Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Environmental Scientists *Planners* *Engineers*

M E M O R A N D U M

■ **Los Angeles**

250 East 1st Street
Suite 1400
Los Angeles, California 90012
(213) 788 4842

Carlsbad:	(760) 918 9444	**Sacramento:**	(916) 706 1374
Fresno:	(559) 228 9925	**San Diego:**	(760) 918 9444
Los Angeles:	(213) 788 4842	**San Luis Obispo:**	(805) 547 0900
Monterey:	(831) 333 0310	**Santa Barbara:**	(805) 319 4092
Oakland:	(510) 834 4455	**Santa Cruz:**	(831) 440 3899
Redlands:	(909) 253 0705	**Ventura:**	(805) 644 4455
Riverside:	(951) 782-0061		

Date:	September 9, 2022
To:	Shipra Rajesh, City of Burbank
Project:	20-09082 Burbank Housing Element and EIR
From:	Lexi Journey
E-mail:	ljourney@rinconconsultants.com;
Re:	Policy Revisions for the General Plan Update and Safety Element Update

The purpose of this memo is to identify revisions to the General Plan, including the Safety Element, to be compliant with current State law. This memo provides an overview of applicable regulations and guidance and the newly revised policies and implementation actions based on new requirements. The memo also identifies revisions to incorporate Environmental Justice goals, policies, and objectives into the General Plan pursuant to SB 1000.

Overview of Applicable Regulation and Guidance

Assembly Bill 747. Evacuation Routes

Beginning January 1, 2022, AB 747 requires all cities and counties to identify evacuation routes in the safety elements of their general plans either as part of an update to their Local Hazard Mitigation Plan or after that update occurs. The bill requires evaluation of evacuations route capacity, safety, and viability under a range of emergency scenarios. The bill allows cities or counties with an adopted local hazard mitigation plan, emergency operation plan, or other document that fulfills commensurate goals and objectives, to summarize or incorporate the information from these plans or documents in the safety element to comply with this requirement.

Senate Bill 99. Residential Emergency Evacuation Routes

SB 99 requires all cities and counties, upon the next revision of the housing element on or after January 1, 2020, to update the safety element to include information identifying residential developments in hazard areas that do not have at least two emergency evacuation routes.

Senate Bill 379. Climate Change Adaptation

SB 379 requires all cities and counties to include climate adaptation and resiliency strategies in the safety elements of their general plans upon the next revision beginning January 1, 2017. The bill requires the climate adaptation update to include a set of goals, policies, and objectives for their communities based on the vulnerability assessment, as well as implementation measures, including the conservation and implementation of natural infrastructure that may be used in adaptation projects.

Assembly Bill 2140. Integration of Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

AB 2140 authorizes a city, county, or a city and county to adopt a federally specified local hazard mitigation plan along with its Safety Element Update. Incorporation of the local hazard mitigation plan in the safety element makes the jurisdiction eligible to be considered for part or all of its local-share costs on eligible Public Assistance funding to be provided by the state through the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA). The local hazard mitigation plan must be approved by FEMA and the Office of Emergency Services to qualify jurisdictions for federal financial assistance.

Senate Bill 1241. State Responsibility Areas and Very High Fire Severity Zones

SB 1241 revises the safety element requirements for state responsibility areas and very high fire hazard severity zones and require review and update of the safety element, upon the next revision of the housing element on or after January 1, 2014, as necessary to address the risk of fire in state responsibility areas and very high fire hazard severity zones.

Senate Bill 1000. Environmental Justice

SB 1000 states that revisions or adoption of two or more elements of a general plan on or after January 1, 2018 trigger a requirement to "adopt or review the environmental justice Element, or the environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives in other elements." Per Government Code §65040.12(e), environmental justice is "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives must aim to reduce health risks to disadvantaged communities (DACs), promote civil engagement, and prioritize the needs of these communities.

Per SB 1000, the California EPA uses CalEnviroScreen, a mapping tool to identify disadvantaged communities throughout the State. CalEnviroScreen uses a variety of statewide indicators to characterize pollution burden (the average of exposures and environmental effects) and population characteristics (the average of sensitive populations and socioeconomic factors). The model scores each of the indicators using percentiles and combines the scores to determine a CalEnviroScreen score for a given census tract relative to others in the state. Figure 1 and Table 1, provided below, display CalEnviroScreen results for Burbank. Seven census tracts in central, northwest, and southeast Burbank (see Figure 1 and Table 1) have a combined DAC score of 75% or higher, thus exceeding the minimum criterion for DAC designation. As mandated under SB 1000, the Safety Element update must consider strategies to create economic and fair housing opportunities and avoid discrimination for all socio-economic groups.

Figure 1 City of Burbank CalEnviroScreen Results

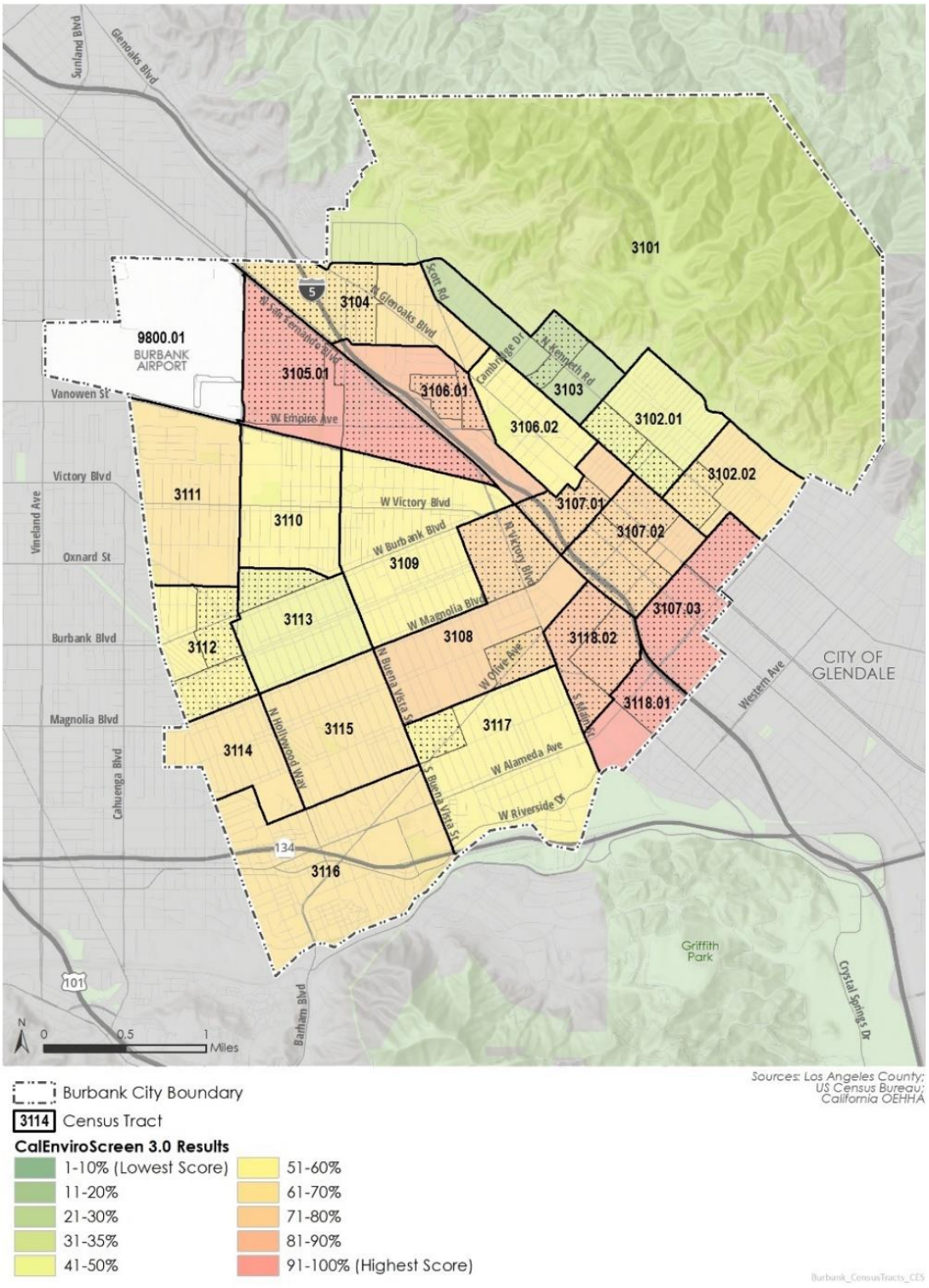


Table 1 City of Burbank CalEnviroScreen Overall Scores

Census Tract	Overall Score Percentile Range	Pollution Burden	Population Characteristics
6037310100	30-35%	94	10
6037310300	25-30%	70	16
6037310201	45-50%	66	36
6037310202	60-65%	65	50
6037310400	65-70%	98	36
6037310602	55-60%	92	33
6037310701	75-80%	98	43
6037310702	70-75%	99	36
6037310703	90-95%	100	56
6037310601	80-85%	98	55
6037310501	90-95%	98	71
6037310900	55-60%	99	23
6037310800	75-80%	99	39
6037311802	85-90%	100	55
6037311801	90-95%	100	60
6037311000	55-60%	94	28
6037311700	55-60%	99	25
6037311100	65-70%	96	38
6037311200	50-55%	70	37
6037311300	40-45%	66	31
6037311500	60-65%	83	44
6037311600	60-65%	93	33
6037311400	60-65%	80	42

Light orange shading corresponds to CalEnviroScreen scores between 71% and 80%, dark orange corresponds to scores between 81% and 90%, and light red corresponds to scores between 91% and 100%

Source: OEHHA 2018

Policy Revisions

Key areas of the Burbank Safety Element that were updated include flooding and fire hazards as well as emergency response and preparedness, especially as they relate to the City's projected climate change exposure, vulnerability, and environmental justice issues. Table 2 displays revised and new policies for the Safety Element Update and other Elements. Updates to the Safety Element are in accordance with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection's recommendations included in the General Plan Safety Element Assessment. See Attachment A.

Since the City already has a Climate Change Element, climate change policies are placed in the Climate Change Element and referenced in the Safety Element. Table 3 and Table 4 displays revised existing environmental justice policies in the Land Use, Mobility, Noise, and Open Space and Conservation Elements. These policies are related to prioritizing decision making and therefore implementation actions are not included.

Table 4 identifies the revisions to existing environmental justice policies that are included throughout the General Plan. All new text is underlined.

Table 2 Safety Element Updates

Chapter & Goal	***New Policy or Revisions*** *(new text underlined)*	***Implementation***
Air Quality and Climate Change	**New Policy** – **Policy 4.3** Consider climate change vulnerability in planning decisions, including those involving new public facilities and private development.	As part of the current and future updates to City's planning documents related to climate change vulnerability and adaptation (e.g. Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, Emergency Operations Plan, Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan etc.) revise applicable vulnerability and adaptative capacity as well as mitigation and adaptation strategies, as new data and approaches become available.
Safety – Emergency Response and Preparedness	**Policy 1.1** Regularly update all hazard mitigation plans, disaster preparedness and emergency response plans.	Update all disaster preparedness and emergency response plans every 5 years, when the City's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update is required. Include the latest climate change projections for each climate-related risk and focus on the most vulnerable populations.
	Policy 1.5 Establish designated emergency response and evacuation routes throughout the city, for each climate hazard (e.g., flooding, fire, etc.), focusing on the most vulnerable populations.	Describe emergency response documents and evacuation routes in related City policy documents such as Hazard Mitigation Plan, and other disaster and emergency response plans.
Safety – Fire Protection	**Policy 4.2** Provide adequate staffing, equipment, technology, training, and funding for the Burbank Fire Department to meet existing and projected service demands and response times.	
	Policy 4.3 Implement fire prevention and suppression programs in areas of high fire hazard areas~~risk~~, including both urban and wildland areas.	
	Policy 4.4 Maintain adequate fire breaks in areas within and adjacent to areas of high wildfire hazard~~risk~~.	
	Policy 4.6 ~~Reduce fire hazards associated with older buildings, multi-story structures, and industrial facilities.~~ Increase the resilience of existing development in high-hazard areas built prior to modern fire safety codes or wildfire hazard mitigation guidance.	Update building codes in high fire hazard severity areas to meet or exceed hardening[1] requirements in Chapter 7A of the California Building Code or other applicable codes. Investigate the need for an outreach program to residents in houses located in the VHFHSZ. Outreach could include providing workshops or seminars related to: 1. Creating defensible space 2. Hardening homes

[1] Repairing the vulnerabilities that make a home susceptible to wildfire by reducing the chance of ignition from flying embers.

Chapter & Goal	*New Policy or Revisions* *(new text underlined)*	*Implementation*
		3. Improving landscaping with more fire-resistant plants 4. Inspecting homes for fire hazards 5. Develop an evacuation plans for individual homes/neighborhoods
	New Policy – **Policy 4.8** Use public funding, where available, to the greatest extent practical to assist private landowners in implementing defensible space and building retrofits to achieve a low risk condition.	Investigate federal, state, and private funding available to conduct outreach to residences located in the VHFHSZ.
	New Policy – **Policy 4.9** Ensure that all existing and new residential development located in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, has at least two emergency evacuation routes as well as adequate evacuation access (ingress and egress).	The City's Fire Department will review all new residential planned development projects to ensure development contains at least two viable emergency evacuation routes.
	New Policy – **Policy 4.10** Continue annual brush inspections and enforce clearance requirements on public and private property within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ), as dictated by Cal Fire, in accordance with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations, California Building Standards Code, and Burbank Municipal Code related to ongoing maintenance of vegetation clearance on public and private roads, roadside fuel reduction plan, and defensible space clearances.	
	New Policy – **Policy 4.11** Continue to sponsor and support public education programs, such as neighborhood events, the Burbank Fire Department websites and social media contents, and printed educational materials to promote defensible space and emergency evacuation. Prioritize outreach and public education programs for vulnerable populations, as identified by CalEnviroScreen.	
	New Policy – **Policy 4.12** Increase the resilience of new development in Very High Fire Severity Zones in compliance with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations, California Building Standards Code, and Burbank Municipal Code.	
	New Policy – Policy 4.13 Increase the resilience of existing development in Very High Fire Severity Zones built prior to modern fire safety codes or wildfire hazard mitigation guidance in compliance with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire	

Chapter & Goal	*New Policy or Revisions* *(new text underlined)*	*Implementation*
	Safe Regulations, California Building Standards Code, and Burbank Municipal Code.	
	New Policy – **Policy 4.14** Require development of new public facilities, when feasible, to be located outside of Very High Fire Severity Zone to ensure critical infrastructure is fire resilient.	
Safety – Seismic Safety	**Policy 5.2** Require geotechnical reports for new development projects in areas with the potential for liquefaction or landslide. Include projected climate change impacts of slope stability changes after wildfires and develop mitigation strategies for areas deemed at risk to slope instability.	Update City codes and policies to assess geotechnical hazards and require geotechnical reports for new development projects in areas with the potential for liquefaction or landslide. These reports should address the degree of hazard, design parameters for the project based on the hazard, and appropriate risk reduction measures.
	New Policy – **Policy 5.6** Ensure that water supplies are not interrupted by seismic events such as surface rupture, ground shaking, ground failure, tsunami, seiche, or dam failure.	As part of the next Urban Water Management Plan update, address peak load water supply requirements through a seismic vulnerability risk assessment of current water supply systems. If the vulnerability assessment indicates insufficient water supply due to damage from a seismic event, designate emergency sources of water.
Safety – Flood Safety	**Policy 6.1** Inform applicants of flood risks and development requirements within the 100-year, 200-year, or 500-year floodplains or in other high-risk inundation areas and require incorporation of risk reduction measures to achieve an acceptable level of risk from potential flooding hazards. ~~Recommend hazard mitigation where possible.~~ Mitigation measures should include the projected impacts from climate change.	None required as this policy update would be consistent with 9-1-2-G103.10 of the Burbank Municipal Code.
	Policy 6.3 Continue to maintain and upgrade the City-operated flood control system to ensure the system is capable of protecting existing and planned development. Include evaluation of the system under projected changes in storm frequency and intensity.	~~**Policy 6.4**~~ Consult with Los Angeles County and other agencies to maintain and improve capacity of local and regional flood control systems. As part of the development of a stormwater master plan, evaluate capacity of local and regional flood control systems based on current and projected changes in storm frequency and intensity.
	Policy 6.6 ~~Prepare and update a stormwater master plan to~~ Ensure proper maintenance and improvements to storm drainage facilities. Evaluate maintenance and improvements to storm drainage facilities based on projected changes to storm frequencies and intensity.	Develop and maintain a stormwater master plan that addresses regulatory requirements, stormwater collection systems in the City, potential climate change impacts, operations and maintenance, financial considerations, and funding strategies.

