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SECTION 12 CITY OF GUADALUPE

12.1 INTRODUCTION

This annex was prepared in 2010 – 2011 as part of an update to the Santa Barbara County Multi-Hazard Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The City of Guadalupe participated in the County wide Mitigation Advisory Committee, reviewed all portions of the previous hazard mitigation plan pertaining to the City, and incorporated relevant components into this annex. This annex serves as a complete hazard mitigation planning tool for the City of Guadalupe. It contains updated capability assessment information, a new vulnerability assessment, and an updated/revised mitigation strategy. The methodology and process for developing this annex is explained throughout the following sections.

Guadalupe is located several miles off the coast, and about 10 miles west of Santa Maria. It is 85 feet above sea level, and contains a land area of 1.4 square miles. The median age in Guadalupe is 31.5, and the median household income was \$41,126 according to the 2005-2009 American Community Survey. Guadalupe boasts one of the lowest crime rates in California. Guadalupe is home to two museums; the Guadalupe Cultural Arts & Educational Center and the Guadalupe Historical Society. Several events are held each year in downtown Guadalupe, including various festivals and the Rodeo Ring. Guadalupe Beach is a popular place for fishing, and the Dunes Center provides hiking with a variety of natural wonders. Agriculture is the primary economic driver in Guadalupe.

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RESOLUTION NO. 2012-01

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
GUADALUPE, CALIFORNIA
ADOPTING THE 2011 UPDATE OF THE SANTA BARBARA
COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTION HAZARD MITIGATION
PLAN AND THE CITY OF GUADALUPE ANNEX**

WHEREAS, The Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Act), as described in 44 CFR Section 201.6 mandates local governments to submit and maintain a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approved local hazard mitigation plan; and,

WHEREAS, The City of Guadalupe has participated in a county-wide multi-jurisdictional plan with Santa Barbara County as the lead agency; and,

WHEREAS, The Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies each jurisdiction's risk assessment and mitigation strategies to reduce the impacts of natural disasters on the public and local government; and,

WHEREAS, Identification of hazards in the City assists with response planning, exercise development, public education, and awareness, and other emergency management functions; and,

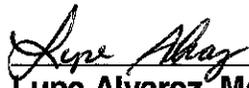
WHEREAS, FEMA approved the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, and:

WHEREAS, The Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires the Plan to be formally adopted by the City Council and provided to FEMA for formal approval.

NOW THEREFORE IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Guadalupe, California, as follows:

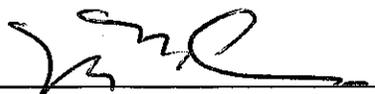
1. The City Council approves and adopts the 2011 update of the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.
2. The City council adopts the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
3. This Resolution is effective upon its adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Guadalupe held Tuesday, January 10, 2012.



Lupe Alvarez, Mayor

ATTEST:



Regan M. Candelario
Deputy City Clerk

I Regan M. Candelario, Deputy City Clerk of the City of Guadalupe DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a full, true and corrected copy of Resolution No. 2012-01 which is duly and regularly introduced by said City Council at a regular meeting held Tuesday, January 10, 2012.

MOTION: JULIAN/LIZALDE

AYES: 5 JULIAN, LIZALDE, SABEDRA, PONCE, ALVAREZ
NOES: 0
ABSENT: 0
ABSTAIN: 0



Regan M. Candelario
Deputy City Clerk

12.2 INTERNAL PLANNING PROCESS

Table 12-1 lists the City of Guadalupe Local Planning Team (LPT). These individuals collaborated to identify the City’s critical facilities, provide relevant plans, report on progress of city mitigation actions and provide suggestions for new mitigation actions.

Table 12-1 City of Guadalupe Local Planning Team 2011

Name	Department	Title
Regan Candalario	City Administrator	OES Coordinator
Jack Owen, Jr.	Fire Chief	Fire and Disaster Planning
George Mitchell	Police Chief	Law Enforcement
Mike Pena	Public Works Supervisor	Public Works Operations
Rob Mullane	Contract Planner	Planning/Zoning
R. Dennis Delzeit	Contract Engineer	Public Works/Engineering
Add Smith	Contract Building Official	Building
Dave Fleishman	Contract City Attorney	Legal

12.2.1 City Local Planning Team Meetings and Outcomes

The City of Guadalupe Local Planning Team (LPT) met regularly during the planning process to discuss data needs and organize data collection.

Table 9-2 City of Guadalupe Internal Collaboration Meetings Summary

Meeting Dates	Summary of Discussions
January – December 2011	Guadalupe coordinated internally via e-mail. Draft changes were shared via e-mail and responses were received via e-mail.

12.2.2 Public Involvement

In March 2011, an online survey was distributed county-wide to solicit public input regarding the concern for risk to natural hazard events and suggestions for how local government could minimize the risk. The City of Guadalupe notified residents and businesses of the opportunity to participate in the survey via Government Access Television Channel and through announcements during the City Council meetings.

Survey Results

Five residents of the City of Guadalupe responded to the survey. The survey respondents from the City of Guadalupe identified earthquake and flooding as the two hazards of primary concern. Agriculture (pests and diseases) follows closely as a secondary concern. Overall, the City of

Guadalupe’s Local Planning Team also identified earthquake and flooding as the two hazards of primary concern as well. That rationale is presented in Section 12.4.

Guadalupe respondents indicated they have made improvements to their property to reduce risk of damage (refer to Question 3) including implementing and/or maintaining defensible space around their properties to reduce damage from wildfires and installing fire sprinklers. The results of this survey and future similar surveys could provide valuable information for the City of Guadalupe as they continue in their mitigation efforts. With a more concerted outreach effort to notify residents of the survey opportunity, these kind of responses may be used as a bench mark for future measurements of improvement. For example, the City may choose to focus on educational outreach about what homeowners and renters can do to reduce future damage from natural hazards. After this type of implementation, a similar survey may be administered to validate the progress and confirm that more residents have implemented mitigation practices.

This kind of survey allows the City an opportunity to expand the list of stakeholders. One respondent provided contact information and will be given an opportunity to review/comment on the complete draft prior to adoption. As the City continues to increase awareness of hazard mitigation, the suggested stakeholders (item 21 below) will be considered for involvement in future mitigation planning discussions.

The City of Guadalupe will consider the recommendations provided by survey respondents (items 8 and 20 below) regarding how the local government and the County can help residents prepare for an event, throughout the life of this plan and prioritize those that can be implemented efficiently and effectively.

The survey responses received from the City of Guadalupe residents are summarized below:

1. 5 out of 510 survey respondents were from the City of Guadalupe. 1 of the responses was received in Spanish, but every question was skipped and thus was removed from the summary.
2. Respondents were asked which three hazards, out of the seven hazards the MAC identified, are of most concern to their neighborhood or home. Below are responses from residents of Guadalupe (in order of most responses):

Hazard	Number of Responses
Earthquake	3
Flooding (including coastal surge)	3
Agriculture (pests and disease)	2
Additional Hazards*	2
Dam Failure	0
Landslide/Coastal Erosion	0
Tsunami	0
Wildfire	0

* Respondents noted the following additional hazards: Train derailment with hazardous materials, Diablo Canyon, and wind.

3. Respondents were asked what they are doing to their property or within their home to reduce future damage from the hazards identified above. Below is a summary of responses:

Property Mitigation	Responses
Seismic retrofit of the structure and / or foundation	0
House elevation or first floor modification to prevent flood damage	0
Installed backflow prevention device(s)	0
Defensible space landscaping (clear vegetation around house to reduce wildfire risk)	1
Roof retrofit using fire resistant material	0
Installation of fire sprinklers	1
Installation of fire hydrant or above ground water storage tank	0
Strengthened openings (Doors, windows, and/or garage door to reduce high-hazard wind risk)	0
Other (please specify)	3

*The responses to “Other” were: Using taxpayer dollars to fix the flooded house, First aid supplies, Rent a unit in a multi-unit building so cannot make changes.

4. Respondents were asked if a severe hazard event occurred today, such that all services were cut off from their home and they were unable to leave or access a store for 72 hours, which items they would have readily available. Below is a summary of responses from Guadalupe respondents:

Item that is Readily Available	Responses
Potable Water (3 gallons per person)	3
Cooking and eating utensils	2
Can Opener	3
Canned / Non-perishable Foods (ready to eat)	3
Gas grill / Camping stove	1
Extra Medications	1
First Aid Kit/Supplies	3
Portable AM/FM Radio (solar powered, hand crank, or batteries)	1
Handheld "Walkie-Talkie" Radios (with batteries)	0
Important Family Photos/Documentation in a water and fire proof container	1
Extra Clothes and Shoes	2
Blanket(s)/ Sleeping Bag(s)	3
Cash	1
Flashlight (with batteries)	3
Gasoline	1
Telephone (with batteries)	0
Pet Supplies	2

Item that is Readily Available	Responses
What else do you have in your emergency kit?*	1

* Respondents noted the following additional items in their emergency kits: Diapers and feminine supplies.

5. Respondents were asked if they have a plan for evacuating large animals and pets. Below is a summary of responses:

- 1, or **25%** of respondents, answered that they **have a plan for evacuating their pets (cats, dogs, etc).**
- **None** of the respondents answered that they **have a plan for evacuating large animals (horses, cows, etc).**
- 1, or **25%** of respondents, answered that **they have pets but have not planned for their evacuation.**
- **None** of the respondents answered that **they have large animals but have not planned for their evacuation.**
- 2, or **50% of respondents**, answered that **they have no large animals or pets.**

6. Respondents were asked if they are familiar with the special needs of their neighbors in the event of a disaster situation. Below is a summary of responses:

- **None** of the respondents indicated that they **are familiar with the special needs of their neighbors.**
- 4, or **100%** of respondents, indicated that they **are not** familiar with the special needs of their neighbors.

7. Respondents were asked if they are a trained member of their Community Emergency Response Team (CERT). Below is a summary of responses:

- 1, or **25%** of respondents, indicated that **they are part of CERT.**
- 3, or **75%** of respondents, indicated that **they are not a part of CERT, but would like to learn more about CERT.**

Respondents were asked to share why they are a trained CERT member, or why they are not part of CERT. The received responses are listed below:

- I am nursing a small infant.

8. Respondents were asked what the most important thing local government can do to help communities be more prepared for a disaster. Below is a summary of responses:

Things Local Government can do to help prepare	Number of Responses
Disseminate effective emergency notifications and communication	4
Provide training and education to residents and business owners on how they can reduce future damage	4
Community outreach regarding emergency preparedness	4
Being aware of special needs and vulnerable populations	3
Make a plan to use volunteer residents to help in a disaster	3
Other	0

9. Respondents were asked if they live in an apartment building or home with a living space above a garage or parking area.

- 3, or **75%** of respondents, indicated that they **do not** live in an apartment or home with living space above a garage or parking area.
- 1, or **25%** of respondents, indicated that they **do** live in an apartment building or home with living space above a garage or parking area.

Those respondents who indicated that they do live in an apartment building or home with living space above the garage or parking area were asked to describe their level of concern for the building to collapse in a large earthquake event. 1 respondent indicated that they have “Moderate Concern”, 1 respondent indicated that the question was “Not Applicable” and 2 respondents skipped this question.

10. Respondents who are homeowners were asked if they have adequate homeowners insurance to cover the hazards that could impact their home. Below is a summary of responses:

Answer	Responses
Yes, my insurance coverage should be adequate	1
No, I don't believe my insurance coverage would be adequate for a major disaster	2
Unsure	0
I do not have an insurance policy	0
Not applicable, I rent my current residence	1

11. Respondents who are renters were asked if they have renter’s insurance. Below is a summary of responses:

Answer	Responses
Yes	0
No	1
Not applicable, I own my residence.	3

12. Respondents were asked if they have earthquake insurance. Below is a summary of responses:

Answer	Responses
Yes, I own my home and have earthquake insurance.	1
Yes, I rent my home and have earthquake insurance.	0
No, but I am interested in reviewing earthquake insurance options.	0
No, earthquake insurance is too expensive.	2
No, I do not need earthquake insurance.	1

13. Respondents were asked if they have flood insurance. Below is a summary of responses:

Answer	Responses
Yes, I own my home and have flood insurance.	0
Yes, I rent my home and have flood insurance.	0
No, but I am interested in reviewing flood insurance options.	2
No, I do not need flood insurance	2

14. Respondents were asked to note any additional insurance listed for their home or property.

- All respondents skipped this question.

15. Respondents were asked if they work in Santa Barbara County.

- 3, or **75%** of respondents, indicated that they **do** work in Santa Barbara County.
- 1, or **25%** of respondents, indicated that they **do not** work in Santa Barbara County.

16. Respondents were asked if their place of work is in an area susceptible to natural hazards. Below is a list of natural hazards and responses from survey respondents:

Natural Hazard	Response
High-risk flood zone	1
Earthquake fault zone	2
Liquefaction zone	1
Landslide Risk Area	0
Wildland Urban Interface (wildfire risk area)	0
I don't know	0
Other*	0

17. Respondents were asked if their employer has a plan for disaster recovery in place.

- 1, or **33.3%** of respondents, **indicated that their employer does have a disaster recovery plan in place.**
- 2 respondents were unsure if their employer has a disaster recovery plan in place.
- 1 respondent skipped this question.

18. Respondents were asked if their employer has a workforce communications plan to implement following a disaster so they may contact their employees.

- 1, or **33.3%** of respondents, indicated that their **employer does** have a workforce communications plan.
- 2, or **66.7%** of respondents, indicated that they are **unsure** if their employer has a workforce communications plan.
- 1 respondent skipped this question.

19. Respondents were asked to list any studies that they are aware of being conducted within their community or the county regarding the risk to future hazard events. 2 respondents replied to this question. These answers are summarized below. 2 respondents skipped this question.

- I am the chairman of our URM city redevelopment agency. URM important to business district.
- Unreinforced masonry

20. Respondents were asked what recommendations they have for Santa Barbara County and the incorporated cities to improve identification, prioritization, and implementation of actions intended to reduce future damage and increase resiliency. The following recommendations were received:

Recommendations for Santa Barbara County	Number of Responses
Perform outreach to ensure people are aware of their environment and the inherent risks	2
Provide training and materials on how residents can be prepared for the identified risks	2
Enforce/update building codes	1
Other*	2

The responses to “Other” were: Expand information about reverse 911. Assistance in retrofit construction costs - the high cost prevents timely construction and drives out smaller businesses

21. Respondents were asked to recommend any companies or local associations that should be involved in the Santa Barbara County hazard mitigation planning process. The following contacts were given:

- Constant and associates out of San Diego.

22. Respondents were asked if they would like to review and comment on a draft of their jurisdictions annex to the Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

- 1, or **25%** of respondents **said they would** like to review and comment on the draft plan.
- 3, or **75%** of respondents **said they would not** like to review and comment on the plan draft.

One respondent who said they would like to review and comment on the draft plan included their contact information.

23. Respondents were asked to provide any additional comments/suggestions/questions. All respondents skipped this question.

Public Review Period

On November 22, 2011 the City of Guadalupe issued a press release advertising the public review period for this plan. A Review Draft was made available on the City’s website. An informational announcement was placed on the Government Access TV Lineup requesting public comments on the plan. Additionally, the City sent email notifications to relevant stakeholders and interested community members based on the contact information received in the survey responses. A news article was published in the Santa Maria Times on November 27, 2011 discussing the opportunity for public review of this plan.

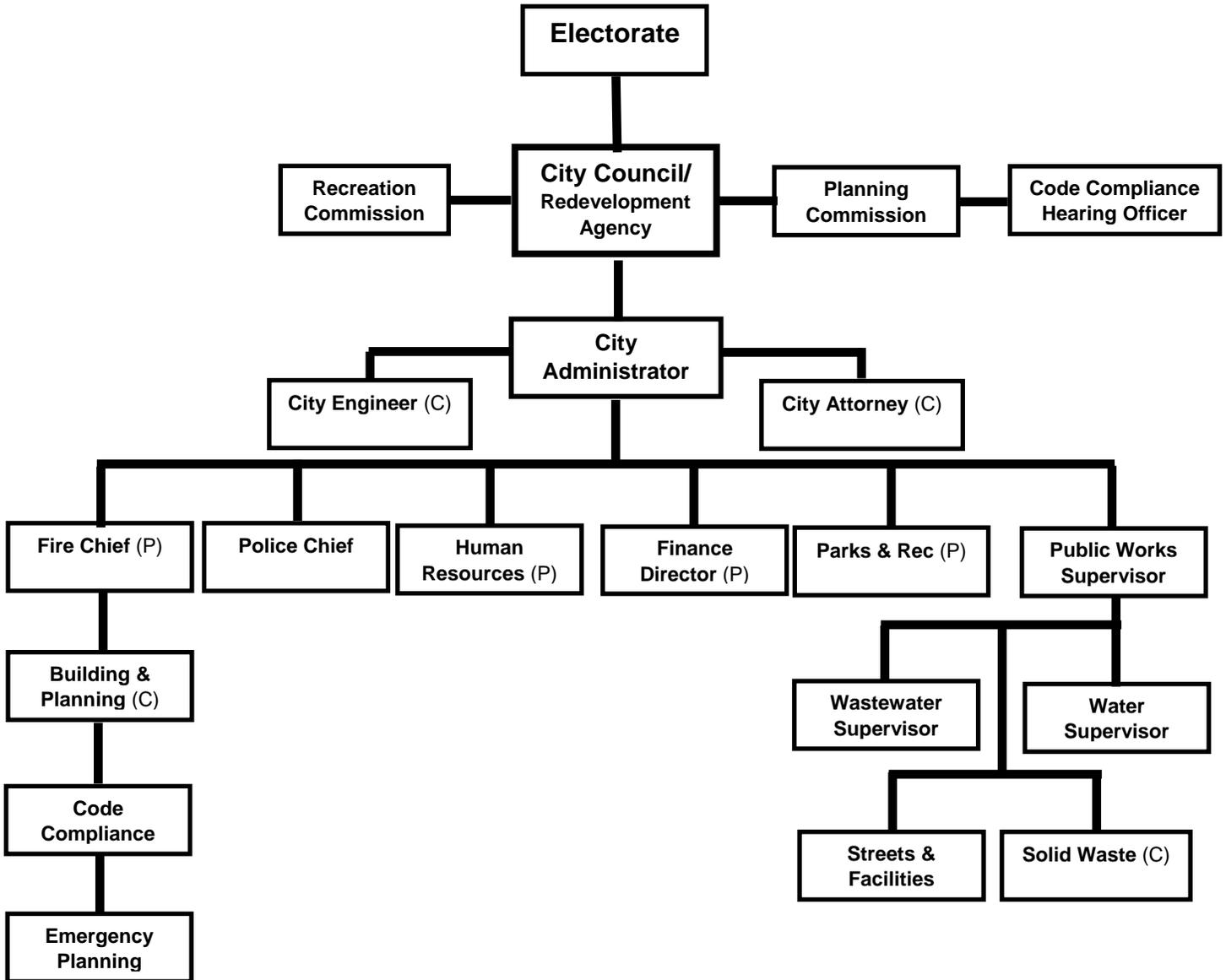
During the Public Review Period, the City received feedback that the All-Hazards Plan for Community Health Centers of the Central Coast may have relevant overlap with this plan. The City's office of emergency services has the appropriate contact information to facilitate collaboration among these planning efforts. Comments received regarding this plan included the suggestions to add more specific information about the locations within Guadalupe that may be impacted by the identified hazards and to develop more specific actionable mitigation actions. The City's Office of Emergency Services acknowledged these as valid suggestions. The intent for this plan is to address natural hazard risk on a "macro" scale and be used to prioritize mitigation efforts. When specific funding sources are identified, the City will develop "micro" level details for specific risk reduction projects.

The public were encouraged to submit comments prior to December 2nd, for incorporation into this draft. Any comments received after that date will be catalogued for consideration in future updates to this annex. Copies of the website posting, email notifications, press release, and other correspondence information are included in Section 12.8, Guadalupe Attachment 1: Outreach Materials.

12.3 CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

The LPT identified current capabilities available for implementing hazard mitigation activities. The Capability Assessment (Assessment) portion of the jurisdictional mitigation plan identifies administrative, technical, legal and fiscal capabilities. This includes a summary of departments and their responsibilities associated to hazard mitigation planning as well as codes, ordinances, and plans already in place associated to hazard mitigation planning. The second part of the Assessment provides Guadalupe's fiscal capabilities that may be applicable to providing financial resources to implement identified mitigation action items.

