



Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) Resiliency Allocation to Cities Application Form

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| Applicant Name: | Contact Information: |
| City of Lafayette | Name: Ben Alldritt, Chief of Police |
| Applicant Address: | Phone Number: (925) 299-3221 |
| 3675 Mt. Diablo, Ste 210 Lafayette, CA 94549 | E-mail Address: balldritt@ci.lafayette.ca.us |
| Population of the incorporated city applying for these funds: | The amount of disaster reserve funds, compared to the total incorporated city budget: |
| 26,521 | \$ 50,000 |

Briefly explain the number of hours spent year to date in PSPS:

The City of Lafayette experienced two PSPS events which occurred in October 2019.

First Event: 10/9/2019 - 10/11/2019, for 34 hours.

Second Event: 10/26/2019 - 10/28/2019, for 44 hours.

2019 Year to Date Total Hours in PSPS - 78 hours.

Briefly explain how the Applicant will use the funds to prepare for and respond to PSPS events:

The City of Lafayette's RFP funding request is \$166,534.00. Lafayette will use funds to conduct an assessment of critical infrastructure, specifically communications and City redundancy. The City will also use funds to purchase two portable diesel generators to provide backup power for two essential municipal buildings, ten Motorola radios for communication between City staff and police department, and a mobile deployable satellite system for Internet and land-line phone service for first responders.

Please submit by e-mail to: PSPS@caloes.ca.gov



City of Lafayette Memorandum

Date: November 12, 2019

To: California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

From: City of Lafayette
Prepared by Chief of Police Ben Alldritt

Subject: Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) Resiliency Allocation to Cities

Priorities:

The City of Lafayette has identified four priorities for funding under the Cal OES Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) Resiliency Allocation to Cities. The four priorities are based on lessons learned from two PSPS events in the month October that affected approximately 7,500 and 8,800 Lafayette customers respectively.

- 1) \$30,000.00 – Resilient Communications Infrastructure Assessment
- 2) \$98,534.00 – Two 45Kw CAT XQ60 diesel portable generators
- 3) \$20,000.00 – Ten APX™ 4000 Single-Band P25 Portable Radios
- 4) \$18,000.00 – FlyAway VSAT satellite system

The total funding request for the City of Lafayette under this grant is \$166,534.00.

City of Lafayette - Background:

The City of Lafayette is an incorporated city in Contra Costa County with a population of 26,521, with approximately 18.2% of the population age 65 or older¹. The City of Lafayette has an emergency response fund of \$50,000 to respond to natural and manmade emergency events. The annual City budget is \$31.7 million with a reserve of \$9.85M.

The California Public Utilities Commission Fire Threat Map designates a large portion of Lafayette as Tier 2 or Tier 3 for elevated or extreme risk from utility associated wildfires².

¹ <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/lafayettcitycalifornia>

² www.cpuc.ca.gov/firethreatmaps/

The City of Lafayette experienced two Public Safety Power Shutoffs in October 2019. The first PSPS event occurred October 9 – 11, 2019, for 34 hours. This PSPS event affected approximately 7,500 customers. These customers included City of Lafayette Offices, City of Lafayette Community Center, City of Lafayette Police Department, and City of Lafayette Library/Community Hall. The Community Hall which on the same site as the Library, doubles as the City of Lafayette's Emergency Operation Center. The EOC and Police Department are supported by backup generators. The City Offices and Community Center have no power backup and had to be closed.ⁱ

The second PSPS event occurred October 26 – 29, 2019, for 44 hours. This PSPS event affected approximately 8,800 customers. These customers included City of Lafayette Offices, City of Lafayette Community Center, City of Lafayette Police Department, and City of Lafayette Library/Community Hall. The Community Hall which on the same site as the Library, doubles as the City of Lafayette's Emergency Operation Center. The EOC and Police Department are supported by backup generators. The City Offices and Community Center have no power backup and had to be closed.

On October 27, 2019, Lafayette experienced fires that were the result of a failure with PG&E equipment in an area of Lafayette that had not been de-energized during the PSPS event. Approximately 2,400 residents had to be evacuated during the fires. During this event, a key cell phone tower for multiple cell companies was damaged causing the immediate area to have a significant decrease in cellular coverage. First responders were unable to receive cellular calls and some residents reported not receiving emergency alerts on mobile devices until several hours after the initial messages were sent.

The City of Lafayette has a history of prioritizing emergency preparedness. The City of Lafayette has a current Emergency Operations Plan and a Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan. In 2018-2019, the City of Lafayette Emergency Preparedness Commission and the Lafayette Police Department partnered in creating the Lamorinda Residents Guide to Wildfire Preparedness and Evacuation (*Refer to Attachment #1*). This guide was supported by the Contra Costa County Fire Protection District, Moraga-Orinda Fire Department, Lamorinda C.E.R.T., Moraga Police Department, and Orinda Police Department. The guide was printed and sent to every address in Lafayette, Moraga, and Orinda.

On March 23, 2019, the City of Lafayette and the Lafayette Police Department conducted an Evacuation Exercise in a residential neighborhood, with over 100 residents participating in the drill. The Evacuation Exercise was supported by the Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services, the Community Warning System, Search and Rescue, the Contra Costa County Fire Protection District, and the Lamorinda C.E.R.T.

On August 12, 2019, Chief of Police Ben Alldritt submitted a staff report to the Lafayette City Council entitled "PG&E Public Safety Power Shutoffs – City Preparedness Standings" (*Refer to Attachment #2*). The purpose was to educate the City on the upcoming potential of PSPS

events and ability of the City to respond and function during a PSPS event. Several areas of need were identified.

