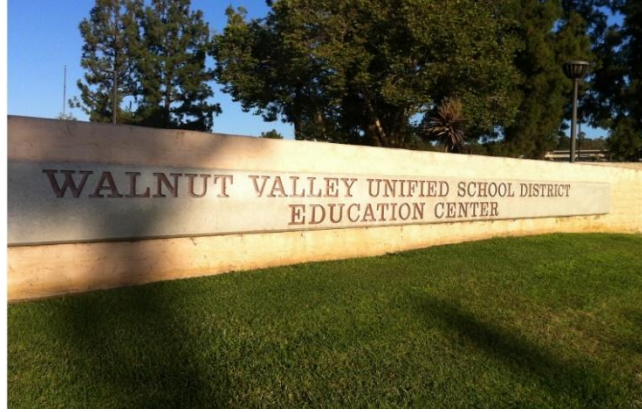


February 23, 2026 | Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



City of Walnut Base Plan



Credits

Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Name	Department - Division	Position
City of Walnut		
Gabriel Katigbak, Chair	Community Development	Associate Planner
Corinne Garcia	Public Works	Senior Management Analyst
Mt. San Antonio College		
Sayeed Wadud	Environmental Safety/Emergency Services/Risk Management	Manager
Walnut Valley Unified School District		
Matt Torres	Business Services	Deputy Superintendent
Sam Sornoso	Maintenance, Operations, Transportation and Facilities	Director
Emergency Planning Consultants		
Carolyn J. Harshman	Emergency Planning Consultants	Planning Director
Jill Caputi	Independent Contractor	Planning Associate and Mapping Analyst

Acknowledgements

City of Walnut City Council

Ritchie Cajulis, Mayor
 Dr. Allen Wu, Mayor Pro Tem
 Linda Freedman, Council Member
 Kaylee May Law, Council Member
 Nancy Tragarz, Council Member

Mt. San Antonio College Board of Trustees

Dr. Manuel Baca, Board Member – Area 7
 Mr. Jay F. Chen, Board Member – Area 5
 Judy Chen Haggerty, Esq., Board Member – Area 6
 Mr. Gary Chow, Board Member – Area 2
 Mr. Peter Hidalgo, Board Member – Area 1
 Dr. Robert F. Hidalgo, Board Member – Area 4
 Ms. Laura Santos, Board Member – Area 3

Walnut Valley Unified School District Board of Education

Layla Abou-Taleb, President
 Larry L. Redinger, Vice President
 Y. Tony Torng, Ph.D., Secretary
 Helen M. Hall, Member
 Cynthia M. Ruiz, Member



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Mt. San Antonio College

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Emergency Planning Consultants

- ✓ Planning Director: Carolyn J. Harshman, MPA, CEM
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Mapping

The maps in this plan were provided by the City of Walnut, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut Valley Unified School District, or were acquired from public sources. Care was taken in the creation of the maps contained in this plan, however they are provided "as is". The City of Walnut, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut Valley Unified School District, and other public sources cannot accept any responsibility for any errors, omissions or positional accuracy, and therefore, there are no warranties that accompany these products (the maps). Although information from land surveys may have been used in the creation of these products, in no way does this product represent or constitute a land survey. Users are cautioned to field-verify information on this product before making any decisions.

Mandated Content

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

EXAMPLE

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

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

A:



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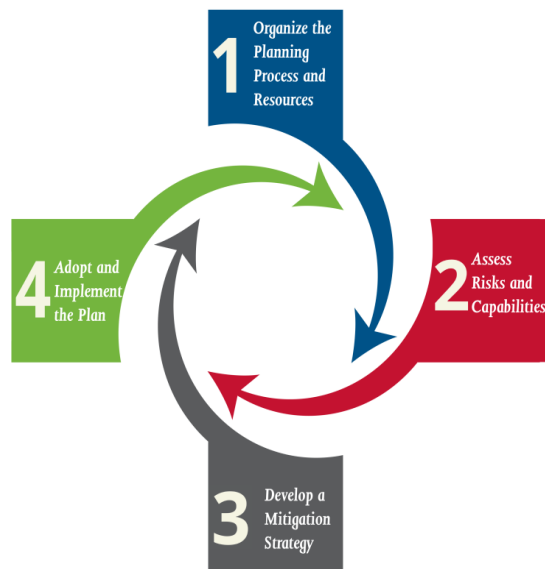


Executive Summary

The Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) involved three planning participants: City of Walnut, Mt. San Antonio College, and Walnut Valley Unified School District. The MJHMP is a strategic framework designed to reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. For multi-jurisdictional plans, FEMA regulations require one of the planning participants to serve as the plan host by preparing a “Base Plan” which identifies the project’s planning process and hazard profiles for the entire project area. The MJHMP consists of a Base Plan (City of Walnut) and two Annexes (Mt. San Antonio College and Walnut Valley Unified School District).

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

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



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

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

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

community outreach process. In developing the MJHMP, a Planning Team was formed to undertake a detailed analysis of the project area’s unique risks and challenges. The Team included department representatives from each of the planning participants – City of Walnut, Mt.



San Antonio College, and Walnut Valley Unified School District. The Team met five times with the consultant while contributing to the Initial Draft Plan. In addition to the planning document itself, the Team developed and was actively involved in a community outreach strategy for the represented communities.

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

Throughout the entire planning process, the Planning Team kept the public and stakeholders informed of the Team's progress and opportunities to provide input. These outreach activities began with a project briefing to the City of Walnut's Council on April 23, 2025, followed by press releases, social media postings, and solicitations to participate in a mitigation survey by all three of the planning participants.

Once the First Draft Plan was available, another outreach campaign made certain to share the document and solicit input and questions. The next step was to incorporate all the information gathered into the Second Draft Plan which will be submitted for a formal review by Cal OES and FEMA. That process will result in FEMA's issuance of Approvable Pending Adoption. Next, the plan will need to be adopted by each of the decision-making bodies – Walnut City Council, Mt. San Antonio College Board of Trustees, and the Walnut Valley Unified School District Board of Education. Following submission of the resolutions to adopt the base plan and annexes, FEMA will issue a Letter of Approval which will grant eligibility for mitigation-related grants for a period of five years. The Planning Team will immediately begin the process of plan implementation which will continue with the tradition of sharing and incorporating input from customers and stakeholders.

Element B: Risk Assessment is divided into three sub-sections: the City Profile, the Hazard Assessment, and the Vulnerability and Impacts. The City Profile describes the features of the City of Walnut as a medium sized local government serving a predominately single-family community with neighborhood commercial.

The Hazard Analysis sub-section includes a comprehensive evaluation of the hazard events that could result in significant losses. Based on an analysis of hazards and impacts of all three planning participants, the Base Plan profiles earthquake, wildfire, and windstorm.

The Vulnerability and Impact Assessment focus is on the City's assets including people, structures, economy, natural, historic, and cultural resources, and activities that bring value to the community.

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

Element D: Plan Maintenance describes a planning process for the Planning Team to use once the plan is adopted and approved. Implementation of the mitigation action items, gathering



updates on hazards and keeping the public and stakeholders involved are the priorities for the 5-year life of the plan.

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

Element F: Plan Adoption identifies the process and documentation involved in the plan's adoption by the planning participants.

Element G: High Hazard Potential Dams is an optional section of the plan for those jurisdictions with critical infrastructure like dams and levees. This Element is required if a jurisdiction seeks funding from the High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD) Grant Program. *Since none of the planning participants intend to seek funding through HHPD, Element G is not included.*



Element A: Planning Process

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

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

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

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

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

A: See **Planning Process** below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Introduction

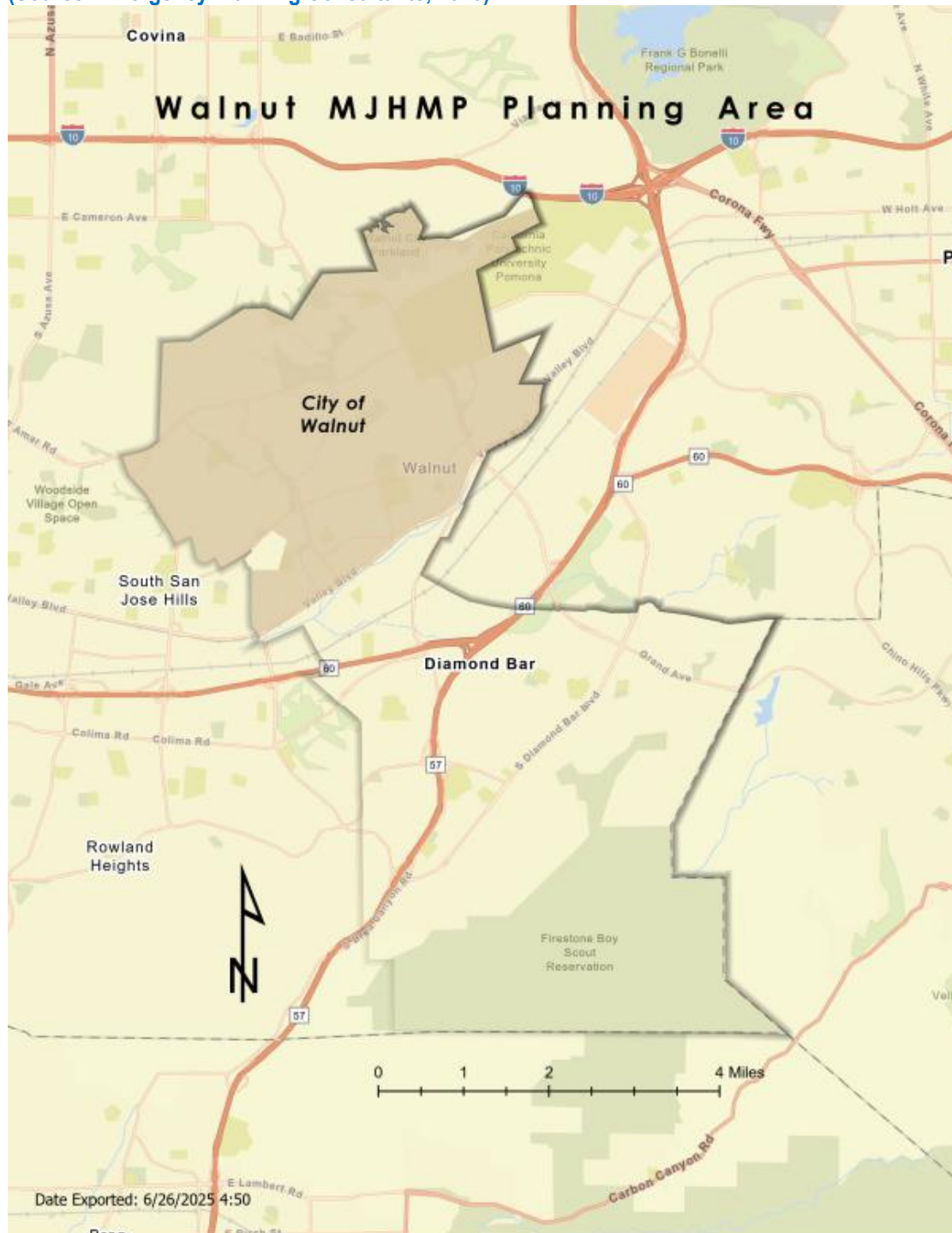
This Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation (MJHMP) update was prepared in response to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). DMA 2000 (also known as Public Law 106-390) since 2005 has required state and local governments (including special districts and joint powers authorities) to prepare mitigation plans to document their mitigation planning process, and identify hazards, potential losses, mitigation needs, goals, and strategies. This type of planning supplements the comprehensive land use planning and emergency management planning programs for the planning participants – City of Walnut, Mt. San Antonio College, and Walnut Valley Unified School District. The previous MJHMP with the same planning participants was approved by FEMA in 2020. Once the 2026 plan is adopted by the planning participant decision makers (City Council, Board of Trustees, and Board of Education) and approved by FEMA, the Plan will ensure eligibility for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and other funding requiring hazard mitigation plans.

Planning Area

The total boundaries of the City of Walnut, Mt. San Antonio College, and Walnut Valley Unified School District constitute the planning area and the type of jurisdiction government itself served as what FEMA refers to as the “planning participant.” Therefore, this is a multi-jurisdictional plan.

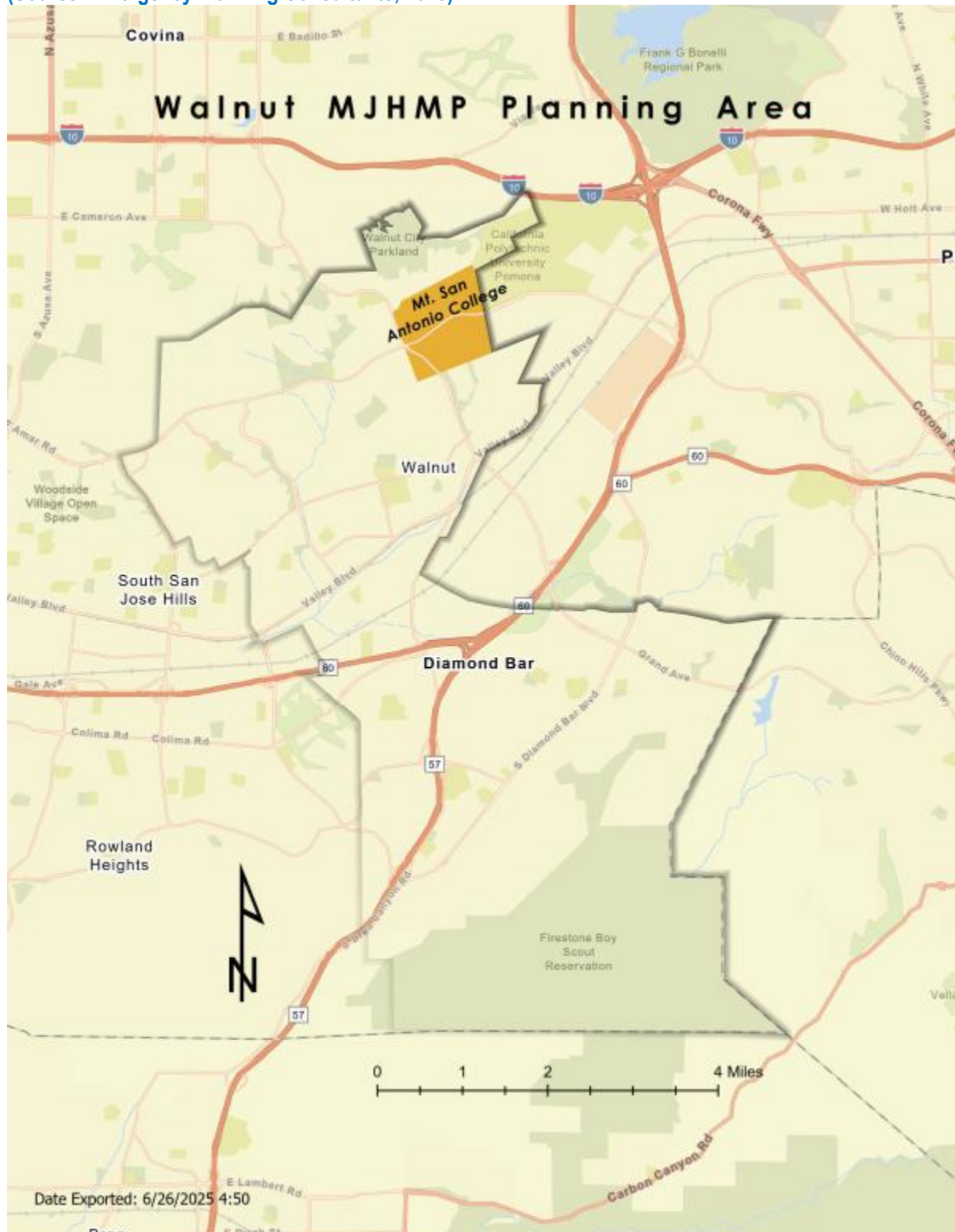


Map A.1a: MJHP Planning Area – City of Walnut
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2025)



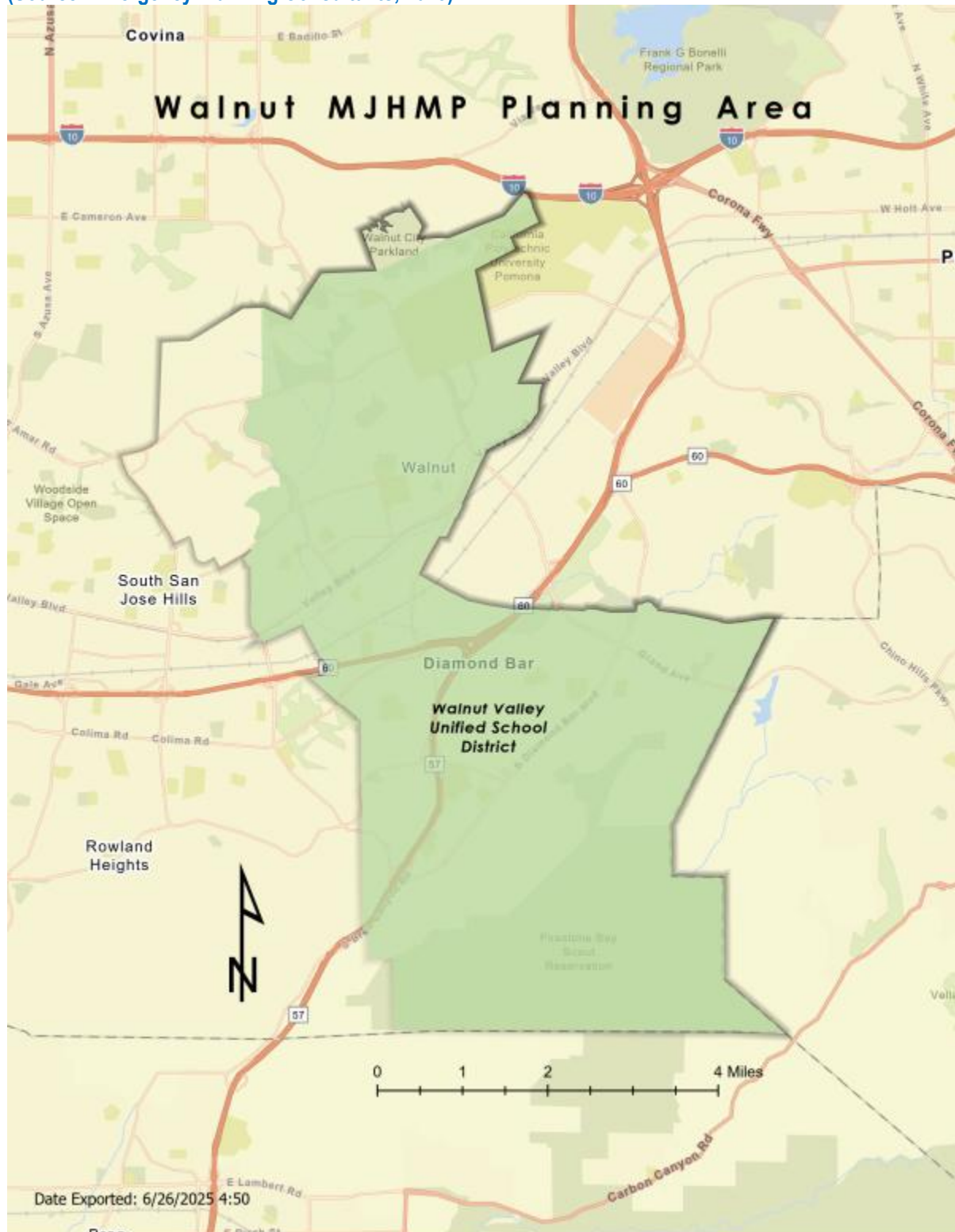


Map A.1.b: MJHMP Planning Area – Mt. San Antonio College
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2025)





Map A.1.c: MJHMP Planning Area – Walnut Valley Unified School District
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2025)





Plan Format

The MJHMP is organized into a Base Plan and Annexes. The Base Plan includes project-wide information on the planning process, plan goals, and risk assessment (including hazard profiles), plan maintenance, and plan review/adoption/approval. The Base Plan also includes information specific to the host jurisdiction – City of Walnut. The specific information includes a city profile, capability assessment, risk summary, vulnerability and impacts assessment, and a mitigation strategy. Attached separately are two Annexes for each of the remaining planning participants – Mt. San Antonio College and Walnut Valley Unified School District. Each Annex contains information including a profile, capability assessment, risk summary, vulnerability and impacts assessment, and a mitigation strategy.

Regulations and Guidance

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

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



Planning Approach

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

Graphic A.1: Planning Approach

Source: FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Planning Website

Step 1: Organize the Planning Process and Resources

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



Step 2: Assess Risks and Capabilities

Next, the state, local, tribal nation, or territorial government needs to identify the characteristics and potential consequences of hazards. It is important to understand what geographic areas the hazards might impact and how people, property, or other assets might be vulnerable. The four basic components of a risk assessment are:

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

Step 3: Develop a Mitigation Strategy

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

Step 4: Adopt and Implement the Plan

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

Planning Process

Planning Teams

Throughout the entire planning process, there were two “layers” of planning teams: 1) MJHMP which consisted of at least one representative for each of the 3 plan participants, and 2) Agency (City, College, District) Planning Teams. Both layers served as stakeholders while also making a concerted effort to gather input and ideas from other stakeholders and the public. Details on the Agency Teams can be found in the Annexes while the Agency Team for City of Walnut is discussed later in the Base Plan.

MJHMP Planning Team

The MJHMP Planning Team worked with Emergency Planning Consultants to create the updated plan. MJHMP Planning Team members were emailed invitations announcing the purpose of the Team and overall schedule and expectations. Throughout the plan development process, the Team confirmed the planning approach, drafted and reviewed content, made revisions, and engaged members of the public. As indicated below, the meetings were designed to maximize contributions from the Team. Insights, opinions, and facts were gathered ranging from hazard history and rankings, capabilities, ongoing and future mitigation activities, and opportunities to engage the public through existing venues and meetings. See **Attachments** for Planning Team Meeting Minutes. See below for **Tables A.1 and 2** for Planning Team Participation and Project Timeline.



Table A.1: MJHMP Planning Team Level of Participation

Tasks	Emergency Planning Consultants	Carolyn Harshman	Jill Caputi	City of Walnut	Gabriel Katigbak	Corrine Garcia	Mt. San Antonio College	Sayed Waudud	Walnut Valley Unified School District	Matt Torres	Sam Sornoso
Element A: Planning Process											
Research and Write Draft and Final Plan		X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Conduct Initial Community Outreach – Public Forum to Begin Planning Process					X	X					
Planning Team Meeting #1 Project Overview and Community Outreach Strategy		X			X	X		X		X	
Planning Team Meeting #2 Initial Hazard Overview, HAZUS and Capability Assessment		X			X	X		X			X
Planning Team Meeting #3 Update Mitigation Action Items (1:1 meeting with each planning participant)		X			X			X			X
Conduct Second Community Outreach – Planning Process and Survey					X			X		X	
Planning Team Meeting #4 Review Rough Draft – Base Plan					X	X		X		X	X
Planning Team Meeting #5 Review Initial Draft Plan – Base Plan and Annexes											
Conduct Third Community Outreach – Solicit Input to First Draft Plan											
Element B: Risk Assessment											
Conduct Risk Assessment and Vulnerability & Impacts Assessment		X	X								
Prepare HAZUS and Critical Asset Maps		X	X								
Element C: Mitigation Strategy											
Update and Develop Mitigation Actions		X			X	X		X		X	X
Element D: Plan Maintenance											
Identify Monitoring, Evaluating and Updating the Plan		X	X								
Element E: Plan Update											
Changes in Development and Community Priorities		X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Element F: Plan Approval											
Submit Second Draft Plans (Base Plan, Annexes) to Cal OES/FEMA. Complete Mandated Revisions.											
Cal OES Forwards MJHMP to FEMA											
Decision Maker Adoption Meetings											
Submit Proof of Adoptions to FEMA											
Receive FEMA Final Approval											
Incorporate FEMA Final Approval into Final Plan											



Table A.2: Project Timeline

Tasks	April 2025	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January 2026	February	March
Element A: Planning Process												
Research and Write Base Plan and Annex Drafts and Finals	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Conduct Initial Community Outreach (Decision Maker Meetings)	X											
Planning Team Meeting #1 Project Overview and Community Outreach Strategy			X									
Planning Team Meeting #2 Initial Hazard Overview, HAZUS and Capability Assessment				X								
Planning Team Meeting #3 Update Mitigation Action Items (1:1 meeting with each planning participant)				X								
Conduct Second Community Outreach					X							
Planning Team Meeting #4 Review Rought Draft – Base Plan					X							
Planning Team Meeting #5 Review Initial Draft Plan – Base Plan and Annexes						X						
Conduct Third Community Outreach – Input to First Draft Plan by Public and Stakeholders						X						
Element B: Risk Assessment												
Conduct Risk Assessment and Vulnerability & Impacts Assessment			X									
Prepare HAZUS and Critical Asset Maps			X									
Element C: Mitigation Strategy												
Update and Develop Mitigation Actions			X	X	X							
Element D: Plan Maintenance												
Identify Monitoring, Evaluating and Updating the Plan			X									
Element E: Plan Update												
Changes in Development and Community Priorities					X							
Element F: Plan Approval												
Submit Second Draft Plans (Base Plan, Annexes) to Cal OES/FEMA. Complete Mandated Revisions.								X	X	X		
Cal OES Forwards MJHMP to FEMA										X		
Decision Maker Adoption Meetings											X	
Submit Proof of Adoptions to FEMA												X
Receive FEMA Final Approval												X
Incorporate FEMA Final Approval into Final Plans												X



Plan Writing

The first step in plan writing was to solicit the support of the decision makers (City Council, Board of Trustees, Board of Education). These meetings took place in April 2025 with approving an agreement between the City of Walnut, Mt. San Antonio College, and Walnut Valley Unified School District to develop the update to the MJHMP.