CITY OF GUADALUPE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



(P) Part-Time Position

(C) Contract Service

REVISED 6-1-2011

12.3.1 Existing Institutions, Plans, Policies and Ordinances

Form of Governance

The Mayor and City Council are elected by the voters of the City of Guadalupe. The City Council exercises the legislative powers of the City and other city officials oversee the City's daily operations. The Council appoints the City Administrator. City administration includes the officials appointed by the City Council and officials elected by the citywide vote, including the City Clerk and City Treasurer. Guadalupe has a Mayor and four Council members, including a Mayor Pro-Tempore, who is appointed by the Council. The Council created a Redevelopment Area, which serves for the purpose of eliminating blight and for seismic retrofit of un-reinforced masonry buildings (URM) in the downtown. The Mayor and City Council select a Redevelopment Agency Chair and Vice-Chair from the Council members.

The City of Guadalupe's organizational chart is listed at the end of this section. Department heads under contract are noted as (C).

Other City Departments involved in activities related to Hazard Mitigation include:

- **Fire Department:**
 - Administration: Develop, implement and monitor policies, procedures, budgets, fees, automatic aid agreements, mutual aid agreements, and liaison with other City departments and outside agencies.
 - Fire and Life Safety Program: Manage Building and Planning Departments, coordinate adoption of codes and ordinances, review site and building plans for fire code compliance, develop and present public education programs and manage the City's General Code Compliance program.
 - Operations and Emergency Medical Services: Maintain the department's personnel, apparatus, equipment and fire stations in a state of readiness to respond to the community's needs, develop and implement standard operating procedures for various types of emergency responses, respond to all types of emergencies, and train and interact with neighboring jurisdictions and regional agencies. Manage the department's EMT program, respond to medical emergencies and other calls for service, and participate with other community and regional health care providers to reduce public illness and injury.
 - Emergency Planning and Management: Coordinate the City's Disaster Preparedness Program, liaison with all City departments and divisions, as well as other public and private organizations. Develop, coordinate and implement hazard-specific response plans, and maintain the operational readiness of the City's Emergency Management Team, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and other key elements.

- Building and Planning Department (Contract Services):
 - Coordinate adoption and amending of building, plumbing, electrical, and mechanical codes. Develop building ordinances.
 - Review site and building plans for compliance with building codes and ordinances.
 - Damage assessment of structures from multiple causes to facilitate repair and future occupancy.
 - Develop and maintain City general plan, zoning ordinances and development standards.
 - Oversight of City development process assuring compliance with zoning and general plan, and including environmental impact reports, design review, historic preservation, landscape review, habitat conservation, floodway prohibitions and floodplain development standards.

- Public Works Department:
 - Maintains City infrastructure (assets) ranging from streets to parks to buildings, and infrastructure.
 - Responds to City emergencies, including EOC response in disasters and assisting police and fire departments with traffic and perimeter control efforts, traffic collision clean up and evacuation routing.
 - Operates, maintains and enhances both the water distribution and sewer collection systems within the City of Guadalupe. Also has oversight of solid waste management program. Solid waste collection is done through a private contractor.
 - Responsible for planning and implementation associated with the following City plans:
 - Water Quality Emergency Notification Plan
 - Water Division Emergency Response Plan
 - Sewer Overflow Response & Prevention Plan
 - Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Operations Plan

- Engineering Department (Contract Service):
 - Reviews engineering on private and public grading, floodways, retention basins, transportation infrastructure and structures to assure compliance with Federal, State and local laws, regulations and ordinances on seismic and structural stability.

- Develops engineering ordinances and policies that help protect and preserve City infrastructure.
 - Evaluates all circulation elements for projected traffic impacts.
 - Determines needed infrastructure improvements, drainage systems, water system and water/sewer treatment capabilities.
 - Provides response personnel for evaluation of damaged infrastructure and rescue situations.
 - Provides technical assistance as needed in the City's EOC.
 - Coordinates other response agencies assisting with damage assessment.
- Police Department:
 - Responds to safety concerns involving threats and/or damage to life or property. Acts as the enforcement entity for violations of State and local laws and ordinances.
 - Primary emergency responders to acts of civil disobedience and public disorders and terrorism. Support personnel for emergency rescue and management.
 - Investigative services for crimes that occur within the city.
 - Participates in the development of emergency response plans and implements the emergency response plans and policies, focusing on evacuation procedures and traffic control.

12.3.2 Administrative and Technical Capacity

The administrative and technical capabilities of Guadalupe, as shown in Table 12-3, provides an identification of the staff, personnel, and department resources available to implement the actions identified in the mitigation section of the Plan. Specific resources reviewed include those involving technical personnel such as planners/engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices, engineers trained in construction practices related to building and infrastructure, planners and engineers with an understanding of natural or manmade hazards and floodplain managers. Guadalupe’s department heads multitask in many areas because of budgetary constraints.

Table 12-3 City of Guadalupe: Administrative and Technical Capacity

Staff/Personnel Resources	Y/N	Department/Agency and Position
1. Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Y	Planning – Contract Planning Firm
2. Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Engineering – Contract City Engineer
3. Planners or Engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or manmade hazards	Y	Planning & Engineering – Contract Planning Director & City Engineer
4. Floodplain manager	Y	Engineering – Contract City Engineer
5. Surveyors	N	Engineering – Contract City Engineer
6. Staff with education or expertise to assess the community’s vulnerability to hazards	Y	Fire Department – Fire Chief Police Department - Police Chief
7. Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	N	Contract out to Consultant
8. Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	Y	Contract out to Consultants
9. Emergency Manager	Y	Fire Department – Fire Chief
10. Grant writers	Y	Police Department and Contract Planning and Engineering Firms

12.3.3 Legal and Regulatory Capabilities

The legal and regulatory capabilities of Guadalupe are shown in Table 12-4, which presents the existing ordinances and codes that affect the physical or built environment of Guadalupe. Examples of legal and/or regulatory capabilities can include: the City’s building codes, zoning ordinances, subdivision ordinances, special purpose ordinances, growth management ordinances, site plan review, general plans, capital improvement plans, economic development plans, emergency response plans, and real estate disclosure plans.

Table 12-4 City of Guadalupe: Legal and Regulatory Capability

Regulatory Tools (ordinances, codes, plans)	Local Authority (Y/N)	Does State Prohibit (Y/N)
Building code	Y ¹	N
Zoning ordinance	Y	N
Subdivision ordinance or regulations	Y	N
Special purpose ordinances (floodplain management, storm water management, hillside or steep slope ordinances, wildfire ordinances, hazard setback requirements)	N	N
Growth management ordinances (also called “smart growth” or anti-sprawl programs)	Y	N
Site plan review requirements	Y	N
General or comprehensive plan	Y	N
A capital improvements plan	Y ²	N
An economic development plan	Y ³	N
An emergency response plan	Y	N
A post-disaster recovery plan	N	N
A post-disaster recovery ordinance	N	N
Real estate disclosure requirements	Y	N

(e.g. county, parish, or regional political entity), ¹ CA Building & Fire Code, ² Storm Drains, ³ General Plan.

12.3.4 GIS, Computer and Communication Technology

The City Fire Department is trained in fire, rescue, EMS and hazardous material. Guadalupe is fully functional on the internet and is in the process of website development. The City has a basic website which is operational.

The City has a dedicated television channel available for community service information (non-commercial) through its contract with Charter Cable TV. This channel is available for both pre-recorded and live information broadcasts.

Table 12-5 shows specific financial and budgetary tools available to Guadalupe such as community development block grants; capital improvements project funding; authority to levy taxes for specific purposes; fees for water and sewer services; impact fees for developers for new development; ability to incur debt through general obligations bonds; Guadalupe Redevelopment Agency and withholding spending in hazard-prone areas.

12.3.5 Financial Resources

In the past 4 years, the National, State, and Local economy has been very slow. As a result, the City has seen a significant decrease in revenues and have experienced a reduction in services and staff.

The General Fund balance is an important element that can show the City's financial strengths or weaknesses. For Fiscal Year 2011-2012 (FY 11-12), the City of Guadalupe's operating budget has been set at \$3,500,000. The revenue budget for the City contains more than 50 line items representing different sources, each governed by a distinct set of conditions particular to that revenue source. The largest revenue factor and the core of the resource base that enables the City's provision of community services is the local revenue portion of Guadalupe's General Fund. The City's revenue base is determined by different community conditions such as the current population, employment and income, economic activity within the City, and the growth of invested value from residential and commercial construction, business investment in plant and equipment, and demand for local real property. National, State, and regional economic conditions can also affect the City's revenue base by creating demand for community goods and services produced within Guadalupe. The largest expenditure categories are for operations and maintenance.

Over the last few years, California's budget has diminished rapidly due to decreased tax revenues from an economic recession. The overall health of California's economy has a significant influence on local cities and counties, as local government appropriations are usually the first to have their appropriations diminished due to downturns in the economy.

The city's major economic drivers for its revenue base are from sales tax, population growth, employment, construction, property values, and commercial activities.

Table 12-5 City of Guadalupe: Fiscal Capability

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
1. Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Y
2. Capital improvements project funding	Y
3. Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Y – Vote required
4. Fees for water and sewer service	Y
5. Impact fees for developers for new developments/homes	Y
6. Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Y
7. Incur debt through special tax and revenue bonds	Y – Vote required
8. Incur debt through private activity bonds	N
9. Withhold spending in hazard-prone areas	N
10. Other – SANDAG Grant	N
11. Other – Other Grants	N
12. Guadalupe Redevelopment Agency (Deferred, no interest loans; matching loans; matching grants)	Y
13. Zoning incentives, fee waivers, design rebates	Y
14. Recreation, Trails to Beach, Historic preservation, Duneship, Brownfield grants, CREF	Y

12.3.6 Relevant Plans, Policies, and Ordinances

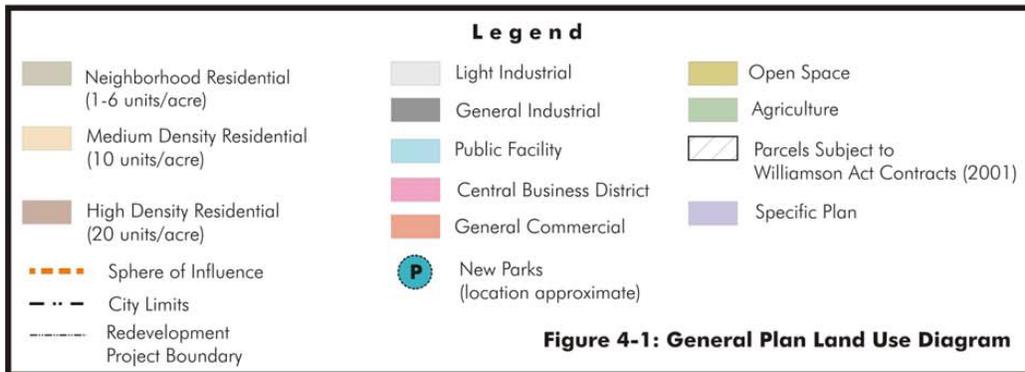
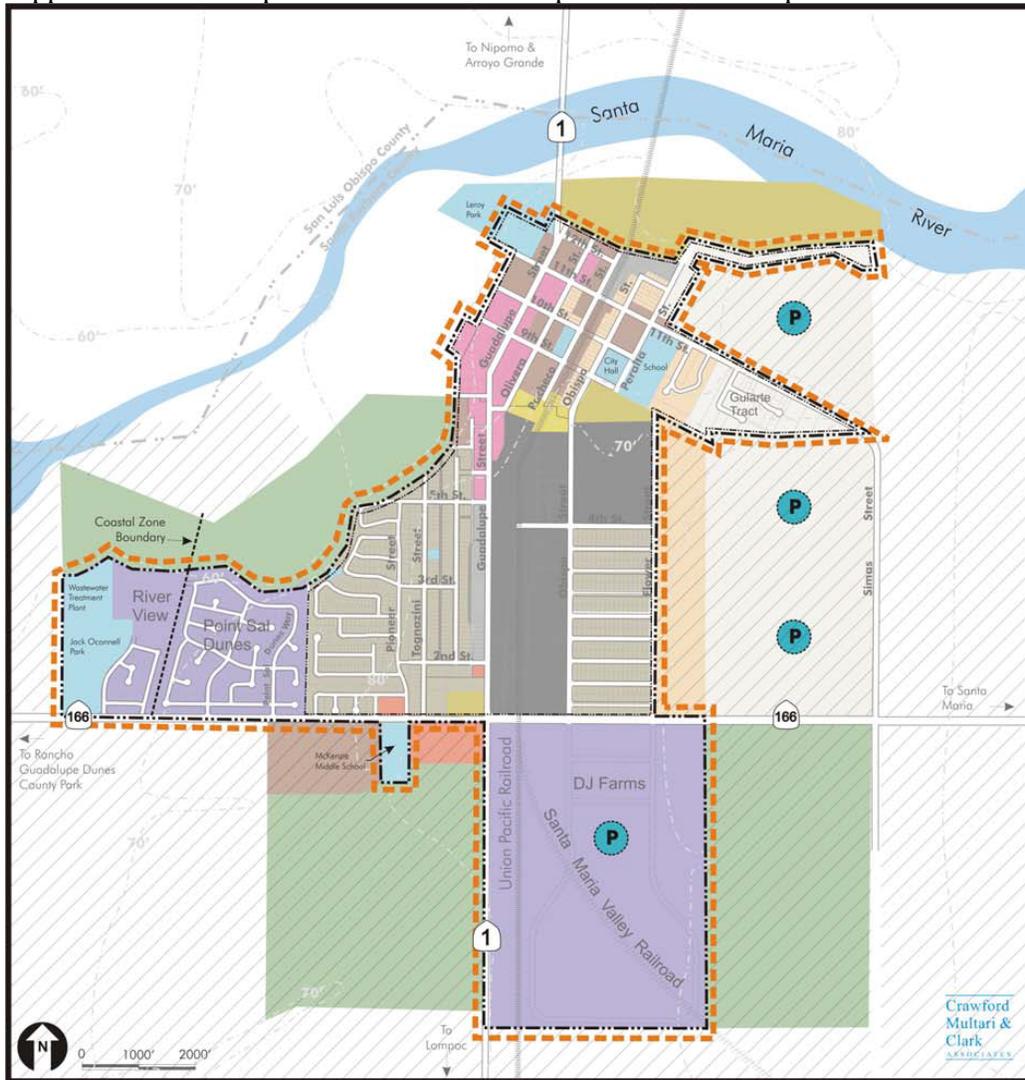
The City of Guadalupe has a range of guidance documents and plans for each of its departments. These include a General Plan, with the newly revised 2009 Housing Element. The City uses building codes, zoning ordinances, subdivision ordinances, and various planning strategies to address how and where development occurs. One of the essential ways the City guides its future is through policies laid out in the General Plan.

12.3.6.1 City Of Guadalupe General Plan

Land Use Element

The City of Guadalupe is still developing, and designates its land use zones to reflect the character of the City. Industrial uses support the local employment, and are planned with appropriate buffer zones to create a pleasant environment. commercial zones are divided into two types, with the central business district that encourages pedestrian circulation and a general commercial district that allows for more vehicles and is geared towards services for tourist. Residential areas are designed and planned by housing densities. When defining the residential zoning, the City of Guadalupe finds a delicate balance between urban areas and open spaces. The Agricultural Land Use designation is involved primarily with active agricultural uses while the Open Space Land Use designation is a combination of grazing activities, sensitive environmental habitats, and passive recreational areas. Public Facilities/Parks Land Use category is concerned with water, sewage, drainage, school, parks and fire protection services in order to provide for continued development and expansion of the City of Guadalupe. The quality and adequacy of public facilities are two of the most important factors of

an expanding economy and growth of a community. The Point Sal Dunes Specific Plan reserves open space along the Santa Maria River, and for parks. The City is currently reviewing and assisting an applicant in processing a proposed 800 home residential development with associated commercial support. This development does not have a specific timeline in place at this time.



Housing Element

The 2009 Housing Element Update provides a comprehensive analysis of Guadalupe's demographic, economic, and housing characteristics as required by State Law. The housing component of the general plan requires local governments to balance the need for growth, including the need for additional housing, against other competing local interests. Guadalupe experienced a 39 percent increase in the total number of housing units from 1980 to 2003 (US Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000), yet from 1990 to 2000 Guadalupe's housing stock increased a mere five percent. Guadalupe is committed to affordable homes for residents with an emphasis on increased energy efficiency in new and existing homes. Cal Poly recently conducted a survey of the housing stock in Guadalupe. It was found that the majority of housing stock is in sound condition. Houses in Guadalupe seem to be improving in quality over the past years, possibility due to rehabilitation grant programs funded by the Guadalupe Redevelopment Agency and also from housing recently constructed. This Agency also provides financing for infrastructure and housing improvements.

Residential development in the City is constrained by environmental factors including: City boundaries and limits, protected agriculture, coastal zone proximity, flood zones, and seismic faults. About 60 acres in Guadalupe lies within the coastal zone. The City annexed this land in 1990 and prepared a local coastal plan (LCP) that was certified by the California Coastal Commission. The uses for the site include a community park, single family residences, open space and the City's wastewater treatment plan. The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Public Resources Code Section 2621, et seq.) restricts development on the surface traces of known active faults mapped by the State Geologist. However, the San Simeon Earthquake in 2003 did affect many buildings in Guadalupe, primarily due to the fact that they are Unreinforced Masonry buildings (URM). The City of Guadalupe has land within 100-year and 500-year flood zones, but none of these lands are currently developed or are considered for future development.

Safety Element

The Safety Element is designed to allow for planning that will prevent development in areas that may be at risk to natural and human made hazards. Such hazards include seismic activity, flooding, fire hazard areas, and noise impact areas. The overall goal is to protect the public health, welfare, and safety from the potential hazards of flooding, earthquakes, and fire.

Seismic Activity

There are no known faults within the City of Guadalupe. The closest faults are the Pezzoni fault, approximately 10 miles south of Guadalupe, and the Santa Maria fault, approximately 8 miles to the east. Safety measures related to seismic activity and earthquakes involve prevention of damage and restitution of services. Building requirements should follow recommendations set forth by the California Building Code, which establishes building requirements for all new structures based on predicated earthquake intensities.

The City of Guadalupe will utilize the Goals, Objectives and Policies as set forth in the City's General Plan.

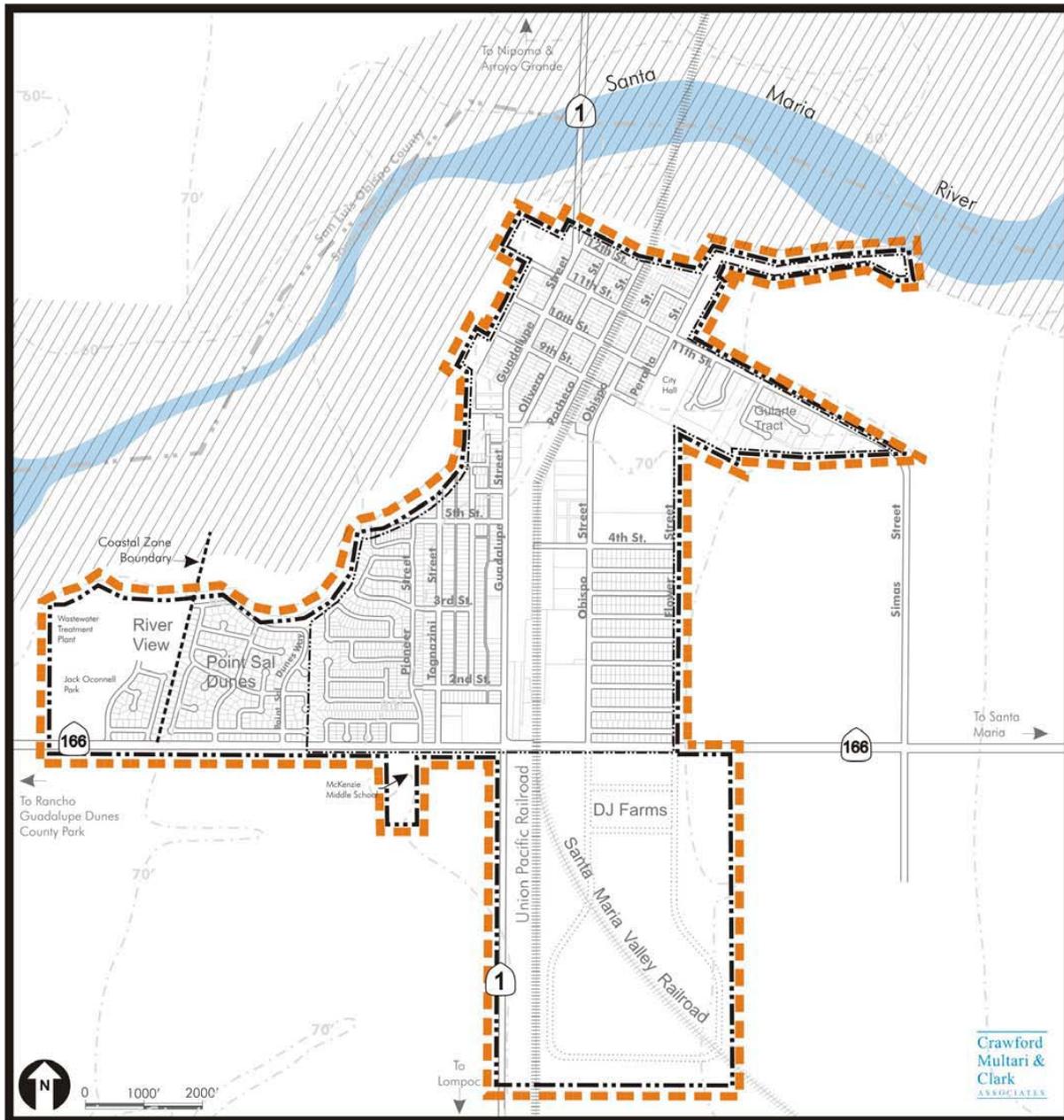
Seismic: Adopt and enforce building and grading codes which protect the City from seismic event damages as outlined in the California Building Code as adopted by the City, and the General Plan.