In October 2019, City management staff conducted two debriefings, one after each PSPS event. Following are some of the deficiencies identified –

1. The City's communications infrastructure, including connectivity, document servers, e-mail servers, telephone communications equipment, and access to the Internet, particularly at the main offices, failed during the PSPS power outages, thus hampering the City's ability to provide essential services and emergency public information to residents. The events demonstrated an urgent need to comprehensively assess our communications systems and find ways to ensure continuity of operations that are critical to the functioning of the City during electrical power interruptions.
2. The two PSPS events necessitated City staff having to travel back and forth between the main City offices and the EOC/Police facilities for meetings and PG&E updates which was both time consuming and inefficient. Since the main offices had no power, email or internet services, some staff members relocated to the police department and worked on their laptops. Providing City Offices with generator power, backups and redundancies would greatly improve the delivery of services and communications during an emergency or power shut off event. Coordination between City staff and Police would be enhanced during an emergency with regard to communication and equipment if key City facilities were able to have backup power during a PSPS event which would greatly enhance staff ability to continue close to normal operations during an emergency.
3. An emergency staffing policy is required so that all staff members are clear about work parameters during events like a PSPS and emergencies like earthquakes and fires.
4. Before each power outage, public works and police personnel installed stop signs and orange cones at key intersections and periodically monitored those locations for fallen signs and crushed cones. This took time and effort. A more efficient method would be to wire key traffic signals so that they can operate on generators.

Proposal:

Item #1: Resilient Communications Infrastructure Assessment

The City of Lafayette seeks grant funds to undertake an assessment of critical infrastructure, specifically communications and City redundancy, which proved inadequate during PG&E PSPS events in October 2019. The City's communications infrastructure, including connectivity, document servers, e-mail servers, telephone communications equipment, and access to the Internet failed during the PSPS power outages, thus hampering the City's ability to provide essential services and emergency public information to residents.

Lafayette is seeking funding not to exceed \$30,000 for consulting services to assess the City's communications and operating infrastructure at various sites, including City Offices, the Police Department, Community Center, Corporation Yard, Library, Veterans Memorial Building, and others, and provide recommendations for the installation of redundant systems that will withstand lengthy power outages.

The proposed assessment will include recommendations to secure communications equipment, including cloud-based servers and backup energy sources, for continuity of operations at essential facilities that are critical to the functioning of the City during electrical power interruptions. In addition, the assessment will include a plan for the redundancy of emergency communications and public information to ensure that the City has the ability during a power outage to keep its citizens informed, especially individuals with access and functional needs, and socially vulnerable populations, such as seniors and those in remote areas of the City that are particularly prone to wildfire danger.

Item #2: Two 45Kw CAT XQ60 Tier 4 and CARB compliant diesel portable generators.

Two 45Kw CAT XQ60 Tier 4 and CARB compliant diesel portable generators. These generators would be utilized to provide backup power for two essential City of Lafayette buildings that provide city operations and shelter/support to residents in the event of a PSPS event or other disaster. The Generators have on-engine after treatment of exhaust which includes NOx Reduction Systems (NRS), Diesel Oxidation Catalyst (DOC) and Diesel Particulate Filters (DPF). The portability of the generator would allow for it to be relocated if the building it provides emergency power to becomes hazardous. Currently the City of Lafayette has a rental generator that is being utilized to power essential building during our PSPS events.

The total cost for two CAT XQ60 generators is \$98,534.00 from Peterson Power Systems, Quote# 30632985.

Item #3: Ten APX™ 4000 Single-Band P25 Portable Radios with chargers and case

Ten APX™ 4000 Single-Band P25 Portable Radios with charger and case to keep as a radio cache to distribute to city staff in the event of a PSPS or other natural disaster to maintain communications over the existing P25 network in Contra Costa County and not rely on cell services. These radios are durable and have long battery life to be able to maintain communications with city administrators, public works, search and rescue, etc. Contra Costa County currently uses Motorola P25 radios and has an extensive network setup that is maintained by the Contra Costa County Department of Technology.

The total cost of 10 radios is to be determined but is approximately \$2,000 per radio. Vendor would be Red Cloud Communications.

Item #4: FlyAway VSAT satellite system for Internet and land-line phone service.

FlyAway VSAT satellite system for deployment in remote areas or when cell service is compromised. The mobile deployable satellite dish can be setup in approximately 10 minutes and automatically finds the best satellite service and provides Internet and land-line phone service to first responders at a Unified Command Post or Evacuation Center. This system is totally self-contained and requires no external power or data services.

The FlyAway system cost is approximately \$18,000. This does not include monthly cost to maintain service which would be funded by the City of Lafayette.

Attachments:

- (1) Lamorinda Residents Guide to Wildfire Preparedness and Evacuation
 - (2) City of Lafayette August 12, 2019 staff report submitted to City Council
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CITY OF LAFAYETTE - ATTACHMENT #1

LAMORINDA RESIDENTS GUIDE
to

WILDFIRE
PREPAREDNESS &
EVACUATION

HOW TO
GET READY
STAY INFORMED
EVACUATE
RECOVER



Message from the Chiefs

Over the past few years California has experienced a dramatic rise in both the number and severity of wildland fires. These fires have ravaged wildland-urban interface areas taking lives, destroying homes and obliterating infrastructure. Six of the 20 largest fires in California's recorded history have burned in the last five years and 10 of California's most destructive wildfires have occurred since 2015.

The information in this booklet is designed to help you prepare your family, home and neighborhood for the approaching wildland fire season. The more prepared we are as a community the better we'll be able to respond when conditions are right for a catastrophic fire in our area.