In coordination with the Planning Team meetings, community outreach events provided critical information from the public and stakeholders on the hazards and local levels of preparedness. A Survey was designed to provide guidance and insights into the Planning Team on the hazards as well as possible mitigation activities. A dedicated website was created for the Hazard Mitigation Plan. Following each Planning Team meeting, the website was updated with minutes and handouts. This method allowed the public and stakeholders to continue access to the project's progress.

A total of five Planning Team Meetings gathered vital information and insights. During the first meeting, an initial Hazard Analysis was reviewed and a Community Outreach Strategy developed. The rest of the meetings reviewed an updated capability assessment, Mitigation Actions Matrix, results of the community outreach events, and contributing to the Base Plan rough draft and initial drafts of the Base Plan and Annexes. The Initial Drafts were distributed in advance of Planning Team Meeting #5. During the meeting, the consultant facilitated a discussion of the Initial Drafts while soliciting input, corrections, and other suggestions from the Planning Team.

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

After documenting the input gathered on the First Draft MJHMP, the Second Draft Plan will be ready for submission to Cal OES and FEMA along with a request for a formal review and a determination of "approvable pending adoption". Throughout the formal review process, the Planning Team and consultant completed amendments to the Plan as mandated by Cal OES and FEMA.

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

Community Outreach Strategy

Stakeholder Outreach

The 2025 FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook defines the need to identify specific stakeholders with a vested interest in the jurisdiction's mitigation planning. **Table A.3** defines



each of the stakeholder categories as defined in the Handbook. Outreach to stakeholders was accomplished through direct emails and mail.

Table A.3: Stakeholder Categories Defined

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

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



Table A.4: Stakeholder List by Category

Stakeholder Entities	Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities (including adjacent local governments and special districts)	Businesses (B), Academia (A), Community Lifelines (CL), Other Interest (OI)	Nonprofit (NP), Community-Based Organizations working with Vulnerable Populations (CBO)
Walnut Base Plan Planning Team					
Chris Vasquez, Community Development Director Joelle Guerra, Deputy Director of Community Development Gabriel Katigbak, Associate Planner Corinne Garcia, Senior Management Analyst	X	X			
Walnut Decision Makers					
Walnut City Council Linda Freedman, Mayor Ritchie Cajulis, Mayor Pro Tem Kaylee May Law, Council Member Nancy Tragarz, Council Member Dr. Allen Wu, Council Member	X	X			
Walnut Planning Commission Mark T. Fernandez, Chairperson Fernando Perez, Vice Chairperson Heinrich Dy, Planning Commissioner Stephen Sam, Planning Commissioner Eric Wang, Planning Commissioner	X	X			
Community Lifelines					
Los Angeles County Sanitation District Jodie Lanza, Assistant Department Head		X		OI	
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Tom Anderson, Sargent – Planning/Intelligence			X	CL	
Los Angeles County Public Works Loni Eazell, Disaster Service Specialist		X		OI	
Los Angeles County Flood Control Loni Eazell, Disaster Service Specialist				OI	
Los Angeles County Fire Department, Division 8 William Gamble, Assistant Fire Chief Leticia Pascillas, Community Services Liaison			X	CL	
San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments Kevin Lai, Director of Capital Projects			X	OI	



Walnut United States Postal Service (USPS) Jose H. Soto			X	CL	
Southern California Edison (SCE) Jeanette Gonzalez, Advisor		X		CL	
Southern California Gas Company (SoCal Gas) Lanae O'Shields, Public Affairs Manager		X		CL	
Golden State Water Company Charity Privett, Office Assistant		X		OI	
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) Rickita Hudson, Board Executive Secretary		X		OI	
Suburban Water Systems Laura Sainz, Water Service Planner San Jose Hills District		X		OI	
Walnut Valley Water District Sheryl L. Shaw, General Manger Jared Macias, Assistant General Manger		X		OI	
Rowland Water District Elizabeth Mendez, Safety Coordinator		X		OI	
Water Resources Board Russ Colby, LA Region Enforcement Coordinator		X		OI	
Valley Vista Services Waste & Recycling (VVS) Elizabeth Fisher			X	OI	
Three Valleys Municipal Water District Sylev Lee, Chief Water Resources Officer Stephen Lang Chief Operations Officer		X		OI	
Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) Martha Welbourne, FAIA			X	OI	
RKA Consulting Group-Engineering David Gilbertson, City Engineer		X		CL	
RKA Consulting Group-Building & Safety Raymond Tao, Director		X		CL	
Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations					
American Red Cross Angelica Salcedo, Director of Regional Marketing & Communications			X	OI	CBO
Neighboring Cities					
City of West Covina Jo-Anne Burns, Deputy Community Development Director			X		
City of Diamond Bar Greg Gubman, Community Development Director			X		
City of Covina Brian K. Lee, Community Development Director			X		
City of Pomona Betty Donovanik, Development Services Director			X		
City of Industry Bing H. Hyun, Assistant City Manager			X		
City of San Dimas Luis Torrico, Community Development Director			X		



Los Angeles County Planning Thuy Hua, AICP, Section Head Advance Planning Division			X		
Education					
Covina-Valley Unified School District Penni Welch, Executive Assistant			X		
Rowland Unified School District Alejandro Flores, Superintendent			X		
Walnut Valley Unified School District Matt Torres, Deputy Superintendent			X		
Mt. San Antonio College Sayeed Wadud, Manager, Environmental Safety/Emergency Services Risk Management	X			A	
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Brian Allen, Director of Operations			X	A	
Faith-Based Organizations					
Saint Lorenzo Ruiz Catholic Parish Community Bong Anonas, Business Manager			X	OI	NP
First Baptist Church of Walnut Valley Libby Burgtors, Church Administrator			X	OI	NP
Major Employers					
Starbucks Vanessa Hernandez, Store Manager				OI	
TJ Maxx Vida Velasquez, District Secretary				OI	
Vons Jerry Prado, Director				OI	
24 Hour Fitness Omar Nava, General Manager				OI	
Native American Heritage Commission					
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation Andrew Salas, Chairperson			X	OI	NP
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Anthony Morales, Chairperson			X	OI	NP
Gabrieleno/Tongva Nation Sandonne Goad, Chairperson			X	OI	NP
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Robert Dorame, Chairperson			X	OI	NP
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Charles Alvarez, Chairperson			X	OI	NP
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Director			X	OI	NP
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman			X	OI	NP
Cahuilla Band of Indians Erica Schenk, Chairperson			X	OI	NP



Public Outreach

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

Outreach Methods and Activities

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

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

Outreach Methods and Activities (See Attachments)	Stakeholder Categories					Public
	Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities (including adjacent local governments and special districts)	Business Organizations, Academia, and other Private Interests	Nonprofit Organizations, Community-Based Organizations	
Email or Mail to Stakeholders – direct communication for each of the community outreach events.	X	X	X	X	X	
Public Forums – City Council	X	X	X	X	X	X
Flyer (electronic and hard copy) – shared via Website, Social Media, and posted at City Hall, Senior Center, Community Center, City Facilities, Library	X	X	X	X	X	X
City's Website – Posted Planning Team meeting minutes, First Draft Plan, Flyer, and Community Notification	X	X	X	X	X	X
Social Media – Facebook, X, and Instagram	X	X	X	X	X	X
Community Notification / Press Release	X	X	X	X	X	X

Public and Stakeholder Input

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

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

The following information relates to comments and input gathered by the City of Walnut. Input gathered by the other planning participants was documented in the individual Annexes.



Table A.6: Community Outreach – Input Gathered

Date Received	Sender	Input	Resolution
August 2025	Numerous Responses to Mitigation Survey	See Attachments – Survey Results	Input assisted Planning Team in development of the Mitigation Action Items.
September 2025	Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts	Minor corrections to stakeholder contact information	Corrections were incorporated into the City’s internal Stakeholder List.
September 2025	RKA Consulting Group – Building & Safety (contracted to provide City with Building Inspection services)	Amendment to description regarding adopted building and fire codes	Amendment made to the Capability Assessment section of Element C: Mitigation Strategy.

Use of Existing Data

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

City of Walnut General Plan and Elements

<http://www.cityofwalnut.org>

Applicable Incorporation: Department Information used in Element B: Risk Assessment - City Profile, Element B: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles, Element C: Mitigation Strategy - Capability Assessment,

Mt. San Antonio College Educational and Facilities Master Plan

<https://www.mtsac.edu/efmp/>

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

Walnut Valley Unified School District Facilities Maintenance Plan and Local Control and Accountability Plan

<https://www.wvusd.k12.ca.us/>

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

County of Los Angeles General Plan

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

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

County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

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

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



State of California Hazard Mitigation Plan

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

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

HAZUS Maps and Reports

Created by Emergency Planning Consultants

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

National Flood Insurance Program

www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program

Applicable Incorporation: Element C: Mitigation Strategy – Capabilities.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

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

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

California Department of Conservation

www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs

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

U.S. Geological Survey

www.usgs.gov

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

California’s Fourth Climate Change Assessment: Los Angeles Region Report (2019)

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

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

Weather Spark

<https://weatherspark.com/>

Applicable Incorporation: Element B: Risk Assessment - City Profile.



Element B: Risk Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A: See **Probability of Future Earthquakes**

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

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

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

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

Element B: Risk Assessment is divided into two parts: 1) City Profile which provides a brief look at the history and facts about the community, 2) Risk Assessment which includes two components: 1) Risk Assessment (hazard identification and profiles), and 2) Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment.

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



City Profile

The City of Walnut is located in the eastern part of the San Gabriel Valley and Los Angeles County, adjacent to the cities of Diamond Bar, Industry, Pomona, West Covina, and immediately west of California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.

Walnut will continue to be a small-town community with an abundance of natural open spaces, vibrant parks, and an expansive multi-use trail system. While housing will predominantly consist of low-density residential neighborhoods throughout Walnut, new housing along Valley Boulevard can take the form of attached, high quality developments that offer new residents homebuying opportunities. Walnut recognizes and supports its equestrian heritage and rural character as a defining attribute. Over 95% of the residential housing within the City consists of single-family (1-unit) homes.

Considerably more information about the City's profile can be found later in Element B: Risk Assessment – Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment – People.

Repetitive Loss Properties and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

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

What is a Risk Assessment?

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

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

Identify Hazards

This section is the description of the geographic extent, potential intensity, and the probability of occurrence of a given hazard. Maps are used in this plan to display hazard identification data. To determine the hazard with significant potential to impact the Planning Team examined four resources: National Risk Index, California's 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2025 County of



Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, and the City’s 2018 General Plan-Public Safety Element (PSE).

Next, the MJHMP and Agency Planning Teams reviewed existing documents to determine which of the hazards posed the most significant threat to their jurisdiction and its ability to deliver services. In other words, which hazard would likely result in a local declaration of emergency. The Planning Teams also reviewed Federal Disaster Declarations for Los Angeles County. Since the 2020 MJHMP, Los Angeles County experienced many federal disaster declarations from 2018 – 2025. **Table B.1** outlines those disaster declarations.

Table B.1: Federal Disaster Declarations 2018-2025 Los Angeles County
 Source: FEMA website State and County Disaster Declarations

Year	Federal Declaration Number	California State of Emergency Declaration	Declaration Title
2025	DR-4856-CA	Yes	Wildfire and Straight-line winds
2025	DR-5550-CA	Yes	Eaton Fire
2025	DR-5551-CA	Yes	Hurst Fire
2025	DR-5549-CA	Yes	Palisades Fire
2024	DR-4769-CA	Yes	Severe Winter Storms, Tornadoes
2023	DR-4699-CA	Yes	Severe Winter Storms, Straight-Line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
2023	EM-3591-CA	Yes	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides
2023	EM-3592-CA	Yes	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
2023	DR-4683-CA		Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
2022	N/A	Yes	Extreme Heat
2022	N/A	Yes	Tropical Storm Kay
2021	DR-4569-CA		Wildfires
2021	FM-5381-CA		Blue Ridge Fire
2021	N/A	Yes	Winter Storms
2021	N/A	Yes	Drought
2020	DR-4482-CA		Covid-19 Pandemic
2020	EM-3428-CA		Covid-19
2020	N/A	Yes	Extreme Heat Event
2020	FM-5374-CA		Bobcat Fire
2019	FM-5297-CA		Getty Fire
2019	FM-5296-CA		Wildfires
2019	FM-5293-CA		Saddleridge Fire
2018	EM-3409-CA		Wildfire
2018	DR-4407-CA	Yes	Wildfires
2018	DR-5280-CA	Yes	Woolsey Fire

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



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

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



CPRI was used to create an overall planning area ranking as well as rankings for each of the three planning participants. The hazards selected for consideration in the overall planning area ranking included drought, earthquake, flood, landslide, power outage, wildfire, and wind.

Table B.3a: Calculated Priority Risk Index Ranking for the MJHMP Planning Area
(Source: MJHMP Planning Team)

Hazard	Probability	Weighted 45% (x.45)	Magnitude Severity	Weighted 30% (x.3)	Warning Time	Weighted 15% (x.15)	Duration	Weighted 10% (x.1)	CPRI Total	Hazard Priority Ranking * (H-High, M-Medium, L-Low)
Drought	3	1.35	1	0.30	1	0.15	3	0.30	2.10	L
Earthquake	3	1.35	3	0.90	4	0.60	1	0.10	2.95	H
Flood	2	0.90	2	0.60	2	0.30	1	0.10	1.90	L
Hazardous Materials	2	0.90	1	0.30	4	0.60	1	0.10	1.90	L
Landslide	2	0.90	2	0.60	4	0.60	1	0.10	2.20	L
Power Outage	2	0.90	1	0.30	4	0.60	1	0.10	1.90	L
Wildfire	3	1.35	2	0.60	4	0.60	3	0.30	2.85	M
Wind	3	1.35	2	0.60	2	0.30	3	0.30	2.55	M
*Hazard Priority Ranking High=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 6 or higher Medium=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 5 Low=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 3 or 4 N/A=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 2										



Table B.3b: Calculated Priority Risk Index Ranking for the City of Walnut
 (Source: Walnut Base Plan Planning Team)

Hazard	Probability	Weighted 45% (x.45)	Magnitude Severity	Weighted 30% (x.3)	Warning Time	Weighted 15% (x.15)	Duration	Weighted 10% (x.1)	CPRI Total	Hazard Priority Ranking * (H-High, M-Medium, L-Low)
Drought	3	1.35	1	0.30	1	0.15	3	0.30	2.10	L
Earthquake	3	1.35	3	0.90	4	0.60	1	0.10	2.95	H
Flood	2	0.90	2	0.60	2	0.30	1	0.10	1.90	L
Hazardous Materials	2	0.90	1	0.30	4	0.60	1	0.10	1.90	L
Landslide	2	0.90	2	0.60	4	0.60	1	0.10	2.20	L
Power Outage	2	0.90	1	0.30	4	0.60	1	0.10	1.90	L
Wildfire	3	1.35	2	0.60	4	0.60	3	0.30	2.85	M
Wind	3	1.35	2	0.60	2	0.30	3	0.30	2.55	M

***Hazard Priority Ranking**
 High=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 6 or higher
 Medium=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 5
 Low=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 3 or 4
 N/A=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 2



Table B.3c: Calculated Priority Risk Index Ranking for Mt. San Antonio College
 (Source: Mt. San Antonio College Annex Planning Team)

Hazard	Probability	Weighted 45% (x.45)	Magnitude Severity	Weighted 30% (x.3)	Warning Time	Weighted 15% (x.15)	Duration	Weighted 10% (x.1)	CPRI Total	Hazard Priority Ranking * (H-High, M-Medium, L-Low)
Drought	3	1.35	1	0.30	1	0.15	4	0.40	2.20	L
Earthquake	3	1.35	3	0.90	4	0.60	1	0.10	2.95	H
Flood	2	0.90	1	0.30	2	0.30	1	0.10	1.60	L
Hazardous Materials	2	0.90	1	0.30	4	0.60	1	0.10	1.90	L
Landslide	2	0.90	1	0.30	4	0.60	1	0.10	1.90	L
Power Outage	3	1.35	1	0.30	4	0.60	2	0.20	2.45	L
Wildfire	3	1.35	3	0.90	4	0.60	3	0.30	3.15	H
Wind	4	1.80	2	0.60	1	0.15	2	0.20	2.75	H

***Hazard Priority Ranking**
 High=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 6 or higher
 Medium=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 5
 Low=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 3 or 4
 N/A=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 2



Table B.3.d: Calculated Priority Risk Index Ranking for Walnut Valley Unified School District
 (Source: Walnut Valley Unified School District Annex Planning Team)

Hazard	Probability	Weighted 45% (x.45)	Magnitude Severity	Weighted 30% (x.3)	Warning Time	Weighted 15% (x.15)	Duration	Weighted 10% (x.1)	CPRI Total	Hazard Priority Ranking * (H-High, M-Medium, L-Low)
Drought	3	1.35	1	0.30	1	0.15	3	0.30	2.10	L
Earthquake	3	1.35	3	0.90	4	0.60	1	0.10	2.95	H
Flood	2	0.90	1	0.30	2	0.30	1	0.10	1.60	L
Hazardous Materials	2	0.90	1	0.30	4	0.60	1	0.10	1.90	L
Landslide	2	0.90	1	0.30	4	0.60	1	0.10	1.90	L
Power Outage	3	1.35	1	0.30	4	0.60	2	0.20	2.45	L
Wildfire	3	1.35	3	0.90	4	0.60	3	0.30	3.15	H
Wind	3	1.35	2	0.60	2	0.30	3	0.30	2.55	M

***Hazard Priority Ranking**
 High=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 6 or higher
 Medium=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 5
 Low=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 3 or 4
 N/A=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 2



Table B.4: City of Walnut Hazard Source Review and Inclusion/Omission

Source: Planning Team (PT); California State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP); County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, (AHMP); General Plan – Public Safety Element (PSE), National Risk Index (NRI)

Note: Walnut Base Plan Planning Team chose to profile only those hazards with a Hazard Priority Ranking of “medium” and “high”

Hazard	Source	Hazard Profiled in Base Plan	Reason for Inclusion	Reason for Omission
Avalanche	NRI, SHMP	N		On the basis of location, this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Coastal Flooding	NRI	N		On the basis of location, this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Climate Change	AHMP	N		The Planning Team chose to integrate climate change information into each of the profiled hazards.
Cold Wave	NRI, SHMP	N		On the basis of location, this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Dam Failure	SHMP, AHMP, PSE	N		On the basis of location, this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Drought	NRI, SHMP, AHMP,	N		The Planning Team assigned hazard priority ranking of “Low”.
Earthquake	NRI, SHMP, AHMP, PSE	Y	The Planning Team assigned hazard priority ranking of “High”.	
Hail	NRI	N		On the basis of extent, this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Hazardous Materials	PSE	N		The Planning Team assigned hazard priority ranking of “Low”.
Heat Wave/Extreme Heat	NRI, SHMP, AHMP	N		On the basis of extent, this hazard does not



Hazard	Source	Hazard Profiled in Base Plan	Reason for Inclusion	Reason for Omission
				pose a significant threat to the community.
Hurricane	NRI	N		On the basis of location, this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Ice Storm	NRI	N		On the basis of location, this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Landslide/Land Movement	NRI, SHMP, AHMP, PSE	N		The Planning Team assigned hazard priority ranking of "Low".
Levee Failure	SHMP	N		On the basis of location, this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Lighting	NRI	N		On the basis of extent, this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Mud & Debris Flow	PSE	N		On the basis of location, this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Power Outage		N		The Planning Team assigned hazard priority ranking of "Low".
Riverine Flooding	NRI, SHMP, AHMP	N		The Planning Team assigned hazard priority ranking of "Low".
Strong Wind	NRI, SHMP	Y	The Planning Team assigned hazard priority ranking of "Medium."	
Subsidence	SHMP	N		On the basis of location, this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Tornado	NRI, AHMP	N		On the basis of extent, this hazard does not



Hazard	Source	Hazard Profiled in Base Plan	Reason for Inclusion	Reason for Omission
				pose a significant threat to the community.
Tsunami	NRI, SHMP, AHMP	N		On the basis of location, this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Urban Flooding	PSE	N		The Planning Team assigned hazard priority ranking of “Low”.
Volcanic Activity	NRI, SHMP	N		On the basis of location, this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Wildfire	NRI, SHMP, AHMP, PSE	Y	The Planning Team assigned hazard priority ranking of “Medium”.	
Winter Weather	NRI	N		On the basis of location and extent, this hazard does not pose a significant threat to the community.

Hazard Profiles

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

Table B.5: Hazard Profile of Location, Extent, Probability, Previous Significant Event
 Source: PSE, Walnut Base Plan Planning Team

Hazard	Location (Where)	Extent (How Big an Event)	Probability * (How Often)	Previous Significant Event
Earthquake	Entire City	The Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC) in 2007 concluded that there is a 99.7% probability that an earthquake of M6.7 or greater	Likely	Northridge Earthquake – January 1994



Hazard	Location (Where)	Extent (How Big an Event)	Probability * (How Often)	Previous Significant Event
		will hit California within 30 years. ¹		
Wildfire	North Central area of the City of Walnut	Severe fire hazard severity ratings indicate potential for major residential and institutional damages.	Likely	2016 San Gabriel Complex Fire
Windstorm	Entire City	Strong winds reaching 50mph.	Likely	January 7-9, 2025
* Probability is defined as: Unlikely = 1:1,000 years, Possibly = 1:100-1:1,000 years, Likely = 1:10-1:100 years, Highly Likely = 1:1 year				
¹ Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast				

Earthquake

Description

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

Ground Shaking

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

Liquefaction

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

Mercalli Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration Comparison

One tool used to describe earthquake intensity is the Magnitude Scale. The Magnitude Scale is sometimes referred to as the Richter Scale. The two are similar but not exactly the same. The Magnitude Scale was devised as a means of rating earthquake strength and is an indirect



measure of seismic energy released. The Scale is logarithmic with each one-point increase corresponding to a 10-fold increase in the amplitude of the seismic shock waves generated by the earthquake. In terms of actual energy released, however, each one-point increase on the Richter scale corresponds to about a 32-fold increase in energy released. Therefore, a Magnitude 7 (M7) earthquake is 100 times (10 X 10) more powerful than a magnitude 5 earthquake and releases 1,024 times (32 X 32) the energy. **Table B.6** compares the Mercalli Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration.

