



Public Safety Plan

Gardena General Plan 2006

Authority

California Government Code Section 65302(g) requires a general plan to address “the protection of community from any unreasonable risks associated with the effects of seismically-induced surface rupture, ground shaking, ground failure, tsunamis, seiche, and dam failure; slope instability leading to mud slides and land slides; floods; and urban fires.”

Purpose

The purpose of the Public Safety Plan is to identify potential hazards that can significantly impact the City. The policies of this Plan focus on protecting life and property from hazardous conditions. Emphasis is also placed on emergency preparedness and response in the event of a disaster. In addition, this Plan addresses the fire and law enforcement services needed to safeguard and enhance the overall livability of the community.



Relationship to Other Plans and Programs

State Standardized Emergency Management System

The State Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) is required by Government Code Section 8607(a) for managing response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdiction emergencies in California. SEMS consists of five organizational levels that are activated as necessary: field response, local government, operational areas, regional and State. The SEMS help unify all elements of the state’s emergency management organization into a single integrated system. Its use is required for State response agencies. Local government agencies must use SEMS to be eligible for State funding of certain response related personnel costs resulting from a disaster.



City of Gardena Emergency Operations Plan

The City's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) addresses the planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and national security emergencies. The City's EOP establishes the emergency organization, assigns tasks, and specifies policies and general procedures. The EOP is designed to include Gardena in the overall California SEMS which provides a framework for coordinating multi-agency responses in the case of emergencies.

Seismic Hazard Maps

California's Seismic Hazards Mapping Act of 1990 requires the State Geologist to compile maps identifying seismic hazard zones. This map identifies and describes seismic hazards zones throughout California. Guidelines prepared by the State Mining and Geology Board identify the responsibilities of State and local agencies in the review of development within seismic hazard zones. This map identifies known active faults (Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone), areas of potential liquefaction and seismically induced landslides.

Hazardous Waste

There are various national, state and local data sources that identify sites of potential hazardous waste. These sources include the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Priority List (NPL) and Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS), California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Calsite and Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (Cortese), and the Regional Water Quality Control Board Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) list.

Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Information System – The CERCLIS list contains all sites the EPA has investigated or is currently investigating for the release or threatened release of hazardous substances.

Calsite or Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program Database (SMBRPD)– The California Department of Toxic Substances Control maintains an automated database that contains information on properties in California where hazardous substances have been released, or where the potential for release exists.

Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List – This list, also known as the Cortese List (AB 3750), is provided by the DTSC and identifies all known hazardous waste and substances sites in the state. All development projects must consult this list and submit a signed statement indicating if the proposed project site is identified on the list.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks – The Regional Water Quality Control Board (Region 4) (RWQCB) lists sites where leaks of hazardous substances from underground storage tanks have been reported.



Existing Conditions

Police and Fire Protection

The Gardena Police Department, located within the Civic Center, provides police protection and law enforcement services to the City. There are currently 83 police officers and 19 part-time employees. This includes 5 full-time motorcyclists, 27 marked units, 3 canine units, and 14 unmarked units. Response time for emergency calls throughout the City is four minutes.

The City of Gardena maintains a contractual agreement with the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD) to provide fire protection and emergency medical services for the City. Within the City, the LACoFD operates Fire Station 158, located at 1650 West 162nd Street, and Fire Station 159, located at 2030 West 135th Street. Emergency response within the City is divided to two districts, with Marine Avenue as the division line. Areas north of Marine Avenue is covered by Fire