Please heed the recommendations presented here; register your cell phones with the Contra Costa County Community Warning System, prepare your home by removing excess fuel from around your structures and be ready to evacuate when wildfire threatens our area.

Lamorinda's fire and law enforcement agencies are committed to keeping our community safe. You can help by preparing now for the fire season ahead.

Chief Ben Alldritt, Lafayette Police Department

Chief Jon King, Moraga Police Department

Chief Mark Nagel, Orinda Police Department

Fire Chief Dave Winnacker, Moraga-Orinda Fire District

Fire Chief Lewis Broschard, Contra Costa County Fire Protection District

Message from CERT

Thank you for reading this booklet and getting prepared for an evacuation. Whether it is a wildfire, earthquake or other disaster, you need to be ready to evacuate on short notice or, in some cases, to Shelter in Place. There is much more information on the website listed below. You can find out more and acquire critical skills by taking a series of CERT Basic Preparedness classes. Go to <http://classes.lamorindacert.org> to find out more about the classes and to sign up.

Program Manager Duncan Seibert, Lamorinda CERT (Community Emergency Response Team)

Program your cell with your sheriff's dispatch number (925) 228-8282 and fire dispatch number (925) 933-1313. Don't rely on 911 from a cell phone.

All web pages listed in this document (and many more) can be found at <http://evacuate.lamorindacert.org>

Warnings

A fast-moving wildland fire that occurs late in the fire season and is pushed by high winds presents a unique threat to our communities. The information included here is intended to provide Lamorinda residents with an overview of the steps that should be taken to prepare for an evacuation if one becomes necessary. The best plans are always practiced and reviewed. Residents should use this information to create and practice their individual and family evacuation plans.

Law enforcement agencies managing an evacuation may issue either a “pre-evacuation warning” or an “evacuation order”. A **PRE-EVACUATION WARNING** means that the need to evacuate is highly likely. Residents should prepare to evacuate with little or no notice. Individuals that may need additional time to leave when an evacuation order is initiated should consider evacuating when the pre-evacuation warning is issued. An **EVACUATION ORDER** is a mandatory order by law enforcement to leave the area and provides for restricting access under California Penal Code, section 409.5. Law enforcement coordinates all evacuation actions with the fire service. The police will maintain the security of the evacuated area and will facilitate the re-entry and repopulation of residents as soon as it is deemed safe for people to return.

Situational Awareness. By remaining aware of the weather and potential wildfire conditions, residents will be able to make better informed decisions.

A **RED FLAG WARNING** is issued for weather events that may result in extreme fire behavior which will occur within 24 hours. A **FIRE WEATHER WATCH** is issued when fire weather conditions could exist in the next 12-72 hours. A Red Flag Warning is the highest alert. During these times all residents must use extreme caution because a simple spark could cause a major wildfire. A Fire Weather Watch is one level below a Warning, but fire danger is still high. The type of weather patterns that can cause a watch or warning include low relative humidity, strong winds, dry fuels, the possibility of dry lightning strikes, or any combination of the above.



Many fire stations fly a red flag in front of the station on Red Flag warning days. If there is a Red Flag Warning, pay close attention to your surroundings. Consider having your car loaded with everything you might need if you have to leave suddenly. Make sure you have at least ¾ full tank of gas and be ready to go.

Individuals with access and functional needs and the disabled need to arrange beforehand for not one, but several “guardian angels” to help get them out should evacuation become necessary. It is important for everyone to know their neighbors and their emergency needs.

To see the daily fire weather forecasts and any Fire Weather Watches or Red Flag Warnings, go to: <https://www.wrh.noaa.gov/fire2/?wfo=mtr>

Notifications

DO THIS NOW !!!

Increase Your Chances of Being Notified in an Emergency

The Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services maintains our **Community Warning System (CWS)**. CWS is generally used only for life-threatening incidents. The CWS can call every AT&T landline in the county in just a few seconds. It can also call VoIP phones (Voice over Internet, such as Comcast, Vonage, Magic Jack, or others that rely on the internet) and cell phones, but **ONLY** if they are registered with the system. If you have a cell or VoIP phone, you **must** register with the Community Warning System for them to be able to alert you. Your information will be kept confidential and will not be used for any other purposes. To register Cell phones, VoIP phones or to subscribe to text messages and emails go to: <http://cococws.com/>.

The Community Warning System can also send messages via **NOAA Weather Radios**. The radio needs to be equipped with "Specific Area Message Encoding" (S.A.M.E.) technology. Once the radio is set for our county, it will sound an alarm when activated by CWS. The alarm is quite loud so put the radio in a location where it will wake you if the emergency occurs during sleeping hours.

A popular example of this type of radio is the Midland WR120 NOAA Weather Alert Radio.

Increase your **Situational Awareness** by Subscribing to these Other Services:

NIXLE. The Lamorinda Police Departments each host a NIXLE site that is routinely used to transmit non-life-threatening messages to area residents. Nixle might be the first method used to notify residents of a small fire near the community. See page 5 or the website for instructions.

Pulse Point. Pulse Point is a free application that runs on your smart device (either IOS or Android). The application can be set up to follow your local fire service / first responders and will alert you when they are dispatched. The application also has the ability to monitor radio traffic and provide first-hand information from the emergency scene.

Evacuation Messages can be delivered in many ways including CWS, radio and television. **If you feel that you are in danger, you should never wait for an "official" evacuation order.** Leaving early can reduce the possibility of being stuck in a traffic jam or not being able to get out of the area.