Flooding

Policies to discourage development in hazardous flood areas include:

- Liquefaction: No building will be permitted along the Santa Maria River.
- Encourage passive open space uses within flood plains.
- Prohibit development in floodways.
- New development will not be sited in areas of shallow groundwater.
- Adopt and use the most current edition of the California Building and Fire Codes with local amendments.



Legend

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sphere of Influence City Limits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100-Year Floodplain 	<p>Note: Map for illustration purposes, only. For detailed flood information, consult Flood Insurance Rate Maps for Santa Barbara County.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Figure 11-1: Areas Subject to Flooding in a 100-Year Storm</p>
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Fire

Fire protection is an important safety consideration for the City of Guadalupe. Fire capabilities of new developments must be carefully planned to give maximum service at minimum cost. Land use, circulation, water and fire service are all important factors of service costs and system adequacy.

The City recognizes the importance of circulation, to minimize response time to fires and other emergencies, and submits all subdivision plans to the Fire Chief for review and approval.

Policies to encourage quicker and better fire response include:

- Every building and development project should be reviewed and approved by the fire department prior to issuance of the building permit.
- Improve water system capabilities as they affect fire service.
- Adopt and use the most current edition of the California Building and Fire Codes with local amendments.

12.3.6.2 Zoning and Subdivision Ordinances

The State of California has empowered all cities and counties to adopt zoning ordinances. The City of Guadalupe is currently updating the zoning ordinance.

The City of Guadalupe has a five member Planning Commission, which is an advisory body to the City Council. The Commission was established under State law to provide relief in special cases where the exact application of the terms of the ordinance would be unduly restrictive and cause a hardship, in addition to generally reviewing zoning and subdivision proposals. The Planning Commission hears and decides upon the interpretation and the application of the provisions of the Zoning and Subdivision Ordinances. Although the Commission has certain discretionary powers in making its decisions, the Commission must always abide by and comply with the powers granted to it by the local Zoning and Subdivision Ordinances and the State's enabling acts. Additionally, the Planning Commission may recommend actions to the City Council and the Planning Commission's actions may be appealed to the City Council.

12.3.6.3 The Storm Water Management Program

The City of Guadalupe currently has not adopted an overall plan. However, the development of a plan is currently being reviewed by the City's Contract Engineer. This plan will include all related assets such as the existing storm water infrastructure, required upgrades, relative permits to accomplish these upgrades, and design criteria for compliance.

The City of Guadalupe's Public Works Department continually maintains the City's storm water system. The system has approximately 2.1 miles of underground storm water system piping; approximately 1.1 miles of open ditch which affronts agricultural properties and receives field runoff as well as storm runoff; approximately 0.5 miles of open ditch that carries excess water which accumulates in an area known as Guadalupe Wetlands/ Lake and also receives agricultural runoff; 83 drop inlets; 3 box culverts with runs of approximately 125 ft.; and 22 manholes equipped with drop inlets and four outlet sites. This is what functions as the City of Guadalupe's current storm water system.

The goal of the SWMP is to protect the health and safety of the public and the environment, meeting Clean Water Act mandates through compliance with Phase II NPDES Permit requirements and

applicable regulations. It further fosters heightened public involvement and awareness. Storm drains typically flow into creeks that have already passed through a variety of land uses, including natural, agricultural, urban and industrial, and often through more than one permit jurisdiction. The City is faced with the challenge of requiring and implementing controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff to the technology-based standard of “Maximum Extent Practicable” (MEP) as required by § 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1342(p)(3)(B)(iii).

12.3.6.4 Building Codes

The State of California has adopted the 2001 California Building Codes, which is enforced in the City of Guadalupe. The California Uniform Statewide Building Code is based on the 2010 International Building Code with State amendments. The City has adopted the 2010 California Building Codes with local amendments. A copy is available for review in the City’s Building & Planning Department.

The City provides for and enforces State, City, and County Codes for building residential and commercial structures, enforcing environmental codes and guidelines for maintaining existing structures.

The City of Guadalupe has an ISO rating of 7.

The ISO is an insurer-supported organization that provides advisory insurance underwriting and rating information to insurers. The ISO uses a rating scale of 1 to 10 with 1 being the highest rating given.

12.3.6.5 Floodplain Management Ordinance

The City of Guadalupe refers to the Santa Barbara County Floodplain Ordinance by reference. It is important to note, however, that many parts of the City flood due to storm water infrastructure – not because of their proximity to 100-year floodplain.

The FIRMs were developed through the NFIP and were last updated in September 2005 and made available in GIS format as Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps. These are shown in Section 5.3.3 which discusses the location and extent of the flooding hazard throughout Santa Barbara County. Also on file with the Santa Barbara Operational Area Office of Emergency Management, County Flood Control, and online at the Santa Barbara County Public Works Department’s website. The FIRMs are used by both the public and private sector to determine flood insurance requirements and rates and to administer the City's Flood Zone Management Ordinance.

Floodplain districts identified in the FIRMs include the following flood hazard zones and definitions:

- **Zone A** is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100-year floodplains that are determined in the Flood Insurance Study by approximate methods. Because detailed hydraulic analysis is not performed for such areas, no Base Flood Elevations or flood hazard factors are determined.

- **Zone AO** is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to areas of 100- year shallow flooding where depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet; average depths of inundation are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined.
- **Zone A1-A30** is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to areas of 100-year flood; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors are determined.
- **Zone B** is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to areas between limits of the 100-year flood and 500-year flood; or certain areas subject to 100-year flooding with average depths less than one (1) foot or where the contributing drainage area is less than one square mile; or areas protected by levees from the base flood.
- **Zone C** is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to areas of minimal flooding.

All potential development projects located within floodplains must follow an established development review process. Developments involving drainage ditches or watercourses in floodplains must receive Federal, State and Local review and permits as required by the Floodplain Administrator and the Guadalupe Municipal Code.

12.3.6.6 Repetitive Loss Properties

Repetitive loss properties are defined as property that is insured under the NFIP that has filed two or more claims in excess of \$1,000 each within any consecutive 10-year period since 1978. The City of Guadalupe has no “Repetitive Loss” properties that are insured under the NFIP. The City has several “Repetitive Loss” properties within the community, but none are insured under the NFIP.

The primary water flow that affects these “Repetitive Loss” properties originates outside of the jurisdiction of the City of Guadalupe and 100% of the flow pathway is also outside of the City’s jurisdiction. The City has been in communication with the various jurisdictional authorities, which include, but are not limited to: U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Santa Barbara County Flood Control, CA State Regional Water Quality Control Board, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, CA Department of Fish & Game, and the owners of private property outside of the City’s jurisdiction. As of this date, several options have been discussed, however, none of the options have been implemented, due to the projected costs identified, a lack of revenue sources to fund any of these options, and the existing permitting process which is very onerous and in essence serves to dissuade anyone from embarking down that pathway.

12.3.6.7 SEMS Multi-Hazard Functional Plan

In early October 2004, the City of Guadalupe submitted its Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Multi-Hazard Functional Plan to the State of California for approval. The Plan discusses mitigation in the form of training and exercises, which are essential at all levels of government to make emergency operations personnel operationally ready. All emergency plans should include provisions for training. The objective is to train and educate public officials, emergency response personnel and the public. The best method for training staff to manage emergency operations is through exercises. Exercises are conducted on a regular basis to maintain the readiness of operational procedures. Exercises provide personnel with an opportunity to become

thoroughly familiar with the procedures, facilities and systems which will actually be used in emergency situations. There are several forms of exercises:

- Tabletop exercises provide a convenient and low-cost method designed to evaluate policy, plans and procedures and resolve coordination and responsibilities. Such exercises are a good way to see if policies and procedures exist to handle certain issues.
- Functional exercises are designed to test and evaluate the capability of an individual function such as evacuation, medical, communications or public information.
- Full-scale exercises simulate an actual emergency. They typically involve complete emergency management staff and are designed to evaluate the operational capability of the emergency management system. Hazard Assessment

All City employees have completed the Introductory SEMS/NIMS training and plans are in progress for advanced SEMS/NIMS training based on job responsibilities.

12.4 HAZARD ASSESSMENT

The Hazard Assessment presented here reflects the City’s 2011 review and modifications to the updated risk assessment presented in Sections 5 and 6 of the County Plan. Applicable hazard information from the City’s 2004 plan was incorporated during the development of this section.

The City of Guadalupe had their Local Planning Team review the hazard ranking worksheet developed by the County MAC. The ranking information was modified by the LPT based on the hazards that impact the City; some hazards were removed and others were added. The flooding hazard was reworded so that it specified flooding from rainstorms. The wildfire hazard included in the County’s Hazard List was removed from the City of Guadalupe’s planning consideration as there are no identifiable wildland fire threats to the City. Landslide and coastal erosion were also removed from the City’s hazard ranking list. Dam failure, while still being considered was reworded to be the flooding from a dam or levee failure. The City of Guadalupe also added two hazards to their ranking that were not included in the County’s ranking worksheet. Hazardous materials release and train derailments are two hazards that have a moderate planning consideration for the City of Guadalupe. Table 12.6 provides the hazard ranking for the City of Guadalupe while Table 12.7 provides the ranking worksheet for how the Local Planning Team calculated each specific hazard as impacting the City.

Table 12.6 City of Guadalupe - Hazard Ranking and Planning Consideration 2011

Hazard Type and Ranking	Planning Consideration Based on Hazard Level
Flooding – Rain Storms	Significant
Earthquake	Significant
Hazardous Materials Release	Moderate
Agricultural (pests and disease)	Moderate
Train Derailment	Moderate
Flooding – Dam/Levee Failure	Limited
Tsunami	Limited

Table 12.7 Hazard Ranking Worksheet

HAZARD RANKING WORKSHEET - City of Guadalupe, CA

MARCH 7, 2011

Hazard Type	Probability	Impact			Total Score	Hazard Planning Consideration
		Affected Area	Primary Impact	Secondary Impacts		
Importance Factor:	2	0.8	0.7	0.5		
FLOODING - RAIN STORMS	8	2.4	2.1	1.5	48	Significant
EARTHQUAKE	6	3.2	2.1	2	44	Significant
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RELEASE	6	3.2	1.4	2	40	Moderate
AGRICULTURE (pests and disease)	6	2.4	2.1	2	39	Moderate
TRAIN DERAILMENT	6	2.4	2.1	2	39	Moderate
FLOODING - DAM/LEEVE FAILURE	4	2.4	1.4	1.5	21	Limited
TSUNAMI (*)	4	1.6	0.7	1	13	Limited

The probability of each hazard is determined by assigning a level, from 1 to 4, based on the likelihood of occurrence from historical data. This ranking is multiplied by an importance factor of 2. The total impact value includes a summed ranking for affected area, primary impact and secondary impact. Each ranking is multiplied by an importance factor as indicated. The probability score is multiplied by the sum of the three impact scores to determine the total score for the hazard. The hazard planning consideration is determined by the total score as indicated by the Hazard Level scale below.

(*1) Guadalupe is outside of the S.B. County Tsunami inundation area map, however, this map is subject to some error and we have included this threat.

Orange cells reflect revisions/changes to the City ranking	
City Revisions: The City removed Wildfire and landslide/coastal erosion from their ranking list because they do not pose a threat to the City. Earthquake remained a significant threat, but the total score was slightly changed from the County's ranking. The City recategorized Flooding to be separated by rain storms and dam failure. Tsunami remained a limited threat, but the total score changed. Agricultural (pests and disease) was changed to be a moderate risk. The City added Hazardous Materials Release and Train Derailment as moderate risks to the City.	

Probability Importance
Based on estimated likelihood of occurrence from historical data

Level	Probability	Score
1	Unlikely	2
2	Somewhat Likely	4
3	Likely	6
4	Highly Likely	8

Secondary Impacts Importance
Based on estimated secondary impacts to community at large

Level	Impact	Score
1	Negligible - no loss of function, downtime, and/or evacuations	0.5
2	Limited - minimal loss of function, downtime, and/or evacuations	1
3	Moderate - some loss of function, downtime, and/or evacuations	1.5
4	High - major loss of function, downtime, and/or evacuations	2

Affected Area Importance
Based on size of geographical area of community affected by hazard

Level	Affected Area	Score
1	Isolated	0.8
2	Small	1.6
3	Medium	2.4
4	Large	3.2

Total Score = Probability x Impact, where:
 Probability = (Probability Score x Importance)
 Impact = (Affected Area + Primary Impact + Secondary Impacts), where:
 Affected Area = Affected Area Score x Importance
 Primary Impact = Primary Impact Score x Importance
 Secondary Impacts = Secondary Impacts Score x Importance

Primary Impact Importance
Based on percentage of damage to typical facility in community

Level	Impact	Score
1	Negligible - less than 10% damage	0.7
2	Limited - between 10% and 25% damage	1.4
3	Critical - between 25% and 50% damage	2.1
4	Catastrophic - more than 50% damage	2.8

Hazard Level

Total Score	(Range)	Distribution	Hazard Level
0.0	12.0	3	None
12.1	32.0	0	Limited
32.1	39.6	1	Moderate
39.7	64.0	3	Significant

Hazard Level

Total Score (Range)	Hazard Level	Distribution
0.0	None	3
12.1	Limited	0
32.1	Moderate	1
39.7	Significant	3

The City of Guadalupe lies approximately three miles from the Pacific Ocean along State Highway 1, which runs through the center of the downtown central business district. It is located 10 miles west of Santa Maria, at the northern border of Santa Barbara County. Surrounding the city on the East, West, and South are several square miles of flat, open agricultural land. After reviewing the localized hazard maps and exposure/loss table above, the following hazards were identified by the Guadalupe LPG 2011 as their top seven. A brief rationale for each hazard is included.

12.4.1 Flooding – Heavy Rain

The City of Guadalupe ranked the flooding hazard from rain storms, as being a significant planning concern to the City. While the City of Guadalupe reworded the hazard, the description is still similar to the flooding hazard concerning the County. For a complete listing of the flood profile, please refer to Section 5.3.

The City of Guadalupe sustained flood damage in February 1993, February 1998, March 2001, December 2010, and March 2011 due to heavy rains. A Local Emergency was declared on February 5, 1998, March 21, 2001, and December 19, 2010 following substantial storm flooding. As a result of the repeated flooding events, City Staff have begun discussions with Santa Barbara County Flood Control, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and other related entities in an effort to develop a mitigation plan to reduce the potential for future flooding events (See Section 12.3.6.6). A Wetlands Lake with undersized culverts affects Gularte Tract and Mary Buren Elementary School, City Hall and entire downtown core of the city. The areas of most concern for storm-related flooding are the 800 – 900 block of Pioneer Street, 4700 Block of 11th Street, the wastewater treatment plant, and most of the western portion of the City bordering the Santa Maria River. This threat is due to the areas low elevation in relation to the Santa Maria River and the lack of a levee structure between the river and this area. The majority of the western portion of the City faces a moderate to high risk of flooding due to the lack of a levee structure between the Santa Maria River and the properties. Another relatively new concern that has been identified that increases the flooding threat is the recent wildfires in the watershed east of the Santa Maria Valley. These fires have removed vegetation from over 200,000 acres of land and will result in increased runoff, and a significant portion of this runoff will travel down the Santa Maria River, increasing the threat to the City.

12.4.2 Earthquake

The City of Guadalupe ranked the earthquake hazard as being a significant planning concern to the City. For a complete listing of the earthquake profile for the County, please refer to Section 5.6. Santa Barbara County Officials have indicated that the City of Guadalupe is located in Seismic Zone 4, which is the highest potential status for earthquake activity in the state of California. Most of the downtown consists of URM buildings. The City has identified 24 buildings within the city limits that are un-reinforced masonry construction (URM), two of which are city-owned. In 2007, the City Redevelopment Agency allocated approximately \$3 million in RDA funds in the form of grants to assist owners of URM buildings in retrofitting their building to seismic safe standards. At this time, the owners of 23 of the 24 buildings are participating in the URM Retrofit Grant Program. In addition to the threat to URM buildings, many of the non-URM buildings in the city are more than 50

years old and are subject to damage due to an earthquake. While the retrofits are in progress, the threat to buildings and their occupants remains a strong concern. Public facilities and a significant portion (>70%) of the residential occupancies within the city are old construction and have a potential for incurring serious damage in the event of an earthquake. The State of California deadline for retrofitting of URM buildings is December 31, 2012. After that date, non-retrofitted buildings will most likely be deemed uninhabitable and posted as such.

12.4.3 Hazardous Material Release

Hazard Description

As defined by the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), a hazardous material means a “substance or material that the Secretary of Transportation has determined is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, and has designated as hazardous under section 5103 of Federal hazardous materials transportation law (49 USC. 5103). The term includes hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, marine pollutants, elevated temperature materials, materials designated as hazardous in the Hazardous Materials Table (see 49 CFR 172.101), and [other specified materials].” (49 CFR § 105.5)

Hazardous materials include:

- Explosives;
- Flammable, non-flammable, and poison gas;
- Flammable liquids;
- Flammable, spontaneously combustible, and dangerous when wet solids;
- Oxidizers and organic peroxides;
- Poisons and infectious substances;
- Radioactive materials; and
- Corrosive materials.

The term “release” includes spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment of any hazardous material. Hazardous materials releases (HMRs) may be intentional or accidental, and may occur at fixed facilities or on transport vehicles.

HMRs are harmful in three ways:

1. Life safety concerns. Chemical, biological, and radiological agents can cause significant health risks to those exposed to them; biological agents can be additionally dangerous if they are infectious. Flammable and explosive materials also present life safety concerns if they are exposed to heat and/or flame.
2. Environmental cleanup. Release of a hazardous material requires clean-up per environmental regulatory requirements. This could be simple or could require costly and time-consuming clean-up actions to remediate the contaminated areas and/or materials, and people and/or animals exposed by the release.

3. Operational delays. Delays caused by a HMR could lead to significant economic losses due to traffic delays (mobile or airborne releases) or operational shut-down (fixed facilities).

Most HMRS occur with little or no warning. In some cases, such as with gases and biological hazards, they can be difficult to detect until symptoms present themselves in those affected. HMRS can occur at fixed facilities or during transit. HMRS at fixed facilities may be external or internal. External releases may involve industrial storage, fires, or malicious acts and may create airborne plumes that can affect a wide area and last for hours or days. Internal releases can be localized or widespread depending on the transmissibility of the material and transmission routes. For example, if the material is transmissible through air and located near an intake, it can be distributed throughout the building through the heating/ventilation system. Hazardous materials are primarily transported by road, rail, ship, or air. The vast majority of mobile releases are due to accidents on highways, but can occur as a result of accidents on railroads, in the air, or on boats.

The City of Guadalupe has several industries that use hazardous materials. The agricultural industry uses large quantities of ammonia to operate their refrigeration systems, and there are significant quantities of fertilizers and pesticides stored and dispensed in the community. In addition, Highways 1 and 166 pass through the community and local and interstate trucks regularly pass through the city. One of the primary threats to the community from these trucks is the large quantities of diesel fuel they carry and the close proximity of the highways to storm drainage systems that serve the region. In addition, any long-term closure of Highways 1 or 166 due to an incident related to these highways will severely limit access to the City by mutual aid providers and disaster relief assistance. The closure of Highways 1 or 166 could also significantly affect the City's economy as we are dependent on tourism to generate sales tax dollars.