Chapter & Goal	*New Policy or Revisions* *(new text underlined)*	*Implementation*
	New Policy – **Policy 6.8** Whenever feasible, locate new essential public facilities, including health care facilities, emergency shelters, fire stations, emergency command centers, and emergency communications facilities, outside flood hazard zones.	None required as this policy update would be consistent with 9-1-2-G103.10 of the Burbank Municipal Code.
Safety-Airport Hazards	**Policy 7.2** Ensure that land uses, densities, and building heights within Airport Land Use Compatibility Zones, including those in disadvantaged communities, are compatible with safe operation of Bob Hope (Hollywood Burbank) Airport.	None required.
Safety – Hazardous Materials	**Policy 8.3** ~~Distribute information and use incentives and disincentives to reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous materials where feasible.~~ Encourage and promote practices that will reduce the use of hazardous materials and the generation of hazardous waste at its source, recycle the remaining hazardous wastes for reuse, and treat those wastes that cannot be reduced at the source or recycled.	Utilize LA County's resource guides for proper hazardous waste disposal for homes and businesses in the City. Implementation of this guide would be completed in cooperation and coordination with the Los Angeles County Fire Health HazMat Division, LA County Department of Public Health Environmental Health Services Division, and Burbank Fire Department.
	New Policy – **Policy 8.9** Reduce the loss of life, property, and injures incurred as a result of hazardous materials spills by offering comprehensive spill prevention information to businesses using hazardous materials, public education, and emergency response programs. Focus outreach and emergency response on vulnerable populations.	As part of the next Hazard Mitigation Plan update, develop public education materials, prevention plans, and emergency response plans for hazardous materials spills in coordination with the Los Angeles County Fire Health HazMat Division, LA County Department of Public Health Environmental Health Services Division, and Burbank Fire Department.

The following tables show the City's current environmental justice policies, new policies, and new implementation actions in the Air Quality and Climate Change and Safety Elements. All new text is underlined. To comply with SB 1000, Burbank should seek to reduce pollution exposure, promote public facilities, promote food access, promote safe and sanitary homes, promote physical activity, reduce unique or compounded health risks, promote civic engagement, and prioritize the needs of disadvantaged communities. A number of the existing policies below have been revised to focus on the needs of disadvantaged communities in Burbank (Census Tracts: 6037310701, 6037310703, 6037310601, 6037310501, 6037310800, 6037311802, and 6037311801).

Implementation of policies that aim to increase civic engagement of vulnerable populations should include partnering with local community-based organizations, advocacy groups, and trusted leaders that work in the identified DACs. Additionally, it will be critical for the City to continue removing barriers to participation such as timing, transportation, childcare, use of jargon, meeting format, power dynamics, and level of prior knowledge regarding the planning process. Increasing accessibility of information could include providing bilingual documentation since some of the DACs in the City are majority Hispanic (Census Tracts: 6037310501 and 6037311802).

Table 3 Environmental Justice Policies and Implementation for the Air Quality and Climate Change and Safety Elements

Chapter & Section	***New Policy or Revisions*** *(new text underlined)*	***Implementation***
Air Quality and Climate Change	**Policy 1.12** Provide public information describing air quality standards, health effects, and efforts that residents and businesses can make to improve regional air quality, especially for disadvantaged populations. ~~Encourage businesses and residents to participate in SCAQMD's public education programs.~~	Use CalEnviroScreen and the California Healthy Places Index tool to focus outreach and education to the Census Tracts with the poorest air quality. Provide all education materials in English, Spanish, and Armenian.
	Policy 2.2 Separate sensitive uses such as residences, schools, parks, and day care facilities from sources of air pollution and toxic chemicals. Provide proper site planning and design features to buffer and protect when physical separation of these uses is not feasible. Focus resources and planning efforts in the most disadvantaged communities first.	*Policy 2.5 already requires the use of the use of recommendations from the California Air Resources Board's Air Quality and Land Use Handbook to guide decisions regarding location of sensitive land uses. To supplement this, the additional implementation action is proposed:* Utilize the City's Complete Streets Plan when developing and evaluating streetscape design and design of new projects. Consider additional project design features such as fixed windows, open space, trees, and the latest recommendation for MERV rating air filtration systems (specifically for developments in proximity to freeways). Also, use CalEnviroScreen, the California Healthy Places Index tool, and the California Water Boards' GeoTracker tool to focus resources and planning efforts to the Census tracts with the poorest air quality and those closest to sources of toxic chemicals.
	Policy 2.4 Reduce the effects of air pollution, poor ambient air quality, and urban heat island effect with increased tree planting in public and private spaces, especially in disadvantaged communities.	Explore federal, state, and private funding to support tree-planting efforts in disadvantaged communities. Use the California Healthy Places Index to increase tree planting in neighborhoods with the least amount of tree canopy (tracts 3107.01, 3017.02, 3118.02 and 3118.01) and park access (including but not limited to Census tracts 3106.02, 3112.00, 3113.00, and 3115.00).
	Policy 3.4 Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from new development, including housing for very low, low and moderate income households, by promoting water conservation and recycling; promoting development that is compact, mixed-use, pedestrian-friendly, and transit-oriented; promoting energy-efficient building design and site planning; and improving the jobs/housing ratio. Focus resources to help facilitate sustainability planning and design in the most disadvantaged communities.	Explore federal, state, and private funding to facilitate sustainability planning and design for development in disadvantage communities (census tracts: 6037310701, 6037310703, 6037310601, 6037310501, 6037310800, 6037311802, and 6037311801).
	Policy 3.6 Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by encouraging the retrofit of older, energy inefficient buildings, focusing retrofits in the most disadvantaged communities first.	Explore federal, state, and private funding to support building retrofits in disadvantaged communities.

	Policy 3.8 Facilitate the ~~T~~transition of all economic sectors, new development, and existing infrastructure and development to low- or zero-carbon energy sources. Encourage implementation and provide incentives for low- or zero-carbon energy sources. Focus transition and incentives for low- or zero-carbon energy sources in disadvantaged communities first.	Explore federal, state, and private funding to support building retrofits in disadvantaged communities.
	Policy 4.1 Evaluate the potential effects of climate change on Burbank's human and natural systems and prepare strategies that allow the City to appropriately respond. Focus on the most disadvantaged communities first.	As part of the current and future updates to City's planning documents related to climate change vulnerability and adaptation (e.g. Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, Emergency Operations Plan, Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan etc.) revise applicable vulnerability and adaptative capacity as well as mitigation and adaptation strategies with the most vulnerable communities as high priorities (as described in the Cal OES Adaptation Planning Guide).
Safety	**Policy 1.3** Sponsor and support public education programs for emergency preparedness and disaster response.	Provide outreach information in English, Spanish and Armenian and focus efforts in communities most at risk to disasters, for example, those in high fire hazard areas.

Table 4 displays revised existing environmental justice policies in the Land Use, Mobility, Noise, and Open Space and Conservation Elements. These policies are related to prioritizing decision making and therefore implementation actions are not included.

Table 4 Environmental Justice Policies in the Land Use, Mobility, Noise, and Open Space and Conservation Elements

Chapter & Section	***New Policy or Revisions*** *(new text underlined)*
Land Use	**Policy 1.5** Carefully review and consider non-residential uses with the potential to degrade quality of life, especially focusing on discouraging generators of high levels of air pollution, including toxic air contaminants that would further harm disadvantaged communities.
	Policy 2.6 Design new buildings to minimize the consumption of energy, water, and other natural resources. Develop incentives to retrofit existing buildings for a net reduction in energy consumption, water consumption, and stormwater runoff. Focus incentives in disadvantaged communities.
	Policy 2.8 Support the development of urban agriculture and community gardens in public and private spaces, with a focus on disadvantaged communities.
	Policy 4.7 Encourage artists, craftspeople, architects, and landscape architects to play key roles in designing and improving public spaces, especially in disadvantaged communities.
	Policy 4.9 Improve parking lot aesthetics and reduce the urban heat island effect by providing ample shade, low-water landscaping, and trees, especially in disadvantaged communities.
	Policy 4.11 Ensure that public infrastructure meets high-quality urban design and architecture standards. Remove, relocate, or improve the appearance of existing infrastructure elements that are unsightly or visually disruptive, especially in disadvantaged communities.
	Policy 5.5 Provide options for more people to live near work and public transit by ~~allowing~~ facilitating higher residential densities and increased affordable housing development opportunities in employment centers such as Downtown Burbank, ~~and~~ the Media District, and the Golden State area.

	Policy 6.1 Recruit and attract new businesses. Use these businesses to act as catalysts to attract other businesses. Continue to utilize public-private partnerships and other incentives to enhance economic vitality, especially in disadvantaged communities.
	Policy 7.2 Provide clear, easily understandable, and accessible information to promote community involvement in the planning process. Outreach efforts should involve all residents and businesses, including disadvantaged communities that have not historically been engaged in City decision making.
	Policy 7.3 Consistently seek direct public involvement in the planning process for new projects and plans, as well as for everyday planning matters. Engagement efforts should involve all residents and businesses, including disadvantaged communities that have not historically been engaged in City decision making.
	Policy 7.4 Hold community meetings, workshops, charrettes, etc., and provide other opportunities for input on different days and times and at various locations throughout the city, including in disadvantaged communities, to maximize opportunity for public input.
	Policy 7.5 Continually expand the use of technology to disseminate planning information and solicit input from the public. Use technology and other methods to provide opportunities for the planning process to become less formal and more inclusive of disadvantaged communities, such as providing planning information in multiple languages such as Spanish and Armenian.
	Policy 8.3 Require that building envelopes preserve access to light and air, provide adequate open space, and maintain appropriate setbacks, especially in disadvantaged communities. Ensure that privacy is respected to the extent feasible in an urban environment.
	Policy 8.5 Ensure that ~~second~~ accessory dwelling units, child day-care facilities, and group living facilities are allowed, as required by and consistent with state and federal laws. Regulate such uses to the extent allowed by law to prevent unintended effects on any disadvantaged community ~~the neighborhood~~ and to avoid a proliferation of such uses in one neighborhood.
	Policy 9.1 Provide opportunities to create neighborhoods with easy walking access to daily needs. Allow for small non-residential uses that provide service and convenience for neighborhood residents, if such uses would not adversely affect residents, especially those in disadvantaged communities.
	Policy 10.8 To the extent allowed by State law, ~~F~~future development projects with housing shall be ~~subject to a discretionary~~ reviewed ~~process~~ to ensure compatibility with nearby neighborhoods. Within the Airport Influence Area, which includes disadvantaged communities, projects with housing must meet all safety and noise policies in the adopted Los Angeles County Airport Land Use Plan.
	Policy 12.1 Direct heavy industrial uses and other uses with potential adverse effects to locate in appropriate areas away from residential areas, disadvantaged communities, and other sensitive uses.
	Policy 13.1 Ensure that public facilities meet the needs of the community and effectively and equitably provide service to the entire City, including disadvantaged communities.
	Policy 13.2 Ensure that public facilities maintain compatibility with surrounding land uses and minimize negative effects on neighboring uses and disadvantaged communities.
	Policy 14.1 Provide parks for the use and benefit of the general public, including disadvantaged communities. Allow retail and other ancillary uses only when directly related to the primary park and recreational use.
	Policy 14.3 Design expansions or enhancements to existing park facilities to minimize effects on the surrounding neighborhood and disadvantaged communities.
Mobility	**Policy 1.1** Consider economic growth, transportation demands, and neighborhood character in developing a comprehensive transportation system that meets Burbank's needs. Ensure that transportation is available and connects to the most disadvantaged communities.

	Policy 2.2 Weigh the benefits of transportation improvements, policies, and programs against the likely external costs. As appropriate, focus transportation improvements in disadvantaged communities where there would be the most benefit.
	Policy 2.3 Prioritize investments in transportation projects and programs that support viable alternatives to automobile use and, as appropriate, that improve transportation systems serving disadvantaged communities.
	Policy 4.1 Ensure that local transit service is reliable, safe, and provides high-quality service to major employment centers, shopping districts, regional transit centers, residential areas, and disadvantaged communities.
	Policy 4.2 Use best-available transit technology to better link local destinations and improve rider convenience and safety, including specialized services for people living with disabilities, youth and the elderly.
	Policy 4.4 Advocate for improved regional bus transit, bus rapid transit, light rail, or heavy rail services linking Burbank's employment, residential centers, and disadvantaged communities to the rest of the region.
	Policy 4.7 Integrate transit nodes and connection points with adjacent land uses and public pedestrian spaces to make them more convenient to transit users, especially in disadvantaged communities.
	Policy 6.3 Pursue comprehensive neighborhood protection programs to avoid diverting unwanted traffic to adjacent streets, neighborhoods, or disadvantaged communities.
	Policy 9.3 Provide access to transportation alternatives for all users, including senior, disabled, youth, disadvantaged, and other transit-dependent residents.
Noise	**Policy 1.4** Maintain acceptable noise levels at existing noise-sensitive land uses, including disadvantaged communities.
	Policy 1.5 Reduce noise from activity centers located near residential areas and disadvantaged communities, in cases where noise standards are exceeded.
	Policy 3.2 Encourage coordinated site planning and traffic management that minimize traffic noise affecting noise-sensitive land uses and disadvantaged communities.
	Policy 3.5 ~~Monitor~~ Assess noise level impacts in residential neighborhoods, including disadvantaged communities, and reduce traffic noise exposure through implementation of the neighborhood protection plans.
	Policy 3.8 Within the Airport Influence Area, seek to inform residential property owners, including those in disadvantaged communities, of airport-generated noise and any land use restrictions associated with high noise exposure. (same as Policy 5.4)
	Policy 3.6 Prohibit heavy trucks from driving through residential neighborhoods and disadvantaged communities.
	Policy 3.7 Where feasible, employ noise-cancelling technologies such as rubberized asphalt, fronting homes to the roadway, or sound walls to reduce the effects of roadway noise on sensitive receptors. Focus implementation of noise-cancelling technologies in disadvantaged communities most burdened by roadway noise.
	Policy 3.8 ~~**Policy 5.4**~~ Within the Airport Influence Area, seek to inform residential property owners, including those in disadvantaged communities, of airport-generated noise and any land use restrictions associated with high noise exposure.
	Policy 5.2 Work with regional, state, and federal agencies, including officials at Bob Hope (Hollywood Burbank) Airport, to implement noise reduction measures and to monitor and reduce noise associated with aircraft, particularly as it affects noise-sensitive uses and disadvantaged communities.
	~~**Policy 5.4** Within the Airport Influence Area, seek to inform residential property owners, including those in disadvantaged communities, of airport-generated noise and any land use restrictions associated with high noise exposure. (Same as Policy 3.8)~~

Open Space and Conservation	**Policy 1.1** Encourage inclusive citizen interest and participation in open space management and development. To ensure equity, seek participation in disadvantaged communities.
	Policy 1.4 Facilitate a continuing program of environmental resource presentations, surveys, and workshops to educate and inform the public. Include programming in disadvantaged communities with less access to green space.
	Policy 2.4 Seek opportunities to develop additional parks and open space in under-resourced areas ~~where needed~~, including pocket parks, dog parks, athletic fields, amphitheaters, gardens, and shared facilities.
	Policy 3.1 Improve and rehabilitate existing parks and recreation facilities equitably. As appropriate, focus improvements in disadvantaged communities.
	Policy 3.7 Ensure that the public transit system connects parks and recreation facilities to the rest of the City, including disadvantaged communities.
	Policy 4.1 Provide a variety of arts, cultural, historical, fitness, and environmental education programs at parks and recreation facilities. Ensure that programming is aimed at all areas of the city, including disadvantaged communities.
	Policy 4.2 Enhance and expand existing recreation programs in response to community demographics and needs. As appropriate, focus enhancements and expansions in under-resourced communities.
	Policy 9.4 Pursue infrastructure improvements that would expand communitywide use of recycled water. Such improvements shall be pursued equitably throughout the City.
	Policy 10.5 Promote technologies that reduce use of non-renewable energy resources. As appropriate, provide incentives for such improvements equitably throughout the city.