Evacuation Tips

You live in an area where an evacuation may be necessary due to wildfire, earthquake or other threat. Here are some tips to make your evacuation go more smoothly:

DO NOW: Go-Bag

1. Have a Go-Bag for each member of the household stored near your vehicle with at least:
 - a. Sturdy, closed toe shoes
 - b. Socks and underwear (2 pair each)
 - c. Long pants
 - d. Long sleeve shirt
 - e. Jacket & Hat
 - f. N95 Masks (4-8)
 - g. Flashlight
 - h. Toiletry kit including medications for a week
 - i. Spare eyeglasses and sunglasses
2. Keep your electronics (cell phone, tablet, laptop with chargers) plugged in but all together and ready to grab and go.

DO NOW: Documents

1. Store in the cloud and/or have a memory stick or CD in your Go-Bags with .jpg or .pdf of the following:
 - a. House documents including title, mortgage papers, insurance policies
 - b. Personal ID including driver's license, passport, social security, DD 214
 - c. Health documents including insurance policy, medical record, medicare card, name and phone number of primary care physician, name and phone number of pharmacy, list of current medications with dosages, list of allergies and existing conditions
 - d. Keepsake photos



- e. Photo or video record of each room in the house showing all valuable items
 - f. List of all valuable items including purchase date, cost, model and serial numbers
2. See the Document Worksheet for documents that are needed to rebuild your life if your house is gone.

DO NOW: Preparedness Actions

1. Register your cell or VoIP phone(s) with your county's Community Warning System.
2. Register your cell with your local Nixle. To opt-in for Nixle, text your zip code to 888777.
3. Set Nixle and CWS as Do Not Disturb available contacts on your cell phone. See <https://lamorindacert.org/resource/cell-phone-do-not-disturb/>
4. Have a battery operated radio, flashlight, pocket knife, shoes, socks, underwear, long pants, long sleeve shirt in a bag tied to the head of your bed. (In an earthquake you'll be able to find it.) This is part of your Go-Bag.
5. Learn how to open your garage door when the power is out. If you are unable to pull the cord and open it now, you will not be able to do it in an emergency.
6. Install an Uninterruptable Power Supply (UPS) for your cable modem and your portable phone base station to keep your home network and phones available when power is out. See back cover and website for more information.



Evacuation Tips

DO NOW: Access and Functional Needs (AFN) individuals



1. AFN persons include anyone with mobility, developmental, cognitive, hearing or language issues. Frequently older but may be of any age.
2. Take special precautions so that AFN persons will know about evacuation orders at any time of day or night, even if power fails.
3. Pre-determine who will help any AFN person evacuate and have a backup. Family, friends and neighbors who live *very close by!*
4. Prepare to take durable medical goods, oxygen and any other special needs.
5. If you are the AFN individual, be proactive and find redundant, responsible people to evacuate you. Do not rely on first responders to evacuate you. They may be overwhelmed.

DO NOW: Communications

1. Pre designate an **Out-of-State Contact (OoSC)** and program the contact's cell number into each family member's cell phone.
2. The Out-of-State-Contact (OoSC) will be the clearinghouse for your family's calls. This prevents too many calls into and out of the local area.
3. My OoSC is:



DO NOW: Neighborhood

1. Know who in your neighborhood will need help to evacuate.
2. Know your neighbors and their schedules, including vacation plans.
3. Redundantly coordinate responsibilities for children, **AFN persons** and animals.
4. Select a Neighborhood Block Captain to organize the neighborhood and get every neighbor onboard a plan for checking on everyone's safety.

DO NOW: Animals

1. Have pet food in a Pet Go-Bag with leashes, poop-bags, water dish, medications, etc.
2. Keep your dogs and other animals confined indoors if there is smoke outside.
3. Have kennels for your dogs in case they have to go to a shelter.
4. Keep a collar on cats and keep them confined to a single room so you can get them easily. Keep a kennel for cats in the same room.
5. Make sure all of your animals are microchipped.
6. Have photos on your cellphone with your animals and you together to prove ownership.
7. For larger animals, have a pre-designated place for them out of the area and a way of transporting them. Contact your local horsemen's association, etc.
8. If you must leave and you don't have all of your animals controlled, leave gates and a downwind window open. Animals will frequently escape and survive.
9. Try to take your pets with you but don't become a fatality while trying to save your animals.



Evacuation Tips

DO AT RED FLAG WARNING: Vehicle



1. **Take only a single vehicle to help reduce traffic jams!**
2. Make sure that you have at least $\frac{3}{4}$ **full tank** of fuel.
3. Park your vehicle:
 - a. In a driveway facing the street, not in a garage. If you have a driveway gate, leave it open. *OR*
 - b. On the street in the direction of departure.
4. Keep vehicle keys in your pocket.
5. Keep plenty of drinking water in your vehicle.
6. Load time-sensitive medications into vehicle. Unopened insulin can be stored at room temperature for up to 28 days.
7. Keep an emergency kit and a first aid kit in your vehicle.
8. Pre-load your vehicle with Go-Bags, keepsake items and small toys for your children.
9. Plan to evacuate before mandatory order is issued.

DO WHEN FIRE IS NEAR: Actions



1. If you feel you are in danger, consider evacuating early, before the Mandatory Evacuation Order is given. Traffic will be lighter and you can get out safely.
2. Evacuating early also helps firefighters keep roads clear of congestion, and lets them move more freely to do their job. In an intense wildfire they may not have time to knock on every door.