Potential Impact / Probability of Occurrence

The most likely scenario in Guadalupe is a hazardous material spill due to a release from one of the agricultural facilities.

The City of Guadalupe Fire Department works closely with local industry and monitors and audits risk management and prevention programs. The City of Guadalupe Fire Department is also involved with Hazardous Material guidelines per CUPA (County Fire Hazardous Material Unit) established Business Plans are complied with. Regular site visits are also performed with CUPA.

12.4.4 Train Derailment

The City of Guadalupe ranked the train derailment hazard as being a moderate planning concern to the City. The Union Pacific Railroad bisects the City from north to south paralleling Highway 1 adjacent to the main downtown corridor of the City. The railroad carries both passengers and cargo through the City on a daily basis. While the City has only had two derailment incidents in recent history, the potential for train-related incidents are ever-present, and some of the cargo carried by the trains include hazardous materials. Another concern is that in some areas of the City, the trains pass in very close proximity to residential and commercial occupancies (in some cases within +/-35 feet), which provides a potential threat to the occupants of these structures. Due to the fact that the railroad

passes through the downtown corridor of the City, should a train carrying hazardous materials be involved in an incident and those materials are released, the entire City could be at significant risk. In addition, any incident along the railroad right-of-way could adversely affect the ability of emergency services to respond to calls for service in a timely manner. The long-term closure of Highways 1 or 166 could also significantly affect the City's economy as we are dependent on tourism to generate sales tax dollars.

12.4.5 Agriculture

The agriculture industry is a major factor in the City's economy. The City is surrounded by agricultural activities, employing hundreds, if not thousands of people, which contributes significantly to the local economy. The City is home to a multi-million dollar produce processing facility that employs several hundred community residents. There are several different threats to the agricultural industry locally. The threats include, but are not limited to; pest infestation, disease, intentional vandalism and terrorism, fallout from the Diablo Canyon Power Plant, and adverse weather. With agriculture being such a vital industry to the community, the loss of any portion of this industry would be devastating to the local economy and it is in the City's best interest to work toward protecting this vital industry.

12.4.6 Flooding - Levee Failure/Dam Failure

The City of Guadalupe ranked the flooding hazard from dam failure, as being a limited risk to the City. While the City of Guadalupe reworded the hazard, the description is the same as the dam failure hazard concerning the County. For a complete listing of the dam failure profile, please refer to Section 5.8.

The Santa Maria River travels along the northern border of the City. There is an existing levee along the south side of the river, which ends at the intersection of Highway 1. Along the northern border of the City, west of Highway 1, there is no levee structure and the primary protection from river flooding in that area is the difference in elevation between the river and adjacent properties. The estimated difference in elevation between the river and adjacent properties ranges from approximately 10 to 15 feet. The lack of a levee structure leaves the commercial, residential, agricultural, and open space properties within this area at risk of flooding should there be major rains or a failure of the Twitchell Dam (See Section 12.3.6.6). Recently the City was made aware of the possibility that an old landfill site may be present just outside of the city limits (Info per Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Department). This site is generally located north of the city limits, in the vicinity of Peralta Street, between existing commercial and agricultural uses and the Santa Maria River Levee. Should the existing levee fail, the resultant flooding could unearth the old landfill contents and distribute them throughout the area. Further research is on-going as to the status of this suspected landfill site.

Property adjacent to and in the water flow area as identified by the Twitchell Dam inundation maps must be evacuated during a levee failure. The facilities that may qualify for temporary housing and/or temporary shelters are within the identified inundation zone and thus are not available. The

City does not have a suitable relocation facility and thus evacuations will require re-location outside of the City. The City's contract Engineer will review flood protection considerations when new projects go through the City's approval process, the Planning Commission, and City Council.

12.4.7 Tsunami

The City of Guadalupe is located approximately 3 miles from the Pacific Ocean. According to the latest edition of the Santa Barbara County Tsunami Inundation Maps, the City is outside of the tsunami threat zone. However, the threat of a tsunami to the City cannot be totally dismissed, and thus will be included in this plan. While the City is considered outside of the tsunami threat zone, there are tsunami-related threats that could adversely affect the City. Those threats include, but are not limited to: increased traffic and the associated potential for traffic collisions as a result of evacuations of other nearby communities, and potential damage to the groundwater basin due to salt water intrusion.

12.5 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

The vulnerability assessment has been improved from the previous plan in that this update considers a specific list of critical facilities identified within the City of Guadalupe. The previous plan (2004) relied on the dataset used in FEMA's HAZUS software as a representation of assets.

The City of Guadalupe identified 12 critical facilities to be included in the Vulnerability Assessment portion of the plan. These facilities primarily included utilities, government, and educational structures. Of the data that was available, it was shown that these buildings are worth approximately \$103 million in structure value.

The results of the critical facilities shown to be impacted (AT LEAST moderately) from each hazard are shown in the table below:

Hazard Type	Specific Risk	Count or (Average)	% of Critical Facilities Impacted	Exposure
Flood				
	FEMA Flood Zone	0	0%	\$0
	Flood Overlay Zone	0	0%	\$0
Flood –Rain Storms	Local History	3	25%	\$29,000,000
Fire				
	Fire Severity Zone	0	0%	\$0
	Fire Threat	11	92%	\$98,500,000
Dam Inundation/Levee Failure		12	100%	\$103,500,000
Hazardous Materials Release		12	100%	\$103,500,000
Train Derailment		6	50%	\$57,000,000
Earthquake				
	Groundwater/Liquefaction Severity	12	100%	\$103,500,000
	Peak Ground Acceleration	(1.05)	100%	\$103,500,000

It is worth noting that a majority of the City of Guadalupe critical facilities evaluated were at least moderately impacted by the following threats:

- Fire Threat
- Twitchell Dam Inundation Zone
- Groundwater/Liquefaction Severity
- Earthquake
- Flooding – Rain Storms
- Train Derailment

- Hazardous Materials Release

A further description of the threats and methodologies used in the table above is provided in Section 6 of the countywide mitigation plan. As the City continues to assess its vulnerability the collection of better data will help to improve the risk assessment process in order to direct planning and mitigation decisions.

Table 12.8 presents the 12 identified critical facilities and available values. The Map ID number for each critical facility corresponds to those found on the following maps showing the location of the critical facilities in relation to the County’s profiled hazards. Using a GIS and the data shown in these maps, it was determined which critical facilities are exposed to which hazards by whether or not they fall within the mapped hazard area. The results of the exposure analysis are included in this section.

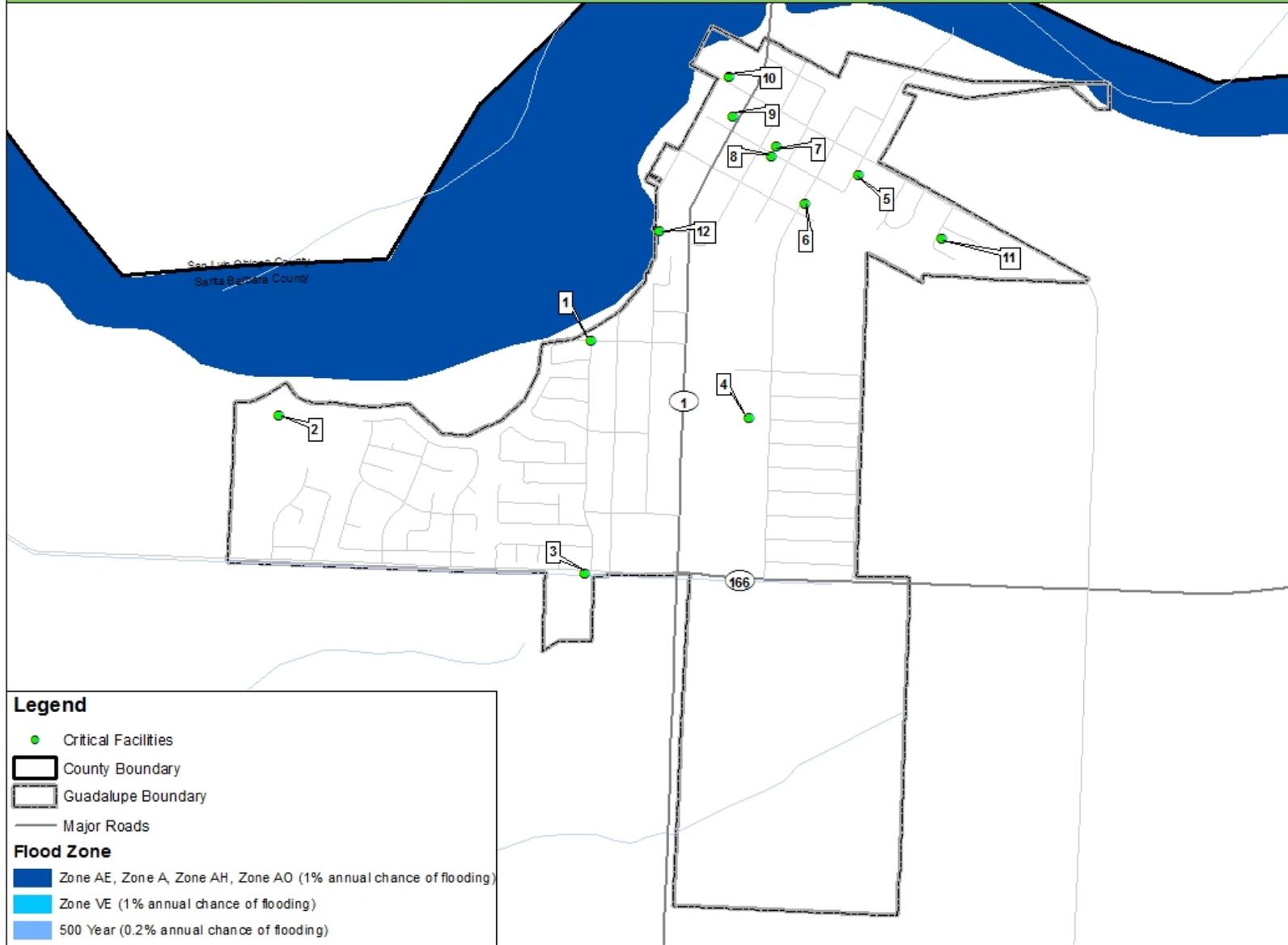
Table 12.8 Guadalupe Critical Facilities

Map ID	Critical Facility	Address	Bldg Value
1	Pioneer Street Water Tank and Equipment	500 Block of Pioneer St	\$5,000,000
2	Wastewater Treatment Plant	5200 West Main St	\$25,000,000
3	McKenzie Junior High School	4710 West Main St	\$15,000,000
4	Obispo Street Water Tank and Equipment	300 Obispo St	\$5,000,000
5	Mary Buren Elementary School	1050 Peralta Street	\$15,000,000
6	City Hall	918 Obispo Street	\$15,000,000
7	Guadalupe Senior Citizen Center	4545 10th Street	\$2,000,000
8	Tenth Street Water Tank and Equipment	4550 10th Street	\$5,000,000
9	Fire Station #1 and Veterans Memorial Building	1025 Guadalupe Street	\$10,000,000
10	Boys and Girls Club	4691 11th Street	\$1,500,000
11	LaGuardia St. Sewer Lift Station	4200 LaGuardia	\$2,500,000
12	Pioneer St. Sewer Lift Station	800 Pioneer Street	\$2,500,000

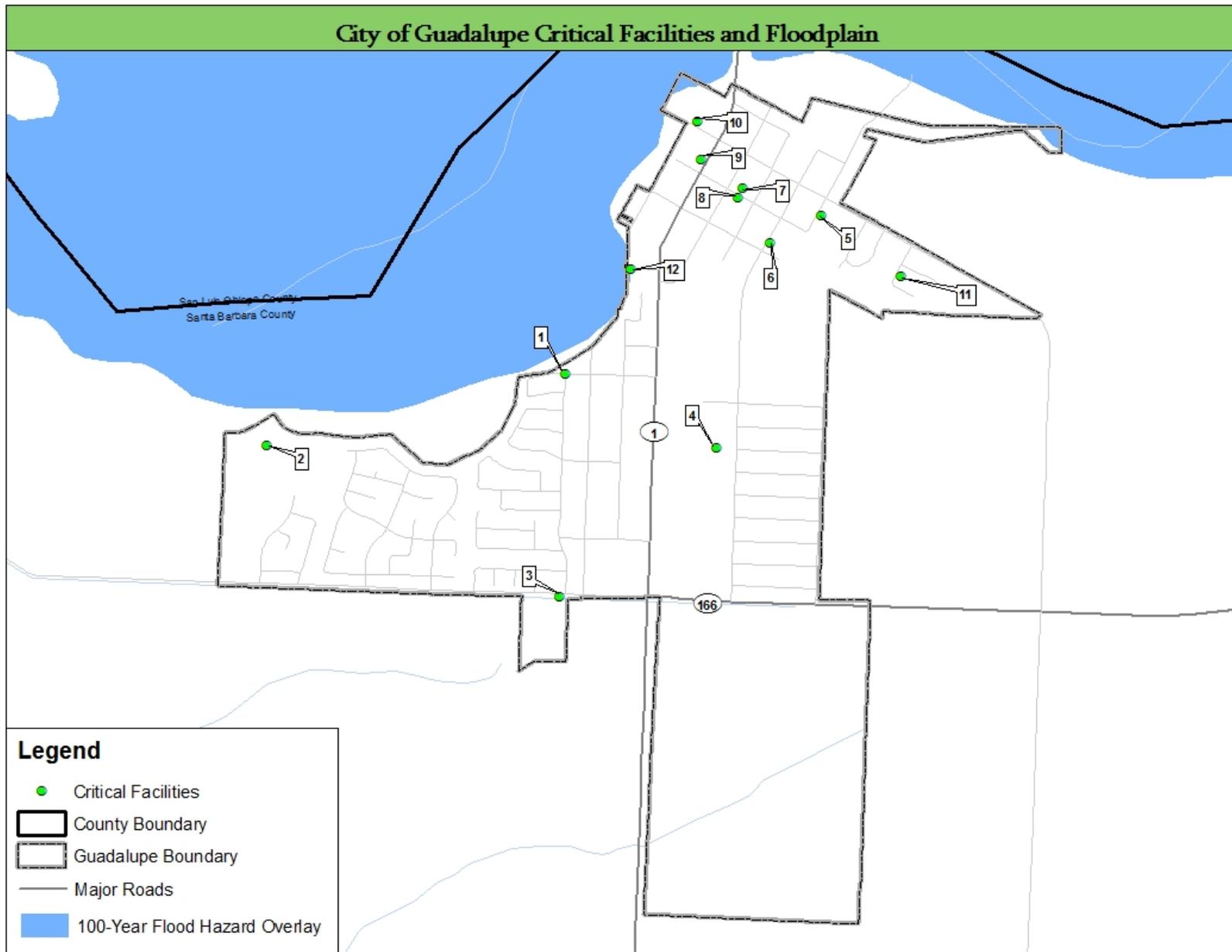
12.5.1 Flood Vulnerability

Map ID	Critical Facility	Bldg Value	Flood Hazard	
			FEMA Flood Zone	Flood Overlay Zone
1	Pioneer Street Water Tank and Equipment	\$5,000,000	Outside Floodplain	Outside Flood Overlay Zone
2	Wastewater Treatment Plant	\$25,000,000	Outside Floodplain	Outside Flood Overlay Zone
3	McKenzie Junior High School	\$15,000,000	Outside Floodplain	Outside Flood Overlay Zone
4	Obispo Street Water Tank and Equipment	\$5,000,000	Outside Floodplain	Outside Flood Overlay Zone
5	Mary Buren Elementary School	\$15,000,000	Outside Floodplain	Outside Flood Overlay Zone
6	City Hall	\$15,000,000	Outside Floodplain	Outside Flood Overlay Zone
7	Guadalupe Senior Citizen Center	\$2,000,000	Outside Floodplain	Outside Flood Overlay Zone
8	Tenth Street Water Tank and Equipment	\$5,000,000	Outside Floodplain	Outside Flood Overlay Zone
9	Fire Station #1 and Veterans Memorial Building	\$10,000,000	Outside Floodplain	Outside Flood Overlay Zone
10	Boys and Girls Club	\$1,500,000	Outside Floodplain	Outside Flood Overlay Zone
11	LaGuardia St. Sewer Lift Station	\$2,500,000	Outside Floodplain	Outside Flood Overlay Zone
12	Pioneer St. Sewer Lift Station	\$2,500,000	Outside Floodplain	Outside Flood Overlay Zone
	Exposure	\$103,500,000	\$0	\$0

City of Guadalupe Critical Facilities and Special Flood Hazard Areas

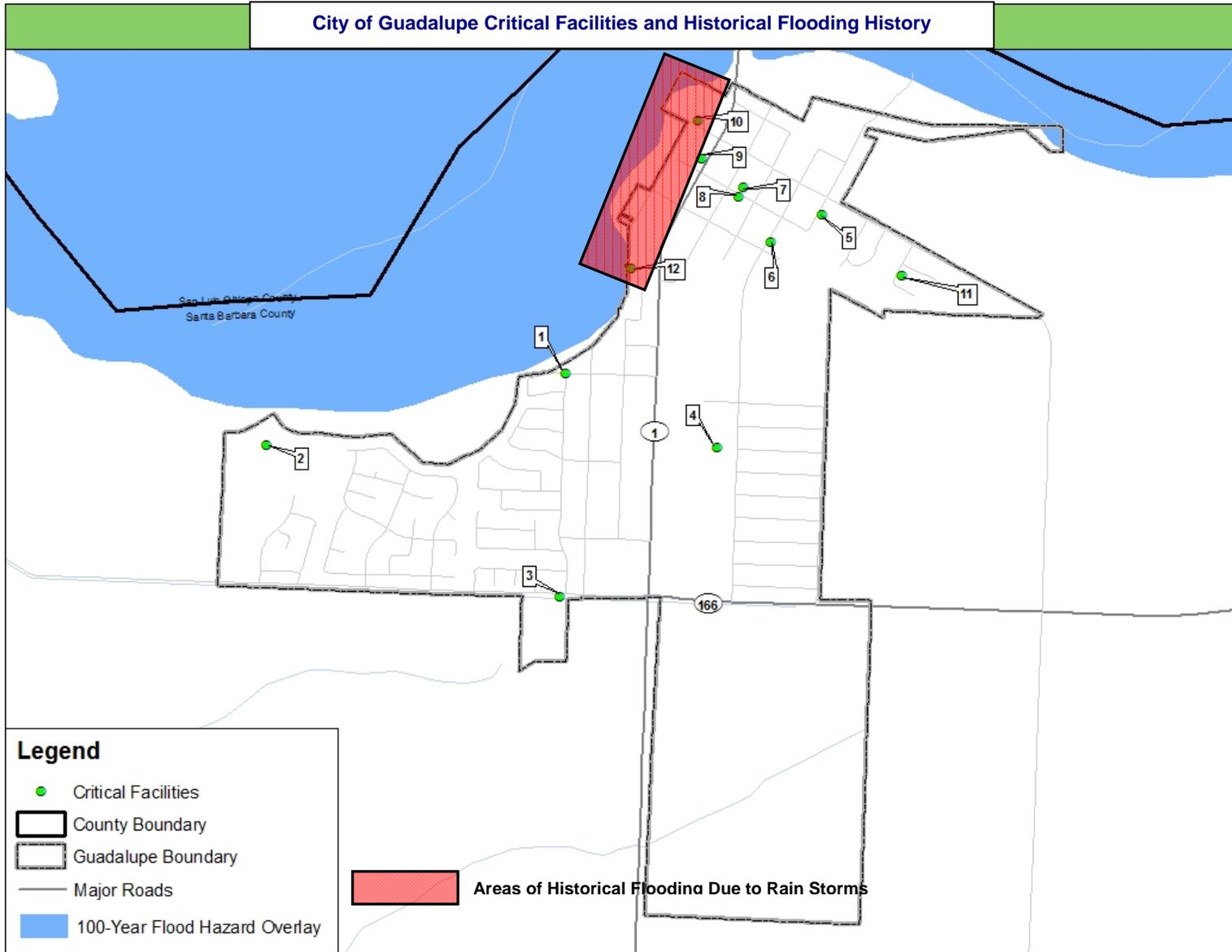


Source: Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Boundaries, Santa Barbara County GIS available at <http://www.countyofsb.org/itd/gis/default.aspx?id=2802>, September 15, 2009, prepared by FEMA.