Attachment A

General Plan Safety Element Assessment

Board of Forestry and Fire Protection

August 2022

Contents

Purpose and Background

Upon the next revision of the housing element on or after January 1, 2014, the safety element is required to be reviewed and updated as necessary to address the risk of fire for land classified as state responsibility areas and land classified as very high fire hazard severity zones. (Gov. Code, § 65302, subd. (g)(3).)

The safety element is required to include:

- Fire hazard severity zone maps available from the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.
- Any historical data on wildfires available from local agencies or a reference to where the data can be found.
- Information about wildfire hazard areas that may be available from the United States Geological Survey.
- The general location and distribution of existing and planned uses of land in very high fire hazard severity zones (VHFHSZs) and in state responsibility areas (SRAs), including structures, roads, utilities, and essential public facilities. The location and distribution of planned uses of land shall not require defensible space compliance measures required by state law or local ordinance to occur on publicly owned lands or open space designations of homeowner associations.
- The local, state, and federal agencies with responsibility for fire protection, including special districts and local offices of emergency services. (Gov. Code, § 65302, subd. (g)(3)(A).)

Based on that information, the safety element shall include goals, policies, and objectives that protect the community from the unreasonable risk of wildfire. (Gov. Code, § 65302, subd. (g)(3)(B).) To carry out those goals, policies, and objectives, feasible implementation measures shall be included in the safety element, which include but are not limited to:

- Avoiding or minimizing the wildfire hazards associated with new uses of land.
- Locating, when feasible, new essential public facilities outside of high fire risk areas, including, but not limited to, hospitals and health care facilities, emergency shelters, emergency command centers, and emergency communications facilities, or identifying construction methods or other methods to minimize damage if these facilities are located in the SRA or VHFHSZ.
- Designing adequate infrastructure if a new development is located in the SRA or VHFHSZ, including safe access for emergency response vehicles, visible street signs, and water supplies for structural fire suppression.
- Working cooperatively with public agencies with responsibility for fire protection. (Gov. Code, § 65302, subd. (g)(3)(C).)

The safety element shall also attach or reference any fire safety plans or other documents adopted by the city or county that fulfill the goals and objectives or contains the information required above. (Gov. Code, § 65302, subd. (g)(3)(D).) This might include Local Hazard Mitigation Plans, Unit Fire Plans, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, or other plans.

There are several reference documents developed by state agencies to assist local jurisdictions in updating their safety elements to include wildfire safety. The Fire Hazard Planning, General Plan Technical Advice Series from the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR), referenced in Government Code section 65302, subdivision (g)(3) and available at

1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: (916) 322-2318

The Technical Advice Series is also available from the OPR website (**Technical Advice Series link**).*

The Technical Advice Series provides policy guidance, information resources, and fire hazard planning examples from around California that shall be considered by local jurisdictions when reviewing the safety element of its general plan.

The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board) utilizes this Safety Element Assessment in the Board's review of safety elements under Government Code section 65302.5. At least 90 days prior to the adoption or amendment of their safety element, counties that contain SRAs and cities or counties that contain VHFHSZs shall submit their safety element to the Board. (Gov. Code, § 65302.5, subd. (b).) The Board shall review the safety element and respond to the city or county with its findings regarding the uses of land and policies in SRAs or VHFHSZs that will protect life, property, and natural resources from

1 * https://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/Final_6.26.15.pdf

unreasonable risks associated with wildfires, and the methods and strategies for wildfire risk reduction and prevention within SRAs or VHFHSZs. (Gov. Code, § 65302.5, subd. (b)(3).)
The CAL FIRE Land Use Planning team provides expert fire protection assistance to local jurisdictions statewide. Fire captains are available to work with cities and counties to revise their safety elements and enhance their strategic fire protection planning.

Methodology for Review and Recommendations

Utilizing staff from the CAL FIRE Land Use Planning team, the Board has established a standardized method to review the safety element of general plans. The methodology includes

1) reviewing the safety element for the requirements in Government Code section 65302, subdivision (g)(3)(A),
2) examining the safety element for goals, policies, objectives, and implementation measures that mitigate the wildfire risk in the planning area (Gov. Code, § 65302, subd. (g)(3)(B) & (C)), and
3) making recommendations for methods and strategies that would reduce the risk of wildfires (Gov. Code, § 65302.5, subd. (b)(3)(B)).

The safety element will be evaluated against the attached Assessment, which contains questions to determine if a safety element meets the fire safety planning requirements outlined in Government Code, section 65302. The reviewer will answer whether or not a submitted safety element addresses the required information, and will recommend changes to the safety element that will reduce the wildfire risk in the planning area. These recommended changes may come from the list of sample goals, policies, objectives, and implementation measures that is included in this document after the Assessment, or may be based on the reviewer's knowledge of the jurisdiction in question and their specific wildfire risk. By answering the questions in the Assessment, the reviewer will determine if the jurisdiction's safety element has adequately addressed and mitigated their wildfire risk. If it hasn't, any specific recommendations from the reviewer will assist the jurisdiction in revising the safety element so that it does.
Once completed, the Assessment should provide clear guidance to a city or county regarding any areas of deficiency in the safety element as well as specific goals, policies, objectives, and implementation measures the Board recommends adopting in order to mitigate or reduce the wildfire threat in the planning area.

General Plan Safety Element Assessment

Jurisdiction: Burbank	Notes: 4th Informal Review	CAL FIRE Unit: BDU	Date Received: 8/23/22
County: LA County	LUPP Reviewer: Merkh	UNIT CONTACT: Littlefield	Date Reviewed: 9/8/22

BACKGROUND INFORMATION SUMMARY

The safety element must contain specific background information about fire hazards in each jurisdiction.
Instructions for this table: Indicate whether the safety element includes the specified information. If YES, indicate in the comments where that information can be found; if NO, provide recommendations to the jurisdiction regarding how best to include that information in their revised safety element.

Required Information	Yes or No	Comments and Recommendations
Are Fire Hazard Severity Zones Identified? *CAL FIRE or Locally Adopted Maps*	Yes	Exhibit S-1. Fire Zones (Page 7-11)
Is historical data on wildfires or a reference to where the data can be found, and information about wildfire hazard areas that may be available from the United States Geological Survey, included?	Yes	Historical wildfire data for the Burbank area. Page 7-10 & 7-11.
Has the general location and distribution of existing and planned uses of land in very high fire hazard severity zones (VHFHSZs) and in state responsibility areas (SRAs), including structures, roads, utilities, and essential public facilities, been identified?	Yes	Exhibit S-2. Mapping of VHFHSZ's, Public Services, and Zoning. Page 7-12
Have local, state, and federal agencies with responsibility for fire protection, including special districts and local offices of emergency services, been identified?	Yes	Burbank All-Hazard Mitigation Plan, Burbank Fire Hazard Reduction Program (Brush Clearance) and the 2019 County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation covering Los Angeles County, California. These include the Fire Prevention Bureau, the Fire Film Safety Office, the Fire Suppression Division, Emergency Medical Services, and Emergency Management. Page 7-10
Are other fire protection plans, such as Community Wildfire Protection Plans, Local Hazard Mitigation Plans, CAL FIRE Unit or Contract County Fire Plans, referenced or incorporated into the Safety Element?	Yes	Policy 1.1 Regularly update all hazard mitigation plans, disaster preparedness and emergency response plans. Page 7-2

Required Information	Yes or No	Comments and Recommendations
Are residential developments in hazard areas that do not have at least two emergency evacuation routes identified?	Yes	"The only two locations with only one evacuation route are Country Club Drive above N. Sunset Canyon Drive and Hamline Place, a cul-de-sac at the end of Groton Drive. Both locations are in the foothills of the Verdugo Mountains in the eastern portion of the City and development of additional evacuation routes is not feasible for either." Page 7-12
Have evacuation routes and their capacity, safety, and viability under a range of emergency scenarios been identified?	Yes	"Emergency vehicles primarily use main streets during an emergency. In the event of an citywide evacuation, the primary routes used, if available, are Glenoaks Boulevard, San Fernando Boulevard, Burbank Boulevard, and Victory Boulevard (Exhibit S-2). Most areas of the City have at least two evacuation routes. The only two locations with only one evacuation route are Country Club Drive above N. Sunset Canyon Drive and Hamline Place, a cul-de-sac at the end of Groton Drive. Both locations are in the foothills of the Verdugo Mountains in the eastern portion of the City and development of additional evacuation routes is not feasible for either." Page 7-13

Is there any other information in the Safety Element regarding fire hazards in SRAs or VHFHSZs?
Yes

GOALS, POLICIES, OBJECTIVES, AND FEASIBLE IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

The safety element must contain a set of goals, policies, and objectives based on the above information to protect the community from unreasonable risk of wildfire and implementation measures to accomplish those stated goals, policies, and objectives.

Instructions for this table: Critically examine the submitted safety element and determine if it is adequate to address the jurisdiction's unique fire hazard. Answer YES or NO appropriately for each question below. If the recommendation is irrelevant or unrelated to the jurisdiction's fire hazard, answer N/A. For NO, provide information in the Comments/Recommendations section to help the jurisdiction incorporate that change into their safety element revision. This information may utilize example recommendations from Sample Safety Element Recommendations and Fire Hazard Planning in Other Elements of the General Plan below, may indicate how high of a priority this recommendation is for a jurisdiction, or may include other jurisdiction-specific information or recommendations.

Section 1 Avoiding or minimizing the wildfire hazards associated with new uses of land

Questions	Yes or No	Comments and Recommendations
Does local ordinance require development standards that meet or exceed title 14, CCR, division 1.5, chapter 7, subchapter 2, articles 1-5 (commencing with section 1270) (**SRA Fire Safe Regulations**) and title 14, CCR, division 1.5, chapter 7, subchapter 3, article 3 (commencing with section 1299.01) (**Fire Hazard Reduction Around Buildings and Structures Regulations**) for SRAs and/or VHFHSZs?	Yes	Policy 4.13 Increase the resilience of existing development in very high fire severity zones built prior to modern fire safety codes or wildfire hazard mitigation guidance in compliance with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations, California Building Standards Code, and Burbank Municipal Code. Policy 7-4) Reema, I cannot change the above to reflect Page 7-4. I think that's what it is supposed to reflect.
Are there goals and policies to avoid or minimize new residential development in VHFHSZs?	Yes	Policy 4.1 Maintain a maximum response time of 5 minutes for fire suppression services. Require new development to ensure that fire response times and service standards are maintained. (Page 7-3)
Has fire safe design been incorporated into future development requirements?	Yes	Policy 4.13 Increase the resilience of existing development in very high fire severity zones built prior to modern fire safety codes or wildfire hazard mitigation guidance in compliance with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations, California Building Standards Code, and Burbank Municipal Code. (Page 7-4)
Are new essential public facilities located outside high fire risk areas, such as VHFHSZs, when feasible?	Yes	Policy 4.14 Require development of new public facilities, when feasible, to be located outside of very high fire severity zone to ensure critical infrastructure is fire resilient. (Page 7-4)
Are there plans or actions identified to mitigate existing non-conforming development to	Yes	Policy 4.13 Increase the resilience of existing development in very high fire severity zones built

Questions	Yes or No	Comments and Recommendations
contemporary fire safe standards, in terms of road standards and vegetative hazard?		prior to modern fire safety codes or wildfire hazard mitigation guidance in compliance with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations, California Building Standards Code, and Burbank Municipal Code. Page 7-4
Does the plan include policies to evaluate re-development after a large fire?	Yes	Policy 4.15 Ensure that re-development after a large fire complies with the requirements for construction in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones for fire safety. Page 7-4 Policy 4.16 Ensure that the planning and design of re-development in very high fire hazard areas minimizes the risks of wildfire and includes adequate provisions for vegetation management, emergency access, and firefighting while also complying with current fire codes. Page 7-5
Is fuel modification around homes and subdivisions required for new development in SRAs or VHFHSZs?	Yes	Policy 4.10 Continue annual brush inspections and enforce clearance requirements on public and private property within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ), as dictated by Cal Fire, in accordance with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations, California Building Standards Code, and Burbank Municipal Code related to ongoing maintenance of vegetation clearance on public and private roads, roadside fuel reduction plan, and defensible space clearances. (Page 7-4)
Are fire protection plans required for new development in VHFHSZs?	Yes	Policy 4.17 Require fire protection plans for new development in very high fire hazard severity zones. Page 7-5
Does the plan address long term maintenance of fire hazard reduction projects, including community fire breaks and private road and public road clearance?	Yes	Policy 4.10 Continue annual brush inspections and enforce clearance requirements on public and private property within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ), as dictated by Cal Fire, in accordance with the Board of Forestry and Fire

Questions	Yes or No	Comments and Recommendations
		Protection Fire Safe Regulations, California Building Standards Code, and Burbank Municipal Code related to ongoing maintenance of vegetation clearance on public and private roads, roadside fuel reduction plan, and defensible space clearances. (Page 7-4)
Is there adequate access (ingress, egress) to new development in VHFHSZs?	Yes	Policy 4.9 Ensure that all new residential development, located in any hazard area, including the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone has at least two emergency evacuation routes as well as adequate access (ingress, egress) to new development in the very high fire hazard severity zones Page 7-4
Are minimum standards for evacuation of residential areas in VHFHSZs defined?	No	Policy 4.12 Increase the resilience of new development in very high fire severity zones in compliance with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations, California Building Standards Code, and Burbank Municipal Code. Require all new development to be served by a water system that meets applicable fire flow requirements. Require developers proposing new development on properties within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone to provide adequate evacuation routes. Page 7-4 Recommendation: this question is talking about evacuations but policy 4.12 is refencing fire flow requirements. Policy 4.9 is very close that could be amended to include existing residentials and new development in the FHSZ have adequate egress, etc. Example from another City: Evacuation in VHFSZ and HFSZ. Require developers proposing development on properties

Questions	Yes or No	Comments and Recommendations
		within VHFSZ and HFSZ areas to evaluate and provide adequate evacuation routes.
If areas exist with inadequate access/evacuation routes, are they identified? Are mitigation measures or improvement plans identified?	Yes	Policy 4.9 Ensure that all new residential development, located in any hazard area, has at least two emergency evacuation routes. (Page 7-4) "Emergency vehicles primarily use main streets during an emergency. In the event of an citywide evacuation, the primary routes used, if available, are Glenoaks Boulevard, San Fernando Boulevard, Burbank Boulevard, and Victory Boulevard (Exhibit S-2). Most areas of the City have at least two evacuation routes. The only two locations with only one evacuation route are Country Club Drive above N. Sunset Canyon Drive and Hamline Place, a cul-de-sac at the end of Groton Drive. Both locations are in the foothills of the Verdugo Mountains in the eastern portion of the City and development of additional evacuation routes is not feasible for either." (Page 7-11)
Are there policies or programs promoting public outreach about defensible space or evacuation routes? Are there specific plans to reach at-risk populations?	Yes	Policy 1.3 Sponsor and support public education programs for emergency preparedness and disaster response. Page 7-2 Policy 1.4 Promote the development of community or neighborhood disaster relief groups and workplace self-help groups to improve the effectiveness of local emergency response teams. Page 7-3 Policy 1.5 Establish designated emergency response and evacuation routes throughout the city, for each climate hazard (e.g., flooding, fire, etc.), focusing on the most vulnerable populations. Page 7-3 Policy 4.3 Implement fire prevention and suppression programs in areas of high fire hazard risk, including both urban and wildland areas.