3. ***If there is any possibility that the fire might reach you, consider sleeping in shifts so that one responsible person is awake at all times to monitor fire status.***
4. If smoke is heavy, wear an **N95 mask** and use the air conditioner if you can set it to recirculate fan only. Do not open windows.
5. Turn off any propane tanks and move any stored fuel (lawnmower gas, etc.), propane tanks and other flammable items away from your house including furniture, etc.
6. Place ladder to the roof near driveway to aid firefighters.
7. Fully open or remove thin, flammable drapes.
8. Close heavy drapes.
9. Cover up your body by putting on long pants, a long-sleeved shirt, sturdy shoes and a baseball cap or bandana to cover your face. Do not wear polyester or nylon, they will melt in high temperatures. Try to wear 100% cotton or wool.
10. Do not pre-wet any clothing to avoid steam burns.

DO AT TIME OF EVACUATION: Communicate

Text. Don't Call.

1. Use **TEXT** messages with no photos and no voice phone calls.
2. Send a text message to your Out-of-State-Contact (OoSC) when evacuating, indicating destination.
3. Send another text message to your OoSC when arriving at destination.
4. Register on the Red Cross "Safe and Well" website (see page 8).
5. Report any missing family members to county sheriff's office.
6. Report any found persons who were previously reported missing.
7. Keep your OoSC up to date on status of all family members.

Evacuation Tips

DO AT TIME OF EVACUATION:

Actions

1. Leave outside lights on for first responders.
2. Close and lock all doors, windows and vents. This will prevent drafts and could help save your house.
3. Leave any driveway gates open.
4. Drive safely and cautiously out of the area.
5. Drive with headlights on even during daytime.
6. Be alert for downed power lines and emergency personnel.
7. Never touch a downed wire. Consider all down lines as live high-voltage lines.
8. If you can go directly out of the area to a safe shelter area, do so, then register on the Safe and Well website.



3. If you cannot get out of the area, go to the Temporary Refuge Area (TRA) in your area. If one has not been planned, spontaneously find a large area with few trees and shelter in the center of an open area, such as a school playfield or golf course.

IF YOU GET TRAPPED AND ARE UNABLE TO EVACUATE:

1. **Shelter - In - Place.** See <http://evacuate.lamorindacert.org> for more information.
2. Keep your family together.
3. Stay inside your home and keep all doors and windows closed, but keep them unlocked.
4. Leave inside and outside lights on.
5. Fill sinks and tubs with water.
6. Put a large “HELP” sign in a front window.
7. Keep calm. Remember that if it gets hot inside, it is four to five times hotter outside.

DURING EVACUATION:

1. If you are trapped by fire while evacuating in your car, park in an area clear of vegetation, close all windows and vents, cover yourself with a blanket or jacket and lie on the floor. If you have a windshield and/or rear window shade, deploy it to minimize the heat transfer through the windshield or rear window.
2. If you are trapped while evacuating by foot, your first place of refuge should be a defensible building or swimming pool. If you cannot reach a structure, select an area clear of vegetation. Do not seek refuge in low-lying areas such as drainage ditches as many times these geographic features will act as a “chimney” and will burn much hotter than other areas.

All residents who are out of town during the evacuation period are asked to register, as soon as possible, on the Red Cross’ “Safe and Well” website:

<https://safeandwell.communityos.org/cms/index.php>

By registering on the Safe and Well website, you are telling people that you are OK. Family and friends will not worry about you and Sheriff’s deputies will not spend valuable hours searching for you.

For information about current fires, **do NOT call 911.** Refer to <http://evacuate.lamorindacert.org> for links regarding fire status.

Disaster Recovery Document Worksheet

| Type | Document | Issuer | Issue Date | Exp Date |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|------------|----------|
| Housing | Title Lease Rental Agreement | | | |
| | Mortgage | | | |
| | Insurance - Homeowners or Renters | | | |
| | Insurance - Earthquake | | | |
| | Insurance - Flood | | | |
| | | | | |
| Personal ID | Birth Certificate | | | |
| | Passport | | | |
| | Driver's License, State ID | | | |
| | Green Card | | | |
| | Social Security | | | |
| | Military DD-214 | | | |
| | Will & Trust | | | |
| | | | | |
| Health | Insurance Policy | | | |
| | Medical Record | | | |
| | Medicare ID | | | |
| | | | | |
| Auto | Insurance | | | |
| | Vehicle #1 Title or Loan | | | |
| | Vehicle #2 Title or Loan | | | |
| | Vehicle #3 Title or Loan | | | |
| | | | | |
| Other | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

DOCUMENTS

Recovery

The first step to recovery is preparedness. Regardless of the type of disaster, wildfire, earthquake, flood, hurricane, terrorism, or any other, the first part of recovery is adequate preparation.

First, prepare your home to not be lost! Be ready for wildfire. This includes creating defensible space around your home. If the fire doesn't get to your home, your home is more likely to survive. If your home's exterior has small mesh vents, fire resistant roofing and siding, it is more likely to survive. If it is seismically retrofitted to current standards, it is more likely to withstand an earthquake. If you live on a hillside and have adequate retaining walls, it is more likely to withstand earth movement. Monterey pine trees, which are prevalent in Lamorinda, have a lifespan of 80-90 years. If you have old trees or too many trees that are too close to your house, remove them and replace them with more fire-resistant varieties. Ask a fire department or nurseryman for a list of suitable fire resistant varieties for this area. Cypress trees and bushes are green on the outside but brown (dead) on the inside and burn very fast. Consider also removing them!

Another part of preparedness is adequate insurance coverage.

Insurance What do you have that needs insurance? Home or renters, auto, boat, RV, personal items and other such property needs to be covered. Consult your insurance agent and check the details of each insurance policy to find the risks that are covered. Most homeowner's policies cover fire *BUT NOT flood or earthquake*. Those are separate policies. Check the policy for the difference between water damage and flood damage. Typically, water damage is from water before it hits the ground.