Source: Overlay – Flood Hazard, Santa Barbara County GIS, available at <http://www.countyofsb.org/itd/gis/default.aspx?id=2802>, November 23, 2010

City of Guadalupe Critical Facilities and Historical Flooding History

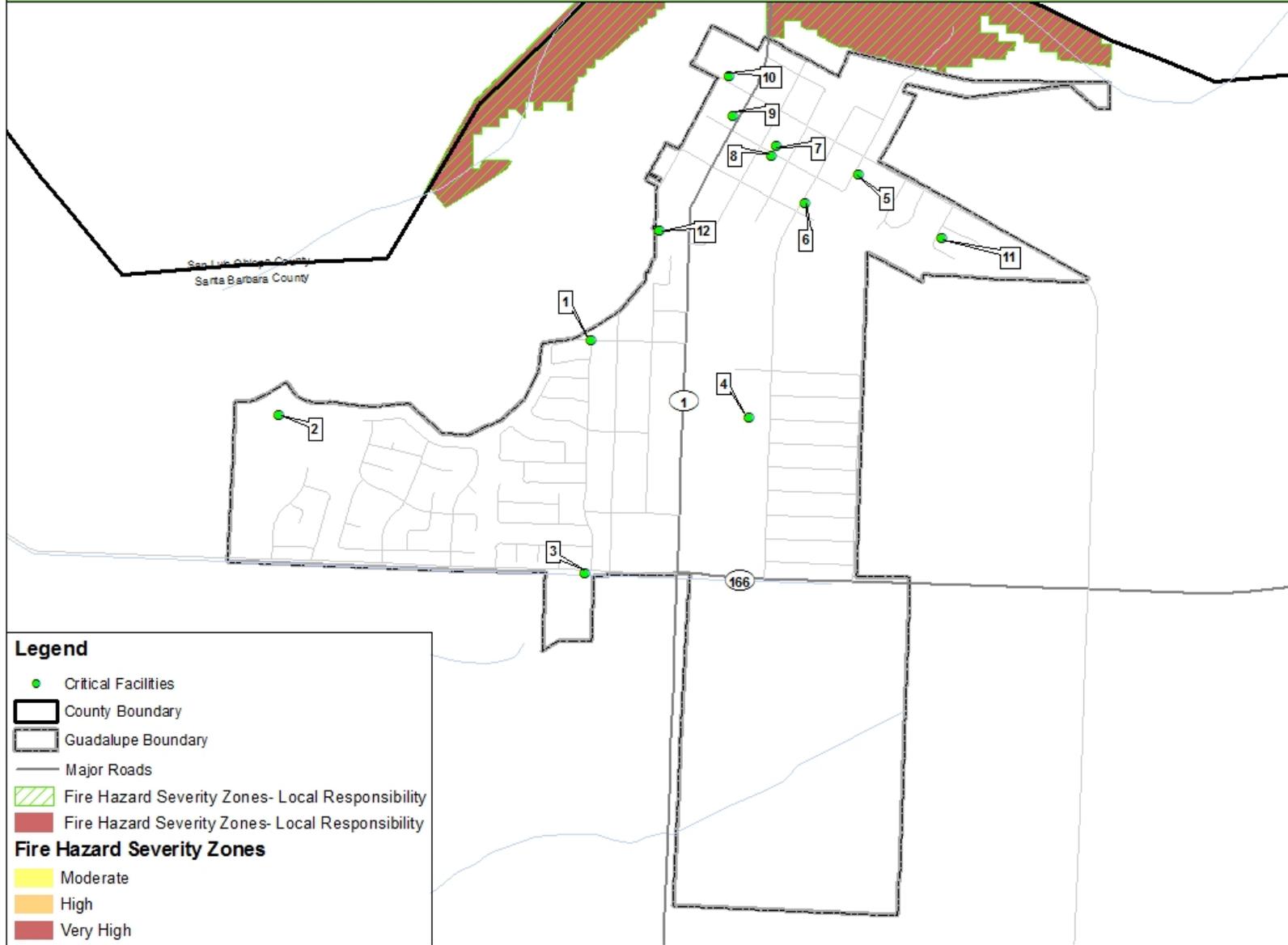


12.5.2 Wildfire Vulnerability

Map ID	Critical Facility	Bldg Value	Fire Hazard		
			Fire Severity Zone	WUI Zone	Fire Threat
1	Pioneer Street Water Tank and Equipment	\$5,000,000	Outside Fire Severity Zone	Within WUI	Moderate
2	Wastewater Treatment Plant	\$25,000,000	Outside Fire Severity Zone	Within WUI	Moderate
3	McKenzie Junior High School	\$15,000,000	Outside Fire Severity Zone	Within WUI	Moderate
4	Obispo Street Water Tank and Equipment	\$5,000,000	Outside Fire Severity Zone	Within WUI	Moderate
5	Mary Buren Elementary School	\$15,000,000	Outside Fire Severity Zone	Within WUI	Moderate
6	City Hall	\$15,000,000	Outside Fire Severity Zone	Within WUI	Moderate
7	Guadalupe Senior Citizen Center	\$2,000,000	Outside Fire Severity Zone	Within WUI	Little or No Threat
8	Tenth Street Water Tank and Equipment	\$5,000,000	Outside Fire Severity Zone	Within WUI	Moderate
9	Fire Station #1 and Veterans Memorial Building	\$10,000,000	Outside Fire Severity Zone	Within WUI	Moderate
10	Boys and Girls Club	\$1,500,000	Outside Fire Severity Zone	Within WUI	Moderate
11	LaGuardia St. Sewer Lift Station	\$2,500,000	Outside Fire Severity Zone	Within WUI	Moderate
12	Pioneer St. Sewer Lift Station	\$2,500,000	Outside Fire Severity Zone	Within WUI	Moderate
Exposure		\$103,500,000	\$0	\$103,500,000	\$98,500,000

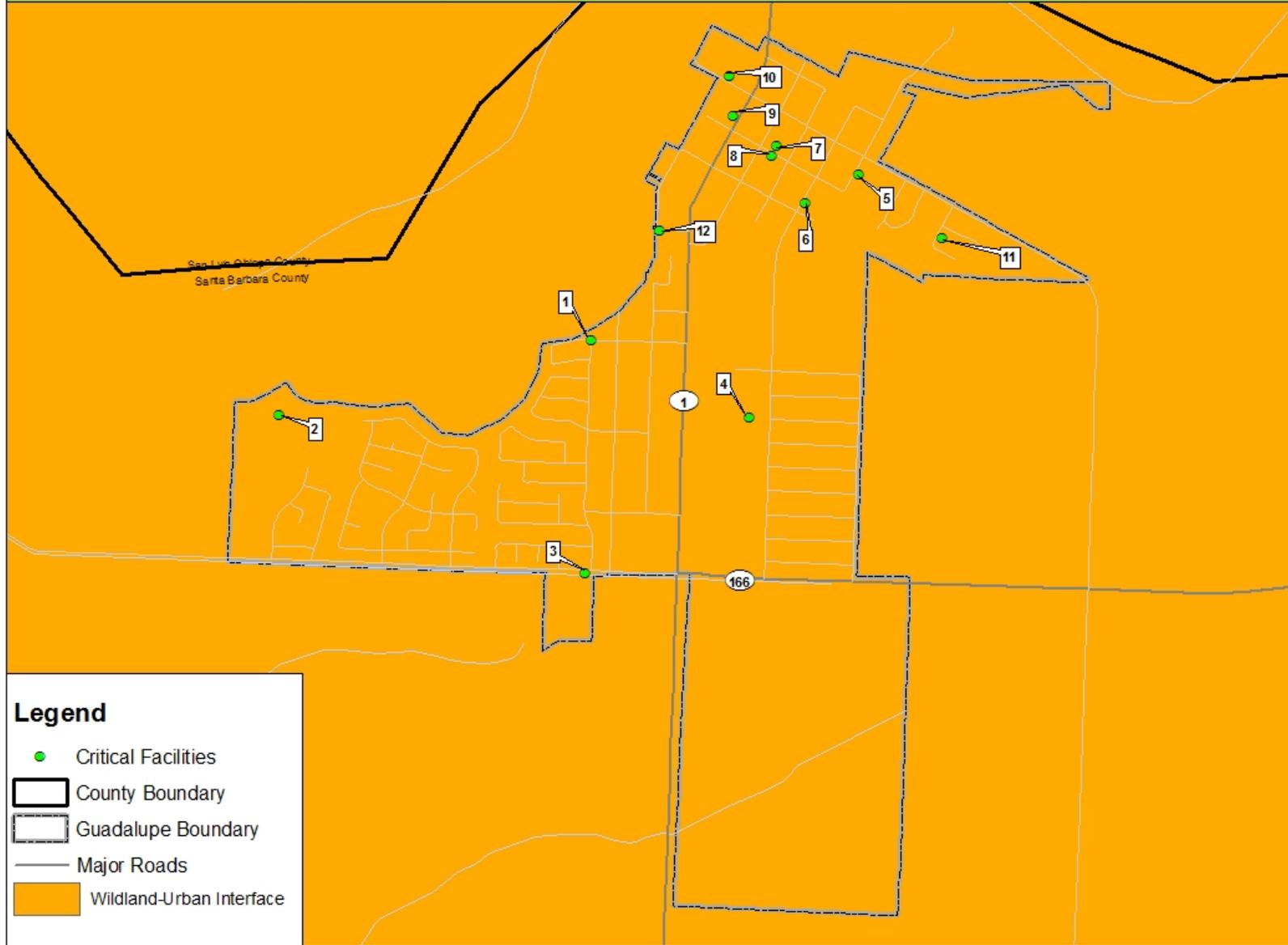
The Mitigation Advisory Committee acknowledged that the WUI data shown below is developed on a statewide basis and does not consider the placement of local neighborhoods within the geography. Santa Barbara County Fire has synthesized the data at a more local level to convey communities at risk. These are presented in Section 5.4.3 of the wildfire hazard profile. Guadalupe has been designated as a WUI community at risk. However, on a local level, the Guadalupe Local Planning Team does not consider the above listed critical facilities to be at risk of wildfire. The City of Guadalupe is surrounded by cultivated agricultural operations which have a slim chance of spreading wildfires into the City.

City of Guadalupe Critical Facilities and Fire Hazard Severity Zones

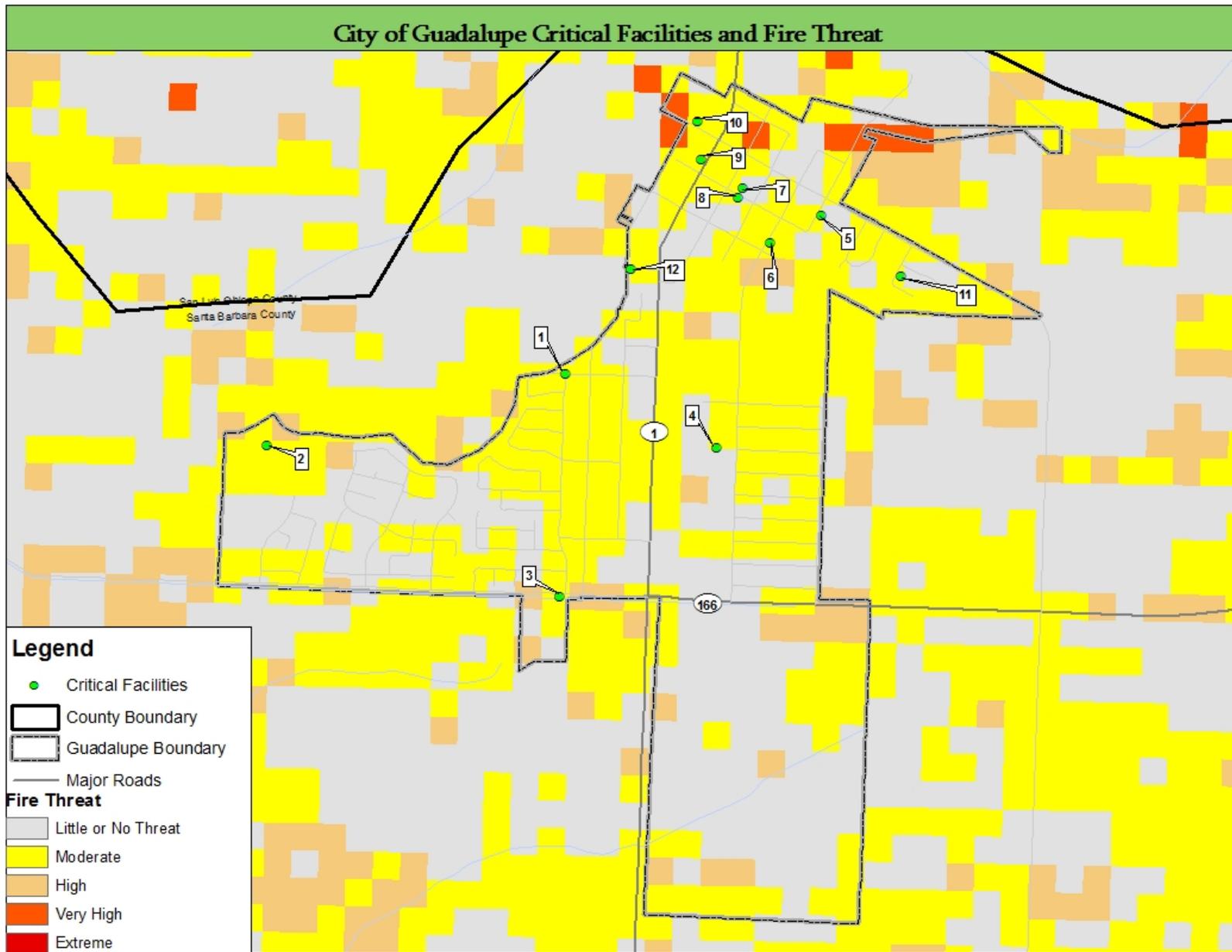


Source: County of Santa Barbara Fire GIS

City of Guadalupe Critical Facilities and Wildland Urban Interface



Source: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Fire Threat, Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) available at <http://frap.cdf.ca.gov/data/frapgisdata/select.asp?theme=5>, 2003



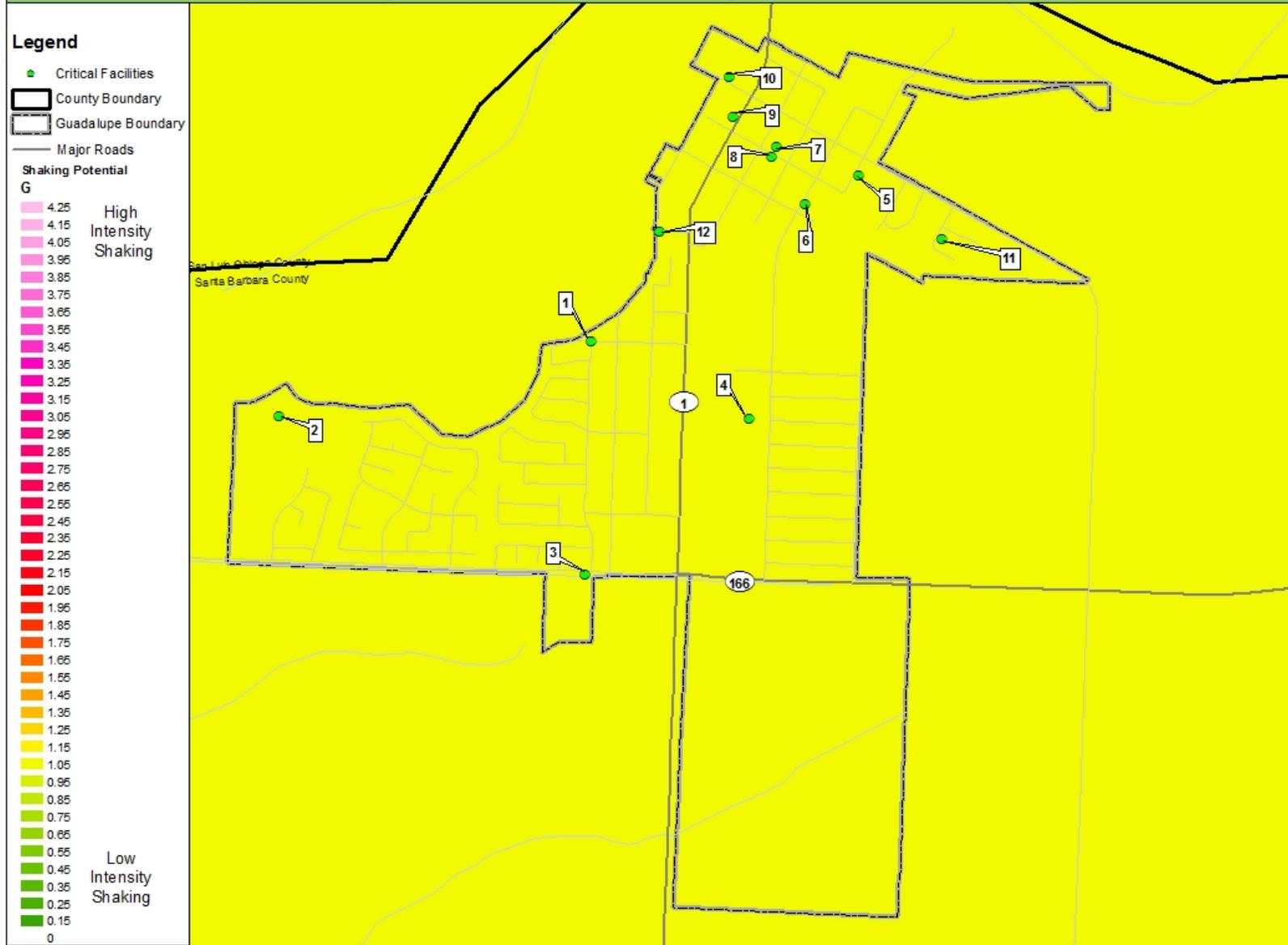
Source: Fire Threat, Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) available at <http://frap.cdf.ca.gov/data/frapgisdata/select.asp?theme=5>, 2004

12.5.3 Earthquake Vulnerability

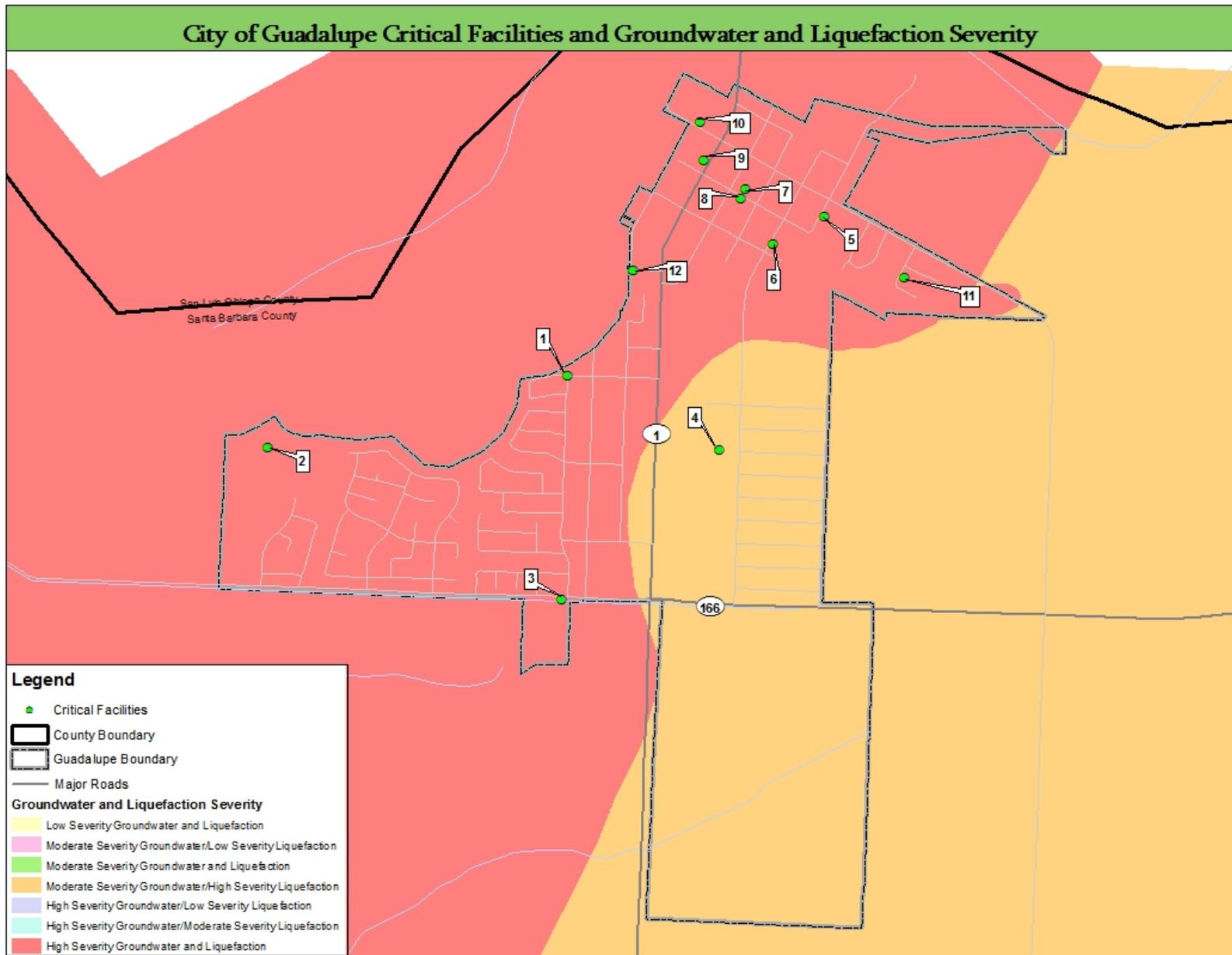
Map ID	Critical Facility	Bldg Value	Groundwater/Liquefaction Severity	Peak Ground Acceleration
1	Pioneer Street Water Tank and Equipment	\$5,000,000	High/High	1.05
2	Wastewater Treatment Plant	\$25,000,000	High/High	1.05
3	McKenzie Junior High School	\$15,000,000	High/High	1.05
4	Obispo Street Water Tank and Equipment	\$5,000,000	Moderate/High/High	1.05
5	Mary Buren Elementary School	\$15,000,000	High/High	1.05
6	City Hall	\$15,000,000	High/High	1.05
7	Guadalupe Senior Citizen Center	\$2,000,000	High/High	1.05
8	Tenth Street Water Tank and Equipment	\$5,000,000	High/High	1.05
9	Fire Station #1 and Veterans Memorial Building	\$10,000,000	High/High	1.05
10	Boys and Girls Club	\$1,500,000	High/High	1.05
11	LaGuardia St. Sewer Lift Station	\$2,500,000	High/High	1.05
12	Pioneer St. Sewer Lift Station	\$2,500,000	High/High	1.05
	Exposure	\$103,500,000	\$103,500,000	1.05

Note: Although the Obispo Street Water Tank and Equipment are mapped in the Moderate zone for groundwater/liquefaction severity, the City of Guadalupe considers this facility at High risk.

