western Exterminator Company requests that all valuables such as jewelry, coins, collections, cash, art objects and other items of value be removed prior to fumigation.
RECOMMENDATION: 2A-2	Owner to consult a licensed contractor for further inspection and recommendation.

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Western Exterminator Company guarantees we have eliminated drywood termites within the space fumigated for a period of one year(s) from the date of completion.

THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING WESTERN EXTERMINATOR COMPANY.
If you have any questions concerning this Report or if we can be of any additional service, please call us at 1-800-WEST-EXT (1-800-937-8398).

Subcontracted Services: In some cases, report items listed may be subcontracted to other registered companies. In these cases, please observe the following:
NOTICE: The charge for service that this company subcontracts to another registered company may include the company's charges for arranging and administering such services that are in addition to the direct costs associated with paying the subcontractor. You may accept Western Exterminator's bid or you may contract directly with another registered company licensed to perform the work.
 If you choose to contract directly with another registered company, Western Exterminator will not in any way be responsible for any act or omission in the performance of work that you directly contract with another to perform.

Building Permits: In some cases, report items listed will require a building permit from the local building department. Any additional work required by the local building department, or required to remedy additional damage not noted in the report, but discovered in the performance of the work agreement, or change in the manner of scope, type, or the nature of the work item to be performed, due to the request of the building department or any other party, will not be done until a separate written agreement is authorized by the Customer or Customer's Agent, and accepted by Western Exterminator Company.

The exterior surface of the roof was not inspected. If you want the water tightness of the roof determined, you should contact a roofing contractor who is licensed by the Contractor's State License Board.

Recommendations not being performed by Western Exterminator Company must be inspected during progress by a licensed Wood-destroying Pests and Organisms Inspector. Western Exterminator Company is not responsible for, nor implies any knowledge as to the quality of, work performed by others.

This property was inspected for visible and accessible evidence of wood destroying organisms such as wood rot by fungi. The inspection and this report do not address fungi other than wood destroying fungi, nor do they assess the health impacts of any fungus, including wood destroying fungi. We are neither qualified, authorized nor licensed to inspect for health-related fungi, including molds, or to make an opinion as to the health impacts of any fungus, including wood rot fungi. If you desire information about the presence or absence of health-related fungi, including molds, you should contact a qualified industrial hygienist or other relevant health professional.

LEAD-BASED PAINT NOTIFICATION: Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations require that certain precautions be taken to protect you and your family from any lead-based paint dust which might be disturbed during the course of our work. Any contractor that disturbs painted surfaces in homes, childcare facilities, and schools, built before 1978, must be certified by the EPA to prevent lead contamination. As an EPA lead-safe certified firm, Western Exterminator Company will take all necessary precautions and exercise lead-safe work practices to minimize and contain any lead dust and debris in compliance with EPA regulations, or if you plan to do any work yourself, you can contact the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD (1-800-424-5323).

(This notice is provided in compliance with California's Proposition 65.) Lead is a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

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If damage extends into inaccessible areas, a Supplemental Inspection will be made and Report issued outlining our findings, recommendations and any additional cost.

If requested, this company will reinspect repairs done by others within four months of the original inspection. A charge, if any, can be no greater than the original inspection fee for each reinspection. The reinspection must be done within ten (10) working days of request. The reinspection is a visual inspection and if inspection of concealed area is desired, inspection of work in progress will be necessary. Any guarantees must be received from parties performing repairs.

ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES

BY RELYING ON THIS WOOD DESTROYING ORGANISMS REPORT, YOU AGREE THAT ANY CONTROVERSY OR CLAIM ARISING OUT OF OR RELATING TO WESTERN'S INSPECTION AND/OR THIS REPORT SHALL BE SETTLED BY BINDING ARBITRATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY ARBITRATION RULES OF THE AMERICAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION, AND JUDGMENT UPON THE AWARD RENDERED BY THE ARBITRATOR(S) MAY BE ENTERED IN ANY COURT HAVING JURISDICTION THEREOF.

WESTERN'S PERFORMANCE OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS DESCRIBED ABOVE IS GOVERNED BY THE TERMS OF A WORK AUTHORIZATION, WHICH PROVIDES THAT ANY CONTROVERSY OR CLAIM ARISING OUT OF OR RELATING TO WESTERN'S WORK SHALL BE SETTLED BY BINDING ARBITRATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY ARBITRATION RULES OF THE AMERICAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION, AND JUDGMENT UPON THE AWARD RENDERED BY THE ARBITRATOR(S) MAY BE ENTERED IN ANY COURT HAVING JURISDICTION THEREOF.