If your home is destroyed, who is going to pay for your housing while you rebuild? How long will they pay for temporary housing? After a major fire, all the builders will be busy and building materials will be scarce so it will take much longer to rebuild than if it were just one home that burned. Adding additional housing time is frequently very low additional premium cost. Who will pay for debris removal? When you rebuild, you will need to build to current building codes. Does your policy include additional coverage for the increased cost of code compliance?

Is *all* your 'stuff' covered? Check the coverage of your homeowner's or renter's policy to find out the limits of coverage and what you must do to prove that you had the items. Frequently, a video tour of your home, inside and outside, with narration is a great tool for proving ownership. Be sure to describe what you are photographing including where it came from, when you got it and the value. If the values are high, get an appraiser to provide an appraisal and keep a digital copy with your other documents and your video. Make sure that all policies for your personal property include all-risk coverage so you are covered for theft, fire, earthquake, flood, etc.

Evacuation Zones

Each city and town in Lamorinda is divided into Evacuation Zones to aid first responders. *It is not necessary for residents to know which zone they are in.* The zones are simply a communications tool for fire, police and the Community Warning System.

If you are interested, zone maps can be found at: <https://lamorindacert.org/map-page/>

When a disaster is eminent or has happened, police and fire officials will determine which zones, or parts of zones, need to be evacuated.

The County Sheriff's Office Community Warning System (CWS) will then send an Evacuation Warning or Evacuation Order to those residents within the affected zones. Only hardwired landline telephones such as those provided by AT&T, registered VoIP phones and registered cell phones can be called by the CWS.

To register your cell phones and your VoIP phones (Comcast, Vonage, Magic Jack, and other internet-based telephones), go to <http://cococws.com/>.

If necessary due to the scope of the disaster, the Federal Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS) can be utilized to broadcast through every cell tower in the county.

Evacuation Message. When delivering an evacuation order to residents, the following information may be included in the evacuation message:

- Location of the hazard
- Route to take to evacuate
- Location of Temporary Refuge Area
- Time that is available to evacuate
- What to do with pets / livestock
- How to request assistance for those who need assistance
- Procedures to check on the safety of neighbors

Evacuation routes: Evacuation routes will be dependent upon the location of the disaster. Unlike a hurricane that always comes from one direction, fire is driven by wind and can come from any direction. The best way for residents to evacuate will depend on where the disaster is, which way it is moving if it is a fire, and which roads are clear enough for traffic and will be communicated in the evacuation order. Some routes may be used for incoming fire and rescue equipment while other routes may be designated for traffic in all lanes to exit the area.

Where to go: While it is always best to leave early and get out of the area completely, at times that may not be possible. Temporary Refuge Areas may be set up, if appropriate, and you will be directed to them. If a Temporary Refuge Area is not established, find a large area with few trees and shelter in the center of an open area, such as a school playfield or golf course.

Reducing your Home's Wildfire Risk

HOME:

1. Use metal vent screens with 1/8" mesh.
2. Keep wooden fencing and patio decks away from the house. Leave a gap or install flashing so fire will not spread from fencing or decks to the house.
3. Chimneys should be inspected and cleaned by professionals. A recommendation is to have your fireplace and chimney cleaned every two years if it used often.
4. **MAKE SURE THERE ARE WORKING SMOKE DETECTORS IN YOUR HOME.**
5. Have fire extinguishers and know how to use them.
6. Sweep your walkways, patios and decks regularly to remove leaves, needles and other combustible materials that may gather against your house.
7. Remove vegetative debris (leaves, pine needles, twigs) from your gutters and roof.
8. Remove combustible materials from under your deck.
9. Caulk any openings along the top or bottom of wall siding or around windows where gaps could allow embers to enter your home.
10. Store your deck furniture, children's toys and other combustible items inside if a wildfire threatens.

GARDEN:

1. Remove woody, fire prone vegetation, especially within the 0-5 foot "no fire" zone around your structure. Ivy, juniper, rosemary and other mature plants tend to have new growth on top of woody stems. Replace with stone mulch and drought tolerant plants that are easy to maintain at 6" high or less.
2. While there are no "fire-proof" plants, choose drought tolerant native plants that are low to the ground and have a low sap or resin content.
3. Choose fire retardant plant species that resist ignition such as rockrose, ice plant and aloe. Fire-resistant shrubs include hedging roses, bush honeysuckles, currant, cotoneaster, sumac and shrub apples.
4. Group plants by water needs. Create "islands" of plants with space in between.
5. Replace bare, weedy or unsightly patches near your home with ground cover, rock gardens, vegetable gardens and fire resistant mulches.
6. Mulch can help retain water, but be careful about the type of mulch. Mulch can be a fire hazard when it dries out. Rake it back by at least a foot from the side of your house and from combustible fencing. Consider using non-combustible mulch such as stones or gravel.
7. Remove fallen pine needles and leaves near structures to avoid fire embers igniting them. Do not allow leaves or mulch to exceed a depth of 3 inches within 30 feet of your house.
8. Create a separation between trees and shrubs – at least 10 feet on flat ground, greater on steep slope – to eliminate a "ladder" of fuels that can spread flames to tree crowns or structures.
9. Move flammable material such as stacked wood at least 30 feet from your home or other structure.
10. For both drought and wildfire prevention, remember that less is better and easier to maintain.

WEED ABATEMENT:

1. Properties need to be maintained throughout the year. You may need to provide additional abatement throughout the season.
2. Cut as soon as practical, once annual grasses have died and turned brown (typically May or early June). Mow before 10:00 a.m. with wind speed < 5 MPH.
3. Never mow during Fire Weather Watches or Red Flag Warnings.