Table B.6: Mercalli Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration Comparison
(Source: USGS)

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

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

Local Conditions

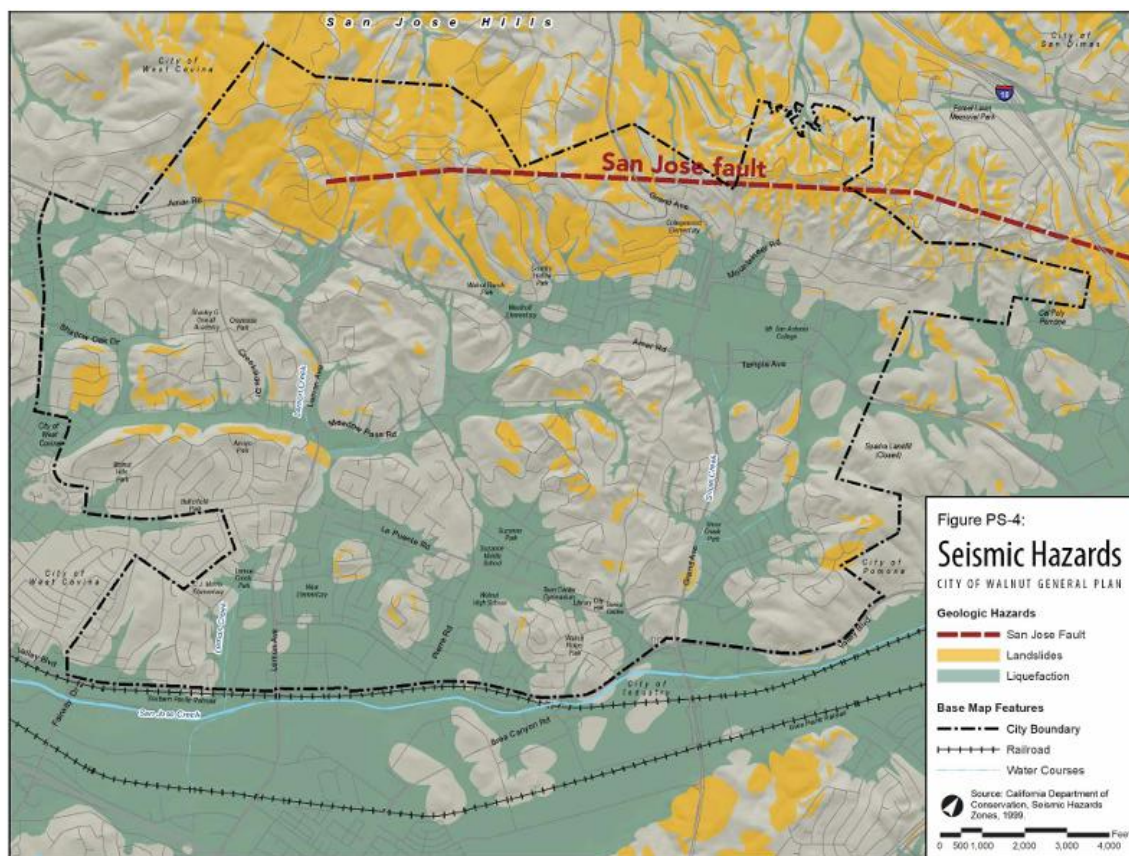
The project area lies within a metropolitan area that has historically been seismically active. Faults are prevalent throughout California and are commonly classified as either “active” or “potentially active.” An active fault is a break that has moved in recent geologic time (the last 11,000 years) and that is likely to move within the next approximately 100 years. Active faults are the primary focus of concern in attempting to prevent earthquake hazards. A potentially active fault is one that has shifted but not in the recent geologic period (or, between 11,000 and 3,000,000 years ago) and is therefore considered dormant or unlikely to move in the future.

Several active faults have been identified within close proximity or within the project area boundaries which, most importantly, indicates that the community falls under the State Earthquake Fault Zoning Act and the State Hazards Mapping Act. These Acts require that local governments, in the general plan update process, adopt policies and criteria to ensure the structural adequacy of buildings erected across active faults for human occupancy. In some cases, the development of structures must be prohibited.



According to the City of Walnut General Plan, earthquakes affecting the planning participants would most likely originate from the San Andreas (M7.8), Sierra Madre (M7.3), Newport-Inglewood (M7.2) or San Jose (M7.0) Faults. These faults are close enough in proximity or expected to generate strong enough shaking that could significantly impact the planning participants. The San Andreas Fault Zone is located approximately 28 miles to the north, and the Newport-Inglewood and Sierra Madre Fault Zones occur about 20 miles to the northwest and southwest, respectively. The San Jose Fault has a southwesterly trend through the City of Claremont and then turns westerly just north of Pomona and crosses into Walnut.

Map B.1: Earthquake Faults near City of Walnut
(Source: General Plan – Public Safety Element, 2018)



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

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



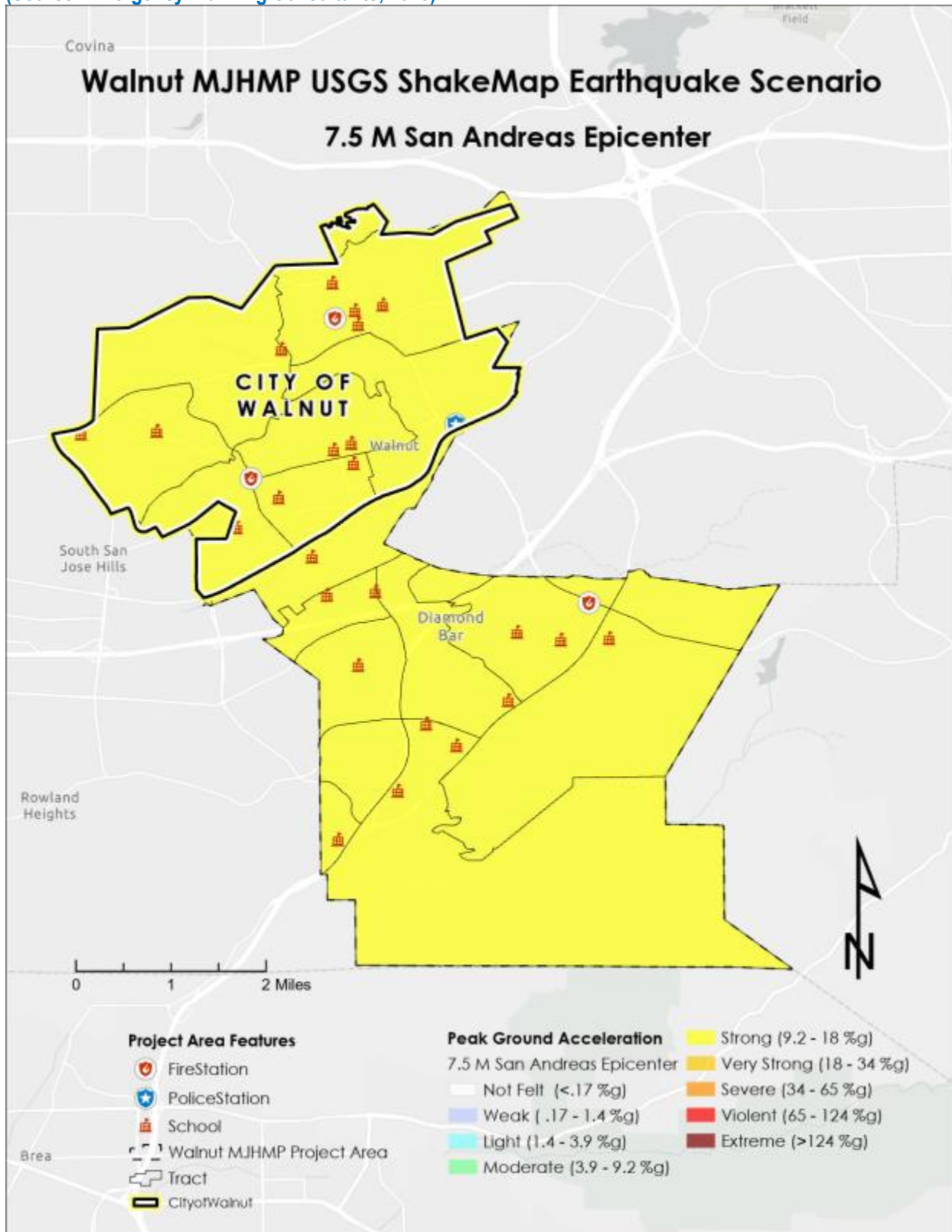
HAZUS



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

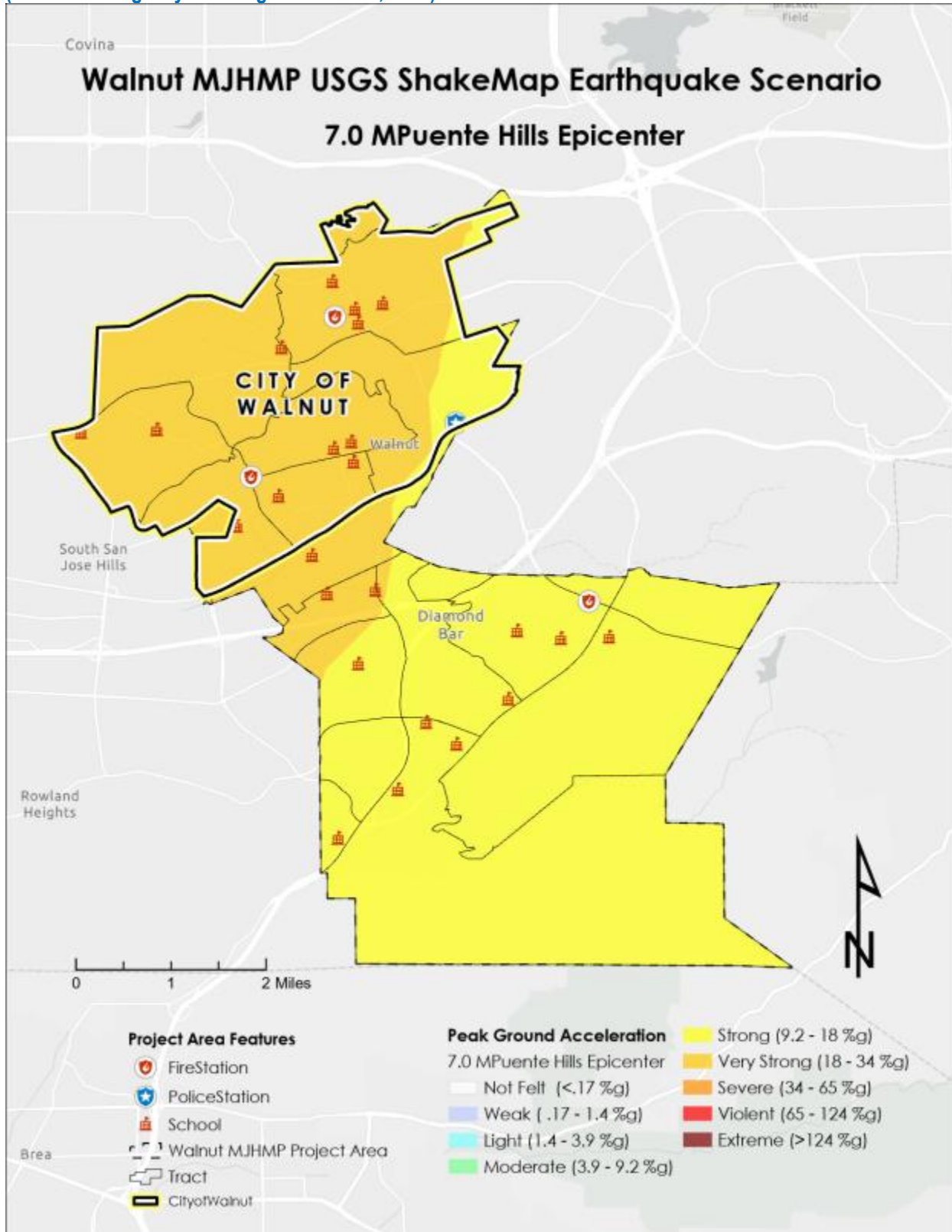


Map B.2: HAZUS – City of Walnut – San Andreas M7.5
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2025)



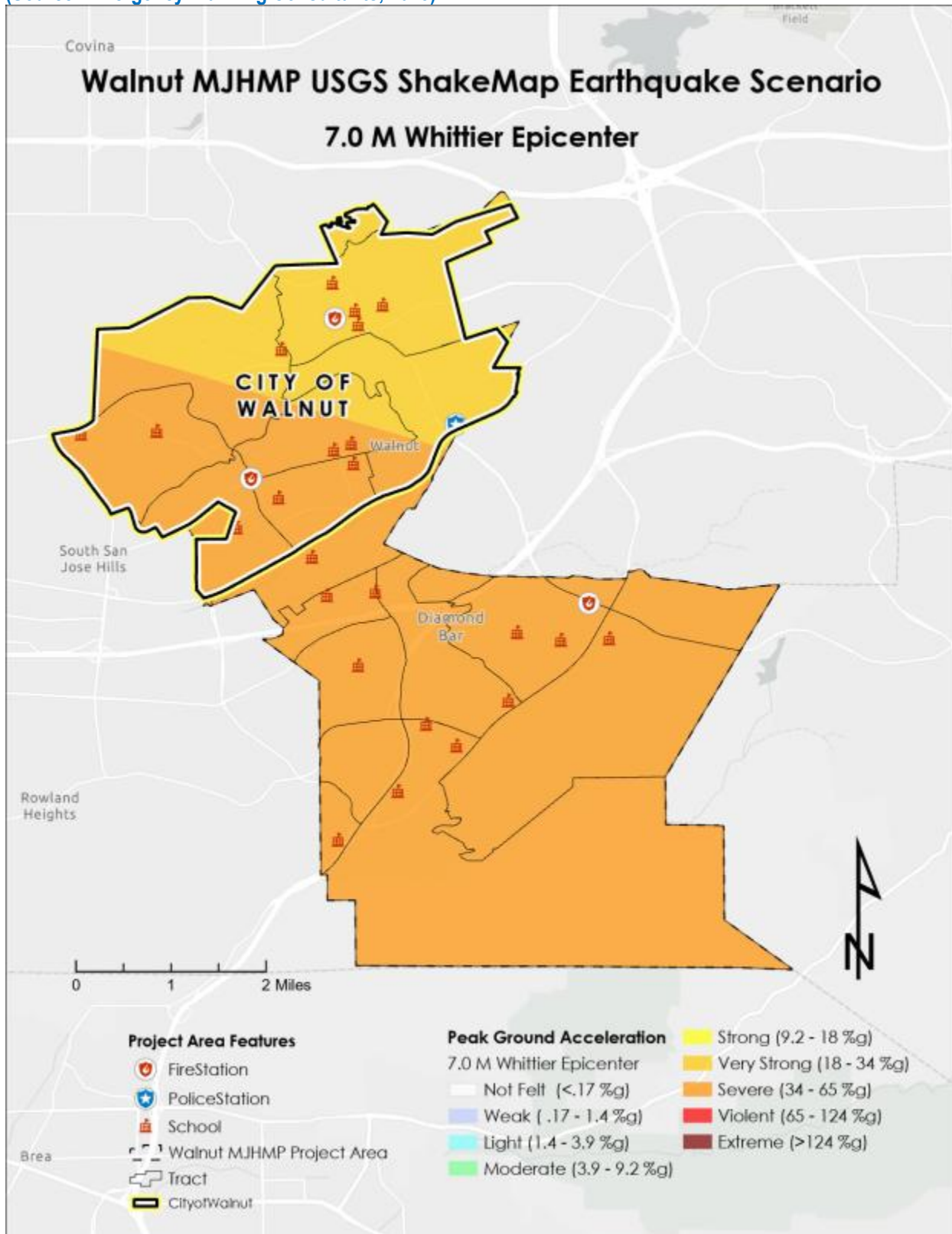


Map B.3: HAZUS – City of Walnut – Puente Hills M7.0
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2025)





Map B.4: HAZUS – City of Walnut - Whittier Fault M7.0
 (Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2025)



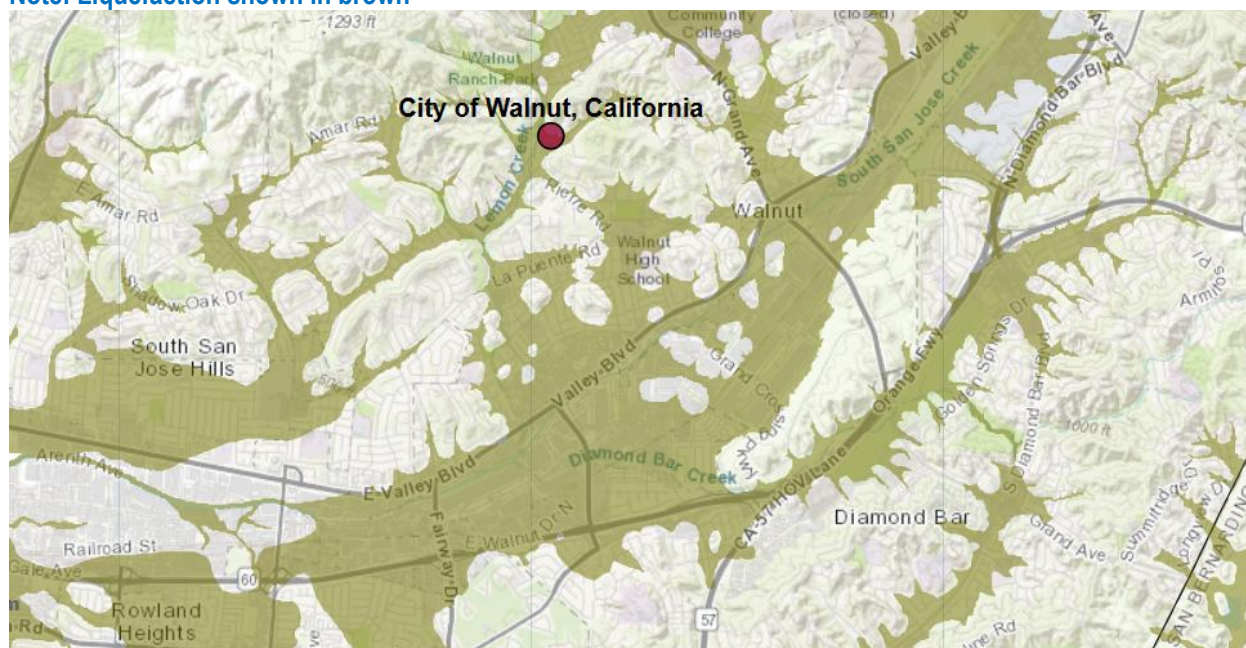


Liquefaction Area

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

Map B.5 depicts the liquefaction areas in the City of Walnut. Liquefaction hazards in the City of Walnut are generally high with more than half of the city within a liquefaction zone.

Map B.5: Liquefaction Areas
(Source: Cal OES – My Hazards, 2025)
Note: Liquefaction shown in brown



Liquefaction Zone of Required Investigation
Liquefaction Zone Area

Previous Earthquakes Impacting City of Walnut

Recent earthquakes impacting Walnut include the Northridge Earthquake of 1994 (Magnitude 6.7), Whittier Earthquake of 1987 (Magnitude 5.9); and Landers Earthquake of 1992 (Magnitude 7.3).

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

Previous Earthquakes Impacting Los Angeles County

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



Table B.7: Previous Earthquakes Impacting Los Angeles County 1971-2019
 (Source: County of Los Angeles AHMP; FEMA Disaster Declaration, 2024)

Date	Location	Federal Declaration	Impact
July 6, 2019	Ridgecrest (M7.1)	NA	Fires reported as a result of gas leaks no reported major injuries, deaths or major building damage
March 28, 2014	La Habra (M5.1)	NA	Few injuries and \$10 million dollars in damages
July 29, 2008	Chino Hills (M5.5)	NA	8 injuries and limited damages
January 17, 1994	Northridge (M6.7)	DR-1008-CA	57 deaths, 8,700 injuries and up to \$40 billion dollars in damages
June 28, 1991	Sierra Madre (M5.6)	NA	1 death, 100+ injuries and up to \$40 million dollars in damages
February 28, 1990	Upland (M5.7)	NA	30 injuries and \$12.7 million dollars in damages
October 1, 1987	Whitter (M5.9)	DR-799-CA	8 deaths, 200 injuries and \$358 million in damages
February 9, 1971	San Fernando (M6.6)	DR-299-CA	58 – 65 deaths, 200 – 2,000 injuries and up to \$553 million in damages

Probability of Future Events

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

Wildfire

Description

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

Wildfire Characteristics

There are three categories of wildland/urban interface fire. The classic wildland/urban interface exists where well-defined urban and suburban development presses up against open expanses of wildland areas; the mixed wildland/urban interface is characterized by isolated homes, subdivisions, and small communities situated predominantly in wildland settings.

The occluding wildland/urban interface exists where islands of wildland vegetation occur inside a largely urbanized area. Certain conditions must be present for significant interface fires to occur. The most common conditions include hot, dry and windy weather; the inability of fire protection forces to contain or suppress the fire; the occurrence of multiple fires that overwhelm committed

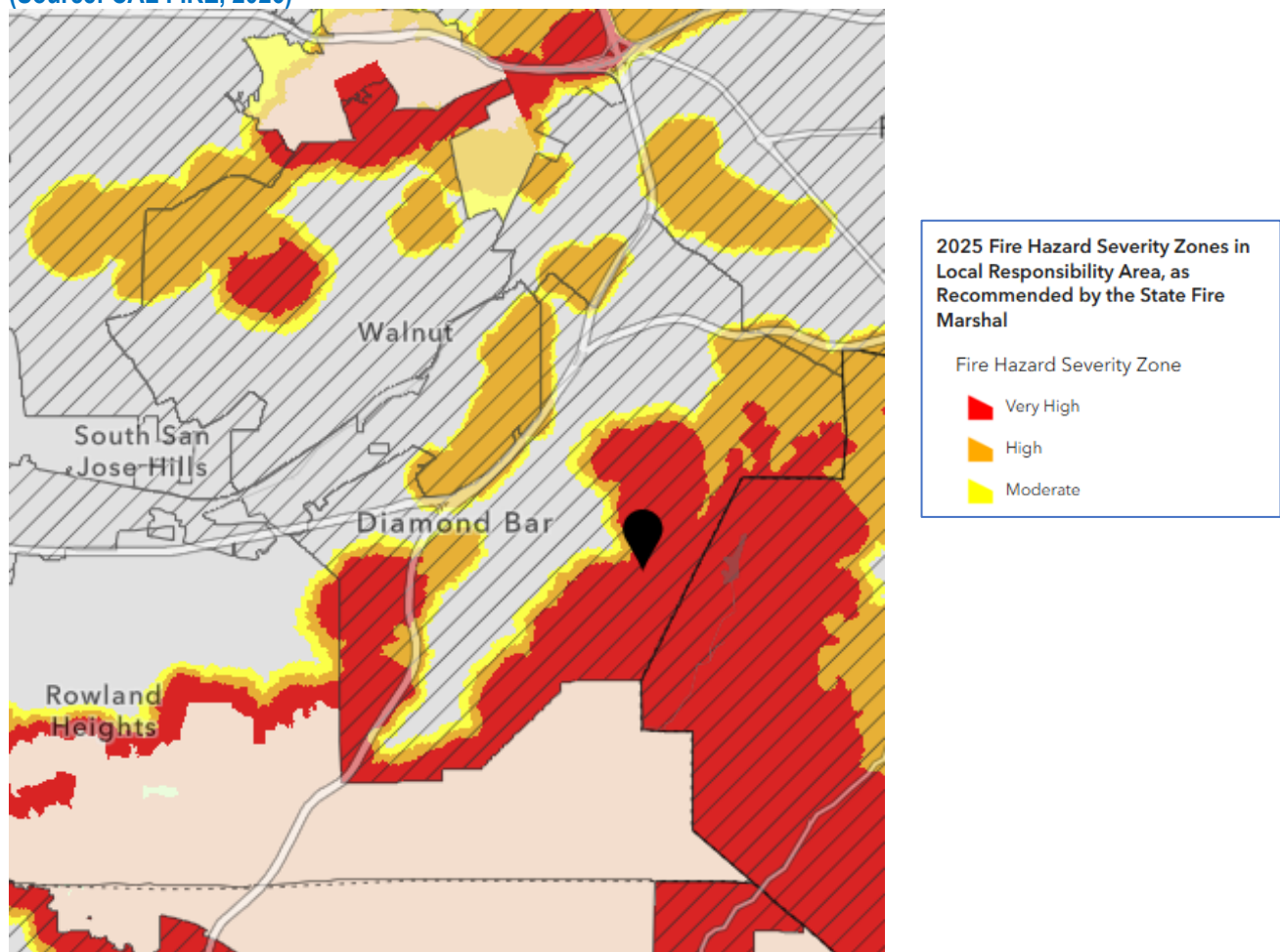


resources; and a large fuel load (dense vegetation). Once a fire has started, several conditions influence its behavior, including fuel topography, weather

Local Conditions

According to the General Plan – Public Safety Element the hills in Walnut frame the City and create beautiful scenery, they are also a potential hazard. In addition to urban fire potential, wildfires in the hills are an ever-present concern—especially when fueled by shrub overgrowth, occasional Santa Ana winds, and high temperatures. Wildfire is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels and exposing or possibly consuming structures. Wildfires often begin unnoticed and spread quickly. Naturally occurring and non-native species of grasses, brush, and trees can fuel wildfires. A wildland/urban interface fire is a wildfire in a geographical area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with wildland or vegetative fuels. In 2016, the City amended the Municipal Code to adopt the designations of certain areas of Walnut as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (as defined by the State) and subjected these areas to the California Building Code tailored specifically for structures within that Zone. In 2025, CAL FIRE updated the Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps which will require the City to consider additional amendments to the Municipal Code. **Map B.6** below is the 2026 updated map for the City of Walnut and surrounding areas.