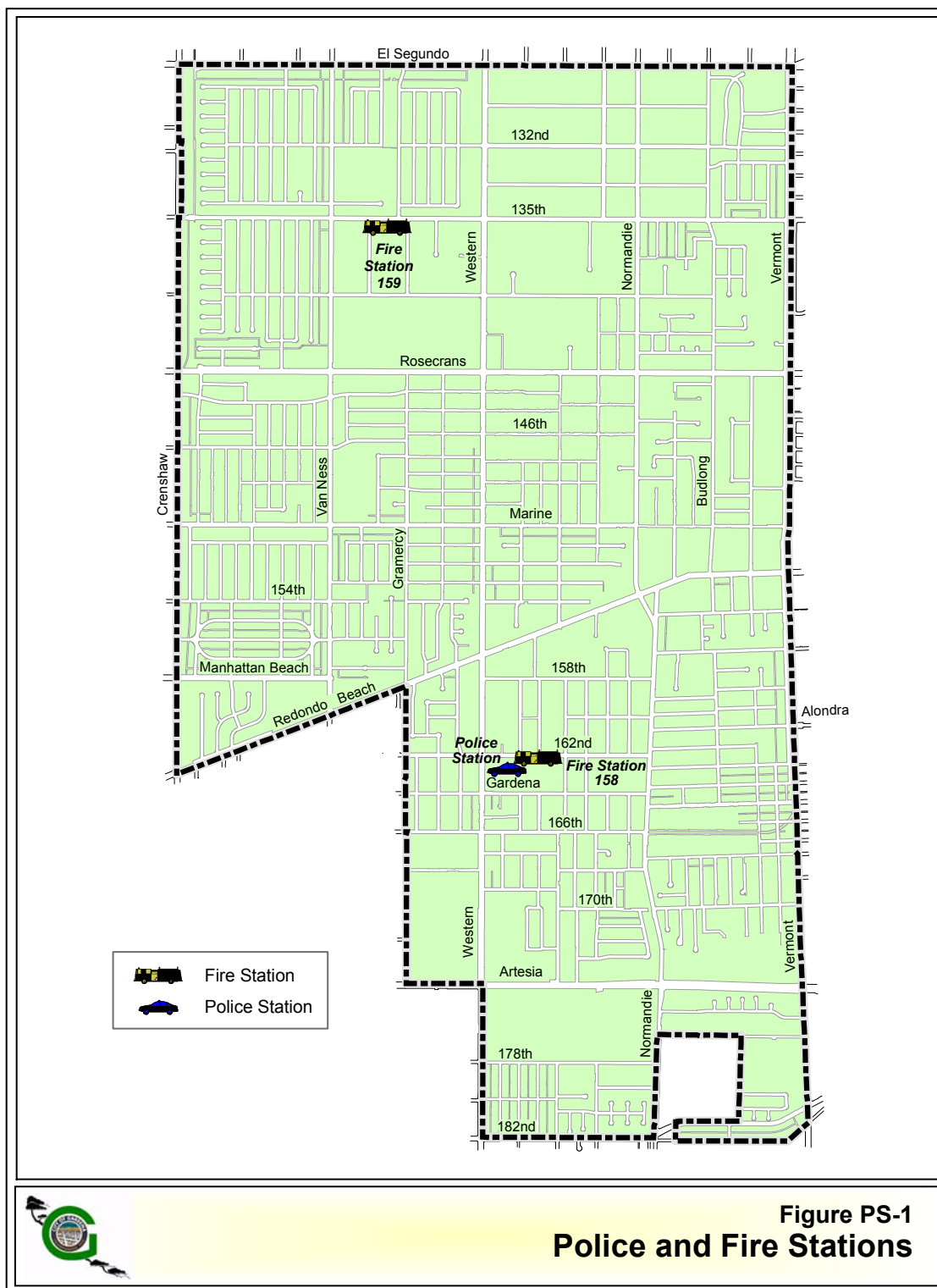
Station 159 and areas south of Marine Avenue are covered by Fire Station 158. A description of the fire stations and location of both the police and fire stations within the City are presented in Table PS-1 and illustrated in Figure PS-1.



Table PS-1
LACoFD Fire Stations

Location	Service and Equipment	Staffing per Shift
Fire Station No. 158 1650 West 162 nd Street (310) 217-8351	Fire Engine, Paramedic mobile aid van, Squad car and Fire engine on reserve.	Five uniform personnel, one secretary, one Community Service Representative, one Division Nurse Coordinator.
Fire Station No. 159 2030 West 135 th Street (310) 217-7066	Quint, Fire truck.	Four uniform personnel