City of Guadalupe Critical Facilities and Earthquake Ground Shake Potential



Source: Seismic Shaking Hazard, Obtained from California Geological Survey, for more information:
<http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/rghm/psha/Pages/index.aspx>, 2002.

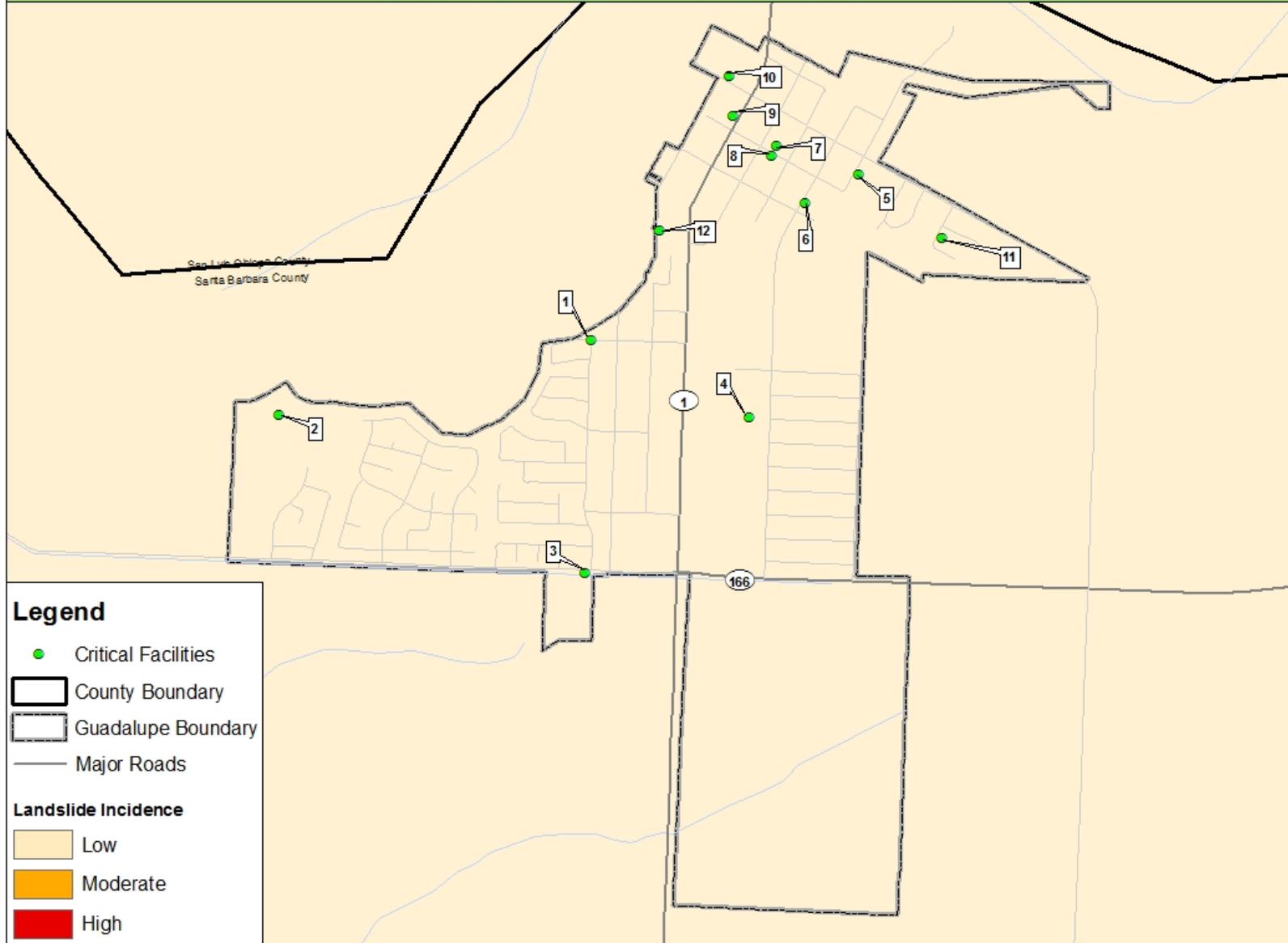


Source: Groundwater Liquefaction, Santa Barbara County GIS, available at <http://www.countyofsb.org/itd/gis/default.aspx?id=2802>, July 15, 2010, originally prepared by Moore and Taber in 1974.

12.5.4 Landslide Vulnerability

Map ID	Critical Facility	Bldg Value	Landslide Incidence
1	Pioneer Street Water Tank and Equipment	\$5,000,000	Low
2	Wastewater Treatment Plant	\$25,000,000	Low
3	McKenzie Junior High School	\$15,000,000	Low
4	Obispo Street Water Tank and Equipment	\$5,000,000	Low
5	Mary Buren Elementary School	\$15,000,000	Low
6	City Hall	\$15,000,000	Low
7	Guadalupe Senior Citizen Center	\$2,000,000	Low
8	Tenth Street Water Tank and Equipment	\$5,000,000	Low
9	Fire Station #1 and Veterans Memorial Building	\$10,000,000	Low
10	Boys and Girls Club	\$1,500,000	Low
11	LaGuardia St. Sewer Lift Station	\$2,500,000	Low
12	Pioneer St. Sewer Lift Station	\$2,500,000	Low
	Exposure	\$103,500,000	\$0

City of Guadalupe Critical Facilities and Landslide Incidence

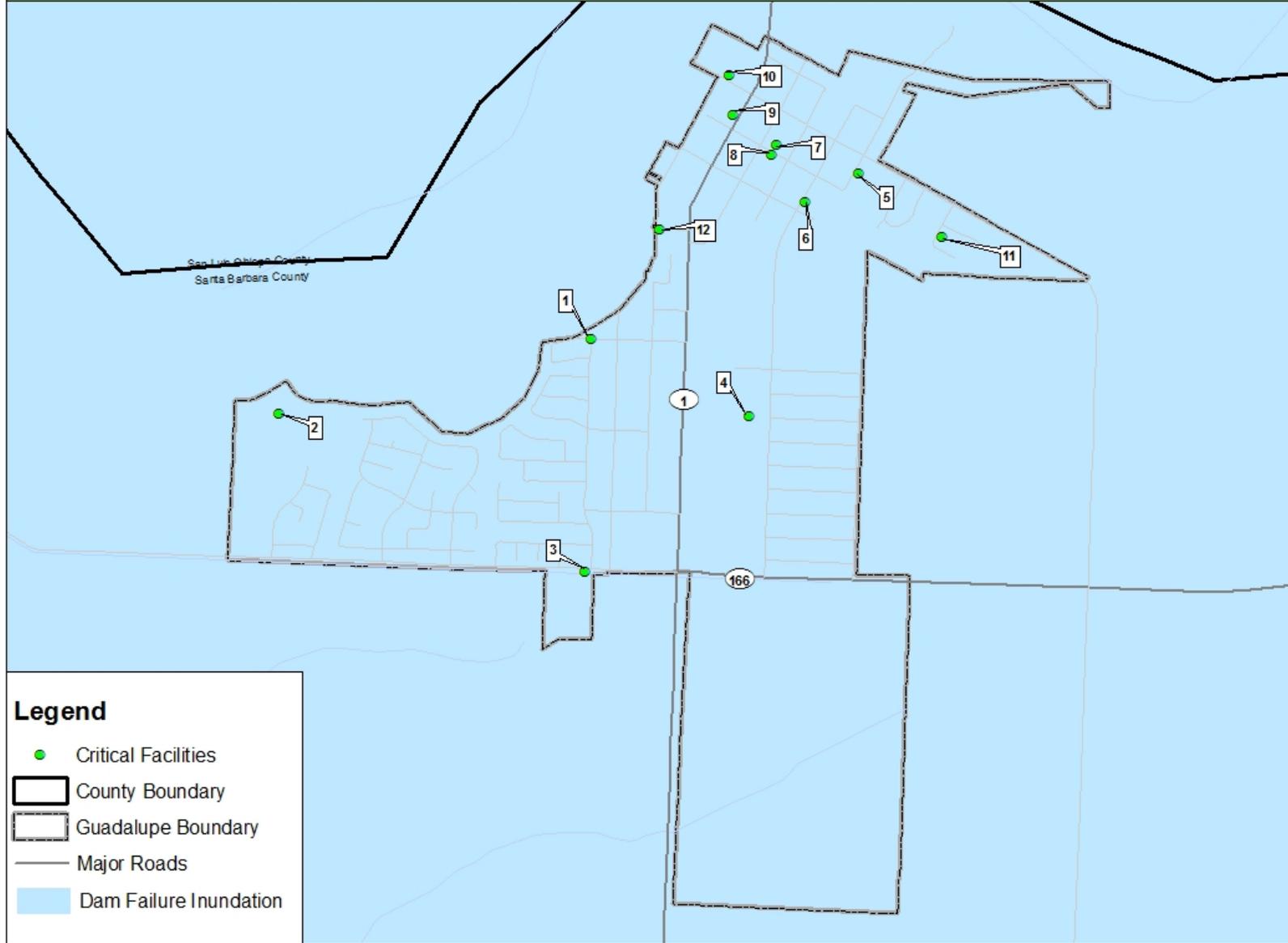


Source: Landslide Incidence and Susceptibility in the Conterminous US, National Atlas available at <http://www.nationalatlas.gov/atlasftp.html#lsoverp>, September 2002, Prepared by USGS

12.5.5 Dam Failure Vulnerability

Map ID	Critical Facility	Bldg Value	Dam Inundation Zone
1	Pioneer Street Water Tank and Equipment	\$5,000,000	Twitchell Inundation Zone
2	Wastewater Treatment Plant	\$25,000,000	Twitchell Inundation Zone
3	McKenzie Junior High School	\$15,000,000	Twitchell Inundation Zone
4	Obispo Street Water Tank and Equipment	\$5,000,000	Twitchell Inundation Zone
5	Mary Buren Elementary School	\$15,000,000	Twitchell Inundation Zone
6	City Hall	\$15,000,000	Twitchell Inundation Zone
7	Guadalupe Senior Citizen Center	\$2,000,000	Twitchell Inundation Zone
8	Tenth Street Water Tank and Equipment	\$5,000,000	Twitchell Inundation Zone
9	Fire Station #1 and Veterans Memorial Building	\$10,000,000	Twitchell Inundation Zone
10	Boys and Girls Club	\$1,500,000	Twitchell Inundation Zone
11	LaGuardia St. Sewer Lift Station	\$2,500,000	Twitchell Inundation Zone
12	Pioneer St. Sewer Lift Station	\$2,500,000	Twitchell Inundation Zone
	Exposure	\$103,500,000	\$103,500,000

City of Guadalupe Critical Facilities and Dam Failure Inundation Areas

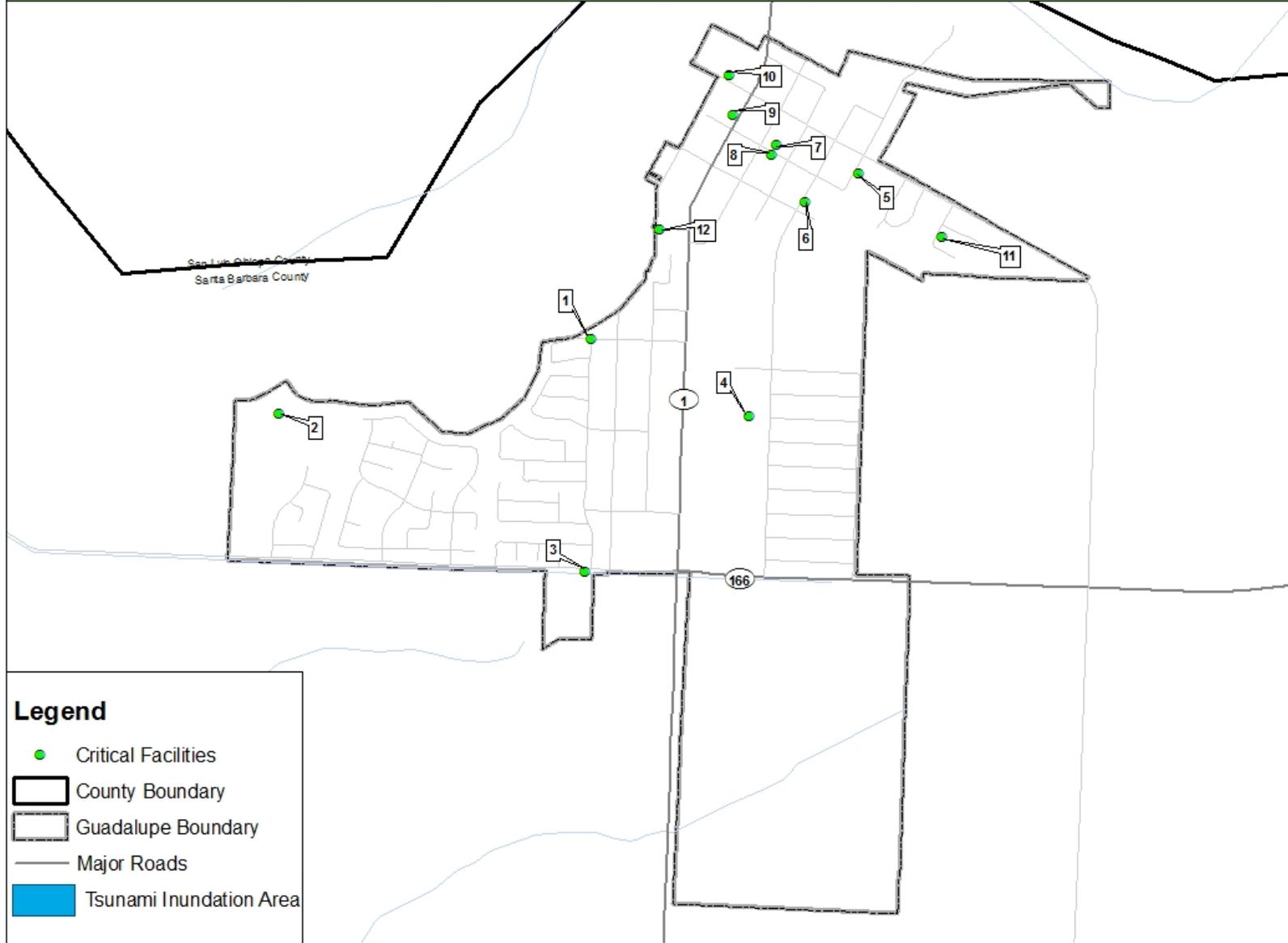


Source: Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

12.5.6 Tsunami Vulnerability

Map ID	Critical Facility	Bldg Value	Tsunami Inundation Area
1	Pioneer Street Water Tank and Equipment	\$5,000,000	Outside Tsunami Inundation Area
2	Wastewater Treatment Plant	\$25,000,000	Outside Tsunami Inundation Area
3	McKenzie Junior High School	\$15,000,000	Outside Tsunami Inundation Area
4	Obispo Street Water Tank and Equipment	\$5,000,000	Outside Tsunami Inundation Area
5	Mary Buren Elementary School	\$15,000,000	Outside Tsunami Inundation Area
6	City Hall	\$15,000,000	Outside Tsunami Inundation Area
7	Guadalupe Senior Citizen Center	\$2,000,000	Outside Tsunami Inundation Area
8	Tenth Street Water Tank and Equipment	\$5,000,000	Outside Tsunami Inundation Area
9	Fire Station #1 and Veterans Memorial Building	\$10,000,000	Outside Tsunami Inundation Area
10	Boys and Girls Club	\$1,500,000	Outside Tsunami Inundation Area
11	LaGuardia St. Sewer Lift Station	\$2,500,000	Outside Tsunami Inundation Area
12	Pioneer St. Sewer Lift Station	\$2,500,000	Outside Tsunami Inundation Area
	Exposure	\$103,500,000	\$0

City of Guadalupe Critical Facilities and Tsunami Inundation Areas



Source: Tsunami Runup Limits, Santa Barbara County GIS available at http://www.countyofsb.org/itd/gis/default.aspx?id=2802&ekmense=e2f22c9a_486_496_btlink, September 2009.

12.6 MITIGATION STRATEGY

In preparation of the 2011 update of this plan, the City's Local Planning Team reviewed the Mitigation Priorities from the previous plan and validated them for continued relevance.

Additionally, the City made minor revisions to the Countywide goals and objectives to better reflect the needs for the City. This section contains the City's updated and most current mitigation strategy as of July 2011.

12.6.1 Mitigation Priorities

General Observations — Strengths

- Several policies exist that have hazard mitigation elements or effects such as development and building code regulations, the Retrofit Ordinance, the Zoning Ordinance, the General Plan, and other codes and plans discussed in more detail in this section.
- The General Plan is being updated and will help steer future growth.
- Existing codes will ensure that new development (including tear down and rebuild projects) will be built to modern standards. With the current trend of replacing existing substandard buildings with new ones, and through attrition, a safer community will be constructed.
- Housing improvement funds and programs exist, furthering the strength of the preceding statement.
- Better mapping of floodplains and other hazard areas are now available.
- The Wetlands Lake is under review to find resources to mitigate future flooding. Culvert upgrade is part of the plan to prevent backflow condition.
- All flooding areas have been mapped.
- All high hazardous substance factories have been documented.
- Code Compliance Program which includes the inspection of all vacant properties at least three times per year, and the property owners are required to maintain their properties clean and the vegetation cut.
- A building to house Fire engine and public works vehicles was proposed previously, and the project is still under consideration. Currently, no funding has been identified. Fire truck locations are URM building and City Hall. Both are considered questionable.
- The City has identified 24 buildings within the city limits that are un-reinforced masonry construction (URM), two of which are city-owned. In 2007, the City Redevelopment Agency (RDA) allocated approximately \$3 million in RDA funds in the form of grants to assist owners of URM buildings in retrofitting their building to seismic safe standards. At this time, the owners of 23 of the 24 buildings are participating in the URM Retrofit Grant Program and the retrofitting is approximately 90% complete.
- The City has acquired a 32-foot Mobile Command Trailer to serve as the City's Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The City is currently investigating the possibility of using one of two buildings as a site for a more permanent EOC, with the trailer being moved to a "back-up" status.
- The City has partnered with the City of Santa Maria and Allan Hancock College to receive a Disaster Preparedness Grant from the Orfaela Foundation to provide community outreach for disaster preparedness and for supplies and equipment for our Emergency Operations Center (EOC). A CERT class for Spanish-speaking community members was conducted in 2011.