Questions	Yes or No	Comments and Recommendations
		Page 7-3
Does the plan identify future water supply for fire suppression needs?	Yes	Policy 4.12 Increase the resilience of new development in very high fire severity zones in compliance with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations, California Building Standards Code, and Burbank Municipal Code. Require all new development to be served by a water system that meets applicable fire flow requirements. Require developers proposing new development on properties within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone to provide adequate evacuation routes. Page 7-4
Does new development have adequate fire protection?	Yes	Policy 4.1 Maintain a maximum response time of 5 minutes for fire suppression services. Require new development to ensure that fire response times and service standards are maintained. (Page 7-3) Policy 4.2 Provide adequate staffing, equipment, technology, and funding for the Burbank Fire Department to meet existing and projected service demands and response times. (Page 7-3)

Section 2 Develop adequate infrastructure if a new development is located in SRAs or VHFHSZs.

Does the plan identify adequate infrastructure for new development related to:	Yes or No	Comments and Recommendations
Water supply and fire flow?	Yes	Policy 4.20 Burbank Water and Power shall manage and regularly maintain water supply infrastructure so that water pressure is adequate for fire-fighting purposes. Regular maintenance and long-term integrity of water supply locations for firefighting purposes should be identified. Page 7-5
Location of anticipated water supply?	Yes	Policy 4.20 Burbank Water and Power shall manage and regularly maintain water supply infrastructure so

Does the plan identify adequate infrastructure for new development related to:	Yes or No	Comments and Recommendations
		that water pressure is adequate for fire-fighting purposes. Regular maintenance and long term integrity of water supply locations for fire fighting purposes should be identified. Page 7-5
Maintenance and long-term integrity of water supplies?	Yes	Policy 4.20 Burbank Water and Power shall manage and regularly maintain water supply infrastructure so that water pressure is adequate for fire-fighting purposes. Regular maintenance and long-term integrity of water supply locations for firefighting purposes should be identified. Page 7-5
Evacuation and emergency vehicle access?	No	Policy 4.12 Increase the resilience of new development in very high fire severity zones in compliance with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations, California Building Standards Code, and Burbank Municipal Code. Require all new development to be served by a water system that meets applicable fire flow requirements. Require developers proposing new development on properties within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone to provide adequate evacuation routes. Page 7-4 Recommendation: The question is talking about evacuation and Policy 4.12 is referencing water capability. Think this was a mistake.
Fuel modification and defensible space?	Yes	Policy 4.4 Maintain adequate fire breaks in areas within and adjacent to areas of high wildfire risk. (Page 7-4) Policy 4.8 Use public funding, where available, to the greatest extent practical to assist private landowners in implementing defensible space and

Does the plan identify adequate infrastructure for new development related to:	Yes or No	Comments and Recommendations
		building retrofits to achieve a low-risk condition. (Page 7-4) Policy 4.10 Continue annual brush inspections and enforce clearance requirements on public and private property within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ), as dictated by Cal Fire, in accordance with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations, California Building Standards Code, and Burbank Municipal Code related to ongoing maintenance of vegetation clearance on public and private roads, roadside fuel reduction plan, and defensible space clearances. (Page 7-4)
Vegetation clearance maintenance on public and private roads?	Yes	Policy 4.4 Maintain adequate fire breaks in areas within and adjacent to areas of high wildfire risk. (Page 7-4) Policy 4.8 Use public funding, where available, to the greatest extent practical to assist private landowners in implementing defensible space and building retrofits to achieve a low-risk condition. (Page 7-4) Policy 4.10 Continue annual brush inspections and enforce clearance requirements on public and private property within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ), as dictated by Cal Fire, in accordance with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations, California Building Standards Code, and Burbank Municipal Code related to ongoing maintenance of vegetation clearance on public and private roads, roadside fuel reduction plan, and defensible space clearances. (Page 7-4)
Visible home and street addressing and signage?	Yes	Policy 4.18 Require visible home and street addressing, and signage across the City. Page 7-5

Does the plan identify adequate infrastructure for new development related to:	Yes or No	Comments and Recommendations
Community fire breaks? Is there a discussion of how those fire breaks will be maintained?	Yes	Policy 4.4 Maintain adequate fire breaks in areas within and adjacent to areas of high wildfire risk. (Page 7-4) Policy 4.8 Use public funding, where available, to the greatest extent practical to assist private landowners in implementing defensible space and building retrofits to achieve a low-risk condition. (Page 7-4) Policy 4.10 Continue annual brush inspections and enforce clearance requirements on public and private property within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ), as dictated by Cal Fire, in accordance with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations, California Building Standards Code, and Burbank Municipal Code related to ongoing maintenance of vegetation clearance on public and private roads, roadside fuel reduction plan, and defensible space clearances. (Page 7-4)

Section 3 Working cooperatively with public agencies responsible for fire protection.

Question	Yes or No	Comments and Recommendations
Is there a map or description of existing emergency service facilities and areas lacking service, specifically noting any areas in SRAs or VHFHSZs?	Yes	Exhibit S-2 Mapping of the VHFHSZ, Public Services and Zoning. Page 7-12
Does the plan include an assessment and projection of future emergency service needs?	Yes	Policy 4.19 The Burbank Police and Fire Departments should routinely assess, and project future emergency service needs associated with wildland and urban fire hazards. Page 7-5
Are goals or standards for emergency services training described?	Yes	Policy 4.2 Provide adequate staffing, equipment, technology, training and funding for the Burbank Fire Department to meet existing and projected service demands and response times.

Question	Yes or No	Comments and Recommendations
		Page 7-3
Does the plan outline inter-agency preparedness coordination and mutual aid multi-agency agreements?	Yes	Policy 1.2 Coordinate disaster preparedness and emergency response with appropriate agencies, neighboring cities, and the Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport Authority. (Page 7-2) Policy 4.5 Coordinate firefighting efforts with local, state, and federal agencies. (Page 7-4)

Sample Safety Element Recommendations

These are examples of specific policies, objectives, or implementation measures that may be used to meet the intent of Government Code sections 65302, subdivision (g)(3) and 65302.5, subdivision (b). Safety element reviewers may make recommendations that are not included here.

A. MAPS, PLANS AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION

1. Include or reference CAL FIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps or locally adopted wildfire hazard zones.
2. Include or reference the location of historical information on wildfires in the planning area.
3. Include a map or description of the location of existing and planned land uses in SRAs and VHFHSZs, particularly habitable structures, roads, utilities, and essential public facilities.
4. Identify or reference a fire plan that is relevant to the geographic scope of the general plan, including the Unit/Contract County Fire Plan, Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, and any applicable Community Wildfire Protection Plans.
5. Align the goals, policies, objectives, and implementation measures for fire hazard mitigation in the safety element with those in existing fire plans, or make plans to update fire plans to match the safety element.
6. Create a fire plan for the planning area.

B. LAND USE

1. Develop fire safe development codes to use as standards for fire protection for new development in SRAs or VHFHSZs that meet or exceed the statewide minimums in the SRA Fire Safe Regulations.
2. Adopt and have certified by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection local ordinances which meet or exceed the minimum statewide standards in the SRA Fire Safe Regulations.
3. Identify existing development that do not meet or exceed the SRA Fire Safe Regulations or certified local ordinances.
4. Develop mitigation measures for existing development that does not meet or exceed the SRA Fire Safe Regulations or certified local ordinances or identify a policy to do so.

C. FUEL MODIFICATION

1. Develop a policy to communicate vegetation clearance requirements to seasonal, absent, or vacation rental owners.
2. Identify a policy for the ongoing maintenance of vegetation clearance on public and private roads.
3. Include fuel breaks in the layout/siting of subdivisions.
4. Identify a policy for the ongoing maintenance of existing or proposed fuel breaks.
5. Identify and/or map existing development that does not conform to current state and/or locally adopted fire safety standards for access, water supply and fire flow, signing, and vegetation clearance in SRAs or VHFHSZs.
6. Identify plans and actions for existing non-conforming development to be improved or mitigated to meet current state and/or locally adopted fire safety standards for access, water supply and fire flow, signing, and vegetation clearance.

D. ACCESS

1. Develop a policy that approval of parcel maps and tentative maps in SRAs or VHFHSZs is conditional based on meeting the SRA Fire Safe Regulations and the Fire Hazard Reduction Around Buildings and Structures Regulations, particularly those regarding road standards for ingress, egress, and fire equipment access. (See Gov. Code, § 66474.02.)
2. Develop a policy that development will be prioritized in areas with an adequate road network and associated infrastructure.
3. Identify multi-family housing, group homes, or other community housing in SRAs or VHFHSZs and develop a policy to create evacuation or shelter in place plans.
4. Include a policy to develop pre-plans for fire risk areas that address civilian evacuation and to effectively communicate those plans.
5. Identify road networks in SRAs or VHFHSZs that do not meet title 14, CCR, division 1.5, chapter 7, subchapter 2, articles 2 and 3 (commencing with section 1273.00) or certified local ordinance and develop a policy to examine possible mitigations.

E. FIRE PROTECTION

1. Develop a policy that development will be prioritized in areas with adequate water supply infrastructure.
2. Plan for the ongoing maintenance and long-term integrity of planned and existing water supply infrastructure.
3. Map existing emergency service facilities and note any areas lacking service, especially in SRAs or VHFHSZs.
4. Project future emergency service needs for the planned land uses.
5. Include information about emergency service trainings or standards and plans to meet or maintain them.
6. Include information about inter-agency preparedness coordination or mutual aid agreements.

Fire Hazard Planning in Other Elements of the General Plan

When updating the General Plan, here are some ways to incorporate fire hazard planning into other elements. Wildfire safety is best accomplished by holistic, strategic fire planning that takes advantage of opportunities to align priorities and implementation measures within and across plans.

LAND USE ELEMENT

Goals and policies include mitigation of fire hazard for future development or limit development in very high fire hazard severity zones.
Disclose wildland urban-interface hazards, including fire hazard severity zones, and/or other vulnerable areas as determined by CAL FIRE or local fire agency.
Design and locate new development to provide adequate infrastructure for the safe ingress of emergency response vehicles and simultaneously allow citizen egress during emergencies.
Describe or map any Firewise Communities or other fire safe communities as determined by the National Fire Protection Association, Fire Safe Council, or other organization.

HOUSING ELEMENT

Incorporation of current fire safe building codes.
Identify and mitigate substandard fire safe housing and neighborhoods relative to fire hazard severity zones.
Consider diverse occupancies and their effects on wildfire protection (group housing, seasonal populations, transit-dependent, etc).

OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENTS

Identify critical natural resource values relative to fire hazard severity zones.
Include resource management activities to enhance protection of open space and natural resource values.
Integrate open space into fire safety planning and effectiveness.
Mitigation for unique pest, disease and other forest health issues leading to hazardous situations.

CIRCULATION ELEMENT

Provide adequate access to very high fire hazard severity zones.
Develop standards for evacuation of residential areas in very high fire hazard severity zones.
Incorporate a policy that provides for a fuel reduction maintenance program along roadways.

CHAPTER

7 Safety Element

(Special Note to the Reader: All updates to the Safety Element are noted as text that is underlined and/or ~~strikethrough~~.)

INTRODUCTION

Protecting What Matters

Burbank is a safe community with high-quality emergency services and a high level of emergency preparedness. The Safety Element offers tools to address threats like natural and human-caused hazards, crime, and homeland security. Future planning decisions must be considered in the context of natural hazards such as earthquakes and floods, and provision of police, fire, and emergency medical services.

The City develops and supports programs that take a bite out of crime.

Purpose and Statutory Requirements

The Safety Element satisfies the requirements of state planning law and is a mandated component of Burbank2035. Section 65302(g) of the California Government Code sets forth the following list of hazards that the element must cover, if these hazards pertain to conditions in the city: seismically induced conditions including ground shaking, surface rupture, ground failure, tsunami, seiche, and dam failure; slope instability leading to mudslides and landslides; subsidence, liquefaction, and other geologic hazards; flooding; wildland and urban fires; and evacuation routes; and climate change. State law allows communities to address additional safety issues. The following additional issues are addressed in this Safety Element: police protection, fire protection, emergency response and preparedness, airport safety, and hazardous materials.

Relationship to Other Elements

The Safety Element identifies areas prone to natural hazards, which must be considered in the designation of land uses in the Land Use Element. For example, proposed land uses must comply with the land use compatibility standards contained in this element for various types of hazards. Traffic-calming goals and policies in the Mobility Element may have implications for emergency response, and recommendations for evacuation and emergency access routes in the Safety Element affect the Mobility Element. The Open Space and Conservation Element is also linked to the Safety Element, because open

space zones and allowable uses are often related to hazard-prone locations. For example, areas prone to land sliding hazards are often set aside as open space because their steep slopes limit other uses.

Relationship to All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

California Assembly Bill 2140 (2006) allowed cities and counties to adopt a local hazard mitigation plan (HMP), specified in the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as a part of their safety elements. The bill limits funds from the California Disaster Assistance Act for jurisdictions that have not adopted a Hazard Mitigation Plan as part of their Safety Element. Specifically, Section 8685.9 of the California Government Code states, "the state share shall not exceed 75% of total state eligible costs unless the local agency is located within a city, county, or city and county that has adopted a local hazard mitigation plan in accordance with the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 … as part of the safety element of its general plan." If a jurisdiction has adopted a HMP as part of its Safety Element then the legislature may provide a state share of costs in excess of 75%.

Burbank's All-Hazard Mitigation Plan was first adopted by the City Council in 2005 in compliance with federal regulations. The purpose of the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan is to integrate hazard mitigation strategies into the City's daily activities and programs. The All-Hazard Mitigation Plan assesses risk from earthquakes, transportation accidents, transportation loss, wild land/urban interface fires, terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, utility loss or disruption, water and wastewater disruption, hazardous materials incidents, aviation disasters, information technology loss or disruption, severe weather, explosions, economic disruption, floods, drought, dam failure, sinkholes, volcanic activity, and special events.

The All-Hazard Mitigation Plan as amended by the Burbank City Council from time to time is hereby incorporated into the Burbank2035 Safety Element by reference as though it were fully set forth herein. In the event of any conflict between the provisions of the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan and the provisions of Burbank2035, the provisions of the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan shall control. A copy of the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan is on file in the Community Development Department for use and examination by the public.

SAFETY GOALS AND POLICIES

The goals and policies contained in this Safety Element provide Burbank with a framework for keeping residents, businesses, and visitors safe from natural and human hazards. They also provide increased safety for the City's emergency response personnel. Where the policies below refer to location-based hazards, those hazards are as illustrated in the Safety Plan.

GOAL 1 EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND PREPARATION

Burbank is prepared to respond to emergency situations.

Policy 1.1 ***Regularly update all hazard mitigation plans, disaster preparedness and emergency response plans.***

Policy 1.2 ***Coordinate disaster preparedness and emergency response with appropriate agencies, neighboring cities, and the Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport Authority.***

Policy 1.3 ***Sponsor and support public education programs for emergency preparedness and disaster response.***

Policy 1.4 ***Promote the development of community or neighborhood disaster relief groups and workplace self-help groups to improve the effectiveness of local emergency response teams.***

Policy 1.5 ***Establish designated emergency response and evacuation routes throughout the city, for each climate hazard (e.g., flooding, fire, etc.), focusing on the most vulnerable populations.***

Goal 2 Police Protection

Burbank provides high-quality police protection services to residents and visitors.

Policy 2.1 ***Maintain an average police response time of less than 4 minutes to emergency calls for service.***

Policy 2.2 ***Ensure adequate staffing, facilities, equipment, technology, and funding for the Burbank Police Department to meet existing and projected service demands and response times.***

Policy 2.3 ***Provide and use up-to-date technology to improve crime prevention.***

Policy 2.4 ***Develop and support crime prevention programs throughout the city, including the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) and Neighborhood Watch programs.***

Policy 2.5 ***Provide public education for neighborhood safety programs to encourage active participation by Burbank residents and businesses.***

GOAL 3 CRIME PREVENTION

Burbank is protected from the threat of civil disturbances and terrorism and is prepared to achieve and maintain a safe and secure environment to reduce the number of lives lost, injuries, and amount of property damage.

Policy 3.1 ***Adapt to the changing safety needs of the community.***

Policy 3.2 ***Reduce opportunities for criminal activity through physical design standards such as CPTED and youth programs, recreation opportunities, educational programs, and counseling services.***

GOAL 4 FIRE PROTECTION

Burbank provides high-quality fire protection services to residents and visitors. Threats to public safety are reduced and property is protected from wildland and urban fire hazards.