Map B.6: Fire Hazard Severity Zones
(Source: CAL FIRE, 2026)





A wildland urban interface is where nature meets the urban form. For Walnut, this presents particular challenges in the hillsides. Attention to these interfaces can help prevent the spread of a wildfire and potentially saves lives and property, specifically in communities built within or adjacent to hillsides such as the San Jose Hills. While periods of normal or above-average rainfall help reduce elevated hazards resulting from California's frequent cycles of drought, wet years also produce abundant vegetation. High winds and dry seasons create strong potential for wildfire in the San Jose Hills. This is particularly of concern to properties in all areas north of La Puente Road.

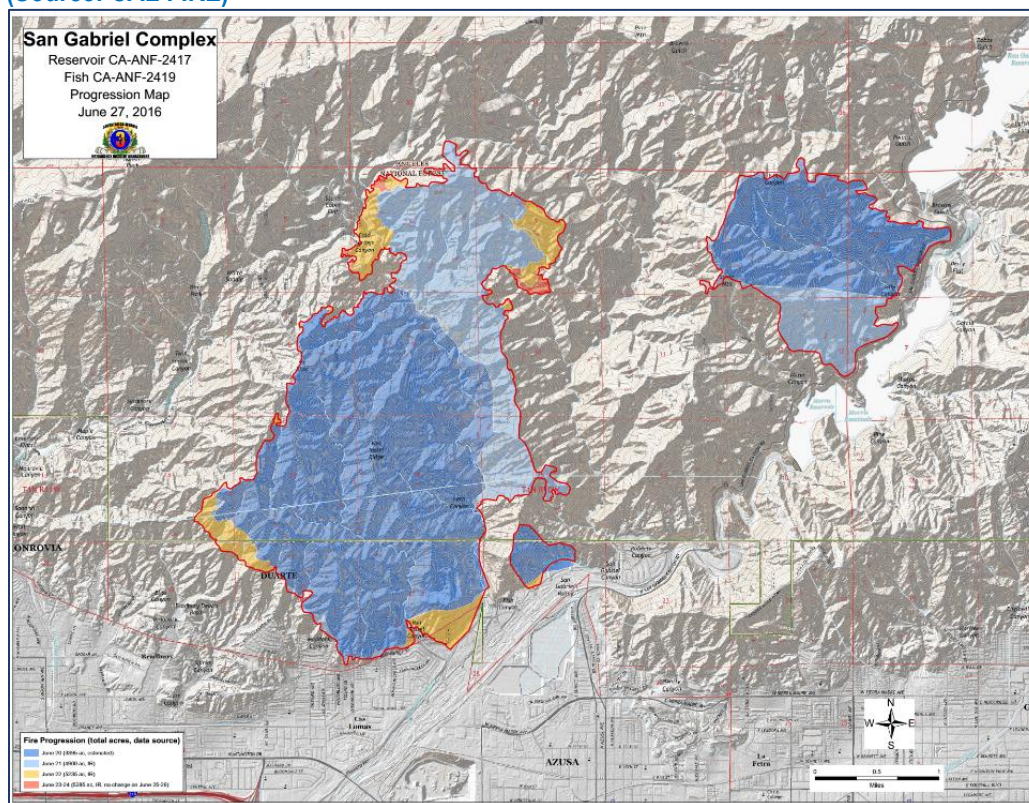
Previous Wildfires Impacting City of Walnut

The most recent wildfire outbreak closest to the City was the San Gabriel Complex Fire which ignited the morning of June 20, 2016. According to InciWeb, the San Gabriel Complex Fire consisted of 2 fires, the Reservoir Fire and the Fish Fire. Both fires originated northeast of the City limits as shown on **Map B.7: San Gabriel Complex Fire Progression**. The fires were burning in natural fuel that was 30+ years old with 6 to 8-foot chaparral and large grass crop.

At the height of the fire, 1,376 homes were evacuated. The American Red Cross established an Evacuation Center and 1,460 staff from multiple local, state and federal agencies worked to protect property and suppress the fire. Road closures were in place and law enforcement patrolled for security while firefighters worked through the night to contain the fire.

Although the San Gabriel Complex Fire did not threaten homes in the City of Walnut, a smoke advisory was issued for the San Gabriel, Pomona, and Walnut areas.

Map B.7: San Gabriel Complex Fire Progression (2016)
(Source: CAL FIRE)





Previous Wildfires Impacting Los Angeles County

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

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

Table B.8: Wildfires Impacting Los Angeles County 2018-2025
(Source: NOAA Storm Events Database)

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



Probability of Future Events

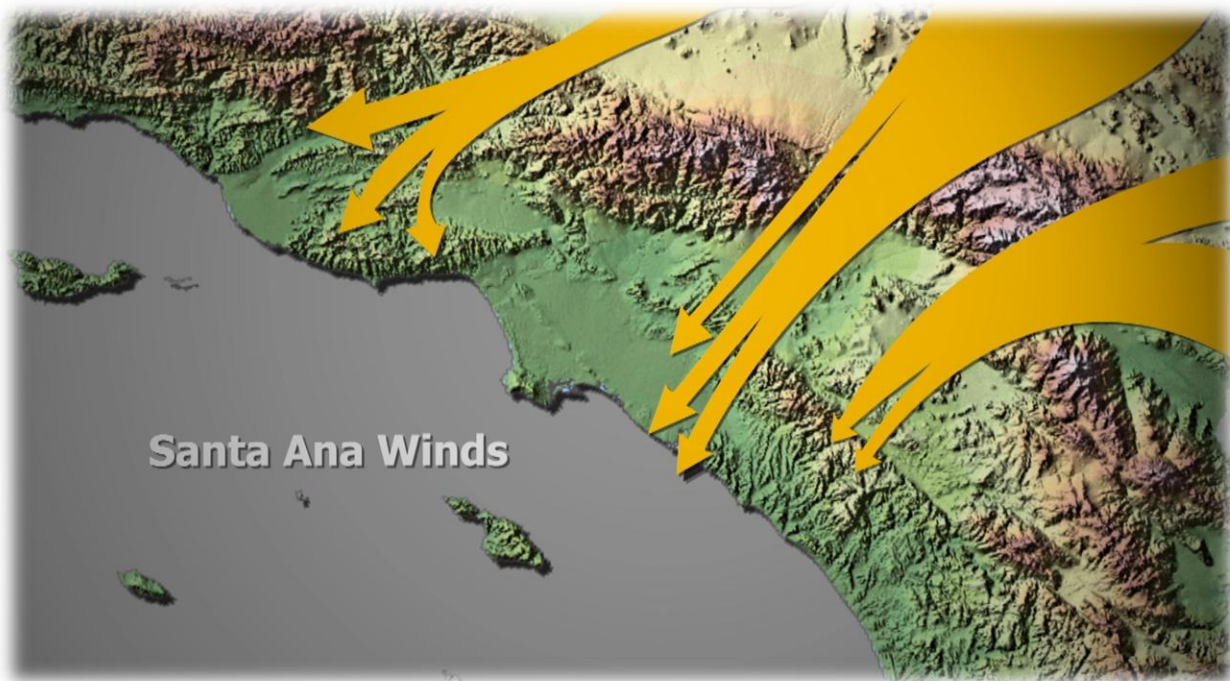
When conducting the risk assessment, the Planning Team determined that the probability of a catastrophic wildfire affecting the City of Walnut is likely with an annual probability of occurrence being between 1 in 10 and 1 in 100 years.

Wind

Description

Santa Ana winds are generally defined as warm, dry winds that blow from the east or northeast (offshore). These winds occur below the passes and canyons of the coastal ranges of Southern California and in the Los Angeles and Orange County basins. Santa Ana winds often blow with exceptional speed in the Santa Ana Canyon (the canyon from which it derives its name). Forecasters at the National Weather Service offices in Oxnard and San Diego usually place speed minimums on these winds and reserve the use of "Santa Ana" for winds greater than 25 knots." These winds accelerate to speeds of 35 knots as they move through canyons and passes, with gusts to 50 or even 60 knots.

Infographic B.1: Santa Ana Winds
(Source: A screenshot from the USGS film "Living with Fire")



The complex topography of Southern California combined with various atmospheric conditions creates numerous scenarios that may cause widespread or isolated Santa Ana events. Commonly, Santa Ana winds develop when a region of high pressure builds over the Great Basin (the high plateau east of the Sierra Mountains and west of the Rocky Mountains including most of Nevada and Utah). Clockwise circulation around the center of this high-pressure area forces



air downslope from the high plateau. The air warms as it descends toward the California coast at the rate of five degrees F per 1,000 feet due to compressional heating. Thus, compressional heating provides the primary source of warming. The air is dry since it originated in the desert, and it dries out even more as it is heated.

These regional winds typically occur from October to March and, according to most accounts are named either for the Santa Ana River Valley where they originate, or for the Santa Ana Canyon, southeast of Los Angeles, where they pick up speed.

What is Susceptible to Windstorms?

Life and Property

Windstorm events can be expected, perhaps annually, across widespread areas of the region which can be adversely impacted during a windstorm event. This can result in the involvement of emergency response personnel during a wide-ranging windstorm or microburst tornadic activity. Both residential and commercial structures with weak reinforcement are susceptible to damage. Wind pressure creates a direct and frontal assault on a structure, pushing walls, doors, and windows inward. Conversely, passing currents creates lift suction forces that pull building components and surfaces outward. With extreme wind forces, the roof or entire building can fail causing considerable damage.

Debris carried along by extreme winds can directly contribute to loss of life and indirectly to the failure of protective building envelopes, siding, or walls. When severe windstorms strike an area, downed trees, power lines, and damaged property can be major hindrances to emergency response and disaster recovery.

Utilities

Historically, falling trees are the major cause of power outages in the planning area. Windstorms such as strong microbursts and Santa Ana Wind conditions cause flying debris and downed utility lines. For example, tree limbs breaking in winds of only 45 mph can be thrown over 75 feet, overhead power lines are damaged, even in relatively minor windstorm events. Falling trees bring electric power lines down to the pavement, creating the possibility of lethal electric shock.

Infrastructure

Windstorms damage buildings, power lines, and infrastructure, due to falling trees and branches. During wet winters, saturated soil can cause trees to become less stable and more vulnerable to uprooting from high winds.

Increased Fire Threat

Perhaps the greatest danger from windstorm activity in the project area comes from the combination of the Santa Ana winds with the major fires that occur every few years in the urban/wildland interface. With the Santa Ana winds driving the flames, the speed and reach of the flames is even greater than in times of calm wind conditions.

Transportation

Windstorm activity impacts local transportation in addition to the problems caused by downed trees and electrical wires blocking streets and highways. During periods of extremely strong Santa Ana winds, major highways can be temporarily closed to truck and recreational vehicle traffic. However, typically these disruptions are not long-lasting, nor do they carry a severe long-term economic impact on the region.



Table B.9: Beaufort Scale
Source: National Weather Service

Force	Speed (MPH)	Descriptions
0	0 to 1	Calm: Smoke rises vertically
1	1 to 3	Light air: The direction of the wind is shown by smoke drift, but not wind vanes
2	4 to 7	Light breeze: Wind is felt on the face, leaves rustle, and wind vanes are moved
3	8 to 12	Gentle breeze: Leaves and small twigs are in motion, lightweight flags are extended.
4	13 to 18	Moderate breeze: Dust and loose paper become airborne, and small branches are moved
5	19 to 24	Fresh breeze: Small trees begin to sway
6	25 to 31	Strong breeze: Large branches are in motion, and using an umbrella becomes difficult
7	32 to 38	High wind: Whole trees are in motion and walking against the wind can be hard
8	39 to 46	Strong wind: Walking is difficult and twigs break off trees
9	47 to 54	Severe wind: Slight structural damage
10	55 to 63	Storm: Trees are uprooted and considerable damage to structures.
11	63 to 72	Violent storm: Widespread damage
12	73 and above	Hurricane: Devastating damage

Local Conditions

Based previous windstorm, it is not difficult to assume that a future windstorm event could generate similar damage. Severe windstorms pose a significant risk to life and property in the City of Walnut by creating conditions that disrupt essential systems such as public utilities, telecommunications, and transportation routes. High winds can and do occasionally cause tornado-like damage to local homes and businesses in and near the community. High winds have destructive impact, especially to trees, power lines, and utility services.

The most common wind condition is a Santa Ana Wind. This condition has generated winds that have exceeded 100 mph. Wind velocities of up to 111 mph have been generated from the same Santa Ana wind, resulting in the loss of life due to flying debris.

The entire City and all critical facilities are susceptible to windstorm damage. A majority of windstorm damage that occurs is associated with fallen trees/tree limbs. Facilities located in close proximity to large trees may be more susceptible to windstorm damage as a result. However, it is highly unlikely that a windstorm would completely destroy any of the identified critical facilities.

Previous Wind Impacting City of Walnut

In January 2025, Los Angeles County, including areas near Walnut, experienced significant windstorms. The National Weather Service issued a High Wind Warning for the period from January 7-8, forecasting sustained winds of 30–50 mph, with gusts reaching 60–80 mph with potential isolated gusts as high as 100 mph in some areas.

Previous Windstorm Impacting Los Angeles County

As mentioned earlier, in January 2025, exceptionally strong Santa Ana winds, with gusts exceeding 80 mph, fueled two devastating wildfires in Los Angeles County - Palisades and Eaton. The Palisades Fire consumed nearly 12,000 acres and destroyed over 1,000 homes and businesses, marking it as one of the most destructive in Los Angeles County's history. The Eaton Fire consumed 14,021 acres and caused \$27.5 billion in damage.



Probability of Future Events

When conducting the Risk Assessment, the Planning Team determined that the probability of a serious wind affecting the City of Walnut is likely with an annual probability of occurrence being between 1 in 10 and 1 in 100 years.

Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vulnerability and Impact Assessment Process

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

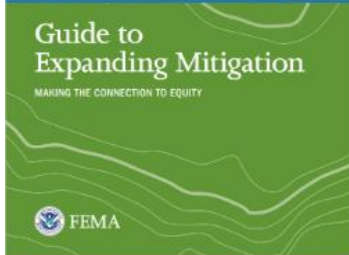
- People*
- Structures*
- Economy*
- Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources*
- Activities Bringing Value to the Community*

People

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



Vulnerability of People



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

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

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

People & Community Indicators

County and Census Tract Community Resilience Challenges Index (CRCI) combining 22 indicators.		
Population Characteristics	Household Characteristics	Housing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population without a High School Education • Population 65 and Older • Population with a Disability • Population by Race and Hispanic Origin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households without a Vehicle • Households with Limited English • Single-Parent Households • Households without a Smartphone • Households without Broadband Subscription 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile Homes as Percentage of Housing • Owner-Occupied Housing • Rental Housing Costs • Residential Structures in SHFA with Flood Insurance
Healthcare	Economic	Connection to Community
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Hospitals • Medical Professional Capacity • Population without Health Insurance • Medicare Recipients with Power-Dependent Devices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population Below Poverty Level • Median Household Income • Unemployed Labor Force • Unemployed Women Labor Force • Income Inequality • Workforce in Predominant Sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Civic and Social Organizations • Population without Religious Affiliation • Percentage of Inactive Voters • Population Change



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

Infrastructure Indicators

Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data (Open)

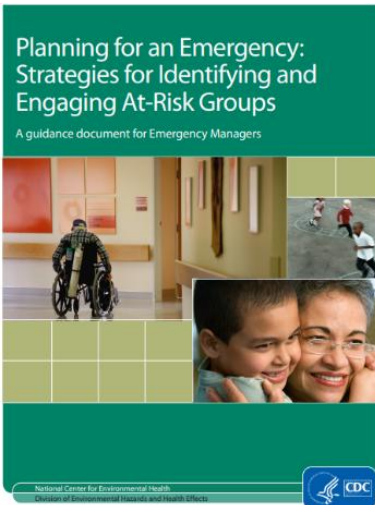
- Hospitals
- Nursing Homes
- Pharmacies
- Urgent Care Facilities
- Dialysis Centers
- Mobile Home Parks
- Fire Stations
- Local Law Enforcement Locations
- Public Health Departments
- 911 Service Area Boundaries
- SNAP Authorized Retailers
- Places of Worship
- Colleges and Universities
- Private Schools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

Graphic B.3: Hazard and Risk Indicators
(Source: FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool)

Hazard & Risk Indicators

National Weather Service Live Data Feeds

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

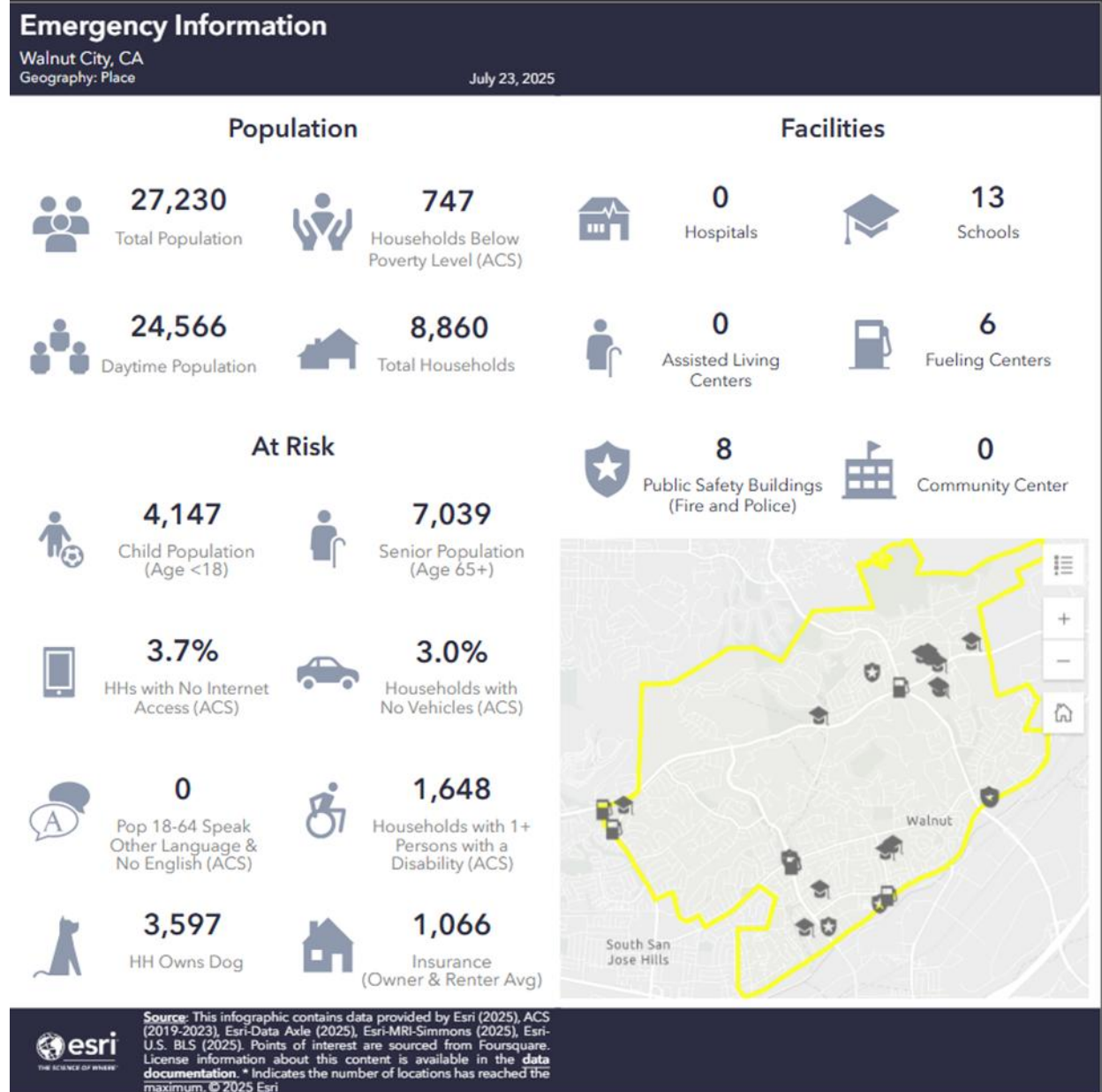


A person's vulnerability to disaster is influenced by many factors. According to CDC's **Planning for an Emergency: Strategies for Identifying and Engaging At-Risk Group**, the following six categories are among the most commonly accepted factors: socioeconomic status, age, gender, race and ethnicity,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