HOW TO PREPARE YOUR HOME FOR WILDFIRES



WILDFIRE RISK REDUCTION STEPS THAT CAN MAKE YOUR HOME SAFER DURING A WILDFIRE

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

1. HOME IGNITION ZONES

Limiting the amount of flammable vegetation, choosing fire-resistant building materials and construction techniques, along with periodic exterior maintenance in the three home ignition zones - increases the chances your home will survive a wildfire when exposed to embers and/or a surface fire. The zones include the **Immediate Zone**: 0 to 5 feet around the house; **Intermediate Zone**: 5 to 30 feet; and the **Extended Zone**: 30 to 100 feet.

2. LANDSCAPING AND MAINTENANCE

To reduce ember ignitions and fire spread, trim branches that overhang the home, porch and deck and prune branches of large trees up to (depending on their height) 6 to 10 feet from the ground. Remove plants containing resins, oils and waxes and ensure mulches in the **Immediate Zone** (0 to 5 feet around the house) are non-combustible options like crushed stone and gravel. Maintain vegetation annually.

FIRE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION

3. ROOFING AND VENTS

Class A fire-rated roofing products offer the best protection. Examples include: Composite shingles, metal, concrete and clay tiles. Inspect shingles or roof tiles and replace or repair those that are loose or missing to prevent ember penetration. Box-in eaves, but provide ventilation to prevent condensation and mildew. Roof and attic vents should be screened to prevent ember entry.

4. DECKS AND PORCHES

Never store flammable materials underneath decks or porches. Remove dead vegetation and debris from under decks/porches and between deck board joints.

5. SIDING AND WINDOWS

Embers can collect in small nooks and crannies and ignite combustible materials; radiant heat from flames can crack windows. Use fire-resistant siding such as brick, fiber-cement, plaster or stucco and dual-pane tempered glass windows.

6. EMERGENCY RESPONDER ACCESS

Ensure your home and neighborhood has legible and clearly marked street names and numbers. Driveways should be at least 12 feet wide with a vertical clearance of 15 feet, for emergency vehicle access.

BE PREPARED

Develop, discuss and practice an emergency action plan with everyone in your home. Include details for pets, large animals and livestock. Know two ways out of your neighborhood and have a pre-designated meeting place. Always evacuate if you feel it's unsafe to stay - don't wait to receive an emergency notification if you feel threatened from the fire.

Conduct an annual insurance policy check-up to adjust for local building costs, codes and new renovations. Create/update a home inventory to help settle claims faster.



OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Store firewood away from the home
- Mow the lawn regularly
- Prune low-hanging tree branches
- Landscape with fire-resistant plants
- Create small fuel breaks with hardscaping features

TALK TO YOUR LOCAL FORESTRY AGENCY OR FIRE DEPARTMENT TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE SPECIFIC WILDFIRE RISK WHERE YOU LIVE.

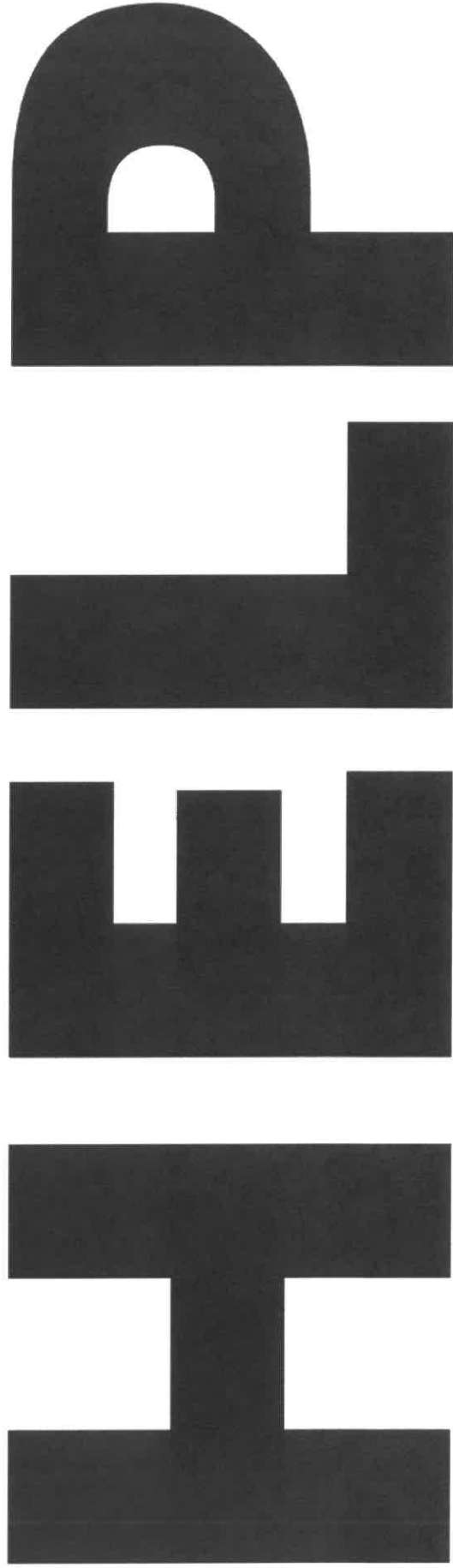


FIREWISE USA™
RESIDENTS REDUCING WILDFIRE RISKS

VISIT FIREWISE.ORG FOR MORE DETAILS

Keep this booklet near a front window, visible from the street.

Place this sign in the window if you cannot evacuate.