Policy 4.1 ***Maintain a maximum response time of 5 minutes for fire suppression services. Require new development to ensure that fire response times and service standards are maintained.***

Policy 4.2 ***Provide adequate staffing, equipment, technology, training and funding for the Burbank Fire Department to meet existing and projected service demands and response times.***

Policy 4.3 ***Implement fire prevention and suppression programs in areas of high fire hazard areas~~risk~~, including both urban and wildland areas.***

Policy 4.4 *Maintain adequate fire breaks in areas within and adjacent to areas of high wildfire hazard~~risk~~.*

Policy 4.5 *Coordinate firefighting efforts with local, state, and federal agencies.*

Policy 4.6 *Increase the resilience of existing development in high-hazard areas built prior to modern fire safety codes or wildfire hazard mitigation guidance. ~~Reduce fire hazards associated with older buildings, multi-story structures, and industrial facilities.~~*

Policy 4.7 *Maintain adequate fire suppression capability in areas of intensifying urban development, as well as areas where urban uses and open spaces mix.*

Policy 4.8 *Use public funding, where available, to the greatest extent practical to assist private landowners in implementing defensible space and building retrofits to achieve a low-risk condition.*

Policy 4.9 *Ensure that all existing and new residential development located in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, has at least two emergency evacuation routes as well as adequate evacuation access (ingress and egress).*

Policy 4.10 *Continue annual brush inspections and enforce clearance requirements on public and private property within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ), as dictated by Cal Fire, in accordance with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations, California Building Standards Code, and Burbank Municipal Code related to ongoing maintenance of vegetation clearance on public and private roads, roadside fuel reduction plan, and defensible space clearances.*

Policy 4.11 *Continue to sponsor and support public education programs, such as neighborhood events, the Burbank Fire Department websites and social media contents, and printed educational materials to promote defensible space and emergency evacuation. Prioritize outreach and public education programs for vulnerable populations, as identified by CalEnviroScreen.*

Policy 4.12 *Increase the resilience of new development in Very High Fire Severity Zones in compliance with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations, California Building Standards Code, and Burbank Municipal Code. Require all new development to be served by a water system that meets applicable fire flow requirements.*

Policy 4.13 *Increase the resilience of existing development in Very High Fire Severity Zones built prior to modern fire safety codes or wildfire hazard mitigation guidance in compliance with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations, California Building Standards Code, and Burbank Municipal Code.*

Policy 4.14 *Require development of new public facilities, when feasible, to be located outside of Very High Fire Severity Zones to ensure critical infrastructure is fire resilient.*

Policy 4.15 *Ensure that re-development after a large fire complies with the requirements for construction in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones for fire safety.*

Policy 4.16 *Ensure that the planning and design of development in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones minimizes wildfire hazards and includes adequate provisions for vegetation*

management, emergency vehicle access, and firefighting while also complying with current fire codes.

Policy 4.17 Require fire protection plans for new development in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones.

Policy 4.18 Require visible home and street addressing, and signage across the City.

Policy 4.19 The Burbank Police and Fire Departments should routinely assess and project future emergency service needs associated with wildland and urban fire hazards.

Policy 4.20 Burbank Water and Power shall manage and regularly maintain water supply infrastructure so that water pressure is adequate for fire-fighting purposes. Regular maintenance and long term integrity of water supply locations for fire fighting purposes should be identified.

GOAL 5 SEISMIC SAFETY

Injuries and loss of life are prevented, critical facilities function, and property loss and damage is minimized during seismic events.

Policy 5.1 Require geotechnical reports for development within a fault area that may be subject to risks associated with surface rupture.

Policy 5.2 Require geotechnical reports for new development projects in areas with the potential for liquefaction or landslide. Include projected climate change impacts of slope stability changes after wildfires and develop mitigation strategies for areas deemed at risk to slope instability.

Policy 5.3 Enforce seismic design provisions of the current California Building Standards Code related to geologic, seismic, and slope hazards.

Policy 5.4 Encourage and facilitate retrofits of seismically high-risk buildings to reduce risks from seismic ground shaking.

Policy 5.5 Facilitate the retrofitting of bridges and highway structures in the city to reduce risks associated with seismic ground shaking.

Policy 5.6 Ensure that water supplies are not interrupted by seismic events such as surface rupture, ground shaking, ground failure, tsunami, seiche, or dam failure.

GOAL 6 FLOOD SAFETY

Potential risks—such as injury, loss of life and property, and economic and social disruption—caused by flood and inundation are minimized.

Policy 6.1 Inform applicants of flood risks and development requirements within the 100-year, 200-year, or 500-year floodplains or in other high-risk inundation areas and require incorporation of risk reduction measures to achieve an acceptable level of risk from potential flooding hazards. Mitigation measures should include the projected impacts from climate change. ~~Recommend hazard mitigation where possible.~~

Policy 6.2 Continue to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program to ensure that flood insurance will be available to individuals in the community. Publicize the availability of flood insurance to Burbank residents and business owners.

Policy 6.3 ***Continue to maintain and upgrade the City-operated flood control system to ensure the system is capable of protecting existing and planned development. Include evaluation of the system under projected changes in storm frequency and intensity.***

Policy 6.4 ***Consult with Los Angeles County and other agencies to maintain and improve capacity of local and regional flood control systems.***

Policy 6.5 ***Enforce regulations prohibiting the draining of rainwater into the sewer system.***

Policy 6.6 ~~***Prepare and update a stormwater master plan to***~~ ***Ensure proper maintenance and improvements to storm drainage facilities. Evaluate maintenance and improvements to storm drainage facilities based on projected changes to storm frequencies and intensity.***

Policy 6.7 ***Employ strategies and design features to reduce the area of impervious surface in new development projects.***

Policy 6.8 ***Whenever feasible, locate new essential public facilities, including health care facilities, emergency shelters, fire stations, emergency command centers, and emergency communications facilities, outside flood hazard zones.***

GOAL 7 AIRPORT HAZARDS

Threats to public safety, lives, and property resulting from an airport-related incident are reduced.

Policy 7.1 ***Maintain consistency with the Los Angeles County Airport Land Use Plan as it pertains to Bob Hope Airport.***

Policy 7.2 ***Ensure that land uses, densities, and building heights within Airport Land Use Compatibility Zones, including those in disadvantaged communities, are compatible with safe operation of Bob Hope (Hollywood Burbank) Airport.***

Policy 7.3 ***Review and update City procedures for responding to airport and aircraft-related emergencies.***

Policy 7.4 ***Coordinate disaster response with the ~~Bob Hope~~ Hollywood Burbank Airport Fire Department.***

GOAL 8 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Hazardous materials threats to public health and safety are reduced.

Policy 8.1 ***Review proposed projects involving the use or storage of hazardous materials.***

Policy 8.2 ***Encourage businesses and organizations that store and use hazardous materials to improve planning and management procedures.***

Policy 8.3 ***Encourage and promote practices that will reduce the use of hazardous materials and the generation of hazardous waste at its source, recycle the remaining hazardous wastes for reuse, and treat those wastes that cannot be reduced at the source or recycled.*** ~~Distribute information and use incentives and disincentives to reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous materials where feasible.~~

Policy 8.4 ***Maintain a hazardous materials response capability that will adequately handle Burbank's hazardous materials safety needs.***

Policy 8.5 ***Consult with appropriate agencies regarding hazardous materials regulations.***

Policy 8.6 ***Provide the residents of Burbank with information on the proper storage and disposal of hazardous materials and e-waste and encourage the use of City disposal facilities.***

Policy 8.7 ***Include information on soil contamination and storage of hazardous materials in the City's Geographic Information System.***

Policy 8.8 ***Advocate the continued review and mitigation of the effects of operation of natural gas and petroleum pipelines, and other pipelines used to transport hazardous substances.***

Policy 8.9 ***Reduce the loss of life, property, and injures incurred as a result of hazardous materials spills by offering comprehensive spill prevention information to businesses using hazardous materials, public education, and emergency response programs. Focus outreach and emergency response on vulnerable populations.***

SAFETY PLAN

As in all communities, human activities and natural conditions in Burbank affect residents' quality of life. It is essential to provide an environment where businesses and residents can not only prosper and feel safe, but also be prepared for emergency situations. The City can minimize hazards and protect public health and private property through a combination of appropriate land use planning, development review, and emergency preparedness planning.

Emergency Services and Safety

Achieving ideal response levels from law enforcement and emergency service providers requires coordination between the City and the community. The Burbank Police and Fire Departments work with the community to identify the levels of service desired and continually assess services, facilities, equipment, and personnel to determine their ability to meet current and future demands. The locations of Burbank's existing emergency service facilities, including fire services and police services, are dispersed throughout the community to adequately respond to and serve all areas, including SRAs or VHFHSZs. Fire Station 16 (1600 North Bel Aire Drive) is located in the northeastern fire zone and Fire Station 11 (311 East Orange Grove Avenue), although not in the northeastern fire zone, also serves the area. Fire Station 12 (644 North Hollywood Way) is not located in the fire zone but serves the southern fire zone in the city.

The Police and Fire Departments will continue to use public outreach and education to increase community awareness regarding hazards, emergency response, and homeland security in Burbank. In addition, the City will support programs that address crime and fire prevention activities. The Burbank Police and Fire Departments will continue proactive training and planning programs, and will use state-of-the-art technology to improve response and increase public safety.

Police Services

The Burbank Police Department responds to emergency situations and patrols neighborhoods and commercial areas of the city to promote a safe environment. The staff maintains official criminal records, investigates crime, and, in an emergency, assesses the situation and quickly dispatches appropriate emergency responders. The Police Department operates five facilities: Police Headquarters located at 200 North Third Street, the animal shelter at 1150 North Victory Place, a police pistol range at 2244 Wildwood Canyon, the City Jail, and a heliport in Sun Valley.

The Police Department uses 11 patrol beats to provide services to all portions of the city and respond to calls outside of Burbank, if needed. The average response time for emergency calls in 2009 was 3 minutes, 12 seconds, and the average response time for non-emergency calls was 16 minutes.

The Burbank Police Department maintains mutual aid agreements with the police departments for the Cities of Los Angeles, San Fernando, Glendale, and Pasadena, and shares resources and receives assistance from those departments, if needed. In addition, as part of the State Emergency Aid System, the Police Department will provide a specified number of officers and equipment to other jurisdictions in the event of an incident. The department can also request aid from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department or the California Emergency Management Agency.

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design

Burbank values environmental design as a tool to help prevent crime. The concepts of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) offer non-invasive and permanent measures to prevent crime in the city. CPTED includes the following five concepts: territoriality, natural surveillance, activity support, access control, and maintenance.

Territoriality: Demarcating the boundary of a property or an area through walls and fences can discourage intrusion. People tend to protect territory that they feel is their own and to respect the territory of others. Low decorative fences, artistic pavement treatments, well-designed signs, good property maintenance, and high-quality landscaping express pride in ownership and identify personal space.

Natural Surveillance: Arranging populated functions or rooms in homes and businesses to face the street allows easy surveillance by residents and employees. Crime is discouraged by designing and orienting buildings and public spaces, and placing physical features, activity centers, and people, in ways that maximize the ability of others to see what is going on. Conversely, barriers such as bushes, sheds, or shadows make observing activities difficult. Windows or doors oriented to streets and public areas, in conjunction with landscaping and lighting that promote natural surveillance from inside a home or building and from the outside by neighbors, are effective means of passive crime prevention.

Access Control: Circulation and access to sites and buildings can be controlled by designating paths and placing bollards or fences to limit access.

Activity Support: Supporting activities on the street attracts people and encourages natural surveillance. Encouraging legitimate activity in public spaces helps discourage crime. Improvements such as a basketball court in a public park and community activities such as a clean-up day, block party, or civic or cultural event bring people out, get them involved, and help discourage vagrancy and potential illegal acts. Providing a mix of land uses, types of residential development, and public or quasi-public spaces encourages diverse households and patterns of activity. The resulting round-the-clock activity and increase in eyes on the street raises the level of security.

Maintenance: Maintaining sidewalks, street trees, lighting, and private property discourages negative behavior such as littering and vandalism.

CPTED concepts enable developers and designers to incorporate crime prevention measures into building design. Territoriality can be achieved by demarcating boundaries with various surface treatments and careful design to make intrusion and suspicious activities easy to identify. Building orientations that face the street, window placements and size, and provision of lighting allow neighbors to survey their neighborhood and discourage intrusion. Pathways and obstructions such as walls and gates allow property owners and the City to control access.

Crime prevention relies on programs implemented by government agencies. To reduce crime, the City will emphasize the need for well-lighted community areas and extra surveillance in areas susceptible to high crime rates, such as parking lots. Complementary uses within mixed-use areas will be encouraged to reduce crime. Activity support is strengthened by intentionally placing programs and activities in areas that improve the perception of safety and discourage potential offenders.

The success of CPTED depends on maintenance of all these programs. Maintaining streets, lighting, and landscaping facilitate natural surveillance and access control. Maintaining private and public properties requires participation from property owners and City departments. Continuing and monitoring CPTED programs will help to promote safety in Burbank neighborhoods.

Fire Services

The Burbank Fire Department consists of six divisions: Fire Prevention, Suppression, Emergency Medical Services, Disaster Preparedness, Equipment Maintenance, and Training and Safety. These divisions function in a manner that allows the Fire Department to effectively serve the community in emergency and nonemergency situations.

The Burbank Fire Department operates six fire stations, as listed below and a Fire Training Center:

- Station 11—311 East Orange Grove Avenue
- Station 12—644 North Hollywood Way
- Station 13—2713 West Thornton Avenue
- Station 14—2305 West Burbank Boulevard
- Station 15—1420 West Verdugo Avenue
- Station 16—1600 North Bel Aire Drive
- Fire Training Center—1845 North Ontario Street

The Fire Training Center is used both for training purposes and as an Emergency Operations Center in times of emergency.

Burbank's Fire Department operates from six fire stations distributed throughout the city.

The Fire Department has jurisdiction over all fires and life-threatening incidents in the city. Even when private companies have their own trained firefighting personnel and equipment who respond first to a fire emergency, the Fire Department takes over control of the scene. The only exception to this is on interstate and state highways, where the California Highway Patrol has ultimate responsibility.

The Burbank Fire Department is a member of the Verdugo Fire Communications Center, a regional communications center that fields calls for service for the Cities of Burbank, Glendale, Pasadena, Alhambra, Arcadia, Monrovia, Montebello, Monterey Park, San Gabriel, San Marino, Sierra Madre, and South Pasadena. The communications center was established by the Cities of Burbank, Glendale, and Pasadena under a "no borders" agreement in which the closest fire station to a reported incident responds to the call, regardless of jurisdiction. The remaining nine jurisdictions subsequently joined the Communications Center.

Because no community has resources sufficient to cope with all emergencies that could occur, a statewide system of mutual aid provides assistance. Mutual aid requests are processed through the California Emergency Management Agency. Under this system, each jurisdiction relies on its own and/or the neighboring jurisdiction's resources to deal with a disaster before calling for outside assistance.

The headquarters building for both the Burbank Police and Fire Departments is located at the intersection of North Third Street and Orange Grove Avenue.

The Burbank Fire Department also operates a multi-faceted public education program, aimed at students, businesses, senior citizens, scouts and other clubs, and the city's residents at large. These programs are an important part of the Fire Department's efforts to prevent fire and other disasters in the community. Among the Fire Department's public education efforts are public school demonstrations, safety talks, annual events (e.g., Disaster Preparedness Fair, Fire Prevention Week, Fire Service Day), and informational inserts in utility bills.

Fire Hazards

Fire is a safety concern both within the urban area of Burbank and in hillside areas. Urban fire risks are reduced by enforcing code provisions and maintaining a high-quality fire department. Wildland fires are most problematic along the developed residential fringes of the hillsides. Dry vegetation, seasonal swings in precipitation, and wind conditions combine to increase the potential for wildfires.

Wildland Fires

Like any urban environment, Burbank is subject to fire hazards. In particular, Burbank's location adjacent to the Verdugo Mountains and the Hollywood Hills makes the city susceptible to loss from fire in the urban-wildland interface, where urban uses begin to mix with undeveloped land in its natural state. The hills are already subject to wildfire hazards because of their vegetation and climate; where the city's urban uses extend into the hills, these hazards ~~is risk~~ combined~~s~~ with additional sources of fire and special difficulties in firefighting in these areas (which have steep slopes and fewer access points). Major historical fires that have occurred in the Verdugo Mountains in or near Burbank are described below.