General Observations — Weaknesses

- The City is prone to flooding during heavy rain storms, and the lack of a levee structure between the Santa Maria River and the City along the northern boundary of the City. Flooding has occurred requiring a Local Emergency Proclamation on several occasions.
- The City of Guadalupe is located in Seismic Zone 4, which is the highest potential status for earthquake activity in the state of California. While work has been in progress to upgrade our un-reinforced masonry buildings downtown, a significant number of buildings within the community are expected to incur significant damage when a moderate to large earthquake occurs.
- Because the City of Guadalupe is located next to the Santa Maria River just down stream of the Twitchell Dam, the City could sustain substantial flooding in the event of a dam failure.
- Hazardous materials storage, transportation and use within the community poses a threat to the community.
- Evacuation remains an issue, particularly as the City continues to grow. A more efficient and diverse means of notification to community residents of the need for evacuation or shelter-in-place due to local emergencies is currently in need of updating.

The goals and objectives were developed by considering the risk assessment findings, localized hazard identification and loss/exposure estimates, and an analysis of the jurisdiction’s current capabilities assessment. These preliminary goals, objectives and actions were developed to represent a vision of long-term hazard reduction or enhancement of capabilities. To help in further development of these goals and objectives, the LPT compiled and reviewed current jurisdictional sources including the City’s planning documents, codes, and ordinances.

Goals and Objectives

The City of Guadalupe modified the goals and objectives as determined by the County wide Mitigation Advisory Committee to meet the specific needs of the City. These goals and objectives represent a vision of long-term hazard reduction or enhancement of capabilities.

Goal 1: Promote disaster-resistant future development.
Objective 1.A: Facilitate the development or updating of the Comprehensive Plan, City General Plans and zoning ordinances to limit (or ensure safe) development in hazard areas.
Objective 1.B: Facilitate the adoption of building codes and development regulations that protect existing assets and require disaster resistant design for new development in hazard areas.
Objective 1.C: Facilitate consistent enforcement of the comprehensive plan, zoning ordinances, and building and fire codes
Objective 1.D: Address identified data limitations regarding the lack of information about new development and build-out potential in high hazard areas.
Objective 1.E: Educate the professional community on design and construction techniques that will minimize damage from the identified hazards

Notes: This goal focuses on the programmatic/policy approaches to reducing risk to future new development.
 Building codes are updated on a regular basis in California. The MAC agreed the objectives for this goal are ongoing to ensure that the best and most recent building and fire codes are adopted in each of the participating jurisdictions. New building and fire codes were adopted in January 2011.

Goal 2: Build and support capacity and commitment for existing assets, including people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and public facilities, to become less vulnerable to hazards.
Objective 2.A: Increase awareness and knowledge of hazard mitigation principles and practice among local government officials.
Objective 2.B: Provide technical assistance to local governments to implement their mitigation plans.
Objective 2.C: Address data limitations identified in Hazard Profiling and Risk Assessment
Objective 2.D: Decrease the vulnerability of public infrastructure including facilities, roadways, and utilities.
Objective 2.E: Protect existing structures with the highest relative vulnerability to the effects of identified hazards through structural mitigation projects.
Notes: This goal focuses on the programmatic and structural approaches to reducing risk to existing development. The term “local government” is used to refer to city, county, and special districts.
Goal 3: Enhance hazard mitigation coordination and communication.
Objective 3.A: Educate the public to increase awareness of hazards, potential impact, and opportunities for mitigation actions.
Objective 3.B: Monitor and publicize the effectiveness of mitigation actions implemented countywide.
Objective 3.C: Participate in initiatives that have mutual hazard mitigation benefits for the County, Cities, State, Tribal, and Federal governments.
Objective 3.D: Encourage other organizations, within the public, private, and non-profit sectors, to incorporate hazard mitigation activities into their existing programs and plans.
Objective 3.E: Continue partnerships between the state, local, and tribal governments to identify, prioritize, and implement mitigation actions.
Objective 3.F: Continuously improve the City’s capability and efficiency at administering pre- and post-disaster mitigation programs.
Objective 3.G: Support a coordinated permitting activities process and consistent enforcement.
Note: This goal focuses on communication and coordination required for successful mitigation of risk.

12.6.2 Mitigation Progress

This section lists the previous goals and objectives and a discussion of progress since 2004.

MITIGATION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (2004)
Goal 1: Promote public understanding, support and demand for hazard mitigation
Objective 1.A: Educate the public to increase awareness of hazards and opportunities for mitigation actions.
Objective 1.B: Promote hazard mitigation training of all residents to include Community Emergency Response Training (CERT).
Objective 1.C: Monitor and publicize the effectiveness of mitigation actions implemented locally.
Objective 1.D: Discourage activities that exacerbate hazardous conditions.
Goal 2: Improve hazard mitigation coordination and communication with federal, state, county and local governments.
Objective 2.A: Conduct periodic meetings involving the Local Plan Group to update and revise the City's Hazard Mitigation Plan.
Objective 2.B: Establish and maintain closer working relationships with state agencies, county and local governments.
Objective 2.C: Encourage other organizations to incorporate hazard mitigation activities.
Objective 2.D: Improve the City's capability and efficiency to deal with pre- and post- disaster events.
Goal 3: Reduce the possibility of damage and losses to existing assets, particularly people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and City-owned facilities, due to <u>geological hazards</u>.
Objective 3.A: Educate the public to increase awareness of hazards and opportunities for mitigation actions.
Objective 3.B: Develop a comprehensive approach to reducing the possibility of damage and losses due to geological hazards.
Objective 3.C: Improve the City's capability and efficiency at administering pre- and post-disaster mitigation.
Goal 4: Reduce the possibility of damage and losses to existing assets, particularly people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and City-owned facilities, due to <u>floods</u>.
Objective 4.A: Develop a comprehensive approach to reducing the possibility of damage and losses due to floods (e.g., Prepare Drainage Study and Drainage Master Plan).
Objective 4.B: Coordinate with and support existing efforts to mitigate floods (e.g., US Army Corps of Engineers, US Bureau of Reclamation, Santa Barbara County Department of Water Resources).
Objective 4.C: Minimize repetitive losses caused by flooding.
Objective 4.D: Address identified data limitations regarding the lack of information about relative vulnerability of assets from floods.

GUADALUPE 2004 DMA2K PLAN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES PROGRESS REPORT

GOAL 1: PROMOTE PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING, SUPPORT AND DEMAND FOR HAZARD MITIGATION.

Objective 1.A: Educate the public to increase awareness of hazards and opportunities for mitigation actions.

This objective is an on-going educational process. The City has provided disaster preparedness information via the Government Access cable TV channel in English and Spanish. In addition, the City, with support from a local business, provided informational flyers in the utility bills describing the process of Shelter-in-place in the event a release of hazardous materials should occur. This flyer was provided in English and Spanish.

The City Redevelopment Agency committed approximately **\$3 million** to provide grants to downtown property owners in support of the seismic retrofit of un-reinforced masonry buildings (URM Program). This program was advertised widely throughout the community and approximately 95% of the downtown property owners are participating in the program.

Objective 1.B: Promote hazard mitigation training of all residents to include Community Emergency Response Training (CERT).

Due to staffing issues, this objective was not addressed.

Objective 1.C: Monitor and publicize the effectiveness of mitigation actions implemented locally.

As noted in Objective 1A, the URM Program is in progress and the downtown property owners have embraced the need to retrofit their buildings and are moving forward with the work.

Objective 1.D: Discourage activities that exacerbate hazardous conditions.

The City of Guadalupe has implemented an aggressive Code Compliance Program over the past two years to actively seek out illegal and unpermitted construction that could be detrimental to the community. This program operates on a philosophy of "Education...Then Enforcement". The Fire Department is the Lead Department for the Code Compliance Program and has embarked on a community education process to alert the members of our community to the hazards of unpermitted construction and work with them to bring the property into compliance or remove the hazard. All proposed construction is carefully reviewed for compliance with all relevant codes to ensure the safest possible projects.

GOAL 2: IMPROVE HAZARD MITIGATION COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION WITH FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Objective 2.A: Conduct periodic meetings involving the Local Plan Group to update and revise the City's Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Due to current staffing shortages, time has not been allocated for this objective. With the required update of this plan, the group has been re-formed and is working to update this plan.

Objective 2.B: Establish and maintain closer working relationships with state agencies, county and local governments.

The City has been actively participating in meetings with County OES on a regular basis. Due to staffing and financial issues, participation in activities beyond the County borders has been limited.

Objective 2.C: Encourage other organizations to incorporate hazard mitigation activities.

Due to current staffing and funding shortages, time has not been allocated for this objective.

Objective 2.D: Improve the City's capability and efficiency to deal with pre- and post- disaster events.

Due to current staffing and funding shortages, there has been minimal activity on this objective.

GOAL 3: REDUCE THE POSSIBILITY OF DAMAGE AND LOSSES TO EXISTING ASSETS, PARTICULARLY PEOPLE, CRITICAL FACILITIES/INFRASTRUCTURE, AND CITY-OWNED FACILITIES, DUE TO GEOLOGICAL HAZARDS.

Objective 3.A: Educate the public to increase awareness of hazards and opportunities for mitigation actions.

Limited progress has been made on this objective. The City has produced several informational programs for our local Government Access Cable TV channel to educate them on disaster preparedness. This is provided in English and Spanish.

Objective 3.B: Develop a comprehensive approach to reducing the possibility of damage and losses due to geological hazards.

The City has made significant progress on this objective. We have adopted the most current edition of the California Fire and Building Codes to ensure all new construction is done to the most up-to-date standards possible. As noted in Goal #1, the City Redevelopment Agency committed **\$3 million** dollars to provide grants to downtown property owners in support of the seismic retrofit of un-reinforced masonry buildings (URM Program). This program was advertised widely throughout the community and approximately 95% of the downtown property owners are participating in the program. Currently, approximately 75% of the downtown properties have completed their seismic retrofit work, and it is anticipated the remainder will be completed by December 2011.

Objective 3.C: Improve the City's capability and efficiency at administering pre- and post-disaster mitigation.

As noted in Objective 2.D, there has been minimal activity on this objective.

GOAL 4: REDUCE THE POSSIBILITY OF DAMAGE AND LOSSES TO EXISTING ASSETS, PARTICULARLY PEOPLE, CRITICAL FACILITIES/INFRASTRUCTURE, AND CITY-OWNED FACILITIES, DUE TO FLOODS.

Objective 4.A: Develop a comprehensive approach to reducing the possibility of damage and losses due to floods (e.g., Prepare Drainage Study and Drainage Master Plan)

Due to a lack of funding and staffing shortages, minimal progress has been made on this Objective. The City did recently award a bid to a local contractor to re-design and renovate a storm drainage system in the downtown area to eliminate an area of regular flooding in time of heavy rainfall. This project is anticipated to be completed in late 2011. Funding for this project was made possible through a combination of Federal, State and Local grants.

The City prepared a "Flood Emergency Response Plan" in 2009 to address notification and evacuation of businesses and residents in two areas of the City that have a history of flooding.

Objective 4.B: Coordinate with and support existing efforts to mitigate floods (e.g., US Army Corps of Engineers, US Bureau of Reclamation, Santa Barbara County Department of Water Resources).

No progress has been made on this objective. There have been some discussions with the Army Corps of Engineers to fund the extension of the Santa Maria River Levee west from its current terminus at Highway 1, but at this time, no progress has been made and the prospect does not look good for any action in the foreseeable future. The bids for the Santa Maria River Levee reinforcement project in Santa Maria were significantly under the projected costs and a request was made to allocate the remaining funds to Guadalupe's request for a levee extension, but that request was denied. Santa Barbara County Flood Control (County Department of Water Resources) has worked with the City to facilitate our needs upon request, but as with every governmental entity, funding is short and needs are high.

Objective 4.C: Minimize repetitive losses caused by flooding.

Due to lack of funding and staffing shortages, no progress has been made on this objective.

Objective 4.D: Address identified data limitations regarding the lack of information about relative vulnerability of assets from floods.

We have communicated with Santa Barbara County Flood Control and have obtained access to online flood maps and reviewed the maps to support the development of our “Flood Emergency Response Plan”, which addresses two limited areas of the City that historically flood during heavy rain events. As staffing and funding permits, additional work will continue on this objective.

12.6.3 Mitigation Approach

Mitigation Actions for Future Implementation			
Action #	Mitigation Action Description	Status	Prioritization*
2011-1	Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Training	ongoing	Medium
2011-2	Develop the previously proposed combination Public Works and Fire facility, and upgrade the facility design to serve as a fire station to accommodate existing and future staffing.	Deferred & revised	Medium
2011-3	Disaster Early Warning System and Evacuation Plan	Deferred & revised	High
2011-4	Prepare Drainage Study and Master Plan	Deferred & revised	Low
2011-5	Earthquake retrofit program for Unreinforced Masonry Buildings.	Deferred & revised	High
2011-6	Mitigation of Repetitive Flooding	New	High

*Discussion of the rationale for these priorities are included in the implementation plan status reports following this page.

12.6.4 Implementation Plan

Mitigation Action # 2011 – 1		(GEN 1 from 2004)
<p>Project Description: Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Training</p> <p>Work with the City of Santa Maria, Allan Hancock College and the Orfaea foundation to schedule CERT training courses for Guadalupe residents. Advertise the training courses on the City's government access channel and in the Santa Maria Times. Coordinate with Senior Citizens groups, downtown merchants, and property owners to ensure they are notified of training courses. Conduct training courses twice a year at different times and locations. CERT is a positive and realistic approach to emergency and disaster situations where citizens may initially be on their own and their actions can make a difference. While people will respond to others in need without the training, one goal of the CERT program is to help them do so effectively and efficiently without placing themselves in unnecessary danger. In the CERT training, citizens learn to manage utilities and put out small fires, treat the three medical killers by opening airways, controlling bleeding, and treating for shock, provide basic medical aid, search for and rescue victims safely, organize themselves and spontaneous volunteers to be effective, and collect disaster intelligence to support first responder efforts.</p>		
Applicable Hazards		
<p><u>Significant</u></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flooding (Rain Storms)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Earthquake</p>	<p><u>Moderate</u></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Train Derailment</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Materials Release</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture (pests and disease)</p>	<p><u>Limited</u></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flooding (Dam/Levee Failure)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tsunami</p>
<p>Existing and Potential Resources: General Fund, State Grants, Private Grants, Santa Barbara County funding.</p>		
<p>Responsible Department: City of Guadalupe Fire Department,</p>		
<p>Target Completion Date: ongoing.</p>		
<p>Cost Benefit Consideration:</p> <p>Cost Beneficial - The relatively low cost of instituting CERT training and other education programs should easily be offset by damages avoided if only a portion of the community participates in training.</p>		
<p>Status Report: This is a Medium priority as we have limited staff available to present the program on a regular basis. With our partnership in the Orfaela Grant, we have an instructor, but she is being shared between three organizations. We will be meeting in the near future to develop a plan to offer CERT classes in our community.</p>		

Mitigation Action # 2011 – 2		GEO 1 from 2004
Project Description: Develop the previously proposed combination Public Works and Fire facility, and upgrade the facility design to serve as a fire station to accommodate existing and future staffing.		
Applicable Hazards		
<u>Significant</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flooding (Rain Storms) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Earthquake	<u>Moderate</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Train Derailment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Materials Release <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture (pests and disease)	<u>Limited</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flooding (Dam/Levee Failure) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tsunami
Existing and Potential Resources: General Fund, special revenue funds, State Grants, Federal Grants, Santa Barbara County funding, Private Grants.		
Responsible Department: City Fire Department, Building Department, Public Works Department, and FEMA pre disaster mitigation grants.		
Target Completion Date: 3 to 5 years		
Cost Benefit Consideration: Highly Cost Beneficial. This facility would provide a new location for Public Works personnel and equipment and provide a new and safer facility for the Fire Department operations.		
Status Report: This is a Medium priority as we will need to identify funding to modify the existing plans to expand the scope of the project. There is currently no funding identified, and no real prospects for funding in the near future for this project. An original estimate was obtained for the project without the proposed alterations and that was approximately \$1 million.		

Project Description: Disaster Early Warning System and Evacuation Plan in the event of a major earthquake, levee failure, train derailment, or hazardous materials leak

Explore strategies to develop an early warning/public emergency notification system. Finish development of a comprehensive evacuation plan. Because the City of Guadalupe is located near industrial companies, the Santa Maria River, railroad lines and is located in seismic zone 4, the City could sustain substantial damage to critical buildings and infrastructure from earthquake, hazardous materials releases, flooding, and train derailment in the event of a catastrophe.

Applicable Hazards

Significant

- Earthquake
- Flooding (Rain Storms)

Moderate

- Train Derailment
- Hazardous Materials Release
- Agriculture (pests and disease)

Limited

- Tsunami
- Flooding (Dam/Levee Failure)

Existing and Potential Resources: General Fund, FEMA Grant, Brownfield Act, Federal Grants, State Grants, and Private Grants.

Responsible Department: Fire Department, supported by; Planning Department, Police Department, Public Works Department, City Administrator, and OES Coordinator.

Target Completion Date: 2 years

Cost Benefit Consideration:

Highly Cost Beneficial – The cost of developing an early warning and evacuation plan would easily be off set by the reduction in injuries and potential loss of life if residents were not immediately informed of a disaster and if no evacuation plan were in place. A disaster early warning plan could include working in conjunction with the Santa Barbara County Sheriff’s Department to prepare a database of all phone numbers in Guadalupe, both residential and commercial so that a Reverse 911® system could be used in the event of an emergency, including the voluntary registration of cell phone numbers into the Reverse 911® System database. The acquiring of a general community warning system such as a siren or public address system could prove to be very costly and is currently beyond the capability of the City’s General Fund. While this type of system is beneficial, it does come with a significant amount of labor-intensive public education. Another option is a low-power AM or FM radio station, which could be used to provide emergency messages to the community

Status Report: This is a High priority as there have been several threats to the community identified in this plan which would clearly benefit from the warning system. The threats to the community identified and that would be of benefit from the acquisition of this type of system could be categorized as "Low Occurrence, High Consequence". A potential funding source has been identified which makes it very viable.

Project Description: Prepare Drainage Study and Master Plan

Prepare a Drainage Study and Master Plan for the City that would identify drainage strengths and weaknesses in the City and surrounding areas. The study would show potential vulnerabilities and potential mitigation measures. Preparation of a Drainage Master Plan would identify existing facilities and potential upgrades and provide the Planning Commission and the City Council with usable guidelines pertaining to drainage prior to granting new project approval. A Drainage Master Plan would also identify potential drainage vulnerabilities and suggest mitigation measures.

Applicable Hazards

Significant

- Flooding (Rain Storms)
- Earthquake

Moderate

- Train Derailment
- Hazardous Materials Release
- Agriculture (pests and disease)

Limited

- Flooding (Dam/Levee Failure)
- Tsunami

Existing and Potential Resources: General Fund, FEMA Grant, CREF, Recreational, Duneship trails to beach, County Levee and bike path funding.

Responsible Department: City Engineer, Public Works, County Flood Control, and Flood Consultant.

Target Completion Date: 5 years

Cost Benefit Consideration:

Cost Beneficial – This strategy can be cost beneficial. Extreme flooding and erosion can cause huge losses and create safety hazards for residents and transient visitors. Preparation of a Drainage Study and Master Plan would identify potential vulnerabilities and subsequently implementing mitigation measures can be expected to produce benefits significantly higher than the cost of a Drainage Study. Erosion of levee which serves as future bike path. Erosion of floodplain leading to dunes which serves as future trail to beach. Wetlands preservation and development of recreational walkways, riding trails and educational nature continuum to dunes, beach and levee.

Status Report: This is a low priority as there is no funding available for this planning process, and even less funding available to implement the results of the planning process. We will continue to monitor the marketplace for funding, and once identified, we will pursue the funding. Action 2011-6 has been identified as a primary focus of the overall drainage plan needs and will be addressed as a High priority.

Project Description: Earthquake retrofit program for Unreinforced Masonry Buildings.

Follow up on all URM buildings to ensure they meet the December 31, 2012 retrofit deadline. Notify URM building owners and tenants that after the December 31, 2012 deadline, all URM buildings that are not in compliance will have to be vacated and will be posted “Unsafe to Occupy”.