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DISCLAIMER

Items relate to locations, accessibility, conditions, infestations and infections noted at the time of this inspection. Although we make a visual inspection there are areas, which are inaccessible for inspection. These include areas to which there is no access without defacing or tearing out lumber, masonry, or finished work. We do not move furniture, appliances, or raise floor coverings, nor do we routinely inspect the following areas: behind or under built-in cabinet work, behind or under appliances, beneath floor coverings, under concrete slabs; the interiors of hollow walls, bay windows, porte cocheres, columns or abutments. Unless there are specific areas noted in the body of this Report, any further inspection other than set forth in this Report would be impractical. This inspection only pertains to the structure(s) indicated on the diagram. This Report is a statement of conditions at the time of this inspection only. Western Exterminator Company does not certify the water integrity of roofs. Please read all of the information contained with this Report. We recommend all items in our Report be completed. If others perform work we cannot be responsible or certify absence or presence of infestations or infections if this Company is not contacted to reinspect prior to closing any areas. Western Exterminator Company will not guarantee work performed by others.

This Report is not to be used to satisfy escrow requirements unless our inspection fee is paid. See the attached Work Order for the cost of recommended items. An authorized signature is necessary before any work can be performed.

REINSPECTION

A reinspection will be performed if requested by the person who ordered the complete inspection. The request for reinspection must be made within four months of the complete inspection. The reinspection will be performed within ten working days of the request. The fee for a reinspection shall not be more than the complete inspection fee.

GUARANTEES

Western Exterminator Company guarantees the work completed by this Company for a period of one year from the date of completion unless otherwise stated in the body of this Report, with the exception of plumbing, grouting, caulking, resetting of toilets, resetting of enclosures, or floor coverings, which are guaranteed for 30 days, as these are Owner maintenance areas.

HOMEOWNER PROTECTION POLICY

A Homeowner Protection Policy may be available at the end of the Guarantee Period.

Western Exterminator Company always strives to provide its customers with the most efficient methods of pest control. We continually provide our employees with constant, on-going education so they can provide our customers with the best possible service results, and so we can use pesticides in the safest possible manner for our customers and ourselves. In accordance with our sense of responsibility for the safety of our customers and employees, we ask that you read the following:

CALIFORNIA STATE LAW REQUIRES THAT YOU BE GIVEN THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

CAUTION - PESTICIDES ARE TOXIC CHEMICALS 'Structural Pest Control Companies are registered and regulated by the Structural Pest Control Board, and apply pesticides which are registered and approved for use by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Registration is granted when the state finds that based on existing scientific evidence there are no appreciable risks if proper use conditions are followed or that the risks are outweighed by the benefits. The degree of risk depends upon the degree of exposure, so exposure should be minimized.' If within 24-hours following application you experience symptoms similar to common seasonal illness comparable to the flu (Pesticides with non-flu like symptoms are asterisked below), contact your physician or poison control center (telephone number listed below) and your pest control operator immediately. For further information contact any of the following: Your local office of Western Exterminator Company; for Health Questions - Your County Health Department (telephone number listed below); for Application Information - Your County Agricultural Commissioner (telephone number listed below); and for Regulatory Information - The Structural Pest Control Board, (800) 737-8188, 2005 Evergreen Street, Suite 1500, Sacramento, California 95815-3831.

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POISON CONTROL CENTER
(800) 876-4766

CALIFORNIA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS
Los Angeles (626)575-5466, Orange (714)955-0100

CALIFORNIA HEALTH OFFICES
Los Angeles (626)430-5450, Orange (714)834-3155

LISTED BELOW ARE PESTICIDES THAT MAY BE USED ON YOUR PROPERTY DURING THE COURSE OF OUR WORK:

The names of materials actually used during each visit will be on the Completion Notice or the Invoice/Service Slip.
*Altriset (Chlorantranilnitro), *Bora-care (Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate), *Cimexa (Silica gel), *Cy-Kick Crack and Crevice Pressurized (Cyfluthrin), *Phantom Pressurized (Chlorfenapyr), *Premise 75 Insecticide (Imidacloprid), *Recruit AG (Noviflumuron), *Recruit HD (Noviflumuron), *Recruit IV (Noviflumuron), *Termidor Dry (Fipronil), *Termidor SC (Fipronil), *Termidor Foam (Fipronil), *Termidor HE (Fipronil), *Tim-bor (Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate), *XT-2000 (D-Limonene). Warning Agent: Chloropicrin**, Fumigants: Vikane (Sulfuryl Fluoride)*** or Zythor (Sulfuryl Fluoride)***.

- * Except as noted, effects of overexposure to these materials can include nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, headache, and fatigue.
- ** Effects of overexposure to this material will cause teary eyes.
- *** Effects of overexposure to this material can include poor coordination, slurring words and confusion.



City of Laguna Hills City Council / Planning Agency Staff Report

Date: February 25, 2025
To: Mayor and Council Members
From: Jennifer Lowe, Community Development Director
Issue: Development Application Status Report

Recommendation: That the City Council receive and file the report.

Background:

The purpose of this Status Report is to identify new and pending development applications in process with the City's Community Development Department which will require a public hearing. Links to project documents are available on the City's website at: <https://lagunahillscsca.gov/PlanningProjects>.

Case Number	USE-0211-2025 (SDP/VTTM)
Project Location	23161 Mill Creek
Project Description	Request to redevelop a 2.34-acre commercial office property with 36 residential units.
Applicant	Aylene Chu, on behalf of Toll West Coast, LLC (Toll Brothers) for Khoshbin Hillside, LLC (Property Owner)
Project Planner	David Blumenthal, Contract Planner
Status	This project was initially submitted as a preliminary application under SB 330 on December 18, 2024. The formal development application was submitted on January 30, 2025, and is currently under review by staff.