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

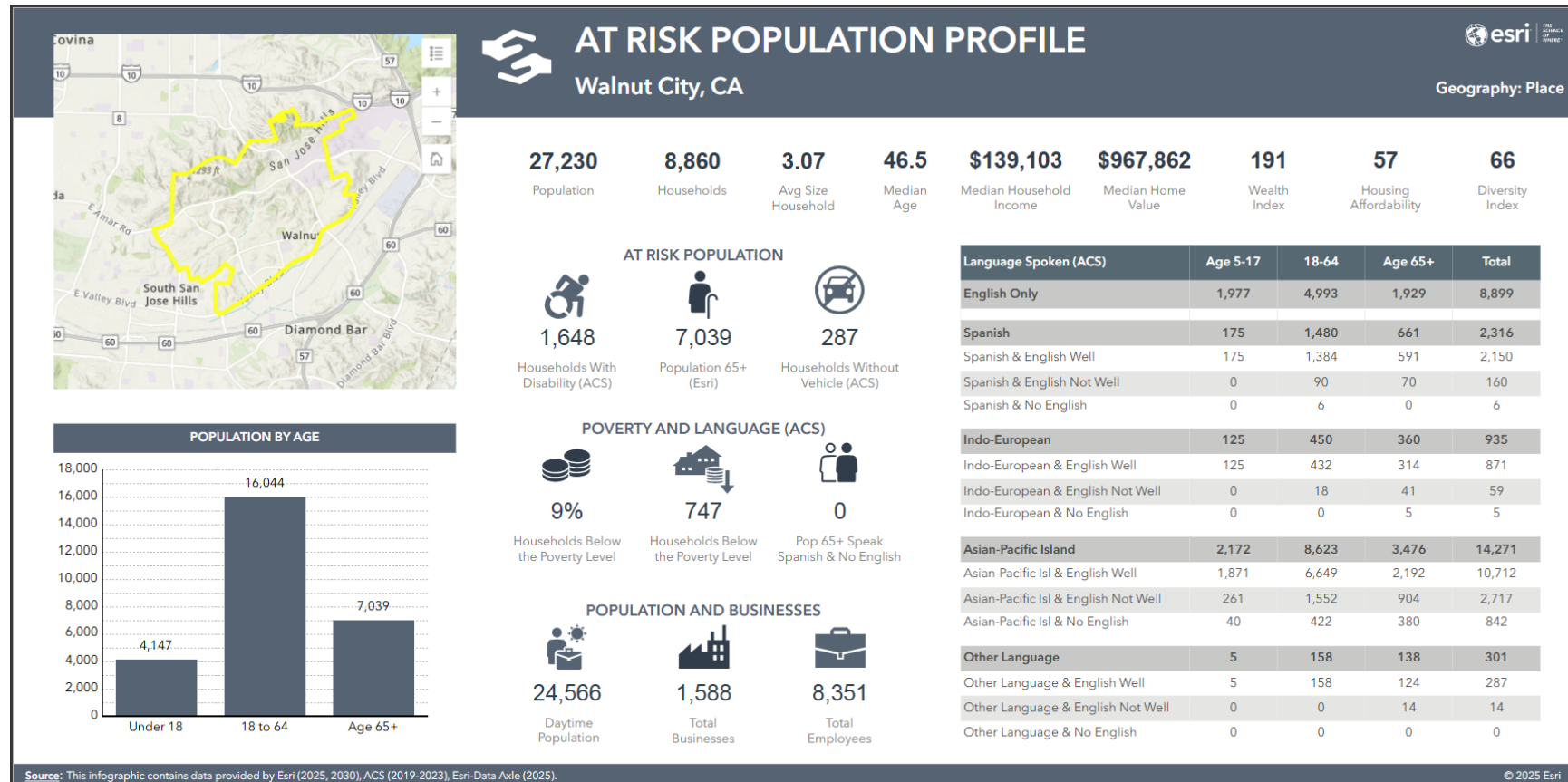


Graphic B.4: Emergency Information – City of Walnut
 (Source: Esri Business Analyst, 2025)





Graphic B.5: At Risk Population – City of Walnut
 (Source: Esri Business Analyst, 2025)

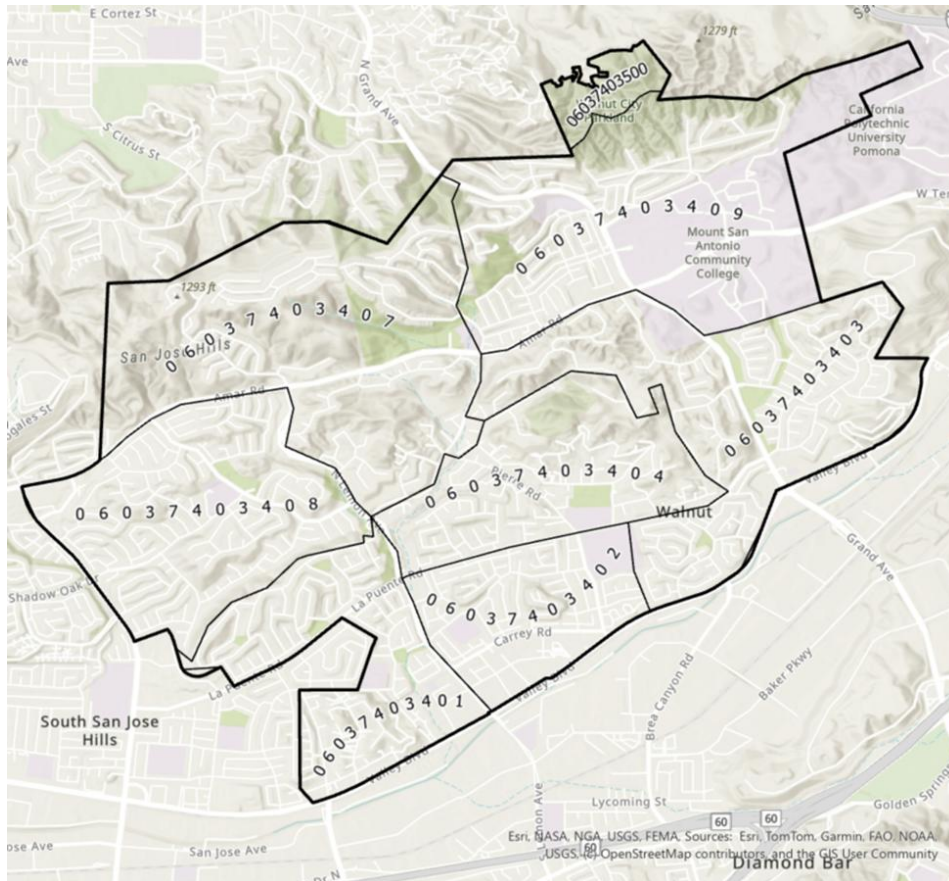




The infographics provide a detailed profile of the City of Walnut, focusing on population, at-risk groups, and emergency-related infrastructure. As of July 2025, the city has a total population of 27,230, with 8,860 households and a daytime population of 24,566. Children under 18 (4,147) and seniors over 65 (7,039) represent significant vulnerable groups. Additionally, 1,648 households include individuals with disabilities, 3% households lack vehicles, and 3.7% of households lack internet access—factors that can hinder emergency response and evacuation.

Walnut also exhibits notable linguistic and economic vulnerabilities. While the median household income is \$139,103, 9% of households fall below the poverty line. A majority of the population (14,271) speaks an Asian-Pacific Island Language, with over 3,000 speaking an Asian-Pacific Island Language only or not speaking English well. This language barrier could pose challenges in disseminating emergency information. The average household size is 3.07, and the median age is 46.5. Overall, Walnut has significant concentrations of at-risk populations, and linguistic diversity that underscore the importance of targeted preparedness and response strategies.

Map B.8: Walnut Census Tracts
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants)



- Legend
- Census Tracts
- City of Walnut



Table B.10: Hazard Vulnerability to People
 (Source: Emergency Planning Consultants)
 (Note: “X” indicates affirmative)

Census Tract in City of Walnut	Earthquake	Wildfire	Wind
06037403401	X		X
06037403402	X		X
06037403403	X	X	X
06037403404	X	X	X
06037403407	X	X	X
06037403408	X		X
06037403409	X	X	X
06037403500	X	X	X

Impact Profile of People

Earthquake

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

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

Wind

Windstorms impacting the City of Walnut can significantly affect the community by causing power outages, property damage, and health hazards. Strong winds can down power lines, leading to electricity loss for thousands of residents, which disrupts daily life and access to essential services. Additionally, wind-driven debris can damage homes and vehicles, posing safety risks.



Vulnerable populations, including low-income families, the elderly, individuals with disabilities, and those experiencing homelessness are disproportionately impacted by these events. Power outages can be particularly dangerous for individuals relying on electrically powered medical devices. Limited financial resources may hinder prompt repairs to damaged properties, prolonging exposure to unsafe conditions. Furthermore, strong winds can disperse dust and ash from previous wildfires, degrading air quality and exacerbating respiratory issues, especially among those with pre-existing health conditions.

Wildfire

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

Structures

Vulnerability of Structures

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Table B.11 below illustrates the hazards with potential to impact critical facilities owned by or providing critical services to the City of Walnut.

Table B.11: Hazard Vulnerability to Structures
 (Source: Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)
 (Note: "X" indicates affirmative)

Structures	Earthquake	Wildfire	Wind
Sheriff's Station	X		X
Fire Station #61	X		X
Fire Station #146	X	X	X
Public Works Yard	X		X
City Hall	X	X	X
Senior Center	X		X
Gymnasium	X		X

Impact Profile of Structures

Earthquake

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

Wind

A windstorm in the City of Walnut could have significant consequences for city-owned facilities, affecting public services, infrastructure, and emergency response. Strong winds can cause structural damage to government buildings, police and fire stations, and public works facilities, potentially delaying critical services. Facilities with older or weaker structures may suffer roof damage, broken windows, or water intrusion if the storm brings heavy rain.



Wildfire

City of Walnut is particularly vulnerable to wildfires due to its proximity to hills with dry vegetation and its exposure to strong Santa Ana winds that can rapidly spread flames and embers. Although the city itself is highly urbanized and not directly within a wildland urban interface, its location makes it susceptible to ember showers from fires in nearby areas. Prolonged drought and climate change further exacerbate this risk by creating drier, more flammable conditions. These factors highlight the need for proactive fire prevention measures, like fire-resistant landscaping and public awareness, to help protect City of Walnut's residents and infrastructure.

Economy

Vulnerability to Economy

City of Walnut has several assets that have an important impact on the city's economy. Several of these economic assets overlap with the assets outlined in **Structures** as they are community lifelines. These assets include major employers and any impact from hazards has the potential of causing debilitating consequences to the local economy. These assets include Mt. San Antonio College, EDRO Engineering Company, Inc., and TJ Maxx.

Mt. San Antonio College is included as an annex as part of the MJHMP. Please see the Mt. San Antonio College Annex for specific impact and vulnerability information.

Table B.12: Hazard Vulnerability to Economic Assets – Major Employers

(Source: Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)

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

Economic Assets	Earthquake	Wildfire	Wind
Mt. San Antonio College	X	X	X
EDRO Engineering Company, Inc.	X		X
TJ Maxx	X		X

Impact Profile of Economy

Mt. San Antonio College

Mt. San Antonio College (Mt. SAC) is one of the largest community colleges in California. At 420 acres, Mt. SAC is the largest public facility in Walnut. Mt. SAC serves nearly 20 local communities and has educated more than 1.2 million people since opening in 1946.

The campus sits in the northeast corner of Walnut, which is located on the eastern edge of the Greater Los Angeles Area. The San Antonio Community College District boundaries encompass the communities of Baldwin Park, Bassett, Charter Oak, Covina, Diamond Bar, the southern portion of Glendora, Hacienda Heights, City of Industry, Irwindale, La Puente, La Verne, Pomona, Rowland Heights, San Dimas, Valinda, Walnut, and West Covina.



According to the Mt. SAC website, “students can get the full-college experience without the full college debt. We give our richly diverse students the support and excellent education they need to succeed in new careers, gain admission into top-tier universities, or advance in their current line of work. We have nearly 400 degree and certificate programs, dozens of support programs, and more than 50 student clubs and athletic programs.”

Earthquake

Campus structures include physical buildings, lifelines, and critical infrastructure. All properties and occupants at Mt. SAC can be either directly impacted or affected by earthquakes. Building stock that was built prior to 1975, when seismic provisions became uniformly applied through building code applications. These buildings are at a higher risk of damage from earthquakes. Due to limitations in current modeling abilities, the risk to critical facilities in the planning area from the earthquake hazard is likely understated. A more thorough review of the age of critical facilities, codes they were built to, and location on liquefiable soils should be conducted. Damage to transportation systems in the planning area after an earthquake has the potential to significantly disrupt response and recovery efforts and lead to isolation of populations. Additionally, seismic events can damage communication systems, complicating efforts to coordinate response to the event. Many structures may need seismic retrofits in order to withstand a moderate earthquake.

Wildfire

Wildfire poses a serious threat to the campus, impacting not only the physical environment but also the academic and social well-being of its community. The immediate effects include campus closures and the evacuation of students and staff to ensure their safety. Even if the campus is not directly in the fire's path, it can suffer from poor air quality due to smoke, which can cause respiratory issues and necessitate the cancellation of outdoor activities. This can lead to significant disruption of classes, research, and campus operations.

Wind

High winds at Mt. San Antonio College can cause both immediate and long-term impacts to campus structures. Strong gusts may damage roofs, siding, and windows, particularly on older or less wind-resistant buildings. Portable classrooms, shade canopies, bleachers, and other temporary or lightweight structures are especially vulnerable to displacement or collapse. Flying debris can break glass, dent metal surfaces, and damage HVAC units or rooftop equipment. Outdoor lighting, signage, and fencing may be knocked over or weakened, creating safety hazards. Over time, repeated exposure to high winds can accelerate wear on building exteriors, seals, and fixtures, leading to increased maintenance needs. In severe events, structural damage may require temporary closures, repairs, or reinforcement before facilities can safely reopen.

EDRO Engineering Company, Inc.

According to the EDRO Engineering Company website the EDRO group corporate headquarters is located in Walnut, California. The Walnut facility features a comprehensive line of tooling materials, complete custom mold base manufacture, aerospace precision machining, and eiferer PVD coatings.

Earthquake: Engineering facilities are vulnerable to earthquakes due to structural and operational complexities. Older buildings may lack modern seismic reinforcements, making them susceptible to damage that could disrupt operations. Essential systems and sensitive equipment, such as power, water, and sophisticated engineering equipment, are at risk of failure during a quake, while unsecured items like shelves or medical devices may become hazards.



Wildfire: While EDRO Engineering Company is not in a designated fire hazard area, wildfires can have an indirect impact on hospital operations. The indirect impact of wildfire on an engineering facility can be profound, even if the facility itself is not directly affected by flames. Smoke and poor air quality from nearby fires pose serious respiratory risks to workers, particularly those with preexisting conditions like asthma, COPD, or cardiovascular issues. Additionally, road closures and evacuation orders may hinder staff from reaching the facility and disrupt the supply chains required to meet deadlines. Wildfires can also lead to power outages or strain local utility services, jeopardizing the facility's power and water systems.

Wind: Windstorms can affect EDRO Engineering's operations. These conditions may carry dust and debris into sensitive machining and coating areas, potentially compromising product quality if not controlled. Wind pressure can also influence HVAC systems and airflow stability, requiring proper shielding and filtration to maintain clean environments. In addition, rooftop equipment and exterior signage may experience added stress during stronger gusts, and outdoor material handling or deliveries could face minor disruptions.

TJ Maxx

T-J Maxx is a major American off-price department store chain operated by TJX Companies. It offers a constantly changing assortment of brand-name and designer clothing, shoes, accessories, home décor, bedding, bath items, kitchenware, jewelry, and beauty products.

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

Wildfire: The indirect impact of a wildfire on TJ Maxx can affect operations, supply chains, customer access, and employee safety. Smoke and poor air quality may deter customers from visiting the store. Transportation disruptions from road closures or evacuations can delay shipments, limiting inventory and potentially reducing product variety. Additionally, the store's employees may face challenges reaching work due to evacuations or hazardous travel conditions, leading to staffing shortages that can impact customer service and store operations. Prolonged exposure to smoke could also create an unhealthy environment within the store, potentially requiring additional air filtration or ventilation measures. Even if the store is not directly threatened by flames, these indirect impacts from wildfires can disrupt business continuity and strain resources as TJ Maxx strives to meet customer needs during a crisis.

Wind: Wind generally has a moderate but important impact on a retail store like TJ Maxx. Strong gusts can create hazards in parking lots and entrances, blowing debris or causing signage, banners, or outdoor fixtures to loosen or become damaged. Delivery operations can be delayed or disrupted if high winds make transporting goods or unloading trucks unsafe, which can briefly affect stock replenishment. On the building itself, winds may place extra stress on the roof, HVAC units, and exterior cladding, requiring regular inspections to prevent



leaks or damage. For customers, strong winds may make entering and exiting the store less comfortable and could lead to safety concerns if items outside the store are unsecured.

Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources

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

Vulnerability of Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources*

The City of Walnut is home to a diverse array of natural, historic, and cultural resources that reflect its unique character. The city features several parks, such as Walnut Ranch Park, Suzanne Park and Snow Creek Park. Historic resources include notable structures like the William R. Rowland Adobe Redwood Ranch House. Culturally, the City of Walnut reflects its multicultural heritage which influences local festivals. Notable events include Music & Movies in the Park.

* The vulnerability of community events such as the Music & Movies in the Park is discussed in the **Activities Bringing Value to the Community** section.

Table B.13: Hazard Vulnerability to Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources
 (Source: Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)
 (Note: "X" indicates affirmative)

	Earthquake	Wildfire	Wind
Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources			
Walnut Ranch Park	X	X	X
Suzanne Park	X		X
Snow Creek Park	X	X	X
William R. Rowland Abode Redwood Ranch House	X		X

Impact Profile on Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources

Earthquake

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

Natural Resources

The physical landscape and natural habitats may suffer from direct damage due to ground shaking and potential landslides, particularly in areas near the foothills. Parks and green spaces may be impacted by falling trees, damaged infrastructure, and disrupted ecosystems, affecting



local wildlife and recreational opportunities. Additionally, water supply systems and utilities may be disrupted, posing risks to public health and safety.

Historic Resources

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

Cultural Resources

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

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

Wildfire

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

Natural Resources

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

Historic Resources

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

Cultural Resources

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



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

Wind

Wind can impact the natural, historic, and cultural resources in Walnut leading to a range of consequences that affect the community's environment and heritage.

Natural Resources

Strong winds can damage trees, shrubs, and native vegetation by breaking branches, uprooting shallow-rooted plants, or increasing soil erosion in open spaces and parklands. Wildlife habitats, especially in sanctuaries or riparian areas, may be disturbed as winds scatter debris, reduce food availability, or damage nesting sites. In drought-prone regions, high winds also worsen wildfire risk by spreading dry vegetation and embers.

Historic Resources

Historic buildings, monuments, and preserved ranch houses are vulnerable to wind-related wear. Gusts can loosen roof tiles, shingles, or historic wooden elements, while airborne debris can chip or cracked façades. Older structures not built to modern codes may experience accelerated deterioration, particularly if winds drive rainwater into exposed joints or through aging windows.

Cultural Resources

Outdoor cultural venues and events—such as community festivals, parades, and public art installations - face disruption during high winds. Stages, tents, and banners can be damaged or become safety hazards. Permanent cultural fixtures like sculptures or memorial plaques may also experience surface abrasion from wind-blown sand and debris. Community gatherings might be postponed or scaled back, reducing public participation and cultural expression.

Activities Bringing Value to the Community

Activities bringing value to the community are those that contribute positively to the well-being, cohesion, and development of the community as a whole. These activities can take various forms and serve different purposes, but they generally aim to enhance the quality of life for community members and promote a sense of belonging and connectedness.

Vulnerability of Activities Bringing Value to the Community

During the summer months the City of Walnut hosts Music & Movies in the Park. This event brings the community together with food trucks, live music, and family movies. In 2025, Music and Movies in the Park was hosted at Creekside Park.



Table B.14: Hazard Vulnerability of Activities Bringing Value to the Community
 (Source: Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants)
 (Note: “X” indicates affirmative)

Activities Bringing Value to the Community	Earthquake	Wildfire	Wind
Creekside Park - Music and Movies in the Park	X		X
Suzanne Park – Lunar New Year, Taste of Walnut, 4 th of July, Mostly Ghostly, Veterans Day Dinner, Winter Family Festival	X	X	X
Walnut Senior Center – Intergenerational Art Show	X	X	X

Impact Profile on Activities Bringing Value to the Community

Earthquake

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



Wildfire

None of the activity locations are within a Fire Hazard Severity Zone. The indirect impacts of wildfire on any of the activities could significantly disrupt the event and diminish community participation. Safety concerns regarding air quality may lead to the cancellation or postponement of the festival, while logistical challenges such as transportation disruptions can hinder access for vendors and attendees. Reduced attendance is likely as families prioritize staying indoors to avoid smoke exposure, impacting the overall atmosphere and success of the celebration. Additionally, resource allocation may be affected if local emergency services are stretched thin due to wildfire response efforts, and local businesses may face economic challenges, leading to fewer vendors participating. The emotional toll of wildfires can also shift community focus away from cultural celebrations, highlighting the vulnerability of such events to environmental disruptions and underscoring the need for effective planning to ensure their resilience.

Wind

High winds can significantly affect all three of the activity locations – particularly the two parks due to outdoor events. Gusty conditions can make it difficult to set up and safely operate stages, screens, tents, and audio-visual equipment. Speakers, projectors, and large screens may become unstable or misaligned, leading to poor sound quality, interruptions, or even safety hazards if equipment tips over. For musicians or performers, wind can interfere with sound clarity and carry away sheet music or lightweight instruments. For the audience, high winds reduce comfort (e.g., blowing dust, debris, or cold air into seating areas) which can lower attendance or prompt an early end to the event. Decorative elements like banners or canopies may tear or detach, posing risks. In stronger winds, organizers might need to delay, relocate, or cancel the event to ensure public safety.



Element C: Mitigation Strategy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A: See **National Flood Insurance Program Participation.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A: See **Lead Department** below.

Overview of Mitigation Strategy

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



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

Resources and information within the mitigation plan include:

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

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

Capability Assessment – Existing Processes and Programs

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

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

Planning and Regulatory

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

Administrative and Technical

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



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

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

Financial

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

Education and Outreach

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

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



Table C.1: Capability Assessment - Existing Processes and Programs
 Source: City of Walnut Website, 2025

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and	Financial	Education and Outreach		
City of Walnut Departments					
X	X			City Attorney's Office	<i>The City Attorney is responsible for representational advice to the City Council, Boards, Commission and all City officers and staff in all matters of law pertaining to the City.</i>
X	X		X	City Manager's Office	<i>The City Manager has been appointed by the City Council to serve as the City's chief executive officer. The City Manager's Office is responsible for overseeing the day-to-day administrative activities of the City. Specifically, the City Clerk, Human Resources, Risk Management, Public Information, Cable Channels, Marketing, Economic Development, and Public Safety functions all fall under the City Manager's Office. City Manager manages all public information and therefore is an important supporter of sharing information about the Hazard Mitigation Plan and associated projects.</i>
X	X			City Clerk's Office	<i>The Clerk assists and supports the public and City departments by making available the records necessary for the City to advance its administrative, legal and legislative functions. The City Clerk encourages the use of cost-saving/productivity improving record management techniques throughout the City such as our paperless agenda for City Council meetings.</i>
X	X			Community Development	<i>The Community Development Department guides and facilitates development within the City of Walnut. The Community Development Department is responsible for planning, building, engineering, economic development, and code enforcement activities within the City, and provides support to the City Council and Planning Commission.</i>
X	X		X	Community Services	<i>The Community Services Department oversees all Recreation, Public Works, and maintenance (facilities, parks, and streets) work within the City of Walnut. In addition, the Department oversees all Environmental Services and Emergency Preparedness. In managing facilities and parks, they provide access to distributing information about the Hazard Mitigation Plan and projects.</i>
X	X		X	Planning Commission	<i>The five-member Planning Commission reviews matters related to zoning, land use, building and planning which may not be approved at a staff level. The Planning Commission may approve or deny building and land use requests or forward recommendations to the</i>



Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					<i>City Council. Decisions made by the Planning Commission may appeal to the City Council. The Commission is a public forum that attracts a broad range of citizens and business owners. As such, their meeting space and announcements provide an opportunity for sharing information about the Hazard Mitigation Plan and projects.</i>
X	X		X	Parks and Recreation Commission	<i>The five-member Parks and Recreation Commission advises staff and City Council on matters pertaining to the City's parks and recreation facilities. The Commission is a public forum that attracts a broad range of citizens and business owners. As such, their meeting space and announcements provide an opportunity for sharing information about the Hazard Mitigation Plan and projects.</i>
X			X	Hazard Mitigation Planning Team	<i>Hazard Mitigation Planning Team is made up of representatives from departments assigned responsibilities in the Hazard Mitigation Plan, including the 5-year plan updates as required by FEMA. The Planning Team is responsible for implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the plan during its annual meetings. As members of the Team writing and implementing the Hazard Mitigation Plan, they serve as ambassadors to the departments they represent.</i>
X				Emergency Operations Plan	<i>Emergency Operations Plan is a reference and guidebook to operations during a major emergency impacting Walnut. The Plan includes a discussion on a wide range of hazards, organization and staffing of the Emergency Operations Center, and connectivity with field responders and external agencies. The Emergency Operations Plan is an excellent source of hazard information for the Hazard Mitigation Plan.</i>
X				Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan	<i>The MJHMP-Base Plan identifies the risks from hazards present in the community and includes strategies to reduce these risks. Updates to the Plan are coordinated with the hazard information and mitigation activities identified in the County of Los Angeles AHMP as well as the SHMP for the State of California in order to ensure a more consistent and unified approach to hazard mitigation.</i>
X				General Plan	<i>General Plan outlines long-term direction for development and policy in Walnut. There are opportunities to coordinate local hazard mitigation actions with policies governed by the General Plan. Also, the General Plan is an excellent resource to assist</i>



Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					<i>with implementing many of the mitigation action items identified in the MJHMP.</i>
X		X		Capital Improvement Program	<i>Mitigation actions may involve construction of new or upgraded facilities and infrastructure.</i>
X	X			Zoning Ordinance	<i>Zoning Ordinance implements the City's General Plan by establishing specific regulations for development. It includes standards for where development can be located, how buildings must be sized, shaped, and positioned, and what types of activities can occur in an area. Hazard mitigation actions that pertain to new or substantially redeveloped buildings can be adopted into the Zoning Ordinance.</i>
X	X			Building Code	<i>The City adopts the Los Angeles County Building Code and Los Angeles County Fire Code. The City of Walnut re-adopts the Codes into the Municipal Code every 3 years.</i>

Expanding and Improving Capabilities

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

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities – The City builds and maintains its own buildings and infrastructure and regulates all construction within the community as per the International Building Code. Future plans are laid out in the General Plan and Capital Improvement Program. Some of the funding of future construction relies on successful bond measures where plans and justifications are shared with the public. Because of previous hazard mitigation plans and projects, the City is very experienced in adhering to federal and state mandates. Also, departmental protocols are in place that ensure future development projects satisfy “substantial conformance” requirements with the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance. See **Element C: Mitigation Strategy - Mitigation Actions Matrix** column “Expanding and Improving Capabilities”.