Source: Los Angeles County Fire Department, April 2004





Geologic Hazards

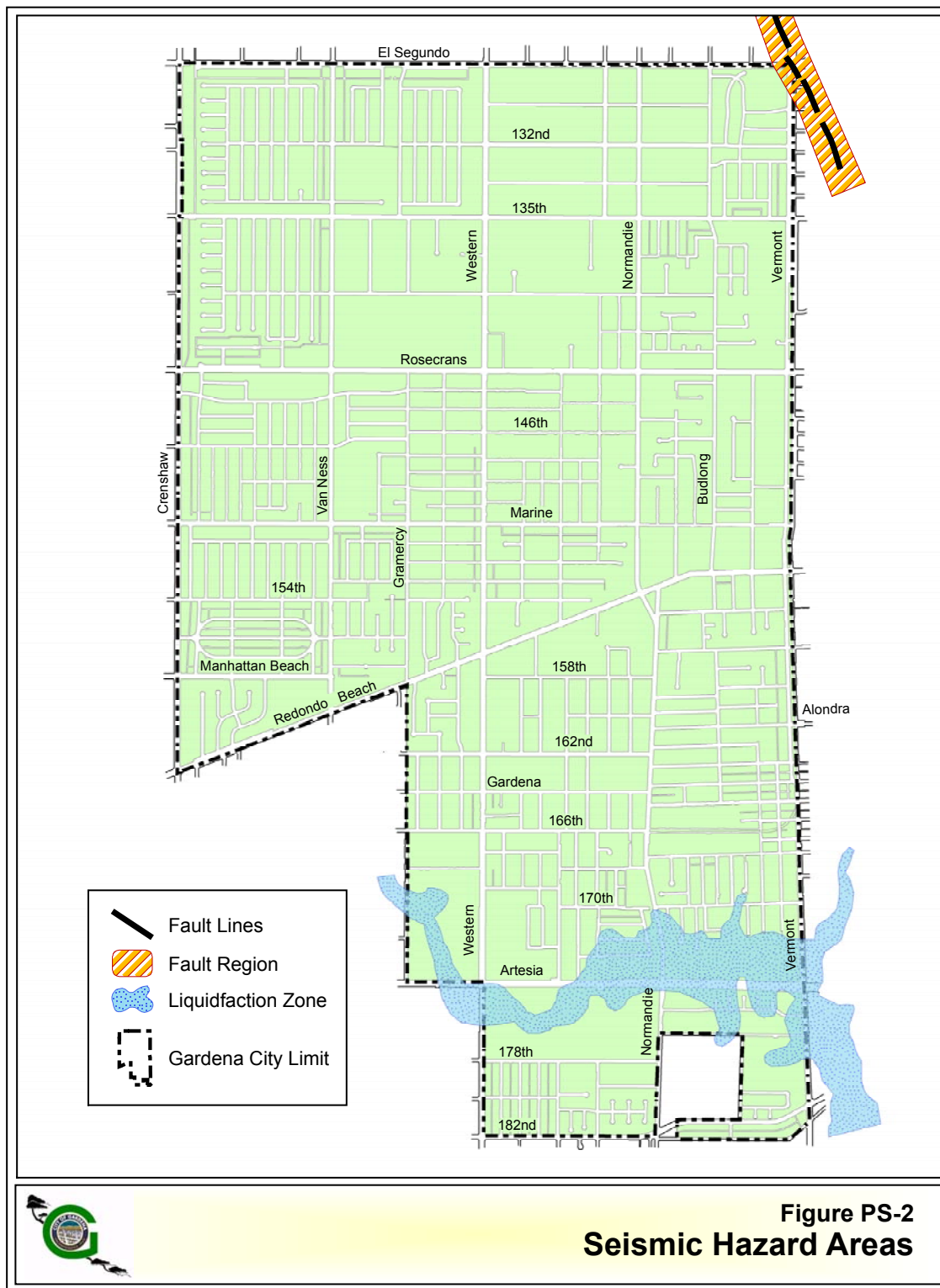
Southern California is a region of high seismic activity. The City, which is located in the southwestern portion of the region, is also subject to risks and hazards associated with potentially destructive earthquakes. Faults that could affect the City include the regional San Andreas and San Jacinto faults and the local Newport-Inglewood, Palos Verdes, Whittier-Elsinore, Sierra Madre-Cucamonga, San Fernando and Raymond Hill fault systems. These regional and local fault systems have the potential to generate the highest site acceleration when considering the maximum expected earthquake for each fault. According to the California Department of Conservation, an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone is located at the northeast portion of the City in the vicinity of El Segundo Boulevard and Vermont Avenue. This is a known active fault zone delineated by the State Geologist and is considered part of the Newport-Inglewood fault system. The potential impacts related to fault rupture within the City are significant, as this fault is active.