Case Number	USE-0209-2025 (SDP/VTTM)
Project Location	23272, 23282, 23422, 23382, 23332 Mill Creek Drive; 24461, 24411 Ridge Route Drive
Project Description	Request to construct 464 residential units.
Applicant	John Stack, on behalf of Ridge Route LLC, KB Mill Creek DST, KB Spectrum Summit Plaza, LLC
Project Planner	David See, Contract Planner
Status	This project was initially submitted as a preliminary application under SB 330 on October 29, 2024. The formal development application was submitted on January 23, 2025, and is currently under review by staff.

Case Number	USE-0166-2023 (SDP/TPM/PUP/PP)
Project Location	24422 Avenida de la Carlota, Oakbrook Plaza
Project Description	A request to construct a new 240-unit senior living apartment complex in a 7-story, podium-style development with four residential levels located above four parking levels, including one subterranean parking level. The existing office building on site will remain, with parking for the office building provided in the new parking structure.
Applicant	Matt Haugen, BSP Oakbrook LLC
Project Planner	Adam Pisarkiewicz, Contract Planner
Status	On April 11, 2024, a letter was sent to the Applicant deeming the Application complete. On June 10, 2024, a letter was sent to the Applicant identifying reasons the proposed Project is, or potentially is, inconsistent, not in compliance, or not in conformity with City plans, programs, policies, ordinances, standards, and requirements. On July 30, 2024, a letter was sent to the Applicant identifying additional technical review comments. Staff is currently awaiting resubmittal of plans; the item will be scheduled for public hearing when ready.

Case Number	USE-0147-2023 (SDP)
Project Location	25254 La Paz Road
Project Description	Request to construct 180 age-restricted, multiple-family dwelling units within an approximately 61-foot-tall, six-story building, including two parking levels (one subterranean) with 250 parking spaces.
Applicant	Nick Buchanan
Project Planner	Jay Wu, Senior Planner
Status	On April 18, 2024, a letter was sent to the Applicant deeming the Application complete. On June 17, 2024, a letter was sent to the Applicant identifying reasons the proposed Project is, or potentially is, inconsistent, not in compliance, or not in conformity with City plans, programs, policies, ordinances, standards, and requirements. Staff is currently conducting CEQA review and additional technical review of the proposed Project. The item will be scheduled for public hearing when ready.

Case Number	USE-0165-2023 (ZTA/TTM/SDP)
Project Location	23272 – 23282 Mill Creek Drive
Project Description	Request to construct 48 detached residential condominium units.
Applicant	John Stack, on behalf of KB Spectrum Summit Plaza, LLC
Project Planner	Jay Wu, Senior Planner
Status	On May 3, 2024, a letter was sent to the Applicant deeming the Application complete. On August 28, 2024, a letter was sent to the Applicant identifying additional technical review comments and informing the Applicant of significant design concerns. Staff is currently awaiting a withdrawal of the Application or resubmittal of plans; the item will be scheduled for public hearing when ready.

Case Number	USE-0195-2024 (SDPM)
Project Location	24795 Alicia Parkway
Project Description	Converting an existing full service carwash to an express carwash
Applicant	A&S Engineering, on behalf of Southland Property Investments, LLC
Project Planner	Jennifer Ash, Assistant Planner
Status	Application intake was on November 12, 2024, and is currently under review.

Case Number	USE-0172-2024 (CPMA)
Project Location	23521 Paseo de Valencia
Project Description	Request to construct carports in the Taj Mahal parking lot to accommodate solar panels.
Applicant	Alisha Cosio, on behalf of Valta Energy
Project Planner	Jennifer Ash, Assistant Planner
Status	On March 29, 2024, a letter was sent to the Applicant deeming the Application incomplete. Staff is currently awaiting resubmittal of plans; the item will be scheduled for public hearing when ready.

Fiscal Impact:

None.

Attachments:

None



City of Laguna Hills City Council / Planning Agency Staff Report

Date: February 25, 2025
To: Mayor and Council Members
From: Jennifer Lee, City Clerk
Issue: Committee Assignment Reports

Recommendation: That the City Council receive reports from City Council Members on the City Council Committee Assignments listed in the staff report.

Background:

The following are recent meetings and events attended by the City Council for their City Council Committee Assignments.

[Events, Communication, and Beautification Committee](#)

Council Member Pezold
Council Member Mathis
February 12, Regular Meeting

[Transportation Corridor Agencies \(TCA\)](#) [San Joaquin Hills TCA Board of Directors](#)

Council Member Pezold
February 13, Joint Board Meeting

[Orange County Older Adults Advisory Commission \(OCAAC\)](#)

Mayor Wheeler
February 14, Regular Meeting

[Orange County Mosquito and Vector Control District \(OCMVCD\)](#)
[Board of Trustees](#)

Council Member Pezold

February 20, Regular Meeting

Fiscal Impact:

The City does not provide any additional compensation to City Council Members for serving on outside agency boards or committees.

Attachments:

None