Administrative and Technical - Existing capabilities are typical for a medium-sized local government. The City already has grant writing and GIS capabilities along with mutual aid agreements, and a warning/notification system. Grant writing capabilities will continue to be



especially important once the mitigation plan is approved by FEMA. That approval will trigger eligibility for a range of federal and state grants. Also, the City Council could task a sub-committee dedicated to land use matters and mitigation plan implementation. The Plan's opportunities for success will be increased by the Council's involvement. See **Element C: Mitigation Strategy - Mitigation Actions Matrix** column "Expanding and Improving Capabilities".

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

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

National Flood Insurance Program

Established in 1968, the NFIP provides federally backed flood insurance to homeowners, renters, and businesses in communities that adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage. The City of Walnut adopted a floodplain management ordinance and has Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) that show floodways, 100-year flood zones, and 500-year flood zones. The City Manager is designated as floodplain administrator.

NFIP Participation

The City of Walnut does participate in NFIP and adopted Floodplain Management Ordinance No. 06-03 in 2006 (see Attachments). These studies and maps represent flood risk at the point in time when FEMA completed the studies and does not incorporate planning for floodplain changes in the future due to new development. Although FEMA is considering changing that policy, it is optional for local communities. According to FEMA, City of Walnut is designated a No Specific Flood Hazard Area (NSFHA). A Non-Special Flood Hazard Area (NSFHA) is an area that is in a moderate- to low-risk flood zone (Zones B, C, X Pre- and Post-FIRM).

The NSFHA is not in any immediate danger from flooding caused by overflowing rivers or hard rains. However, it is important to note that structures within the NSFHA are still at risk. In fact, over 20% of all flood insurance claims come from areas outside of mapped high-risk flood zones.

State Hazard Mitigation Plan Goals

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

2026 City of Walnut Hazard Mitigation Plan Goals

Following review of the SHMP goals, the Planning Team reviewed the 2020 MJHMP goals and determined that those goals are consistent with and responsive to the 2026 Element B: Risk Assessment content and that the goals continue to represent a long-term vision for hazard reduction and enhanced mitigation capabilities.

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

The five mitigation goals and descriptions are listed below.

Protect Life and Property

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

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

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

Public Awareness

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

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



Natural Systems

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

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

Partnerships and Implementation

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

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

Emergency Services

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

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

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

How are the Mitigation Action Items Organized?

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

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

Lead Department

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

Timeline

The mitigation plan will be updated every 5 years according to FEMA regulations. However, there are projects and programs in the Mitigation Actions Matrix that will require more than 5 years to complete. Some of the actions are identified as “ongoing” since the 2020 MJHMP or will continue on a regular basis through the 2026 MJHMP. These items are indicated as either Ongoing-



Annual/Quarterly/Monthly, or Ongoing-As Needed with an explanation of what triggers the action (e.g., amending the General Plan, a public agency meeting, etc.).

Funding Source

External resources could include a range of mitigation grants included in FEMA’s Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants (HMA). Another excellent resource could be State of California’s CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention Grants (WP).

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

Plan Goals Addressed

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

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

Planning Mechanism

It’s important that each action item be implemented. Perhaps the best way to ensure implementation is through integration with one or many of the City’s existing “planning mechanisms” including the “internal resources” including the General Plan, Capital Improvement Projects, General Fund, and “external resources” including Grants. Opportunities for integration will be simple and easy in cases where the action item is already compatible with the content of the planning mechanism. As an example, if the action item calls for the creation of a floodplain ordinance and the same action is already identified in the General Plan’s policies, then the General Plan will assist in implementation. On the contrary, if preparation of a floodplain ordinance is not already included in the General Plan policies, then the item will need to be added during the next update to the General Plan.

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



Building and Infrastructure

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

Comments

All of the 2020 Mitigation Actions Matrix items were pulled into the 2026 MJHMP. The “comments” column in the 2026 Matrix including progress and/or changes to those action items as well as “new” items added during the 2026 planning process.

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

“Revised” – some component(s) of the action item has been revised from the 2020 MJHMP.

“New” – added during the 2026 planning process.

“Completed” – action items that were finished since the 2020 MJHMP.

“Deleted” – action items that were eliminated during the 2026 planning process.

“Postponed” – action items that are still viable but delayed because of budget and staffing limitations.

Benefit/Cost Ratings

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

Cost ratings were defined as follows:

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

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

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

Benefit ratings were defined as follows:

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

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

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



Priority Rating

During the 2026 planning process, the Planning Team utilized the Priority Rating system designations of “High”, “Medium”, or “Low” priority were assigned to each of the action items.

Does the Action:

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

Can the Action:

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

Will the Action:

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

Is there:

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

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

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



Mitigation Actions Matrix

Table C.2: Mitigation Actions Matrix
Source: Walnut Base Plan Planning Team

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Preserve Natural Systems	Goal: Improve Emergency Services	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, HMA-Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant, WP-CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention Grant	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF, HMA, WP	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	Priority L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments and Status: C-Completed, R-Revised, D-Deleted, N-New, P-Postponed, and Notes
MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION ITEMS														
MH-1 Acquire new GETS cards for all key staff.	Community Services	Annual				X	GF	GF	N	A	H	H	L	R
MH-2 Utilize GIS software and training for Maintenance Division to create the ability to locate city facilities & critical infrastructure, overlay hazards.	Public Works	Annual				X	GF	GF	Y	A, E	M	M	L	R
MH-3 Training and exercises for key staff (field and EOC staff - Community Services Director).	Community Services	Ongoing – As needed				X	GF	GF	N	A, E	M	M	L	R
MH-4 Implement the MJHMP and update the Plan on a regular basis. (Source: General Plan)	Community Development	Every 5 years				X	GF, HMA	GP	Y	P	M	M	H	N
MH-5 Install digital antenna at City Hall and Maintenance Yard to enable	Community Services	2-years				X	GF	GF	Y		M	M	M	N D



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Preserve Natural Systems	Goal: Improve Emergency Services	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, HMA-Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant, WP-CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention Grant	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF, HMA, WP	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	Priority L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments and Status: C-Completed, R-Revised, D-Deleted, N-New, P-Postponed, and Notes
broadcast reception if cable system fails during emergency operations														
MH-5 Establish a backup EOC location.	Community Services	1 year				X	GF	GF	Y	A	M	M	L	C
MH-6 Update the City's General Plan Housing Element within the next four (4) years.	Community Development	2029	X	X		X	GF	GF	Y	P	H	M	L	C 2024
MH-7 Maintain the Walnut Notification System or similar program to provide residents with critical information about emergency systems. (Source: General Plan)	Community Services	Annual	X	X		X	GF	GP	N	A, E	H	M	L	R
MH-8 Consult with the County of Los Angeles Office of Emergency Management for all emergency planning and disaster response needs. (Source: General Plan)	Community Services	Monthly	X	X		X	GF	GP	N	A	H	H	L	R
MH-9 Improve various trails throughout the City related to erosion control.	Public Works	Annual	X		X		GF	GF	N	A	M	H	L	R
MH-10 Maintain backup generators at critical City facilities, including City Hall, Senior Center, and Emergency	Public Works	Annual				X	GF	GF	Y	A	H	H	L	N



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Preserve Natural Systems	Goal: Improve Emergency Services	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, HMA-Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant, WP-CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention Grant	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF, HMA, WP	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	Priority L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments and Status: C-Completed, R-Revised, D-Deleted, N-New, P-Postponed, and Notes
Operations Center (EOC), to ensure continuity of government services during outages.														
MH-11 Develop and distribute public information outlining steps residents and businesses can take to prepare for power outages, including maintaining emergency supplies, backup power options, and communication plans.	Community Services	Annual	X	X			GF	GF	Y	E	H	H	L	N
MH-12 Windows and Entry Modifications – Replacement of windows at the Gym/Teen Center, Senior Center, and MDRS to increase protection from wind and wildfire. (Source: CIP)	Public Works	2 years	X	X			CIP, HMA	CIP / HMA	Y	P	H	H	H	N
MH-13 Lemon Avenue Street Lights – Install streetlights on Lemon Avenue between La Puente Road and Meadow Pass Road. Lights will be built to code and therefore mitigate against earthquakes, wind, and provide lighting during wildfire. (Source: CIP)	Public Works	2 years	X	X			CIP, HMA	CIP / HMA	Y	P	H	H	H	N



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Preserve Natural Systems	Goal: Improve Emergency Services	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, HMA-Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant, WP-CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention Grant	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF, HMA, WP	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	Priority L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments and Status: C-Completed, R-Revised, D-Deleted, N-New, P-Postponed, and Notes
MH-14 Grand Avenue Street Lights – Install streetlights on Grand Avenue between Amar/Temple and Stonybrook Drive. Lights will be built to code and therefore mitigate against earthquakes, wind, and provide lighting during wildfire. (Source: CIP)	Public Works	2 years	X	X			CIP, HMA	CIP / HMA	Y	P	H	H	H	N
EARTHQUAKE MITIGATION ACTION ITEMS														
EQ-1 Buy earthquake Insurance for retrofitted City Facilities; City Hall, Gymnasium, and Senior Center.	Risk Management	5 years	X	X			GF	GF	Y	A, F	M	H	H	R
EQ-2 Commence public outreach at large City events in order to promote earthquake preparedness and participation in the annual ShakeOut Day.	Community Services	Annual	X	X		X	GF	GF	N	A, E	M	M	L	R
EQ-3 City staff to participate in the annual International Shakeout Drill and associated training.	Community Services	Annual	X	X		X	GF	GF	N	A, E	M	M	L	R
EQ-4 Require that all new development projects comply with	Community Development	Daily through Development	X	X		X	GF	GP	Y	P	M	H	L	R



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Preserve Natural Systems	Goal: Improve Emergency Services	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, HMA-Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant, WP-CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention Grant	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF, HMA, WP	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	Priority L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments and Status: C-Completed, R-Revised, D-Deleted, N-New, P-Postponed, and Notes
the most recent State of California seismic building codes and the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act. (Source: General Plan)		Review Process												
EQ-5 Suzanne Park Improvements – Renovation of restrooms and support Buildings at Suzanne Park. (Source: CIP)	Public Works	2 years	X	X			CIP, HMA	CIP, HMA	Y	P	H	H	H	N
WILDFIRE MITIGATION ACTION ITEMS														
WLD-1 Conduct annual City-wide weed abatement.	Public Works	Annual	X	X	X	X	GF, WP	GF, WP	N	A	H	M	L	R
WLD-2 The City will participate in a brush fire evacuation exercise with Mt Sac and Cal Poly that will be coordinated by the Los Angeles County Sheriff and Fire Departments.	Los Angeles County Sheriff Department	3 years	X	X		X	GR	GR	N		H	H	H	ND
WLD-2 Encourage the Los Angeles County Fire Department to conduct annual brush inspections within the City limits, which include declared properties. (Source: General Plan)	Los Angeles County Fire Department	Annual	X	X	X	X	GF	GP	N	E	H	H	L	R



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Preserve Natural Systems	Goal: Improve Emergency Services	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, HMA-Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant, WP-CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention Grant	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF, HMA, WP	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	Priority L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments and Status: C-Completed, R-Revised, D-Deleted, N-New, P-Postponed, and Notes
WLD-3 Minimize the intensity of new residential development in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. Require fire protection plans for any new development located within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. (Source: General Plan)	Community Development Los Angeles County Fire Department	Daily through the Development Review Process	X	X		X	GF	GP	Y	P	H	H	L	R
WLD-4 Conduct public education for residents of hillside properties and in high fire hazard areas to provide information about defensible space, evacuation routes, fuel modification, and legal brush clearance requirements. (Source: General Plan)	Community Services, Community Development, Los Angeles County Fire Department	Annual	X	X		X	GF	GP	Y	E	H	H	M	R
WLD-5 Walnut Facilities Security / Fire Alarm – Upgrades to security, fire, and camera systems at Walnut facilities. (Source: CIP)	Public Works	2 years	X	X			CIP, HMA	CIP, HMA	Y	P	H	H	H	N
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MITIGATION ACTION ITEMS														No longer a profiled hazard



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Preserve Natural Systems	Goal: Improve Emergency Services	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, HMA-Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant, WP-CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention Grant	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF, HMA, WP	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	Priority L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments and Status: C-Completed, R-Revised, D-Deleted, N-New, P-Postponed, and Notes
HM 1 Promote the Los Angeles County Household Hazardous and E-Waste Roundup programs for Walnut residents.	Community Services	Ongoing	X				GF	GF	N		L	L	L	N-D
HM 2 Annual removal of expired hazardous material from the City Maintenance Yard.	Community Services	Ongoing	X			X	GF	GF	N		M	M	M	N-D
HM 3 Inform residents and businesses communities about the illegality and danger of dumping hazardous material and waste into the storm drain system and creeks.	Community Services	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	GF	GF	N		M	M	M	N-D
LANDSLIDE MITIGATION ACTION ITEMS														No longer a profiled hazard
LND 1 Examine vegetation on slopes located in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (CAL FIRE) and list any that may be a landslide risk after a fire.	Community Services	Annual	X			X	GR	GR	N	P, A	M	M	H	R-D
LND 2 As appropriate, require geotechnical evaluation and recommendations prior to new	Community Development	Ongoing-As needed	X	X	X	X	GF	GP	Y	P	H	H	L	R-D



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Preserve Natural Systems	Goal: Improve Emergency Services	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, HMA-Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant, WP-CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention Grant	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF, HMA, WP	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	Priority L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments and Status: C-Completed, R-Revised, D-Deleted, N-New, P-Postponed, and Notes
development. Such geotechnical evaluation shall analyze the potential hazards from landslides, liquefaction expansive soils, and mud and debris flow. (Source: General Plan)														
LND-3 Require that any site with a slope exceeding 10-15 percent be reviewed against current Landslide Hazard potential Zone maps of the State of California to determine the need for geotechnical and structural analysis. (Source: General Plan)	Community Development	Weekly	X		X	X	GF	GP	Y	P, A	H	H	L	R D
FLOOD MITIGATION ACTION ITEMS														No longer a profiled hazard
FLD-1 Quarterly Storm Drain Maintenance.	Community Services	Annual	X		X	X	GF	GF	Y	P, A	H	H	H	R D
FLD-2 Provide sandbags and sand to Walnut residents at the City's Maintenance Yard.	Community Services,	Daily	X	X	X	X	GF	GF	N	A	M	H	M	R D



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Public Awareness	Goal: Preserve Natural Systems	Goal: Improve Emergency Services	Funding Source: GF-General Fund, HMA-Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant, WP-CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention Grant	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF, HMA, WP	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	Priority L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments and Status: C-Completed, R-Revised, D-Deleted, N-New, P-Postponed, and Notes
FLD-3 Continue to enforce, and update when necessary, the City's Floodplain Management Ordinance. Periodically review maps prepared by FEMA and the State Department of Water Resources to identify changes in mapping of areas subject to flooding and amend the General Plan or Municipal Code as warranted. (Source: General Plan)	Community Development	Ongoing GP Update	X		X	X	GF	GP	N	P, A	H	H	L	RD
FLD-4 Continue to enhance various streets with improvements such as resurfacing and slurry seal.	Community Services	Annual	X	X	X	X	GF, GR	CIP	N	P, A	H	H	H	RD
WIND MITIGATION ACTION ITEMS														
WND-1 Conduct annual inspections of trees in high-risk areas and remove hazardous limbs or trees at risk of falling during high wind events. (Source: General Plan)	Public Works	Annual	X		X	X	GF	GP	Y	P, A	H	H	L	N
WND-2 Updating Building Code regulations related to roof decks and coverings to resist wind loads or	Community Development	Annual	X	X			GF	GP	Y	P, A	M	M	L	N



<p style="text-align: center;">Mitigation Action Item</p>	<p>provide guidance and resources to residents on securing outdoor structures, such as patio covers and sheds, to reduce the risk of wind related damage. (Source: General Plan)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Lead Department</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Timeline</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Goal: Protect Life and Property</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Goal: Public Awareness</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Goal: Preserve Natural Systems</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Goal: Improve Emergency Services</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Funding Source: GF-General Fund, HMA-Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant, WP-CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention Grant</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF, HMA, WP</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Expanding and Improving Capabilities: P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Priority L-Low, M-Medium, H-High</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">2025 Comments and Status: C-Completed, R-Revised, D-Deleted, N-New, P-Postponed, and Notes</p>	
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Element D: Plan Maintenance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A: See **Evaluation** below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q: Does the multi-jurisdictional plan describe each participant's individual process for integrating information from the mitigation strategy into their identified planning mechanisms? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(ii))

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

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

Continued Public Involvement

The City of Walnut is dedicated to involving the public directly in the continual review and updates to the mitigation plan. Copies of the plan will be made available at City Hall and on the City's Hazard Mitigation Plan website. The dedicated website will also contain an email address and phone number of a staff member welcoming any comments, questions, or concerns. At the discretion of the Local Mitigation Officer, a public meeting may be held after the Annual



Implementation Meeting. The meeting would provide a public forum in which interested individuals and/or agencies could express their concerns, opinions, or ideas about the plan.

At the discretion of the Local Mitigation Officer, a public meeting may be held after the Annual Implementation Meeting. The meeting would provide a public forum in which interested individuals and/or agencies could express their concerns, opinions, or ideas about the plan. Whether or not an annual meeting is held, the results of the meeting will be posted and announced via social media and other community notifications. The Planning Team will be especially interested in sharing progress reports on the status of the various mitigation action items. Additionally, the Local Mitigation Officer will share the annual progress reports with the City Council during a public meeting.

Local Mitigation Officer

The Planning Team involved in research and writing of the Plan will also be responsible for implementation. The MJHMP Planning Team will be led by the Planning Team Chair, Gabriel Katigbak who will also serve as the Base Plan Planning Team Chair as well as the Local Mitigation Officer following a declared disaster. Each of the other planning participants will have its own Planning Team Chair who will serve as their Local Mitigation Officer (see separately attached Annexes). Under the direction of the MJHMP Planning Team Chair Gabriel Katigbak, the MJHMP Planning Team will reconvene on an annual basis to monitor and evaluate progress on the Base Plan and Annexes.

Also, in his role as the Local Mitigation Officer, he will lead the Base Plan Planning Team in taking responsibility for plan maintenance and implementation of the Base Plan. The Local Mitigation Officer will facilitate the Planning Team meetings and will assign tasks such as updating and presenting the Plan to the members of the Planning Team. Plan implementation and evaluation will be a shared responsibility among all of the Planning Team members. The Local Mitigation Officer will coordinate with the City of Walnut leadership to ensure funding for 5-year updates to Plan as required by FEMA. The Planning Team will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of plan action items and undertaking the formal review process. The Local Mitigation Officer will be authorized to make changes in assignments to the current Planning Team. The Base Plan’s Planning Team will meet no less than annually. Meeting dates will be scheduled once the final Planning Team has been established. These meetings will provide an opportunity to discuss the progress of the action items and maintain the partnerships that are essential for the sustainability of the mitigation plan. The Local Mitigation Officer (or designee) will be responsible for contacting the Planning Team members and organizing the annual meetings.

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

Method and Scheduling of Plan Implementation

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Monitoring					
MJHMP Planning Team	X	X	X	X	X
Base Plan’s Planning Team	X	X	X	X	X



Evaluating					
MJHMP Planning Team	X	X	X	X	X
Base Plan's Planning Team	X	X	X	X	X
Updating					
MJHMP Planning Team	X	X	X	X	X
Base Plan's Planning Team					X

Monitoring and Implementing the Plan

Monitoring the Plan

The MJHMP Planning Team Chair will convene the MJHMP Planning Team on an annual basis to gather status updates on the mitigation action items in the Base Plan and Annexes. Additionally, each of the planning participants will hold annual meetings with their respective Planning Teams to monitor their own Annex.

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

Evaluating and Updating the Plan

Evaluation

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

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

Formal Update Process

As identified above, the Mitigation Action Items will be monitored for status on an annual basis as well as an evaluation of the plan's goals. The Local Mitigation Officer or designee will be responsible for contacting the coordinating agency members and organizing the annual meeting which will take place based on the month of the plan's approval. Planning Team members will also be responsible for participating in the formal update to the Plan every fifth year of the planning cycle. In the event the city desires to seek grant funding for the update, the application process



will begin 3 years in advance of the plan's expiration. Without grant funding, the planning process will begin at least 1.5 years ahead of the plan's expiration.

The Planning Team will begin the update process by reviewing the goals and mitigation action items to determine their relevance to changing situations within the City of Walnut as well as changes in state or federal policy, and to ensure they are addressing current and expected conditions. The Planning Team will also review Element B: Risk Assessment portion of the Plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified, given any new available data. The lead departments responsible for the various action items will report on the status of their projects,

including the success of various implementation processes, difficulties encountered, success of coordination efforts, and which strategies should be revised. Amendments will be made to the Mitigation Actions Matrix and other sections in the Plan as deemed necessary by the Planning Team.

Integration into Other Planning Mechanisms

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

In addition, the City is responsible for adhering to the State of California's Building and Safety Codes. The City may work with other agencies at the state level to review, develop and ensure Building and Safety Codes are adequate to mitigate or prevent damage by hazards. This is to ensure that life-safety criteria are met for new construction. Some of the goals and action items in the mitigation plan will be achieved through activities recommended in the strategic and other budget documents. The various departments involved in developing the plan will review it on an annual basis. Upon annual review, the Planning Team will work with the departments to identify areas in the plan's action items that are consistent with the strategic and budget documents. This will ensure the mitigation plan goals and action items are implemented in a timely fashion.

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

During the next update to the 2018 General Plan – Public Element, the MJHMP will be integrated with specific references to hazard-related content. Specifically, the Planning Team will utilize the updates of the following HMP Elements into other planning documents:

- ✓ Element A: Planning Process – Stakeholders into Emergency Operations Plan, Training, and Exercises



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

Annual Implementation Matrix

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

Annual Implementation Matrix will be inserted here following FEMA approval

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

Economic Analysis of Mitigation Projects

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

Conducting benefit/cost analysis for a mitigation activity can assist communities in determining whether a project is worth undertaking now, in order to avoid disaster-related damage later. Cost-effectiveness analysis evaluates how best to spend a given amount of money to achieve a specific goal. Determining the economic feasibility of mitigating hazards can provide decision-makers with an understanding of the potential benefits and costs of an activity, as well as a basis upon which to compare alternative projects.