- The 1927 Brush Fire destroyed over 100 homes and encompassed parts of the Verdugo Mountains and Sunset Canyon.
- The 1964 Verdugo Brush Fire caused by downed power lines from high winds in Whiting Woods resulted in minor structural damages.
- The 1980 Verdugo Brush Fire was started by downed power lines in the La Tuna Canyon area and impacted a water reservoir and transmission lines outside of city limits.
- The 1993 Fire Storms occurred over a 10-day period as a result of Santa Ana winds. This event ignited several regional fires and caused large-scale structural damage and several hundred thousand acres of burned area.
- Various wildfires in October of 2003 spanned from Mexico to Ventura County resulted in over 750,000 acres burned, almost 5,000 structures destroyed, and several deaths.

- The 2005 Harvard Fire started on Harvard Road and burned about 1,000 acres of brush with no structural damage and approximately $2,000,000 in fire suppression costs.

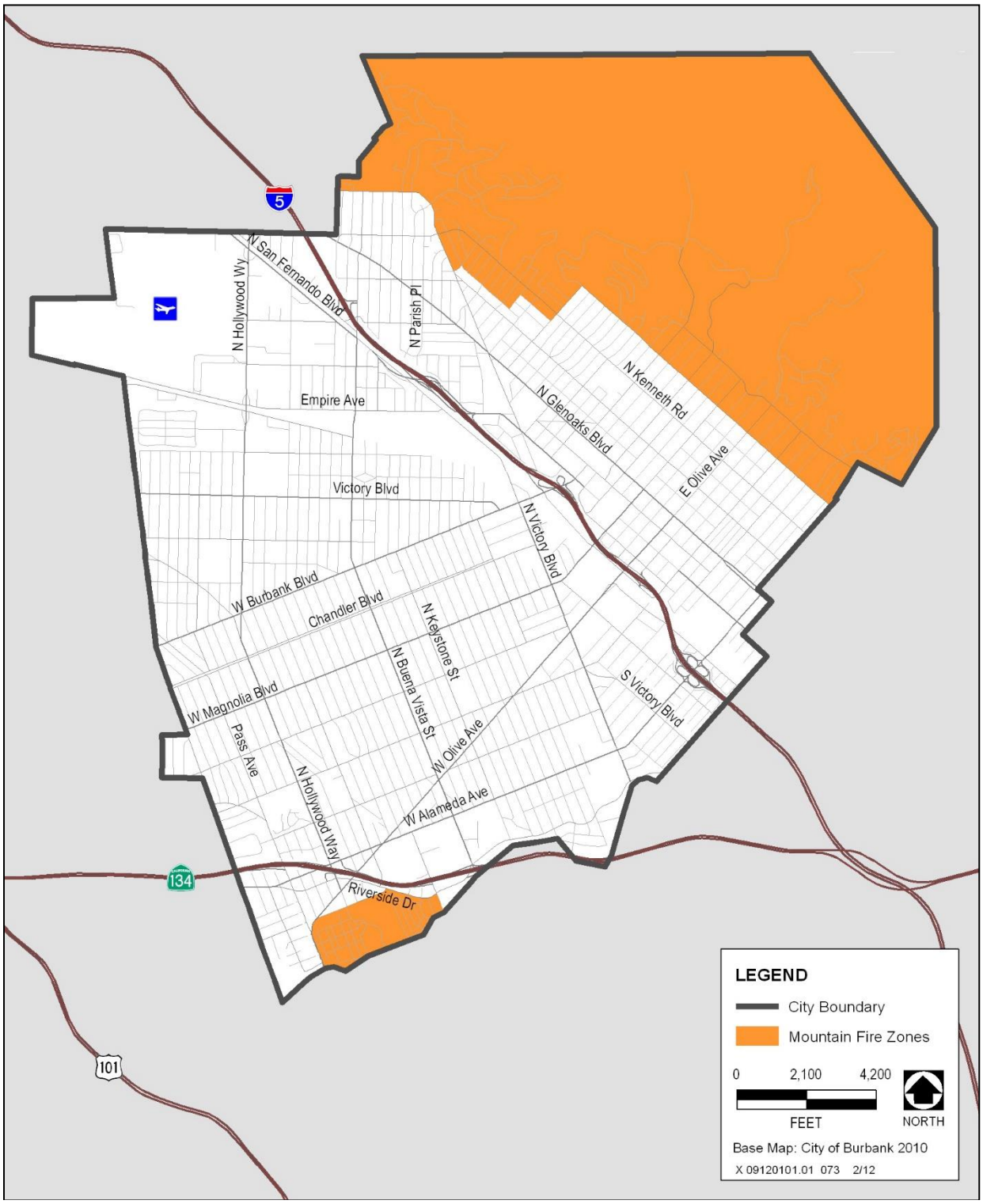
- The 2009 Station Fire occurred on Angeles Crest Highway and burned over 160,000 acres consuming 90 homes, about 100 other structures, and resulted in two firefighter deaths.

Additional historical data and information about historical wildfires can be found in the 2011 Burbank All-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Two Mountain Fire Zones, as illustrated in Exhibit S-1, are designated by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Burbank Fire Department as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. One zone is located along the foothills of the Verdugo Mountains in northeast Burbank, and the other is located in southwestern portion of the city adjacent to the Warner Bros. Studios. The Fire Department's mission during a wildland fire is to protect life, property, and the environment. All available personnel and equipment are used to protect structures and provide perimeter control within the urban-wildland interface. See Exhibit S-2 for the City's Very High Fire Severity Zones, Public Services and Zoning.

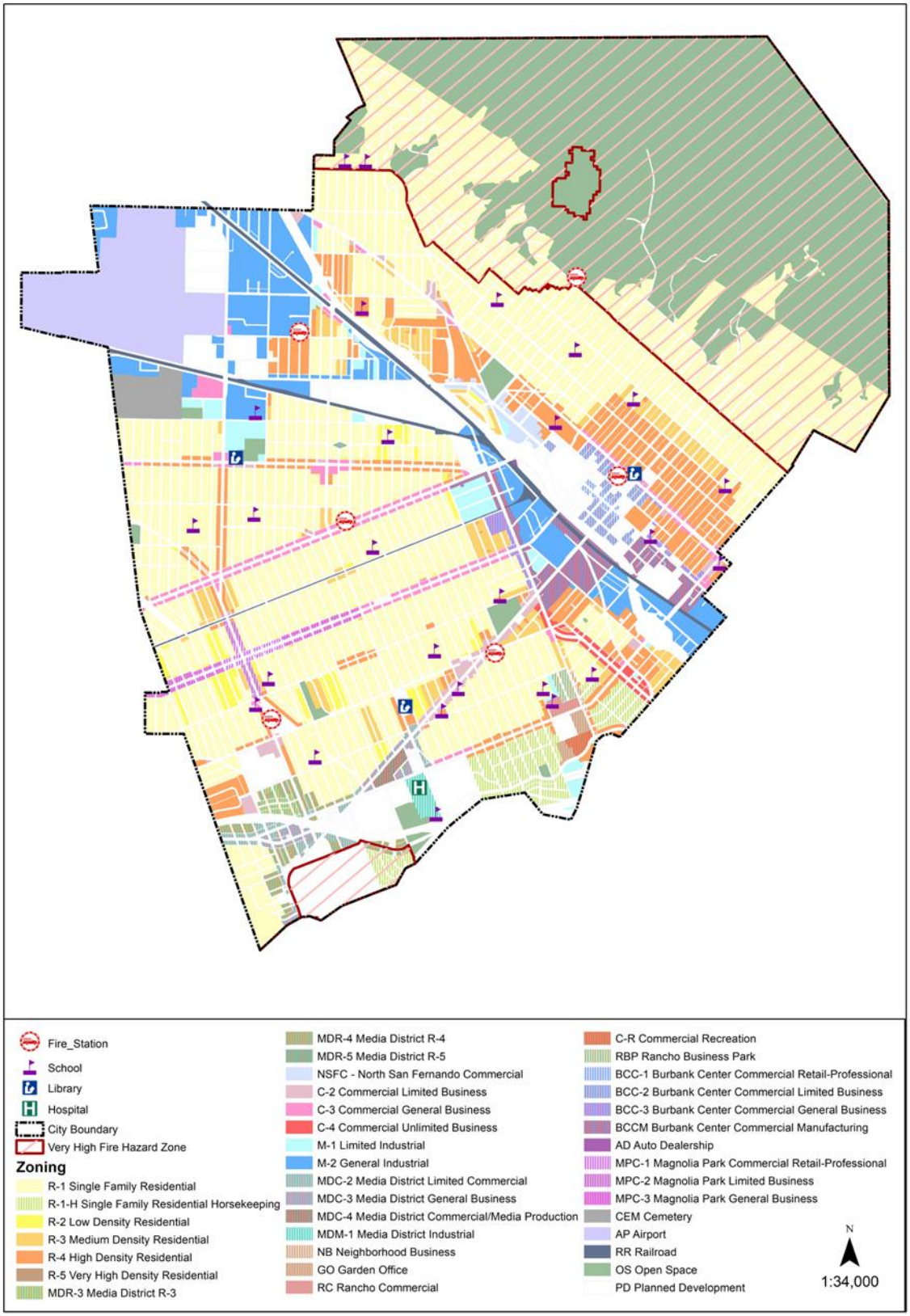
Fire Responsibility and Planning

The City will continue to reduce the potential for dangerous fires by operating the focused divisions within the Burbank Fire Department to implement fire hazard education, fire protection, and fuel modification programs, and to make sure that the city maintains sufficient emergency capacity, as described in the 2011 Burbank All-Hazard Mitigation Plan, Burbank Fire Hazard Reduction Program (Brush Clearance) and the 2019 County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation covering Los Angeles County, California. These include the Fire Prevention Bureau, the Fire Film Safety Office, the Fire Suppression Division, Emergency Medical Services, and Emergency Management. In addition, the City will work to ensure that water pressure is adequate for fire-fighting purposes. Development proposals within Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones will be required to provide adequate safeguards and response capabilities to prevent the loss of structures and to ensure established development does not experience reduced service. New development may be required to pay development impact fees toward this end, subject to a nexus study and assurance as to the rough proportionality of project impacts to the demands for required new fire facilities and/or equipment.



Source: City of Burbank 2010, CASIL 1990

Exhibit S-1. Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones



Source: City of Burbank, 2022

Exhibit S-2. Very High Fire Hazard Zones, Public Services, and Zoning

Urban Fires

While wildland fires pose a serious threat in areas located within and adjacent to the Verdugo Mountains, the rest of the city is susceptible to the threat of urban fires. Structure fires and grass fires present a safety hazard for Burbank's residents, visitors, and properties. Burbank contains some land uses that may be more susceptible than others to property damage and/or loss of life (e.g., the Media Studios, high-rise buildings, and Bob Hope Airport).

Most fire protection services are provided by the Burbank Fire Department, which also provides emergency medical services, fire prevention services, and disaster preparedness services throughout the city. Bob Hope Airport has its own fire department, which responds to fire incidents at the airport. Warner Bros. Studios also has its own fire department to respond to incidents that may occur on studio property.

Disaster and Emergency Preparedness

Being prepared and knowing what courses of action to take in case of emergencies reduces the chance of injury and damage. Educating staff members and the public about hazards prepares them mentally and physically, leading to quick and appropriate responses. The City will initiate and support the practice of emergency evacuation measures at home, at work, and in schools to reduce the effects of emergencies on everyday life.

All-Hazard Mitigation Plan and Multi-Hazard Functional Plan

Burbank's All-Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies and characterizes hazards facing the city, ranging from earthquakes to floods to information technology disruptions. The plan identifies strategies and mitigation actions to reduce ~~the risks posed by~~ these hazards. The City also has a Multi-Hazard Functional Plan, which addresses the City's planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and national security emergencies.

Emergency Operations

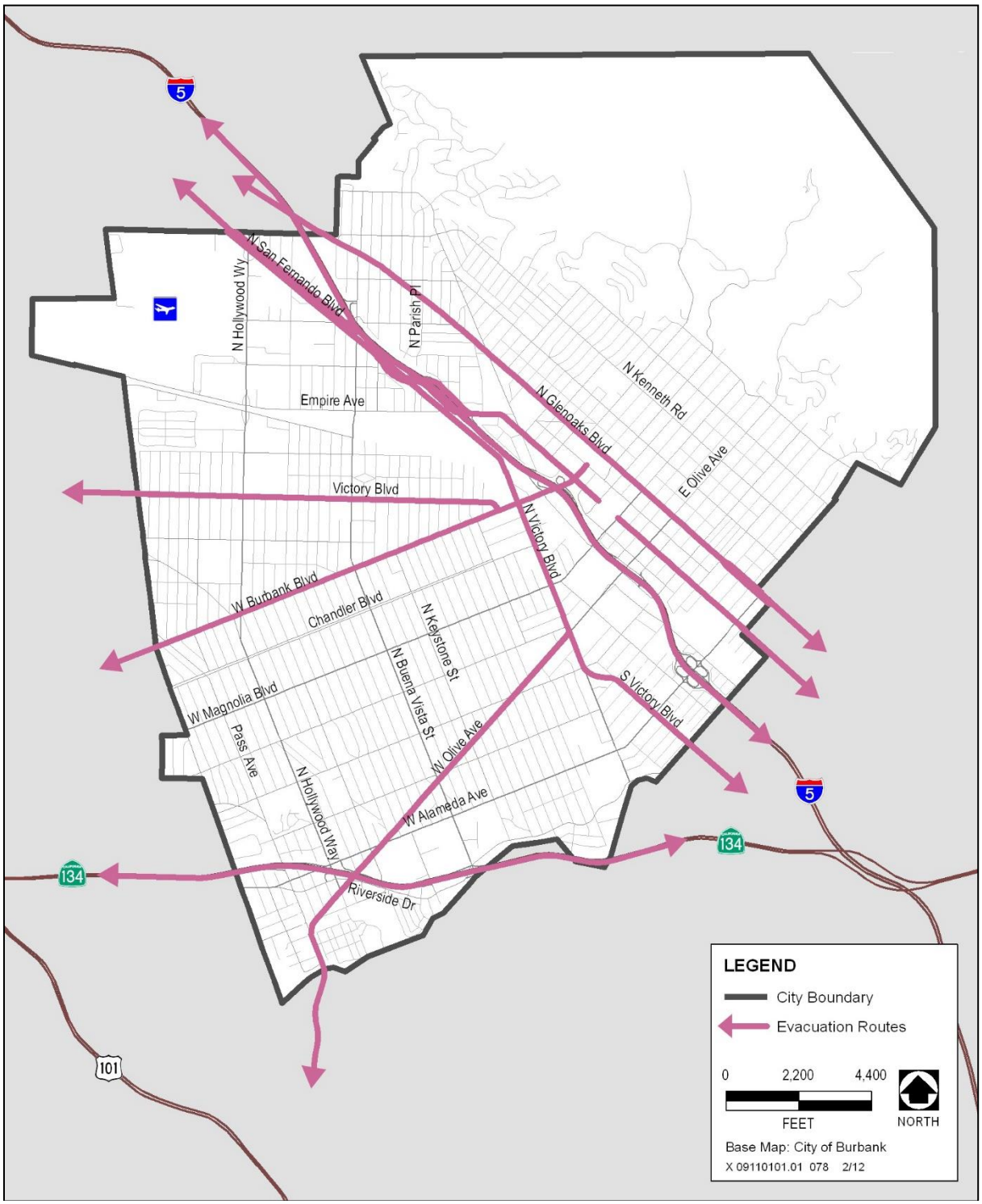
When a major emergency or disaster occurs, the City's Emergency Operations Center is activated to coordinate response by staff members and representatives from various City departments who are assigned emergency management responsibilities. The Disaster Preparedness Division of the Burbank Fire Department coordinates most disaster response in the city. The Police Department assists in many phases of disaster response, especially traffic control and controlling civil disturbances.