Applicable Hazards

<u>Significant</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Limited</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Flooding (Rain Storms) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Earthquake	<input type="checkbox"/> Train Derailment <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Materials Release <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture (pests and disease)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flooding (Dam/Levee Failure) <input type="checkbox"/> Tsunami

Existing and Potential Resources: Follow up work will be financed by City General Fund using existing Staff. Funding for URM building retrofits after December 31, 2010 will be from private sources acquired by the building owners.

Responsible Department: Fire Department and Building Department with support from: Planning Department, Engineering Department, Police Department, Public Works Department, City Administrator, City Council, Contract City Attorney, unreinforced masonry building owners, and local business merchants.

Target Completion Date: January 30, 2013

Cost Benefit Consideration:

Highly Cost Beneficial: The City committed approximately \$3 million in Redevelopment Agency funds in the form of grants to assist URM building owners with seismic retrofitting of their buildings. The State of California has established a deadline of December 31, 2012 for completion of the seismic retrofitting of URM buildings. The City has an obligation to its residents and visitors to ensure that those URM buildings that are not retrofitted are posted “Unsafe to Occupy” and their continued use prohibited both for their safety and to comply with State Law. Follow up through legal actions as appropriate using the services of the Contract City Attorney may also be necessary.

Status Report: This is a High priority as the entire downtown core of the City consists of URM buildings. While the City Redevelopment Agency has provided grant funding to assist the property owners in getting the retrofitting completed, the need to ensure the retrofitting of the URM buildings is brought to closure is vital to the economic survival of our community.

Mitigation Action # 2011 – 6		New for 2011 Update
<p>Project Description: Mitigation of Repetitive Flooding of the 800-900 blocks of Pioneer Street and the LeRoy Park area, and protection of the northwest portion of the City from flooding.</p> <p>Working with Federal, State and Local officials, along with the private property owners of the affected areas, develop and implement a plan to extend the Santa Maria River Levee west from the Highway 1 bridge (where it currently terminates) to at least the western city limits. As an alternative, continue the extension of the levee to include the Guadalupe Dunes County Park to protect the access to the beach.</p> <p>Develop alternatives to the construction of the levee extension as a <u>temporary alternative</u> until the levee extension project can be accomplished.</p>		
Applicable Hazards		
<u>Significant</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flooding (Rain Storms) <input type="checkbox"/> Earthquake	<u>Moderate</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Train Derailment <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Materials Release <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture (pests and disease)	<u>Limited</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flooding (Dam/Levee Failure) <input type="checkbox"/> Tsunami
<p>Existing and Potential Resources. There are no specific funding sources identified that are available at this time. Potential sources for funding could include, Federal Grants, FEMA Disaster Mitigation Funds, State Grants and Disaster Mitigation Funds, County Disaster Mitigation Funds, Private Grants, and other Federal funding allocations.</p>		
<p>Responsible Department: City Administrator, with support from Federal, State, and Local entities.</p>		
<p>Target Completion Date: December 31, 2018 (7 years)</p>		
<p>Cost Benefit Consideration:</p> <p>Highly Cost Beneficial: The City has incurred several disaster declarations due to flooding from the Santa Maria River and the lack of a protective levee structure along the City's northern border, west of Highway 1. The City's wastewater treatment plant is very vulnerable to inundation from the river flow, and damage to that facility would be catastrophic to the community. In addition, the recent storm damage to the access road to the Guadalupe Dunes County Park has virtually eliminated vehicle access to the parking area for the park, and has significantly reduced the number of visitors to the beach, as they must now walk nearly one mile from the temporary parking area to the beach. This reduction in visitors has adversely affected the City's tourism revenues (sales tax) associated with patronization of the local stores and restaurants.</p>		
<p>Status Report: This is a High priority as the City has experienced repeated losses in the 800 block of Pioneer Street due to flooding from storms. This area is in desperate need of both immediate (temporary) and permanent (long-term) solutions to the flooding problems. The ideal solution would be the extension of the Santa Maria River Levee west from its current terminus at the Highway 1</p>		

bridge, to the western City limits. However, that process will be very protracted and expensive as there are numerous Federal, State and Local entities that must be involved and approve the project. Even a short-term solution such as a pilot channel in the river to move the flow of the river to the north side of the riverbed requires extensive review and permitting from numerous Federal, State and local entities. In addition to the onerous permitting process, any solution, temporary or permanent is going to involve tens of millions, if not hundreds of millions of dollars to bring to fruition. That funding is not currently available, and in this current economy, it is unlikely to become available any time soon.

12.7 PLAN MAINTENANCE

12.7.1 Monitoring, evaluating, updating the plan

Since the last Hazard Mitigation Plan written in 2004, there has not been an official monitoring or maintenance program set in place. The City of Guadalupe will be responsible for ensuring that this annex is monitored on an on-going basis. The City will continue to participate in the countywide Mitigation Advisory Committee and attend the annual meeting organized by the County Office of Emergency Management to discuss items to be updated/added in future revisions of this plan.

Major disasters affecting the City of Guadalupe's community, legal changes, notices from Santa Barbara County (lead agency for the County-wide Plan), and other significant events may trigger revisions to this plan or a convening of the Local Planning Team. The City of Guadalupe local planning team, in collaboration with the Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Management, and the other communities of the County, will determine how often and when the plan should be updated. In order to remain eligible for mitigation grant funding from FEMA, the City is committed to revising the plan at a minimum of every five years.

The City's Fire Chief or the City's designee will contact the county four years after this plan is approved to ensure that the county plans to undertake the plan update process. The jurisdictions within Santa Barbara County should continue to work together on updating this multi-jurisdictional plan.

The public will continue to be involved whenever the plan is updated and as appropriate during the monitoring and evaluation process. Prior to adoption of updates, the City will provide the opportunity for the public to comment on the updates. A public notice will be published prior to the meeting to announce the comment period and meeting logistics. Moreover, the City will engage stakeholders in community emergency planning.

12.7.2 Point of Contact

Comments or suggestions regarding this plan may be submitted at any time to Jack Owen, Jr., Fire Chief, Guadalupe Fire Department, 918 Obispo Street, (P.O. Box 908), Guadalupe, CA 93434.

Contact information: jackowen@ci.guadalupe.ca.us, 805.356.3900

12.8 CITY OF GUADALUPE APPENDIX

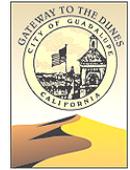
12.8.1 Guadalupe Attachment 1: Outreach Materials

This attachment includes documentation demonstrating the City's efforts to engage public and interested stakeholders in the mitigation planning process. The City maintains on file, Government Access Television programming which provided public information on this plan update.



GUADALUPE FIRE DEPARTMENT

PRESS RELEASE



November 22, 2011

City Officials Seek Public Input to the Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan

Is your home or office building susceptible to damage from earthquakes, floods, or utility service interruption? Do you want to increase the chances that you can recover from disasters and prevent future damage from these and other natural hazards?

Public review and comment is being solicited for the Review Draft of the City of Guadalupe annex to the Santa Barbara County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan 2011 Update. This annex will be submitted to Cal EMA and FEMA to ensure compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 allowing the City to maintain eligibility to receive federal mitigation grant funding. This plan identifies the primary natural hazards of risk and presents measures to increase resiliency throughout Santa Barbara County.

The County has been successful in receiving mitigation grants since the original development of this plan in 2005. Currently, the County has received grant funding to seismically retrofit the Santa Maria Courthouse building.

A PDF version of Guadalupe's review draft may be downloaded from <http://www.ci.guadalupe.ca.us>. The Santa Barbara County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan may be viewed at www.countyofsb.org/ceo/oes. Public comments are encouraged.

Please direct any questions or comments to the County's consultant: Corinne Bartshire at cbartshire@dewberry.com or 916.380.3776 or Fire Chief Jack Owen at jackowen@ci.guadalupe.ca.us or 805.356.3900.

Comments received by December 2nd will be considered for incorporation in the plan prior to adoption by the City Council. Comments received after this date will be held for consideration in future updates to this plan.

Department:	FIRE
Contact Person:	Chief Jack Owen, Jr.
Telephone Number:	(805) 356-3900
Email Address:	jackowen@ci.guadalupe.ca.us

###

Official Webpage of the City of Guadalupe, California - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.ci.guadalupe.ca.us/

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Official Webpage of the City of Guadalupe, California

- Community Services Technician II
- City of Guadalupe Salaries 2010
- City Employment Application

Public Hearing Notices

- No Documents

Miscellaneous Documents

- DMA2K Plan Update- Comments can be sent to me via E-mail, regular mail, or hand delivered to City Ha
- Resolution No. CRA No. 2011-04 Adopting an Enforceable Obligation Payment Schedule
- Water Quality Report 2010
- 2011 Revised Draft 2009 Housing Element Update
- Construction and Demolition Debris Information

Police Community Newsletter

- The Gateway Guadalupe Police Dept. Newsletter (795) (Police Department Community Newsletter)
- La Entrada Departamento de Policia de Guadalupe (499) (Police Department Community Newsletter)

search...

recently restored Guadalupe Murals back to City Hall and their original location. The murals were created by internationally recognized muralist Judy Baca and the community of Guadalupe back in 1989.

The murals were removed in 2003 for restoration at the Social and Public Art Resource Center (SPARC) in Venice, California under the guidance of Ms. Baca. The Murals were recently completed and returned to Santa Barbara County through funding support of the Santa Barbara County Arts Commission, the Mammel Foundation, the Santa Barbara Foundation and Guadalupe Cultural Arts and Education Center.



A rededication and community celebration of the Guadalupe Murals was held at 2 pm on December 11th at City Hall, 918 Obispo Street, Guadalupe.

Click on link below to watch a short film about the Murals.
http://sbcounty.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=11&clip_id=1247

Santa Barbara County Energy Watch is a joint program of Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Southern California Gas Company, the County of Santa Barbara, and participating municipalities. Their mission is to reduce energy use throughout the county by providing residents, businesses and local governments with information about improving the energy efficiency of buildings and facilities; training industry professionals to incorporate energy efficiency into their practices; and the direct installation of energy efficient equipment in local government facilities and businesses. Click on the logo at right for more information.



Last Update: 8:15pm Nov 22, 2011

Today: Mostly Sunny
60°F | 46°F

Tomorrow: Rain Likely
40%
60°F | 47°F

Thursday: Rain Likely
60%
61°F | 47°F

Internet 125%

DMA2K Plan Update links directly to PDF of Review Draft. (11.21.2011)



City of Guadalupe

2011 Emergency Plan Update

1

Emergency Plan Update

The City of Guadalupe Has Recently Completed the DRAFT Update of Our Community Emergency Plan

We Want Your Input and Comments on Our New Plan

2

Emergency Plan Update

You Can Review The Draft Plan On the City's Web Site:
<http://www.ci.guadalupe.ca.us>

You Can Review The Draft Plan at City Hall During Regular Business Hours

3

Emergency Plan Update

Comments Must Be Received By 12:00 Noon, December 2, 2011

4

Emergency Plan Update

Comments Can be Mailed to:
P. O. Box 908,
Guadalupe, CA 93434

Comments Can be E-Mailed to:
jackowen@ci.guadalupe.ca.us
Or
cbartshire@dewberry.com

5

Emergency Plan Update

Comments Can be Hand-Delivered to:
Guadalupe City Hall
918 Obispo St.
Guadalupe, CA 93434

6

Bartshire, Corinne

From: Bartshire, Corinne
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 3:58 PM
To: Ariston.julian3@verizon.net
Cc: jackowen@ci.guadalupe.ca.us; Bartshire, Corinne
Subject: City of Guadalupe Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex: For your review and comment
Attachments: CityofGuadalupe_ReviewDraft_11_16_2011.pdf

Dear Community Member,

On behalf of the City of Guadalupe, I am pleased to invite you to review the attached Public Review Draft of the City's hazard mitigation plan annex. Input from you or your organization will be invaluable to increasing disaster resiliency in our community.

This plan will be submitted to Cal EMA and FEMA to ensure compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 allowing the City to maintain eligibility to receive federal mitigation grant funding. This plan identifies the primary natural hazards of risk and presents measures to increase resiliency throughout Santa Barbara County and focuses on the concerns within Guadalupe.

The Santa Barbara County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan may be viewed at www.countyofsb.org/ceo/oes. Public comments are encouraged. Please direct any questions or comments to the County's consultant: Corinne Bartshire at cbartshire@dewberry.com or 916.380.3776 or Fire Chief Jack Owen at jackowen@ci.guadalupe.ca.us or 805.356.3900.

Comments received by December 2nd will be considered for incorporation in the plan prior to adoption by the City Council. Comments received after this date will be held for consideration in future updates to this plan.

Please forward this message to fellow residents and community members of Guadalupe. We sincerely appreciate your time and cooperation in helping our community become more resilient.

Thank you for your participation!

Corinne Bartshire, AICP, CFM
Project Manager
Dewberry
1410 Rocky Ridge Road, Suite 305
Roseville, CA 95661
cbartshire@dewberry.com
916.380.3776
916.380.3750 (fax)
<http://www.dewberry.com/news/Blogs> (*read my featured blog post!*)

Bartshire, Corinne

From: Bartshire, Corinne
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 3:56 PM
To: Michelle Constant
Cc: jackowen@ci.guadalupe.ca.us; Bartshire, Corinne
Subject: City of Guadalupe Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex: For your review and comment
Attachments: CityofGuadalupe_ReviewDraft_11_16_2011.pdf

Michelle,

A while back we issued an online survey collecting input for the County of Santa Barbara (including City of Guadalupe) hazard mitigation plan. One of the Guadalupe respondents suggested that we include Constant & Associates in future notifications about this plan. Please feel free to forward this message to the appropriate people and/or call me with any questions.

Talk to you soon,
-Corinne

Dear Community Member,

On behalf of the City of Guadalupe, I am pleased to invite you to review the attached Public Review Draft of the City's hazard mitigation plan annex. Input from you or your organization will be invaluable to increasing disaster resiliency in our community.

This plan will be submitted to Cal EMA and FEMA to ensure compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 allowing the City to maintain eligibility to receive federal mitigation grant funding. This plan identifies the primary natural hazards of risk and presents measures to increase resiliency throughout Santa Barbara County and focuses on the concerns within Guadalupe.

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Please forward this message to fellow residents and community members of Guadalupe. We sincerely appreciate your time and cooperation in helping our community become more resilient.

Thank you for your participation!

Corinne Bartshire, AICP, CFM
Project Manager
Dewberry
1410 Rocky Ridge Road, Suite 305
Roseville, CA 95661
cbartshire@dewberry.com
916.380.3776
916.380.3750 (fax)
<http://www.dewberry.com/news/Blogs> (*read my featured blog post!*)

Bartshire, Corinne

From: Michelle Constant [michelle.constant@constantassociates.com]
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 4:30 PM
To: Bartshire, Corinne
Cc: jackowen@ci.guadalupe.ca.us
Subject: Re: City of Guadalupe Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex: For your review and comment
Attachments: image001.gif; ATT00001.txt; CHC All Final Rev 030911.pdf

Hi Corinne,

We wrote the attached All-Hazards Plan for Community Health Centers of the Central Coast, which consisted of 23 clinics and administrative offices that span across Santa Barbara County and San Luis Obispo County.

We also developed an electronic interactive version of the plan along with training. Let me know if you'd like me to brief you with additional detail on the project.

CHC's Project Manager, Ariston Julian, was very proactive in the launch and facilitation of the process. Ariston's contact information is provided below.

Ariston Julian
Facility Director
Community Health Centers of the Central Coast 150 S. Mary Avenue, Suite 3 Nipomo, CA 93444
(805) 931-2767
aristonj@chccc.org

Warm Regards,
-Michelle Constant
(310) 621-3193

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Bartshire, Corinne

From: Jack Owen [JackOwen@ci.guadalupe.ca.us]
Sent: Tuesday, November 29, 2011 9:28 AM
To: Bartshire, Corinne
Subject: RE: City of Guadalupe Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex: For your review and comment jo

All of the suggestions are valid. I don't think that the intent of the DMA2K Plan was to be as specific as Michelle is suggesting. The "big picture" (macro) is how I viewed the intent of the plan. Once we identify specific funding sources we would go into "micro mode" and get very specific about how, what, where we would do a project.

Jack L. Owen, Jr.
Fire Chief
Guadalupe Fire Department
P. O. Box 908 (Mail)
918 Obispo Street (Office)
Guadalupe, CA 93434
805 356-3900 (Office)
e-Mail: jackowen@ci.guadalupe.ca.us

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From: Bartshire, Corinne [mailto:cbartshire@dewberry.com]
Sent: Monday, November 28, 2011 7:28 PM
To: Jack Owen
Cc: Abrams, Richard
Subject: FW: City of Guadalupe Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex: For your review and comment

Jack,
Please let me know if Michelle's comments below trigger any specific additions you'd like to make to the plan at this time. If I do not hear from you or receive any additional comments by Noon on Friday December 2nd, I will finalize the plan and submit it to Cal EMA. I'll note Michelle's comments in the plan as suggestions for improvements in the next plan update, unless I hear from you on specific additions you'd like to make.

Thanks again for your hard work in getting this wrapped up.

-Corinne

Corinne Bartshire, AICP, CFM
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916.380.3776
916.380.3750 (fax)

From: Michelle Constant [mailto:michelle.constant@constantassociates.com]
Sent: Monday, November 28, 2011 6:25 PM
To: Bartshire, Corinne
Cc: jackowen@ci.guadalupe.ca.us; Ariston Julian
Subject: Re: City of Guadalupe Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex: For your review and comment

Hi Corinne,

Thank you for providing me with an opportunity to provide feedback. You have an excellent foundation here. My observations/recommendations are --

- Add specific information about the hazards. For example, which areas for Guadalupe would flood? How bad? What depth of flooding and how many days should they prepare for? For earthquakes, which fault line? What is the most likely magnitude? What parts of the city would be most affected?
- Build out the mitigation section. This section of the report has several recommendations - similar to that of an improvement plan from an AAR. Rather than taking this approach, I would include specific, actionable items that can, should, and will be taken to mitigate the hazards and vulnerabilities. This should include operational tasks that can be carried out by the City of Guadalupe and the County as well as activities that the government can guide citizens to do.

Hope that helps! Again, great start. Have a lovely evening.

Warm Regards,
-Michelle Constant
(310) 621-3193

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On Nov 16, 2011, at 3:55 PM, Bartshire, Corinne wrote:

<CityofGuadalupe_ReviewDraft_11_16_2011.pdf>

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Hazard mitigation plan up for review

By Brian Bullock/Staff Writer bbullock@santamariatimes.com | Posted: Saturday, November 26, 2011 12:45 am

Last winter, homes and the Apostolic Church on Pioneer Street in Guadalupe flooded twice, the first time resulting in the City Council's declaration of a local emergency.

Seeking solutions to problems like the reoccurring flooding, city officials are asking for public comments and suggestions on Guadalupe's portion of the Santa Barbara County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

An online document of the city's review draft can be downloaded at www.ci.guadalupe.ca.us or a copy can be viewed during business hours at the Fire Department.

The entire county plan can be found at www.countyofsb.org/ceo/oes.

"We're just hoping the members of the community will go to the city website or go to the fire department and give us their opinion," said Fire Chief Jack Owen, who is coordinating the effort.

Owen, who also coordinated Santa Maria's initial contribution to the plan in 2005 when he was on the city's Fire Department, said last winter's flooding is a classic example of the kind of hazard the city and county are seeking to mitigate.

On Dec. 19, 2010, the Apostolic Church, a three-unit apartment complex and two houses flooded when the rain-swollen Santa Maria River overflowed its banks.

The heavy rain also damaged a county road that leads from the city to Rancho Guadalupe Dunes Park near the beach. The City Council declared a local emergency two days later.

Another winter storm again flooded Pioneer Street and completely washed out the road to the beach in March 2011.

"We've identified some of these problems. The question is 'What can we do to fix it?'" said Owens, who estimated the untenable cost of extending the Santa Maria River levee to Guadalupe at between \$50 million and \$100 million. "The plan is nonbinding. Just because we have a problem, doesn't mean we have to go fix it right now. We have these problems and we have solutions, so when grant money becomes available we can work toward fixing them."

Owen said the city is seeking public comment on both potential hazards and their solutions. Deadline for public input is Dec. 2. Comments received after that date will be held for consideration in future updates.

Any comments should be directed to the county's consultant, Corinne Bartshire, at cbartshire@dewberry.com or (916) 380-3776, or to Owen at jackowen@ci.guadalupe.ca.us or 356-3900.

12.8.2 References

City of Guadalupe, General Plan 2002