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

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



FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidelines

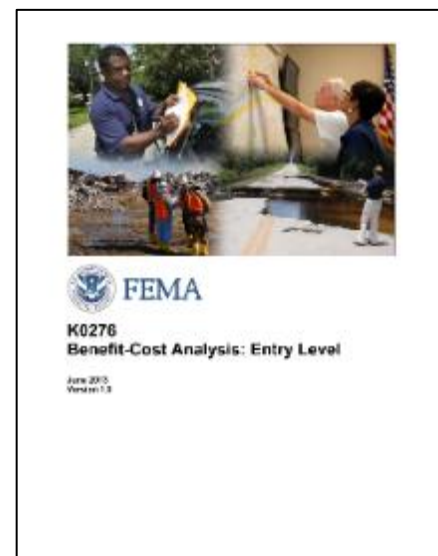
The Stafford Act authorizes the President to establish a program to provide technical and financial assistance to state and local governments to assist in the implementation of hazard mitigation measures that are cost effective and designed to substantially reduce injuries, loss of life, hardship, or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

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

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

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

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





Element E: Plan Update

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix - Comments** below.

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

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

A: See **Past Integration with other Planning Mechanisms** below.

Changes in Development

The majority of developments since 2020 have been reconstructed or in-fill which has resulted in no increase to hazard vulnerability. In most situations, vulnerability has been decreased because the development is constructed to higher building code standards.

Specifically, since the adoption of the 2020 MJHMP, The Terraces at Walnut, a mixed-use development totaling 290 units, is currently under construction. Additionally, the Alamo Village Specific Plan, located at Nogales and Francesca Drive proposed 70 townhome units. This Project was approved by the City Council in 2024; however, no permits have been issued to date. There are several other projects currently under review, though none have yet received approval from the Planning Commission or City Council.

Changes in Community Priorities

The most significant change in priorities was the reassessment of hazards from the 2020 MJHMP which included earthquake, wildfire, landslide, flood, and hazardous materials. During the recent assessment, the Planning Team added drought, power outages, and wind while removing hazardous materials since it is not a natural hazard. Furthermore, the City of Walnut Planning Team narrowed down the priority hazards to earthquake, wildfire, and wind. This reassessment along with the addition of the Vulnerability and Impacts assessment, brought new perspectives to the planning process. Also, the new FEMA regulations put a much greater emphasis on community outreach and the results gathered had an influence on the Planning Team.

Equally important are the changes in priorities to the plan update itself since the writing of the 2020 MJHMP. The most important change in priorities was to restructure the physical organization of the plan to align with FEMA Plan Review Tool. The restructuring eliminates a great deal of redundancy and makes for an easier read – for staff, the public, and the formal reviewers at Cal OES and FEMA. In addition to the restructuring of the document, new content



has been added to address the requirements of the 2025 FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide.

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

In addition to formatting and organizational changes to the plan, the hazards were reconsidered and changes made to reflect contemporary realities relating to climate change.

Past Integration with other Planning Mechanisms

It's also important to note how the 2020 MJHMP was integrated into the City's other planning mechanisms. However, since 2020 none of the City's planning mechanisms (e.g., General Plan, CIP) have been updated and therefore no opportunities were present to implement the Mitigation Strategy through those documents.

Mitigation Actions Matrix - Comments

Refer to Element C: Mitigation Strategy – Mitigation Actions Matrix far right column for information on the status of each action item. All of the 2018 mitigation action items are included in the 2025 Mitigation Actions Matrix. The "Comments" column identifies the status of each item.

Authority

Federal Authority

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

Federal Laws

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

Federal Regulations

44 CFR Part 201 Mitigation Planning.



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

44 CFR Part 77 Flood Mitigation Grants.

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

Federal Guidance

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

FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, May 2023

State Authority

California Government Code Sections 8685.9 and 65302.6

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

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

California Government Code Section 65302 (G)(4)

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

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

AB 2140 compliance is not a requirement; however, if the City is compliant, it is eligible to be considered for up to an additional 6.25% local share to be funded by the state, essentially covering



the entire local-share cost for eligible Public Assistance projects in the future. It's important to note that AB 2140 compliance expires when the 2020 MJHMP expires and in order to continue compliance, the City of Walnut must re-adopt the 2026 MJHMP itself and adopt the MJHMP into the City's General Plan – Public Safety Element when the MJHMP is updated. Each time, the jurisdiction must provide the necessary documentation when seeking AB 2140 compliance – e.g. resolution(s) and direction to the appropriate section(s) of the General Plan – Public Safety Element.

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

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

In closing, the 2026 City of Walnut Base Plan is consistent with current standards and regulations, as outlined by the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and FEMA. It uses the best available science, and its mitigation actions/strategies reflect best practices and community values. It meets the requirements of current state and federal guidelines and makes the city eligible for all appropriate benefits under state and federal law and practices. Note that while FEMA is responsible for reviewing and approving this mitigation plan and Cal OES is responsible for conducting a preliminary review, it does not grant FEMA or Cal OES any increased role in the governance of the City or authorize either agency to take any specific action in the community.



Element F: Plan Adoption

Q&A | ELEMENT F: PLAN ADOPTION | F2-a.

Q: Did each MJHMP participant adopt the plan and provide documentation of adoption? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(5))

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

Plan Adoption Process

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

The Second Draft MJHMP (Base Plan and Annexes) will be submitted to Cal OES and FEMA for review and approval. When Cal OES determines the plan to be compliant, the documents will be forwarded to FEMA. When FEMA determines the plan to be compliant, an Approvable Pending Adoption notice will be issued. That will trigger the City Council to conduct a public meeting. Staff will recommend adoption of the Final Draft Base Plan. Assuming adoption by the City Council, the signed resolution will be forwarded to FEMA along with a request for a FEMA Letter of Approval. The same protocol will be followed by the Annex participants.

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

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

Insert

Plan Approval

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

insert



Attachments

City of Walnut Website News & Events (Landing Page) – August 6, 2025



Agendas and Minutes

[Upcoming Council & Commission Agendas](#)

[Past Meeting Minutes](#)



Calendar

wed 06 AUG
Senior Commission Meeting
08/06/2025, 10:00 AM to 11:00 AM

wed 13 AUG
City Council Meeting
08/13/2025, 07:00 PM to 09:00 PM

tue 19 AUG
Parks & Recreation Commission Meeting
08/19/2025, 07:00 PM to 08:00 PM

Latest News

[Notice of Availability of Draft EIR for The Brookside Project](#)

[Community Notification - 2025 – 2030 Multi – Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan \(MJHMP\) Update](#)



City of Walnut Project Web Page – August 6, 2025

Community Notification

The screenshot shows the City of Walnut website interface. At the top left is the City of Walnut logo. To its right is a search bar with the text "Search...". Further right is a "Select Language" dropdown menu. Below these elements is a horizontal navigation bar with six tabs: "Home", "My Government", "For Residents", "For Businesses", "For Visitors", and "How Do I...". The "For Residents" tab is currently selected.

On the left side of the page is a vertical sidebar menu with the following items: "+ City Facts", "+ Departments", "+ Parking", "+ City Services", "+ Public Safety", "New Residents", "+ Community Resources", "+ Public Information", "City Events", "Calendar", "News" (highlighted in red), "FAQs", "Emergency Notification System", and "Contact Us".

The main content area is titled "For Residents »" and "News". Below the title is a decorative flourish. To the right of the title are utility links: "Font Size: + -", "Share & Bookmark", "Feedback", and "Print".

The main article is titled "Community Notification - 2025 – 2030 Multi – Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) Update". The "Post Date" is listed as "08/06/2025".

The article text begins: "On Wednesday, April 23, 2025, the Walnut City Council awarded a Professional Services Agreement ('PSA') to Emergency Planning Consultants ('EPC') to provide professional services to prepare an updated Multi – Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan ('MJHMP') to cover the 2025–2030 Planning period. The MJHMP process is an essential step in maintaining eligibility for critical State and Federal funding before and after a major disaster. In compliance with Federal requirements, the City of Walnut must update this Plan and submit them to the Federal Emergency Management Agency ('FEMA') for review and approval every five (5) years."

The next paragraph states: "A Cooperative Funding Agreement ('CFA') was developed in conjunction with the PSA and was presented to the City Council to facilitate the joint preparation and development of the MJHMP in collaboration with the following agencies: the City of Walnut ('City'), Mount San Antonio Community College ('Mt. SAC'), and Walnut Valley Unified School District ('WVUSD'). The agreement outlines the roles and responsibilities of each participating agency in the development of the Plan, including the allocation of related costs."

The following paragraph reads: "Continuing to build on the foundation of the current plan, the 2025–2030 MJHMP will re-examine key threats previously identified – earthquakes, landslides, and wildfires – and assess their potential impacts on the Walnut community. As part of this process, the Planning Team will also revise hazard and critical facility maps, which are instrumental in guiding effective mitigation strategies to reduce or eliminate risks."

The next paragraph says: "The update will include a comprehensive review of the City's capabilities, resources, and staffing levels to ensure the Plan reflects current conditions. This review updates the capability assessment originally conducted in the 2020 MJHMP update."

The following paragraph states: "To encourage transparency and public engagement, all meeting materials – such as Agendas, minutes, presentations, handouts, existing mitigation strategies, and draft versions of the plan – will be accessible on the City's website (www.cityofwalnut.org/hazardmitigation). To participate in the Hazard Mitigation Survey, please visit the following URL (<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/WT7NM35>).

The final paragraph reads: "For more information and to stay involved in the Planning process, please contact Gabriel Katigbak, Associate Planner at (909) 595-7543 ext. 403 or via email at gkatigbak@cityofwalnut.org."



City of Walnut Community Notification – August 6, 2025

P.O. Box 682, Walnut, CA 91788-0682
21201 La Puente Road
Walnut, CA 91789-2018
Telephone (909) 595-7543
FAX (909) 595-6095
www.cityofwalnut.org



Mayor, Linda Freedman
Mayor Pro Tem, Ritchie Cajulis
Council Member, Kaylee May Law
Council Member, Nancy Tragarz
Council Member, Dr. Allen Wu

Community Notification

2025 – 2030 Multi – Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) Update

August 6, 2025

On Wednesday, April 23, 2025, the Walnut City Council awarded a Professional Services Agreement (“PSA”) to Emergency Planning Consultants (“EPC”) to provide professional services to prepare an updated Multi – Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (“MJHMP”) to cover the 2025–2030 Planning period. The MJHMP process is an essential step in maintaining eligibility for critical State and Federal funding before and after a major disaster. In compliance with Federal requirements, the City of Walnut must update this Plan and submit them to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”) for review and approval every five (5) years.



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The update will include a comprehensive review of the City’s capabilities, resources, and staffing levels to ensure the Plan reflects current conditions. This review updates the capability assessment originally conducted in the 2020 MJHMP update.

To encourage transparency and public engagement, all meeting materials – such as Agendas, minutes, presentations, handouts, existing mitigation strategies, and draft versions of the plan – will be accessible on the City’s website (www.cityofwalnut.org/hazardmitigation). To participate in the Hazard Mitigation Survey, please visit the following URL (<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/WT7NM35>) or scan the QR Code above.

For more information and to stay involved in the Planning process, please contact Gabriel Katigbak, Associate Planner at (909) 595–7543 ext. 403 or via email at gkatigbak@cityofwalnut.org.



CITY OF WALNUT

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

The City of Walnut is preparing an update to the 2020 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) which included Mt. SAC and Walnut Valley Unified School District. Community involvement is crucial for shaping the direction of our emergency preparedness efforts. The MJHMP will enable the City to reassess and mitigate risks posed by natural hazards, refine current strategies, and formulate new ones aimed at safeguarding lives and property against future disaster events.



To learn more about the hazard mitigation plan, please visit this URL <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/WT7NM35> to participate in the Hazard Mitigation Survey. If you have any questions, please reach out to Gabriel Katigbak at (909) 348 - 0740 or email gkatigbak@cityofwalnut.org.



SCAN

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



City of Walnut Social Media on Facebook, X, Instagram – August 6, 2025

Community Notification

2025 – 2030 Multi – Jurisdictional
Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) Update



cityofwalnut.org/hazardmitigation



P.O. Box 682, Walnut, CA 91788-0682
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Mayor, Linda Freedman
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Community Notification

2025 – 2030 Multi – Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) Update

August 6, 2025

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Continuing to build on the foundation of the current plan, the 2025–2030 MJHMP will re-examine key threats previously identified – earthquakes, landslides, and wildfires – and assess their potential impacts on the Walnut community. As part of this process, the Planning Team will also revise hazard and critical facility maps, which are instrumental in guiding effective mitigation strategies to reduce or eliminate risks.

The update will include a comprehensive review of the City’s capabilities, resources, and staffing levels to ensure the Plan reflects current conditions. This review updates the capability assessment originally conducted in the 2020 MJHMP update.

To encourage transparency and public engagement, all meeting materials – such as Agendas, minutes, presentations, handouts, existing mitigation strategies, and draft versions of the plan – will be accessible on the City’s website (www.cityofwalnut.org/hazardmitigation). To participate in the Hazard Mitigation Survey, please visit the following URL (<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/WT7NM35>) or scan the QR Code above.

For more information and to stay involved in the Planning process, please contact Gabriel Katigbak, Associate Planner at (909) 595–7543 ext. 403 or via email at gkatigbak@cityofwalnut.org.



Web Posting – August 26, 2025

On Wednesday, April 23, 2025, the Walnut City Council awarded a Professional Services Agreement (“PSA”) to Emergency Planning Consultants (“EPC”) to provide professional services to prepare an updated Multi – Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (“MJHMP”) to cover the 2025–2030 Planning period. The MJHMP process is an essential step in maintaining eligibility for critical State and Federal funding before and after a major disaster. In compliance with Federal requirements, the City of Walnut must update this Plan and submit them to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”) for review and approval every five (5) years.



A Cooperative Funding Agreement (“CFA”) was developed in conjunction with the PSA and was presented to the City Council to facilitate the joint preparation and development of the MJHMP in collaboration with the following agencies: the City of Walnut (“City”), Mount San Antonio Community College (“Mt. SAC”), and Walnut Valley Unified School District (“WVUSD”). The agreement outlines the roles and responsibilities of each participating agency in the development of the Plan, including the allocation of related costs.

Continuing to build on the foundation of the current plan, the 2025–2030 MJHMP will re-examine key threats previously identified – earthquakes, landslides, and wildfires – and assess their potential impacts on the Walnut community. As part of this process, the Planning Team will also revise hazard and critical facility maps, which are instrumental in guiding effective mitigation strategies to reduce or eliminate risks.

The update will include a comprehensive review of the City’s capabilities, resources, and staffing levels to ensure the Plan reflects current conditions. This review updates the capability assessment originally conducted in the 2020 MJHMP update.

To encourage transparency and public engagement, all meeting materials – such as Agendas, minutes, presentations, handouts, existing mitigation strategies, and draft versions of the plan – will be accessible on the City’s website (www.cityofwalnut.org/hazardmitigation). To participate in the Hazard Mitigation Survey, please visit the following URL (<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/WT7NM35>).

For more information and to stay involved in the Planning process, please contact Gabriel Katigbak, Associate Planner at (909) 595–7543 ext. 403 or via email at gkatigbak@cityofwalnut.org.



Social Media Postings – October 13, 2025

Facebook

City of Walnut
October 1 at 5:00 PM · 🌐

MJHMP Plan Update

The first draft of Walnut's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan is now available for public review!

This plan addresses risks from earthquakes, wildfires, and other natural hazards, while outlining strategies to keep our community safe and resilient.

📅 Share your feedback by October 11, 2025 📅
✉ Email: gkatigbak@cityofwalnut.org ✉
🔗 Review the draft here: cityofwalnut.org/hazardmitigation

Community Notification

2025 – 2030 MJHMP Draft Plan Available for Review & Feedback

September 24, 2025 | Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

City of Walnut Base Plan

cityofwalnut.org/hazardmitigation

👍 2


👍 Like 💬 Comment ➦ Share



Write a comment...




X

← **Post** Reply +1


 **City of Walnut**
@CityofWalnut

 **MJHMP Plan Update** 

The first draft of Walnut's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan is now available for public review!

 Share your feedback by **October 11, 2025**

 Email: gkatigbak@cityofwalnut.org

 Review the draft here: cityofwalnut.org/hazardmitigati...

Community Notification

2025 – 2030 MJHMP Draft Plan Available for Review & Feedback



cityofwalnut.org/hazardmitigation

5:00 PM · Oct 1, 2025 · 56 Views



Instagram

City of Walnut

City of Walnut
Oct 1 · ⚙️

📣 MJHMP Plan Update 📣 ... See more

Community Notification

2025 – 2030 MJHMP Draft Plan Available for Review & Feedback

September 24, 2025 | Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

City of Walnut Base Plan

cityofwalnut.org/hazardmitigation

👍 2

👍 Like

💬 Comment

➦ Share



Posts
cityofwalnut

cityofwalnut

Community Notification

2025 – 2030 MJHMP Draft Plan Available for Review & Feedback

September 24, 2025 | Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

City of Walnut Base Plan

cityofwalnut.org/hazardmitigation

7

cityofwalnut MJHMP Plan Update

The first draft of Walnut's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard... more

October 1



Community Development

Housing Rehabilitation Program

The City's Housing Rehabilitation Program is a Federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program that provides grants and loans to qualified low to moderate income homeowners of single-family detached residences to make needed home improvements. Program highlights include grants of up to \$12,500 or a zero (0%) loan of up to \$30,000 (including all costs incurred in the processing of the loan). Qualified residents may receive one (1) or both funding opportunities to use on eligible home improvements that include (but are not limited to) the repair and/or replacement of windows and doors, electrical systems, HVAC systems, roofing, installation of smoke detectors, and termite/pest control. The program is awarded on a first come first serve basis until allocated funding is exhausted.

Eligible residents are encouraged to contact Community Development staff at 909-595-7543 to obtain the application and receive further information on program guidelines (e.g. household size/income requirements) and eligible improvements.



Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Staff is pleased to announce that the First Draft of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) is now available for public and stakeholder review and input. This plan identifies the risks from natural hazards including earthquakes, wildfires, and windstorms while outlining mitigation strategies to reduce those risks and strengthen community resilience. The plan is delivered in two parts: 1) Walnut Base Plan, and 2) Annexes (Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut Valley Unified School District). Staff will be distributing notices to interested parties and stakeholders inviting them to review and share feedback on the drafts, and will have information available for the public on an upcoming public briefing/social media post.

Public access to the draft plan is available here: <https://www.cityofwalnut.org/for-residents/departments/community-development/planning-division/multi-jurisdictional-hazard-mitigation-plan-update>

The public is encouraged to submit feedback no later than October 11, 2025 by emailing Gabriel Katigbak, Associate Planner, at gkatigbak@cityofwalnut.org. They may also contact Planning Staff at 909-595-7543 x 403 should assistance be needed accessing the materials. The feedback we receive will be incorporated into the Second Draft Plans before submission to Cal OES and FEMA for formal review and approval.





Sample Email to Stakeholders – October 13, 2025

From: [Faith Twiford](#)
To: ["Laura.sainz@nexuswg.com"](mailto:Laura.sainz@nexuswg.com)
Subject: Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
Date: Monday, September 29, 2025 4:21:00 PM

Hello Suburban Water Systems,

The City of Walnut is pleased to announce that the First Draft of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) is now available for public and stakeholder review and input. This plan identifies the risks from natural hazards including earthquakes, wildfires, and windstorms while outlining mitigation strategies to reduce those risks and strengthen community resilience. The plan is delivered in two parts: 1) Walnut Base Plan, and 2) Annexes (Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut Valley Unified School District).

We invite you to review the drafts and share your feedback. Your input is vital to ensuring the plan reflects the needs and priorities of our community, businesses, and partner agencies.

Read the Walnut Base Plan: <https://www.cityofwalnut.org/for-residents/departments/community-development/planning-division/multi-jurisdictional-hazard-mitigation-plan-update>

Submit Feedback: Please email your comments to Gabriel Katigbak, Associate Planner at gkatigbak@cityofwalnut.org, by October 11, 2025.

The feedback we receive will be incorporated into the Second Draft Plans before submission to Cal OES and FEMA for formal review and approval.

Thank you for your partnership in making the City of Walnut a safer and more resilient community.

Faith Twiford | Office Clerk

City of Walnut | 21201 La Puente Road | Walnut, CA 91789

ftwiford@cityofwalnut.org

(909) 595-7543 ext. 407

Monday-Thursday 7am – 4:45pm



In This Section

Housing Element

Developments

Building & Safety Division

Engineering

Housing Rehabilitation Program

Living With Wildlife

Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Background

On Wednesday, April 23, 2025, the Walnut City Council awarded a Professional Services Agreement to Emergency Planning Consultants to update the City of Walnut’s Multi – Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (“MJHMP”) for the 2025–2030 Planning period.

View of Walnut and Hills Behind

Why do we need to update the plan?

Updating the MJHMP is an essential step in maintaining the City’s eligibility for critical State and Federal funding before and after a major disaster. In compliance with Federal requirements, the City is required to revise and submit its MJHMP to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”) for review and approval every five (5) years.

What does the plan entail?

Building on the foundation of the current plan, the updated 2025–2030 MJHMP will re-examine key threats previously identified – earthquakes, landslides, and wildfires – and assess their potential impacts on the Walnut community. As part of this process, the Planning Team will also revise hazard and critical facility maps, which are instrumental in guiding effective mitigation strategies to reduce or eliminate risks.

Additionally, the update will also include a comprehensive review of the City’s capabilities, resources, and staffing levels to ensure the Plan reflects current conditions. This will serve as an update to the capability assessment conducted in the 2020 MJHMP.



Are there any other entities involved?

To support the joint development of the updated MJHMP, a Cooperative Funding Agreement (“CFA”) was also presented to the City Council in order to facilitate the joint preparation and development of the MJHMP in collaboration with the following agencies: the City of Walnut, Mount San Antonio Community College, and Walnut Valley Unified School District. The agreement outlines the roles and responsibilities of each participating agency in the development of the Plan, including the allocation of related costs.






Who can I contact for more information?

For more information and to stay involved in the Planning process, please visit www.cityofwalnut.org/planning or contact Gabriel Katigbak, Associate Planner at (909) 595-7543 or via email at gkatigbak@cityofwalnut.org.

How do I participate in the Hazard Mitigation Survey?