Emergency Access and Evacuation

Emergency vehicles primarily use main streets during an emergency. In the event of ~~an~~ citywide evacuation, the primary routes used, if available, are Glenoaks Boulevard, San Fernando Boulevard, Burbank Boulevard, and Victory Boulevard (Exhibit S-~~2~~3). Most areas of the City have at least two evacuation routes. The only two locations with only one evacuation route are Country Club Drive above N. Sunset Canyon Drive and Hamline Place, a cul-de-sac at the end of Groton Drive. Both locations are in the foothills of the Verdugo Mountains in the eastern portion of the City and development of additional evacuation routes is not feasible for either.

The City promotes the use and maintenance of back-up power generators in critical facilities such as group care homes, day care centers, hospitals, and other health care facilities, and in emergency and high-risk facilities such as Bob Hope Airport, schools, and other sites that are likely to be used as shelters. As of 2011, the City is equipped to provide facilities for evacuees at the Tuttle Adult Center, Robert Ovrom Community Center, and Olive Recreation Center. The Joslyn Adult Center may also be used as an

evacuation center for senior citizens. However, none of these facilities currently have the amenities needed to use these facilities as overnight stay locations. The McCambridge Recreation Center and Verdugo Recreation Center can accommodate overnight stays in the event of an emergency. Additional facilities may be added in the future based on need.



Source: City of Burbank 2010

Exhibit S-~~2~~3. Evacuation Routes

Geologic and Seismic Hazards

As in other communities in the Los Angeles region, seismic hazards are the most substantial environmental hazards affecting land uses in Burbank. Earthquakes and their related effects (seismic shaking, surface rupture, liquefaction, landslides, and subsidence) have the greatest potential to affect a large portion of the city's population. Sound planning practices and continued improvements to buildings and structures will minimize risks from seismic hazards.

Earthquakes

An earthquake is a manifestation of the constant movement and shifting of the earth's surface. Movement occurs along fractures or faults, which represent the contact point between two or more geologic units. Earth movement, known as seismic activity, causes pressure to build up along a fault, and the release of pressure results in the ground-shaking effects that are known as an earthquake. Earthquakes can cause damage through surface fault rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction, and landslides. These topics are described in more detail below.

Surface Fault Rupture

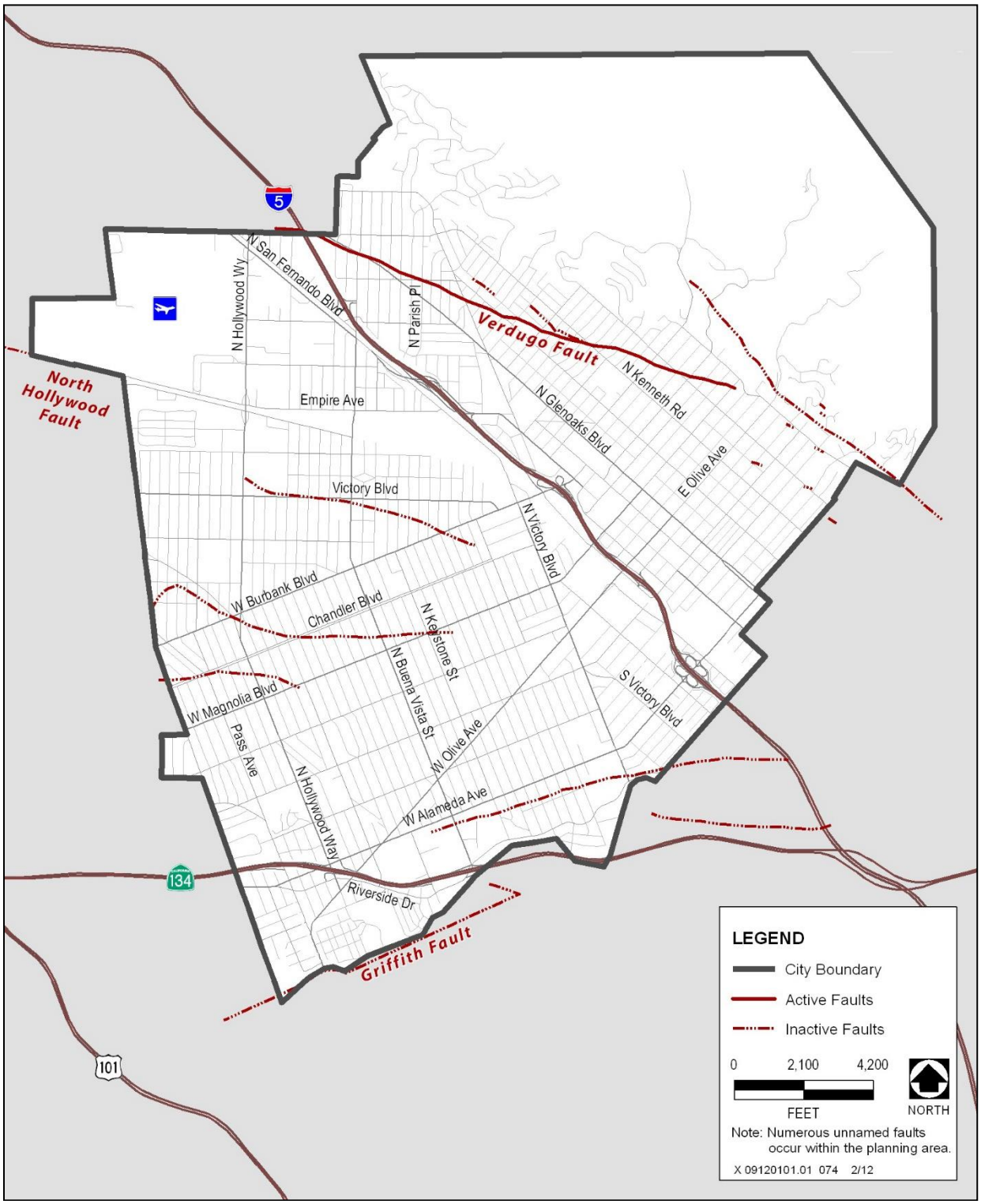
Surface fault rupture is an actual cracking or breaking of the ground along a fault during an earthquake. Structures built over an active fault can be torn apart if the ground ruptures. The potential for surface fault rupture exists along the traces of active faults and is generally limited to a linear zone a few yards wide. Burbank contains one active fault, the Verdugo Fault, located just south of the Verdugo Mountains. Other active faults exist in the region, but they are not located within Burbank, so those faults do not pose the risk of surface fault rupture in the city. Exhibit S-~~3~~4 illustrates faults in the city and nearby vicinity.

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act requires the State of California to map areas with high risk for surface fault rupture. This law prohibits locating structures designed for human occupancy on top of the surface traces of active faults, thereby reducing the loss of life and property from an earthquake. No Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone has been designated in Burbank.

Ground Shaking

Ground shaking is motion that occurs as a result of energy released during an earthquake. Ground shaking could damage or destroy buildings, bridges, and pipelines, depending on the magnitude of the earthquake, the location of the epicenter, and the character and duration of the ground motion. The characteristics of the underlying soil and rock and, where structures exist, the building materials used and the workmanship of the structures are important details to consider when determining the potential effect of seismic ground shaking.

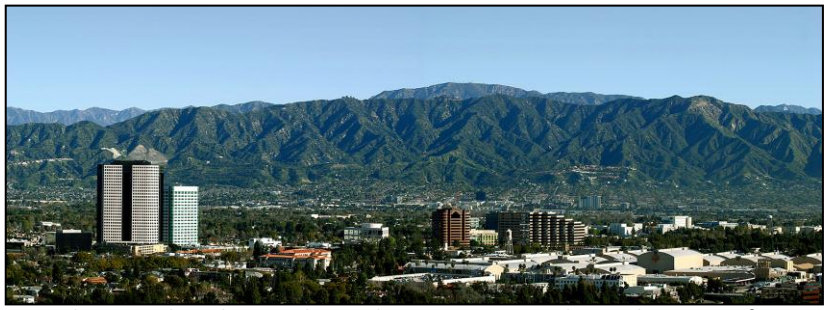
In addition to the Verdugo Fault, several other active faults have the potential to cause ground shaking that would affect Burbank. These faults are the San Fernando Fault (northwest of Burbank), Sierra Madre Fault (at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains east of Burbank), Hollywood Fault (south of Burbank), Newport-Inglewood Fault (12.5 miles southwest of Burbank), and the Raymond Fault (6 miles southeast of Burbank). The San Andreas Fault, a large fault that runs nearly the entire length of California, is located approximately 27 miles to the northwest. Although these faults would not cause a surface rupture in Burbank, a seismic event on any of these faults could cause ground shaking that could damage structures and facilities in the city.



Source: City of Burbank 2010, CASIL 1990

Exhibit S-~~3~~4. Fault Locations

Liquefaction



Steep slopes, such as those in the Verdugo Mountains in the northern part of Burbank, are subject to landslide hazards.

Liquefaction is a destructive side effect of seismic shaking. Liquefaction happens when shaking increases pore water pressure and causes the soil to lose its strength and behave as a liquid. The excess pore pressures are often pushed upward through fissures and soil cracks, which causes water-soil slurry to bubble onto the ground surface. Liquefaction occurs primarily in saturated and loose, fine- to-medium-grained soils, in areas where the groundwater table lies within 50 feet of the surface.

As illustrated in Exhibit S-45, much of Burbank is located atop soils susceptible to liquefaction, particularly in areas west of the Golden State Freeway (I-5). In general, soils in these areas are recently deposited sediments that may include potentially liquefiable layers. Except in some areas along the Ventura Freeway (SR 134) in the southwestern portion of the city, most groundwater underlying Burbank is deeper than 100 feet below the ground surface. Groundwater levels have been dropping because of pumping in water wells. As long as groundwater continues to be extracted in the upper Los Angeles River area and annual rainfall remains at normal levels, groundwater levels in Burbank can be expected to remain deeper than 50 feet, resulting in a low risk of liquefaction for most of the city.

Landslides and Mudslides

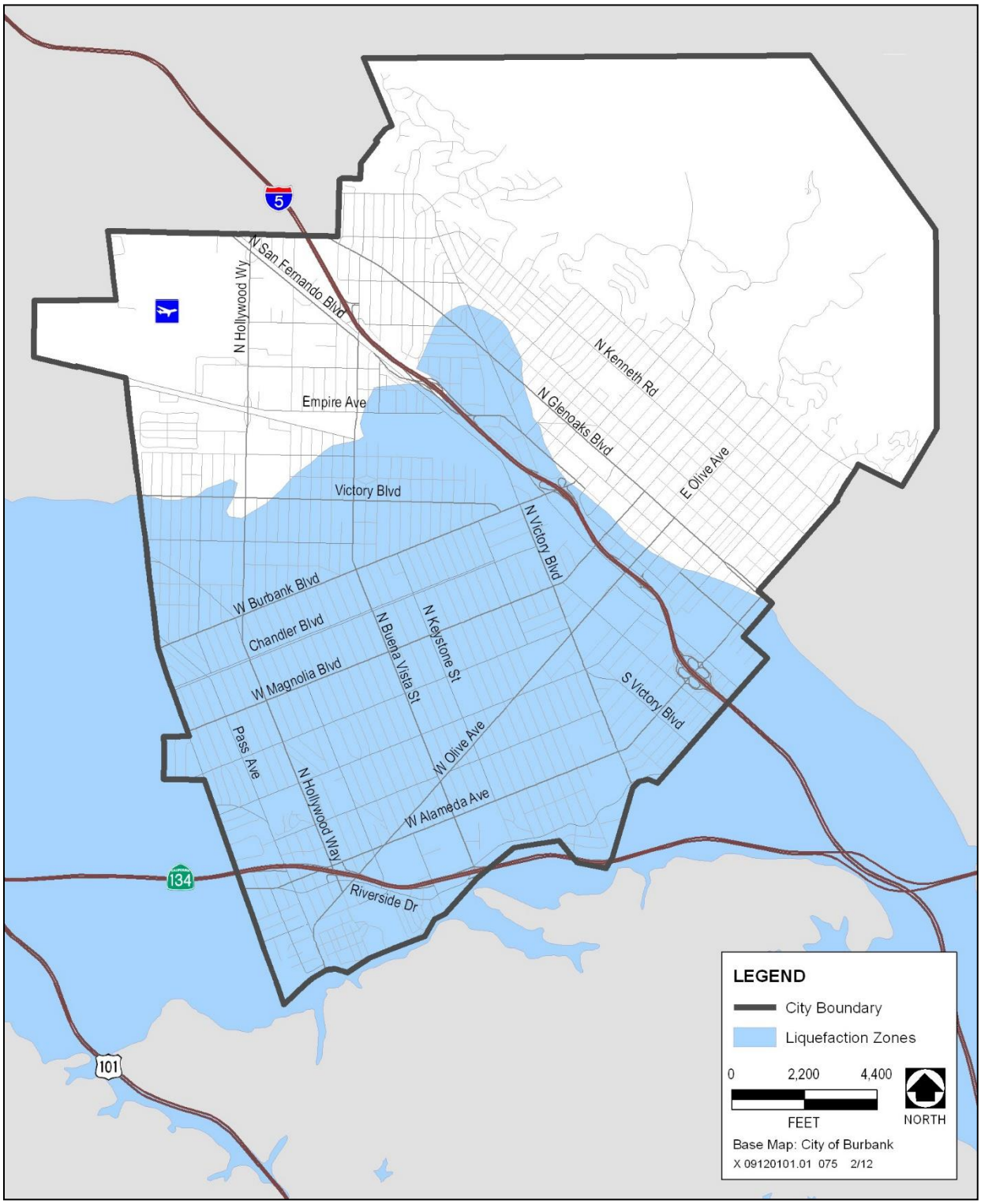
Landslide hazards are related to both slope and to seismic activity. Mudslide hazards are related to storm events, especially following long dry periods or fires that have reduced hillside vegetation. The City will work to mitigate mudslide and landslide hazards for both existing and new development.

A landslide is the downhill movement of masses of earth material under the force of gravity. Factors contributing to landslide potential are steep slopes, unstable terrain, and proximity to earthquake faults. The process of landsliding typically involves the surface soil and an upper portion of the underlying bedrock. Movement may be very rapid, or so slow that a change of position is noticed only over a period of weeks or years. The size of a landslide can range from several square feet to several square miles. Mudflows consist of rivers of rock, earth, and other debris saturated with water. Flows develop when water rapidly accumulates in the ground during heavy rainfall, changing the earth into a flowing river of mud or slurry. These mudflows can strike with little or no warning at avalanche speeds. Mudslide potential exists in the hillside portions of Burbank during heavy rains, especially in areas recently affected by fire.

In Burbank, hazards from landslides and mudslides are limited to properties at the base of undeveloped or unimproved slopes in the Verdugo Mountains, north of Sunset Canyon Drive. Exhibit S-56 illustrates locations that are subject to landslide hazards.