The area located along Artesia Boulevard and the Dominguez Flood Control Channel in the southern portion of the City is located within a liquefaction zone identified in the Seismic Hazard Zones Map prepared by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology (Inglewood Quadrangle 1999 and Torrance Quadrangle 1999). Figure

PS-2 illustrates the area subject to potential liquefaction and seismic activity. According to the definition of the liquefaction zone, this is an area where historic occurrence of liquefaction, or local geological, geotechnical and groundwater conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements such that mitigation as defined in Public Resources Code Section 2693(c) would be required. Liquefaction is caused by a shock or strain from an earthquake, and involves the sudden loss of soil strength and cohesion and the temporary transformation of soil into a fluid mass. Therefore, older structures within the liquefaction areas of the City that were not constructed or reinforced to meet earthquake standards are vulnerable to structural damage.

Hazardous Waste

The Gardena Sumps located at the southwest corner of Normandie Avenue and Artesia Boulevard is listed on the CERCLIS list as a site of hazardous substances. Currently this contaminated site is in the process of remediation by British Petroleum. In addition there are 53 properties identified by the RWQCB's LUST database as potential contaminated sites and 22 sites within the City are part of the Brownfield Pilot Project.





Goals and Policies

Police and Fire Protection

PS Goal 1 Maintain a high level of fire and police protection for residents, businesses and visitors.

Policies

PS 1.1: Maintain a high level of law enforcement activities and expand crime suppression activities in collaboration with neighboring law enforcement agencies.

PS 1.2: Provide funding levels necessary for high level of police, fire protection, and building code enforcement.

PS 1.3: Maintain an inventory of high-risk fire hazards within the City.

PS 1.4: Maintain fire inspection, code compliance, and weed abatement programs.

PS 1.5: Require that adequate police and fire service facilities and personnel be maintained to provide services at sufficient levels.

PS 1.6: Ensure that law enforcement, crime prevention, and fire safety concerns are considered in the review of planning and development proposals in the City.

PS Goal 2 Protect the community from dangers associated with geologic instability, seismic hazards and other natural hazards.

Policies

PS 2.1: Maintain an updated Emergency Operations Plan and Disaster Recovery Program to adequately respond to natural disasters and human-induced emergencies and its aftermaths.

PS 2.2: Cooperate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Office of Emergency Services (OES) and other local, state and federal agencies involved in emergency preparedness and response.

PS 2.3: Require compliance with seismic safety standards in the Unified Building Code.

PS 2.4: Require geotechnical studies for all new development projects located in an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone or areas subject to liquefaction.

PS 2.5: Provide possible funding sources to assist in seismic retrofitting of potentially hazardous structures.



PS Goal 3 Protect public health, safety and the environment from exposure to hazardous materials and other dangers.

Policies

PS 3.1: Ensure that the storage, processing and transfer of hazardous materials are not located in areas that could potentially harm resident and other sensitive receptors (i.e., schools, parks, hospitals) and are adequately buffered from environmentally sensitive areas.

PS 3.2: Encourage and support innovative technologies that treat and dispose of hazardous waste or use alternative sources to hazardous materials.

PS 3.3: Maintain an updated inventory of businesses that handle, store, process and transport hazardous materials/waste within the City.

PS 3.4: Maintain planning procedures for the handling and transportation of hazardous materials and ensure that the procedures are in compliance with applicable County, State and Federal regulations.



PS 3.5: Discourage land uses that generate, use, store or process hazardous materials.

PS Goal 4 Increase public awareness of crime and fire prevention, and emergency preparedness and procedures

Policies

PS 4.1: Provide public safety information regarding crime, fire, natural disasters, and emergency preparedness.

PS 4.2: Promote community participation in crime prevention and fire safety through volunteer programs.

PS 4.3: Promote professional management of multi-family residential buildings.