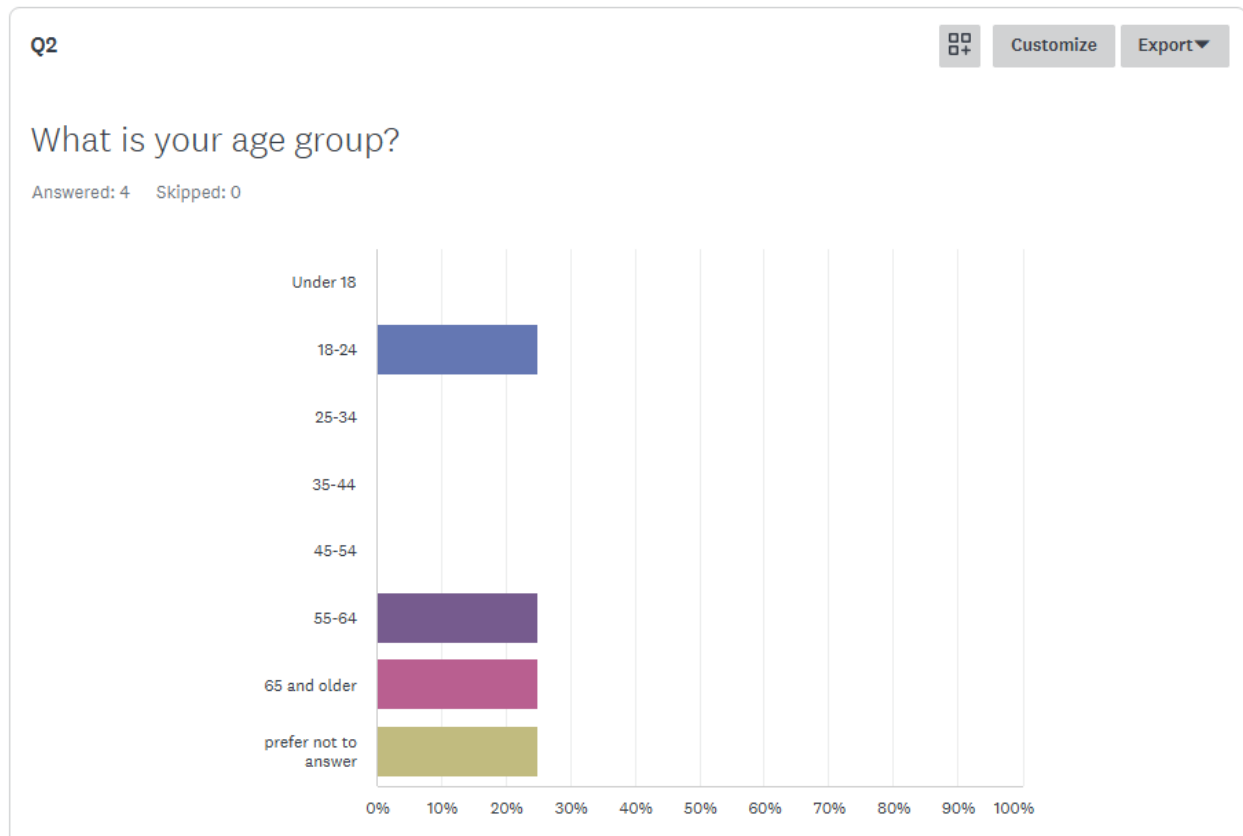
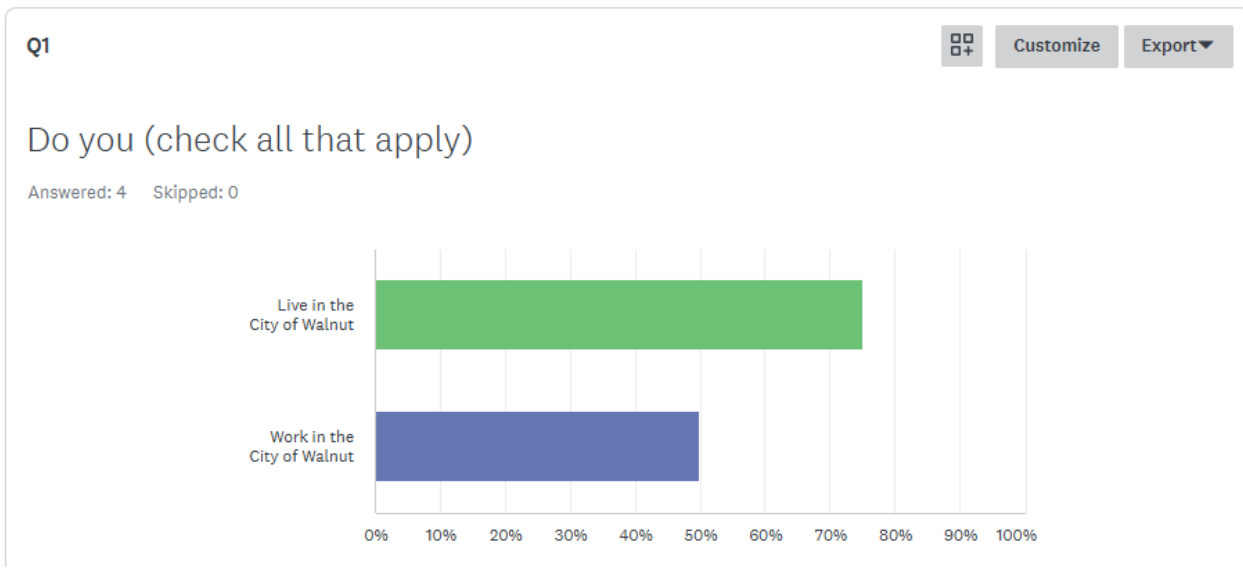
To participate in the Hazard Mitigation Survey, please visit the following URL: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/WT7NM35>

MJHMP Documents

-  [MJHMP Community Notification \(08.06.25\)](#) (PDF, 186KB)
-  [Meeting Minutes \(06.25.25\)](#) (PDF, 107KB)
-  [Meeting Minutes \(07.01.25\)](#)
(PDF, 104KB)
-  [Meeting Minutes \(07.14.25\)](#) (PDF, 107KB)
-  [Meeting Minutes \(08.12.25\)](#) (PDF, 79KB)



Survey Monkey Results





Q3

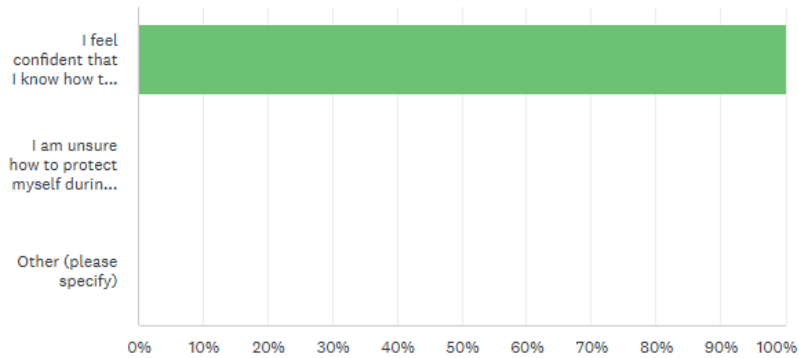


Customize

Export

If a large earthquake were to strike tomorrow...

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0



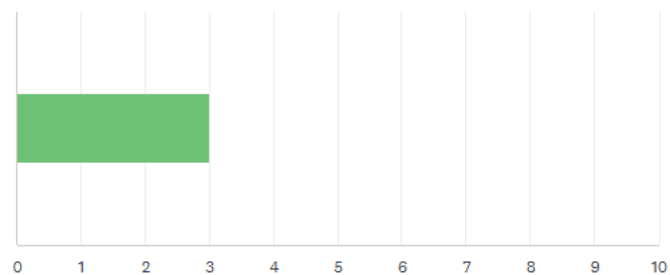
Q4

Customize

Export

How prepared is your household for a natural hazard (for example, wildfire, flood, earthquake) on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being not prepared and 5 being very prepared?

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0





Q5

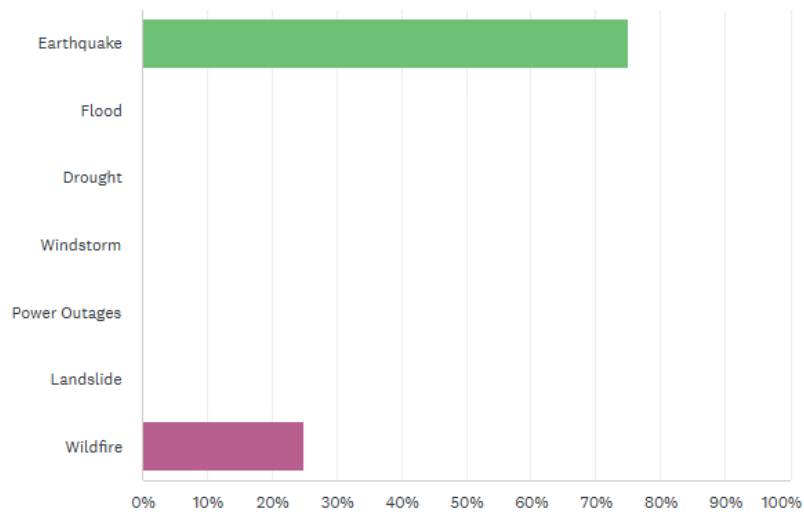


Customize

Export

The City's Planning Team has considered a range of natural hazards that could pose a threat to the City. Select the one natural hazard that concerns you the most?

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0



Q6

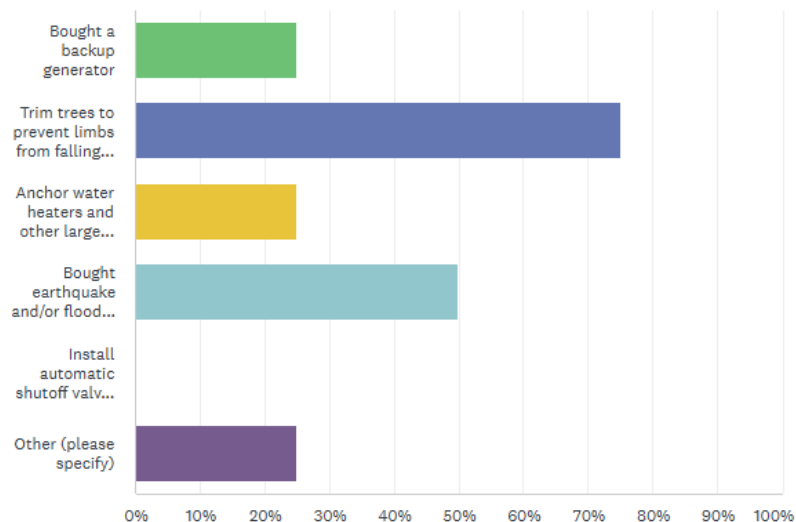


Customize

Export

What steps has your household taken to Mitigate against natural hazards? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0





Q7

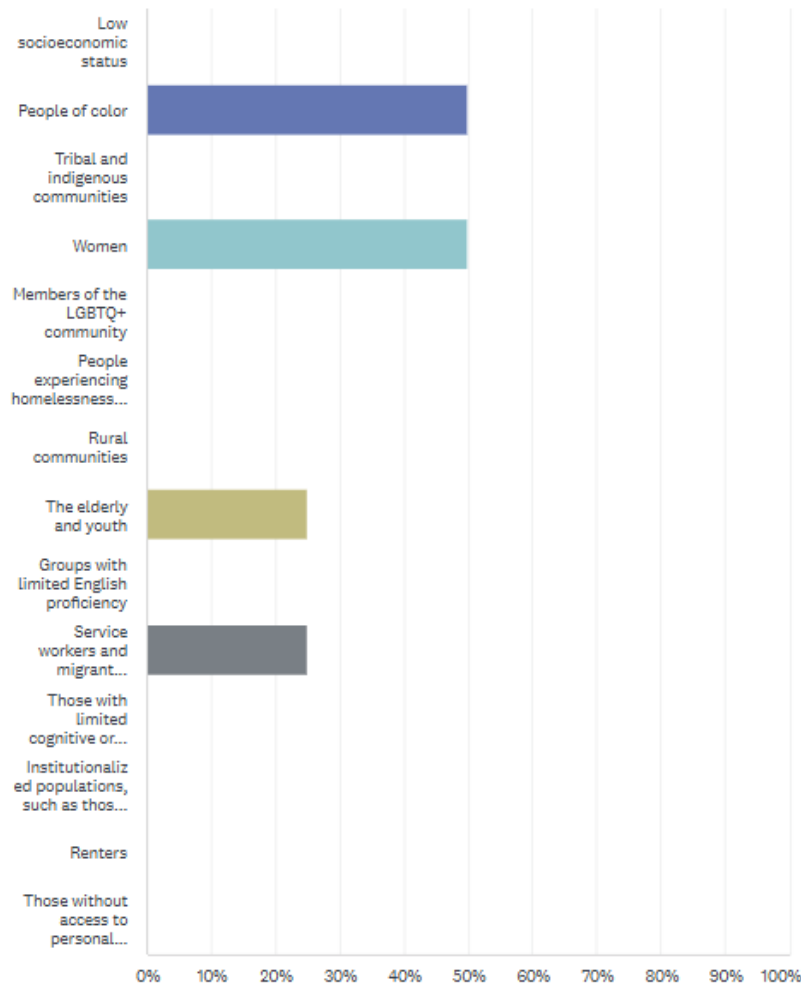


Customize

Export

According to FEMA's Guide for Expanding Mitigation: Making the Connection to Equity, social vulnerability is defined as the potential for loss within an individual or social group. The term recognizes that some traits influence an individual's or group's resilience. This is their ability to prepare, respond, cope or recover from an event. Please select if you fall into any of the following groups.

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0





Q8

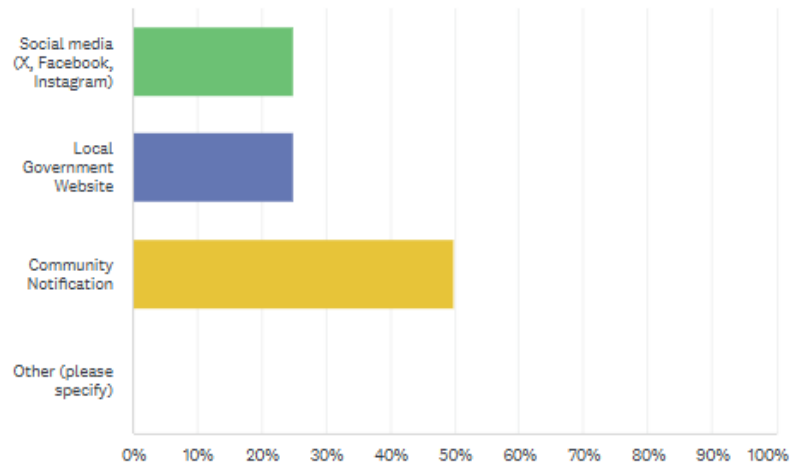


Customize

Export

Choose the ways you prefer to seek information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resilient from hazards?

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0





MJHMP Planning Team Meeting Minutes

June 25, 2025

Minutes
PowerPoint attached separately
Walnut MJHMP
Planning Team Meeting #1 (Virtual)
June 25, 2025

Attendees

Carolyn Harshman (Emergency Planning Consultants)
Gabriel Katigbak, City of Walnut
Corrine Garcia, City of Walnut
Sayeed Waudud, Mt. San Antonio College
Matt Torres, Walnut Valley Unified School District

1. Reviewed the purpose of hazard mitigation and examples of mitigation activities.
2. Discussed the concepts and terms related to hazard mitigation planning.
3. Reviewed the Project Schedule and Community Outreach Strategy.
Schedule - Five meetings lasting 2 hours will be held on a weekly basis.
Outreach Strategy – Lengthy discussion on need for robust outreach throughout the entire planning process. Several ideas from the Team about integrating into existing public forums and venues. The consultant emphasized the efficiency and effectiveness of taking the messaging to meetings and gatherings that already exist. Examples for the City could include City Council, CERT, Senior Center, Commission meetings while WVUSD and Mt. SAC could utilize Board meetings and other large gatherings. The consultant will provide a sample press release and flyer (with QR code) to direct readers to the City’s website. City will establish a webpage for the project where minutes, announcements, draft plans, survey, etc. can be posted. Also, it’s very important that a record be kept of outreach activities (e.g., dates, screenshots, photos, etc.).
4. Discussed hazards identified in the 2020 MJHMP – earthquake, flooding, landslide, wildfire, and hazardous materials. The consultant shared hazard intensity maps and other information on each of the hazards as well as hazard rankings from the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, and the National Risk Index. The discussion yielded a decision to consider drought, earthquake, flood, landslide, power outage, wildfire, and windstorm.
5. All 3 planning participants completed their own Calculated Priority Risk Index to rank hazards for 2026 MJHMP.
6. Request for Pertinent Documents:
 - a. Capital Improvement Program, General Plan Safety Element, Emergency Operations Plan.



July 1, 2025

**Minutes
PowerPoint attached separately
Walnut MJHMP
Planning Team Meeting #2 (Virtual)
July 1, 2025**

Attendees

Carolyn Harshman, Emergency Planning Consultants
Gabriel Katigbak, City of Walnut
Corrine Garcia, City of Walnut
Sayeed Waudud, Mt. San Antonio College
Sam Somoso, Walnut Valley Unified School District

1. Recapped Meeting #1 including project schedule, FEMA new rules, and finalized CPRI.
2. Introduced the Stakeholder List and need to classify each stakeholder using the FEMA categories.
3. Reviewed Capability Assessments from the 2020 MJHMP and asked for any changes to departments or their responsibilities. Updates were provided by the Team.
4. Introduced Mitigation Actions Matrix from the 2020 MJHMP and asked for status information on each item. Copies of the Matrix were sent in advance to the Team members with a request to gather status. More time will be needed on this task.



Week of July 14, 2025

**Minutes
PowerPoint attached separately
Walnut MJHMP
Planning Team Meeting #3 (Virtual)
Week of July 14, 2025
One-on-One Meetings**

Attendees

Carolyn Harshman, Emergency Planning Consultants

Gabriel Katigbak, City of Walnut

Sayed Waudud, Mt. San Antonio College

Sam Somoso, Walnut Valley Unified School District

1. Recapped Meeting #2 including project schedule, Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Actions Matrix.
2. Extensive discussion on the implementation of FEMA's new regulations impacting local hazard mitigation plans. The consultant explained that her company had submitted its first plan under the "new rules" and is now able to gain a better understanding of the "interpretations" by the Cal OES and FEMA reviewers. As the plan gets deeper into the formal review, it will become more clear what information will need to be added to the La Puente plan update.
3. Team members continued to provide status updates on the 2020 Mitigation Actions Matrix. The consultant added implementation actions from the General Plan Safety Element to the City of Walnut Matrix. The Team members assisted with completing the required information for each of those items. Also, Team members discussed new mitigation action ideas.



August 12, 2025

**Minutes
Walnut MJHMP
Planning Team Meeting #4 (Virtual)
August 12, 2025**

Attendees

Carolyn Harshman, Emergency Planning Consultants
Gabriel Katigbak, City of Walnut
Corrine Garcia, City of Walnut
Sayeed Waudud, Mt. San Antonio College
Sam Somoso, Walnut Valley Unified School District
Matt Torres, Walnut Valley Unified School District

1. Reviewed Rough Draft Base Plan. Carolyn highlighted information that is missing or needs to be confirmed.



**Minutes
Walnut MJHMP
Planning Team Meeting #5 (Virtual)
Individual Meetings/Communication with Planning Team Members
September 2025**

Participants

Carolyn Harshman, Emergency Planning Consultants

Gabriel Katigbak, City of Walnut

Sayeed Waudud, Mt. San Antonio College

Matt Torres, Walnut Valley Unified School District

1. Gathered input on the Initial Draft Plan (Base Plan and Annexes).
2. Announced the First Draft Plan will be available as soon as all input has been gathered from the three agencies. At that time, each agency will need to conduct Third Community Outreach to announce availability of the plan. As before, the focus will be on engaging the public and stakeholders.
3. Discussed need to document input gathered from distribution of the First Draft Plan (Base Plan and Annexes).



Floodplain Management Ordinance No. 06-03

City of Walnut, CA
Monday, November 17, 2025

Title 2. Buildings and Building Regulations

Chapter 2.32. FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

§ 2.32.010. Statutory authorization.

The Legislature of the State of California has in Government Code Sections 65302, 65560, and 65800 conferred upon local governments the authority to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry. Therefore, the City of Walnut does hereby adopt the following floodplain management regulations.

§ 2.32.020. Statement of purpose.

It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

- A. Protect human life and health;
- B. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- C. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- D. Minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- E. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains; electric, telephone and sewer lines; and streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- F. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future blighted areas caused by flood damage;
- G. Ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and
- H. Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

§ 2.32.030. Definitions.

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this chapter shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this chapter its most reasonable application.

"Area of special flood hazard" means the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

"Base flood" means a flood which has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (also called the "100-year flood"). Base flood is the term used throughout this chapter.



Building. See "Structure."

"Development" means any man made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.

"Flood or flooding" means:

1. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from: the overflow of inland or tidal waters; the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source; or mudslides (i.e., mudflows) which are proximately caused by flooding as defined herein and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current.
2. The collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in this definition.

"Floodplain or flood prone area" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source. See "Flooding."

"Floodplain administrator" is the individual appointed to administer and enforce the floodplain management regulations.

"Floodplain management" means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage and preserving and enhancing, where possible, natural resources in the floodplain, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, floodplain management regulations, and open space plans.

"Floodplain management regulations" means this chapter and other zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances (such as grading and erosion control) and other application of police power which control development in flood prone areas. This term describes federal, state or local regulations in any combination thereof which provide standards for preventing and reducing flood loss and damage.

"Governing body" is the local governing unit, i.e. county or municipality, that is empowered to adopt and implement regulations to provide for the public health, safety and general welfare of its citizenry.

"Historic structure" means any structure that is:

1. Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
2. Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
3. Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of Interior; or
4. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states with approved programs.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to



the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle."

"Manufactured home park or subdivision" means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

"New construction," for floodplain management purposes, means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by this community, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

"One hundred year flood" or "100-year flood." See "Base flood." "Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is:

1. Built on a single chassis;
2. 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
3. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and
4. Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or seasonal use.

"Start of construction" includes substantial improvement and other proposed new development and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement was within 180 days from the date of the permit. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufacture home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

"Structure" means a walled and roofed building that is principally above ground; this includes a gas or liquid storage tank or a manufactured home.

"Substantial damage" means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50% of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement" means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other proposed new development of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure before the start of construction of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred substantial damage, regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

1. Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations or state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions, or
2. Any alteration of a historic structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

§ 2.32.040. General provisions.



- A. **Lands to Which this Chapter Applies.** This chapter shall apply to all areas identified as flood-prone within the jurisdiction of the City of Walnut.
- B. **Basis for Establishing Flood-Prone Areas.** The floodplain administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood data available from other federal or state agencies or other source to identify flood-prone areas within the City of Walnut. This data will be on file at the Office of the City Clerk, City of Walnut City Hall, 21201 La Puente Road, Walnut, CA 91789.
- C. **Compliance.** No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted or altered without full compliance with the term of this chapter and other applicable regulations. Violation of the requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions) shall constitute a misdemeanor. Nothing herein shall prevent the City of Walnut from taking such lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.
- D. **Abrogation and Greater Restrictions.** This chapter is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this chapter and another ordinance, easement, covenant, or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.
- E. **Interpretation.** In the interpretation and application of this chapter, all provisions shall be:
 - 1. Considered as minimum requirements;
 - 2. Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and
 - 3. Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.
- F. **Warning and Disclaimer of Liability.** The degree of flood protection required by this chapter is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man made or natural causes. This chapter does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This chapter shall not create liability on the part of City of Walnut, any officer or employee thereof, the State of California, or the Federal Insurance Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder.
- G. **Severability.** This chapter and the various parts thereof are hereby declared to be severable. Should any section of this chapter be declared by the courts to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the chapter as a whole, or any portion thereof other than the section so declared to be unconstitutional or invalid.

§ 2.32.050. Administration.

- A. **Establishment of a Development Permit.** A development permit shall be obtained for all proposed construction or other development in the community, including the placement of manufactured homes, so that it may be determined whether such construction or other development is within flood-prone areas.
- B. **Designation of the Floodplain Administrator.** The City Manager is hereby appointed to administer, implement, and enforce this chapter by granting or denying development permits in accord with its provisions.
- C. **Duties and Responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator.** The duties and responsibilities of the floodplain administrator shall include, but not be limited to the following:
 - 1. **Permit Review.** Review all development permit applications to determine:
 - a. Permit requirements of this chapter have been satisfied;



- b. All other required state and federal permits have been obtained; and
 - c. The site is reasonably safe from flooding.
2. Review and Use of Any Other Base Flood Data. The floodplain administrator shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood data available from other federal or state agency or other source.

§ 2.32.060. Provisions for flood hazard reduction.

- A. Standards of Construction. If a proposed building site is in a flood-prone area, all new construction and substantial improvements, including manufactured homes, shall:
1. Be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy.
 2. Be constructed:
 - a. With materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage;
 - b. Using methods and practices that minimize flood damage;
 - c. With electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.
- B. Standards for Subdivision or Other Proposed New Development. If a subdivision proposal or other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks or subdivisions, is in a flood-prone area, any such proposals shall be reviewed to assure that:
1. All such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage within the floodprone area;
 2. All public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems are located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage; and
 3. Adequate drainage is provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
- C. Standards for Utilities.
1. All new and replacement water supply and sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate:
 - a. Infiltration of flood waters into the systems, and
 - b. Discharge from the systems into floodwaters.
 2. On site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them, or contamination from them during flooding.