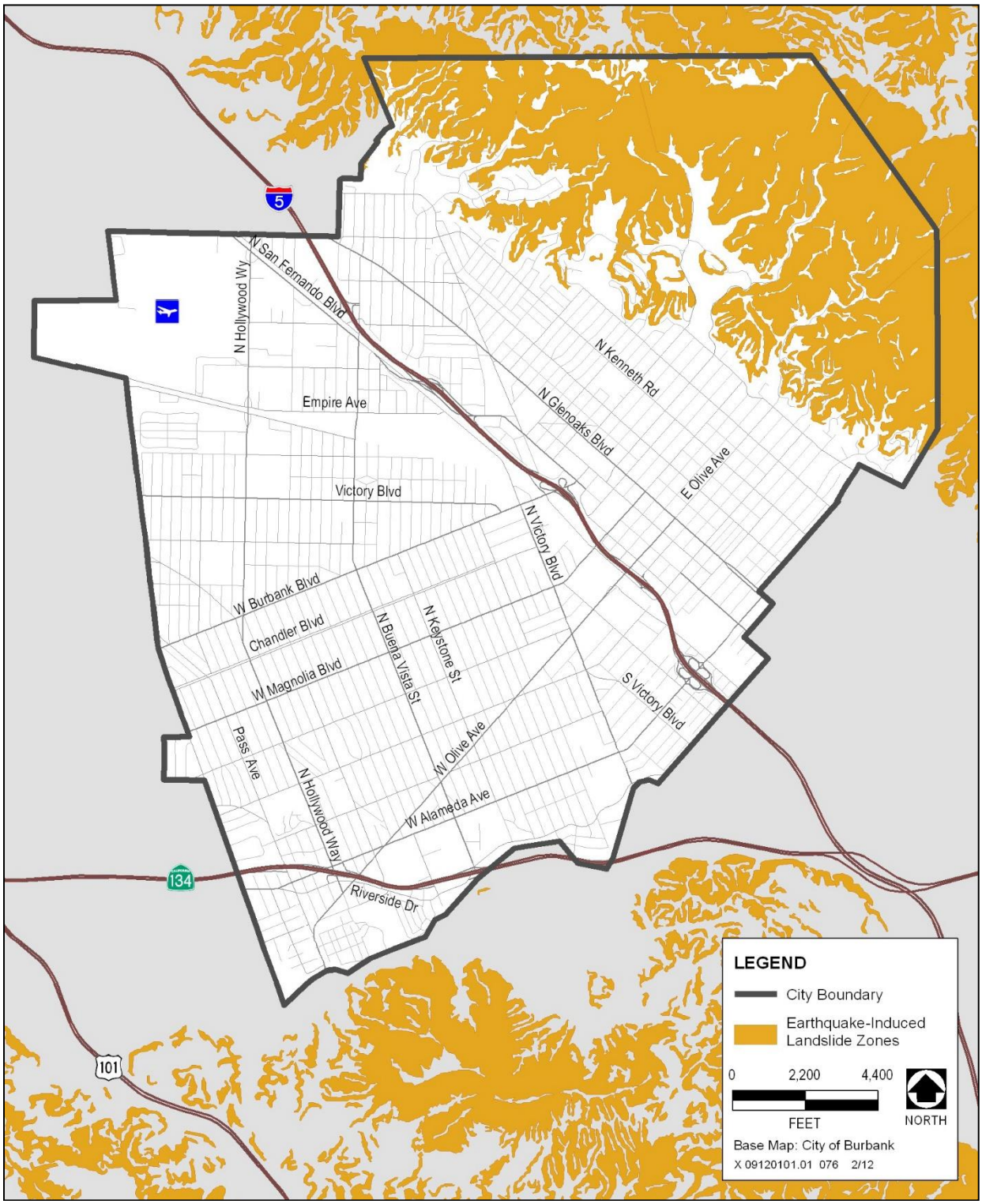
Flood Hazards

Flooding may occur in Burbank when streams and channels overflow as a result of excessive precipitation, storm runoff, or inadequate, undersized, or unmaintained storm drainage infrastructure. Flood zones, including areas with flood hazards from potential overflow from drainage channels, are shown in Exhibit S-67.



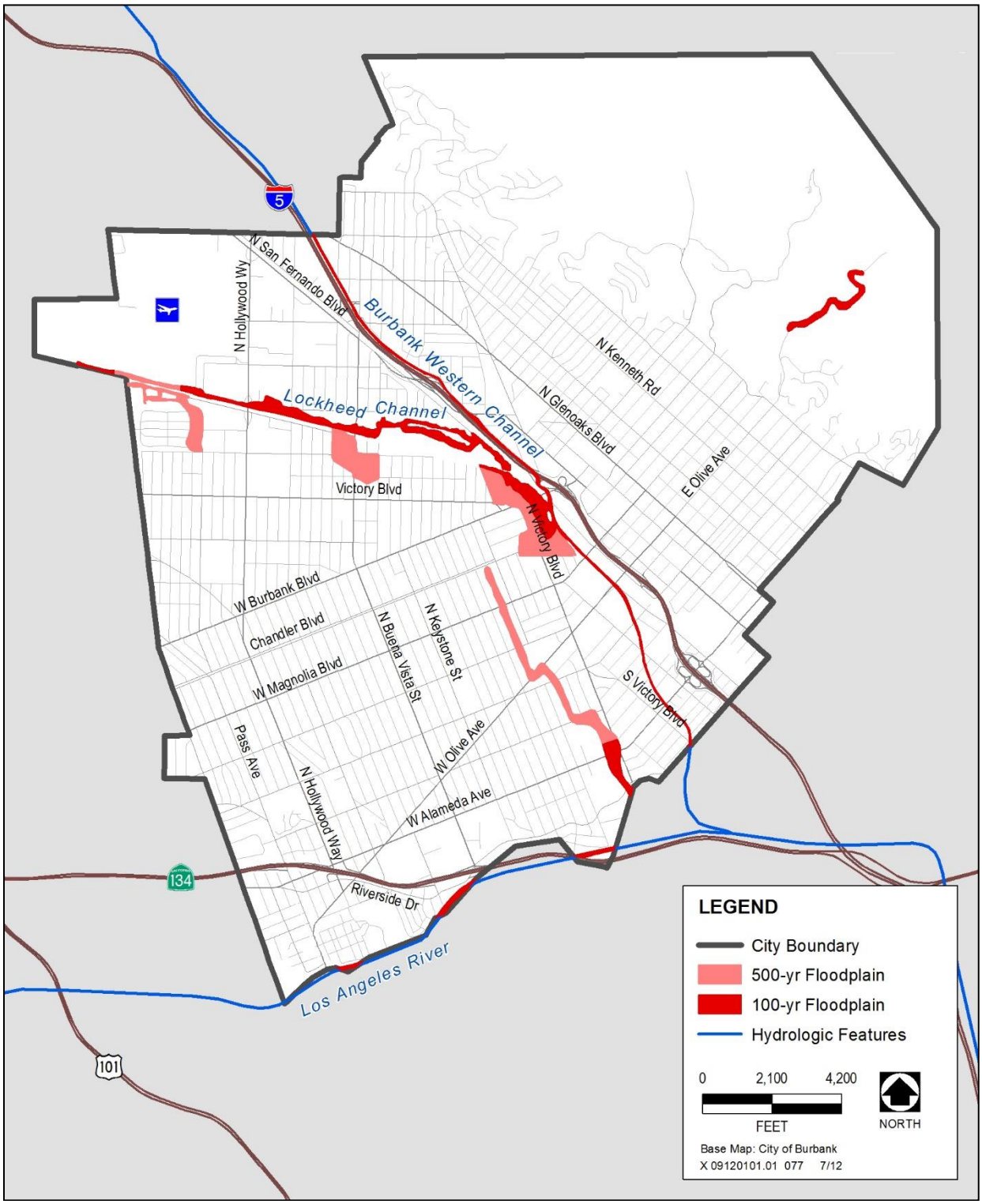
Source: City of Burbank 2010, CASIL 1990

Exhibit S-45. Liquefaction Zones



Source: City of Burbank 2010, CASIL 1990

Exhibit S-~~5~~6. Earthquake-Induced Landslide Zones



Source: AECOM 2010, FEMA 1996

Exhibit S-~~6~~7. FEMA Flood Zone Areas

Flood hazards related to storm events generally are described in terms of the “100-year flood,” which is the largest flood event that may be expected to occur within 100 years. This flood is considered a severe flood, but one that can be reasonably predicted and thus reasonably mitigated. The “500-year flood” is the largest flood event that may be expected to occur within 500 years. Other areas of Burbank may be affected by smaller storm events, such as the 10-year storm event.

Burbank’s stormwater is managed by the storm drainage system, including surface stormwater channels. The City is studying the storm drainage system to determine the condition of the entire system and the need for new and/or updated facilities. The City’s storm drain master plan describes necessary improvements to the stormwater drainage system to accommodate growth anticipated as a result of Burbank2035.

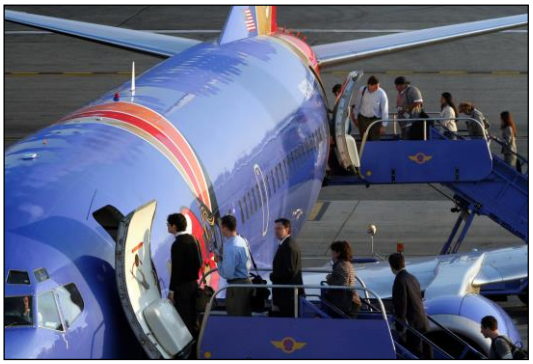
Dam Inundation Hazards

Dam inundation describes flooding that could result from the structural failure of a dam, generally caused by seismic activity. Seismic activity may also cause inundation by a seismically induced wave, called a seiche, that overtops the dam without also causing dam failure. Landslides flowing into a reservoir could also cause dam failure or overtopping.

Three reservoirs upstream from Burbank, Reservoirs #1, #4, and #5, are classified as dams by the California Department of Water Resources. Though small, these reservoirs impound more than 50 acre-feet of water. However, these reservoirs are not large enough to result in considerable risk of inundation in Burbank that would result from failure of any of the facilities.

Airport Operations

Bob Hope Airport is located in the northwestern corner of the city. The airport serves commercial airlines and the needs of military aviation and general aviation. The Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport Authority runs the airport and maintains a contract with Airport Group International, Inc., to provide daily operations and maintenance. In 2009, approximately 4.6 million passengers used Bob Hope Airport, for an average of about 12,600 passengers per day.



Bob Hope Airport, run by the Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport Authority, served approximately 4.6 million passengers in 2009.

Although hazardous incidents associated with air transportation are extremely rare, aircraft accidents have the potential to be severe. The City works in consultation with the Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport Authority to minimize hazards associated with air transportation and plan for a coordinated response to any potential incident.

Air Crash Hazards

An "aircraft emergency" is any crash, accident, fire, or other disaster involving aircraft or any potential mishap for which standby equipment has been alerted by the Burbank Air Traffic Control Tower. An airport disaster has the potential to affect almost any part of Burbank because virtually all populated areas of the city are within the perimeter of building height limitations imposed by Part 77 of the Federal Aviation Regulations. Numerous secondary hazards could result from an airport-related disaster, such as fires, hazardous materials incidents, traffic disruption, and loss of utilities.

Bob Hope Airport has a Federal Aviation Administration–approved Airport Emergency Plan. This plan establishes actions that responsible agencies should take to respond promptly to emergencies, minimizing the possibility and extent of personal injury and property damage around the airport. The Airport Fire Department is the first responder to all airport emergencies, but the Burbank Fire Department has ultimate responsibility for all incidents in the city.

The Los Angeles County Airport Land Use Commission has adopted an Airport Influence Area for Bob Hope Airport. This describes the area in which noise, overflight, safety, or airspace protection factors may affect land uses or necessitate restrictions on those uses, as determined by the Airport Land Use Commission. The Airport Influence Area (shown in Exhibit N-3) is generally defined by the 65-dBA CNEL noise contour (described in the Noise Element). In accordance with state regulations (Section 11010 of the Business and Professions Code and Sections 1102.6, 1103.4, and 1353 of the Civil Code), the seller of a property in the Airport Influence Area must provide the purchaser with a Real Estate Transfer Disclosure Statement that includes a "Notice of Airport in Vicinity," indicating that the property is located in an Airport Influence Area.

The Los Angeles County Airport Land Use Plan identifies two safety zones within the planning boundaries of the airport: the Approach Surface and the Runway Protection Zone. The Approach Surface governs the height of objects on or near the airport. This surface is an imaginary inclined plane that extends from the end of the runway surface to an outward distance that is dependent on runway use. The width and slope of the Approach Surface also depend on runway use. Generally, objects are not allowed to extend above this imaginary plane. If one does, it must be marked or removed.

The Runway Protection Zone is the ground-level area that provides for unobstructed passage of landing aircraft through the airspace above. This zone begins at the end of the runway surface, and its size is dependent on the designated use of the runway. This area should be kept free of all obstructions; no structure should be permitted or people allowed to congregate in this zone.

Hazardous Materials and Human-Caused Hazards

Manufacturing, transporting, and storing hazardous materials in an urban environment can pose threats to the safety of workers, and to the safety of businesses and residences located near these materials. The City recognizes the importance of identifying and regulating the use, production, and transportation of hazardous materials and making planning decisions to minimize exposure to hazards. Hazardous materials—cleaning products, paints, solvents, and fuels—are commonly used and found in small quantities throughout Burbank.

Transport of Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials are transported through Burbank on roadways (highways and city streets), by rail, by pipeline, and in the air. Types of hazardous cargo regularly transported into, out of, and through the city consist of flammable liquids, corrosive materials, compressed and/or poisonous gases, explosives, flammable solids, and irritating materials.

Accidents on major roadways could result in releases of hazardous materials. The U.S. Department of Transportation regulates the transport of hazardous materials on city streets, I-5, and SR 134. When acutely toxic hazardous materials are transported, the California Highway Patrol must be notified. If city streets are used, the Burbank Police Department must be notified. The City does not designate specific haul routes for hazardous materials, because the handlers and users of hazardous materials are dispersed throughout the city.

The Southern Pacific Railroad operates several miles of rail lines in the city that may be used to transport hazardous materials. The Burbank Fire Department tracks real-time incident data for hazardous materials transport and passenger railroad travel. The Fire Department also maintains an inventory of the loads of hazardous materials shipped through the city.

A hazardous materials incident involving aircraft traveling to or from Bob Hope Airport is less likely than an incident involving another mode of transport. The Airport Fire Department would be the first to respond to an incident occurring at the airport, and the Burbank Fire Department would assume command after arriving at the site. If an incident were to occur outside of the airport property, the Airport Fire Department could assist the Burbank Fire Department or other agencies as necessary.

Former Landfills

Areas formerly used as landfills contain wastes that can release toxins into the air or contaminate groundwater. The City operates one active landfill, Burbank Landfill, located in the Verdugo Mountains. The Burbank Recycling Center, located approximately five minutes from Downtown, is a private/public partnership that houses a materials recovery facility, buyback drop-off center, used-oil center, compost corner, and learning center. This facility collects and diverts wastes that contribute to landfill capacity.

In addition, two former landfill sites are located in the city. The former Stough Park Landfill is located in Stough Park near the Starlight Bowl and DeBell Golf Course. This facility was closed and solid waste was then transported to Burbank Landfill, located nearby. This site is monitored and inspected regularly by the Los Angeles County Environmental Health Department. Other former landfill sites include the former Sunset Canyon Dump, located at the edge of the Verdugo Mountains near the entrance to Stough Park. This site has been developed with residential uses, but is still monitored by the Los Angeles County Environmental Health Department to ensure that the former landfill uses do not result in potential public safety issues.

Pipelines

Underground pipelines that transport and deliver natural gas, liquid petroleum, and other products can be found throughout Burbank. Most homes and businesses require small pipelines to deliver these products. Larger transmission pipelines are less common in urbanized areas, but they pose the greatest threat in the event of upset.

Several large pipelines are located in the city. If any of these pipelines crack or are broken, major hazardous materials incidents may result. These underground pipelines, typically located 42 inches below the ground surface, include gas fuel supply lines and crude-oil shipping lines. The Pacific Pipeline System, Inc., has a 20-inch crude-oil pipeline that runs parallel to the Southern Pacific Railroad's right-of-way. The Four Corners Pipeline Company has a 14-inch petroleum pipeline that runs from north to south following Glenoaks Boulevard to Tulare Avenue, traveling south on Sixth Street to Glendale. A 30-inch Southern California Gas Company natural gas pipeline runs south on Glenoaks Boulevard to Glendale. Other smaller pipelines that also contain natural gas follow Hollywood Way, Verdugo Avenue, and Burbank Boulevard. The Burbank Fire Department maintains a list of the major pipelines in the city.

Underground Storage Tanks

Underground storage tanks (USTs) are used to store a variety of materials, including hazardous chemicals. Some of the most common UST contents are gasoline, diesel, other petroleum fuels, and solvents.

The Health Hazardous Materials Division of the Los Angeles County Fire Department is the Certified Uniform Program Agency for Burbank. The Burbank Fire Department serves as a Participating Agency that implements some requirements of the Certified Uniform Program Agency, including disclosure of hazardous materials and UST regulation requirements. The overall purpose of the UST program is to protect public health and safety and the environment from releases of petroleum and other hazardous substances from tanks. The program includes requirements for tank installation, construction, testing, leak detection, spill containment, and overfill protection. Cleanup of leaking tanks often requires a soil and groundwater investigation and remediation under the direction of a regulatory agency.

Burbank in 2035: Drawing by Camila Salas of Miller Elementary School

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