PRSR STD
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LOCAL POSTAL CUSTOMER

CWS SAVES LIVES – register your cell phones and VoIP phones **NOW at <http://cococws.com>**

During wildfires, the first utility to go out is frequently power. Without power you cannot do many things the way you normally do: open your garage door, access the internet, use the telephone, etc.

A cable or landline modem connects your household devices to the internet. The modem needs power. An Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) can supply the power to keep a modem active for many hours. It is a device that plugs into a 110 volt wall outlet and protected devices plug into it. The UPS battery will keep electronic items powered for several hours. For more information on selection, purchase and installation, go to <http://evacuate.lamorindacert.org>

A wireless telephone also requires power at the base station to connect. The same UPS can be used for both the telephone and a modem.

A 450 VA UPS will power a cable modem and a wireless telephone base station for about 18-24 hours. A small unit, like the APC BGE90M will keep you going for 4-5 hours.

An option on newer garage door openers is a battery backup. A garage door company may be able to retrofit your opener or replace it. With a battery, you can open your door during a power outage.

Staying informed is the best way to stay alive. To get warnings for fires and other disasters, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency (NOAA) broadcasts alert on Weather Radios. These are the same alerts that interrupt radio and television broadcasts.

Having a Weather Radio that can automatically sound an Alert can give you time to get out to safety and save your life.

Retailers sell different kinds of weather radios that are equipped with different abilities and features. You have to be careful which kind you purchase—many radios offer the weather band, letting you listen to the feed, but **will not activate** on individual alerts for your county. Most that provide other features, like a cell phone charger, hand-crank operation, flashlight, etc. do not have the critical Alert feature. There are some that are limited to tornados. Look for a radio, whether it is a desktop or portable, that has the Alert feature. For home use, a desktop model with a backup battery is usually the best. Some radios need programming for your county while others auto-sense your location. For more information, go to: <https://www.weatherstationadvisor.com/best-weather-radio-reviews/>



Produced and distributed by a consortium of City of Lafayette, Town of Moraga, City of Orinda, Moraga-Orinda Fire District, Contra Costa County Fire Protection District and Lamorinda Community Emergency Response Team



**City of Lafayette
Memorandum**

Date: August 12, 2019

To: Niroop Srivatsa, Interim City Manager

From: Benjamin Alldritt, Police Services Manager

Subject: PG&E Public Safety Power Shutoffs – City Preparedness Standings

Executive Summary:

In June 2019, PG&E began publicly warning of the possibility of Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS) in the event conditions warranted it. PG&E Public Safety Power Shutoffs will be referenced as “PSPS” throughout this staff report.

PG&E advises that no single factor will drive a Public Safety Power Shutoff and have provided some factors that will be considered:

- A red flag warning declared by the National Weather Service
- Low humidity levels; generally, 20% and below
- Forecasted sustained winds generally above 25 mph and wind gusts in excess of approximately 45 mph; depending on location and site-specific conditions such as temperature, terrain, and local climate
- Condition of dry fuel on the ground and live vegetation (moisture content)
- On-the-ground, real-time observations from PG&E’s Wildfire Safety Operations Center and field observations from PG&E crews

PG&E’s Public Safety Power Shutoff program includes all electric lines that pass through high fire-threat areas – both distribution and transmission. Electric lines most likely to be considered are those that pass through areas that have been designated by the CPUC as at elevated (Tier 2) or extreme (Tier 3) risk for wildfire. The energy system relies on power lines working together to provide electricity, meaning any PG&E customer could have their power shut off. Per the CPUC Fire Threat Map, many areas of Lamorinda are designated as Tier 2 or Tiers 3. **Refer to Attachment A.**

PG&E advises that their goal, dependent on weather, is to provide customers with advance notice prior to turning off the power and provide updates until power is restored. PG&E advised their time of notifications (when possible) are as follows:

- 48 hours before electricity is turned off
- 24 hours before electricity is turned off
- Just before electricity is turned off
- During the public safety outage
- Once power has been restored

PG&E advises they will attempt to reach customers through calls, texts, and emails. They will also use social media and keep local news and radio outlets informed and updated. PG&E also advised they will make every attempt to provide notice to City and County agencies in advance of notifying customers.

PG&E advised they will only restore power when they are certain it is safe to do so. PG&E will have to conduct a visually inspect lines, poles, and towers for potentially weather-related damage and fix any damage prior to energizing electric lines. PG&E advises they should be able to conduct this process within 24 to 48 hours after the extreme weather has passed.

**** The above PG&E information was provided via the PG&E Community Wildfire Safety Program in a presentation made to the Moraga-Orinda Fire District on June 24, 2019.**

All government agencies within the PG&E service area, along with residents and businesses, are faced with the challenge of providing services during a prolonged power shutoff.

City of Lafayette Emergency Preparation Standings, July 2019:

Police and Fire departments have historically prepared for power interruptions during emergencies, such as earthquakes and fires, to allow for the continuation of services. This is an ongoing process that evaluates current and emerging technologies, along with associated fiscal impacts.

Immediately after being made aware of PG&E's proposed Public Safety Power Shutoffs, Lafayette City Staff began meeting to evaluate the City's current capabilities during a multi-day shutoff, specifically continuity of government and ability to respond to a critical incident during a PSPS. City Staff reviewed staffing levels and what staff would be required during a PSPS.

It was determined that designated staff, to include Department Heads, will respond to the Community Hall/EOC to conduct essential city functions. The primary function will be reacting and activating the EOC in response to any natural disaster or emergency that might arise during a PSPS; recognizing that a PSPS was instituted by PG&E due to extreme fire danger. Staff would also be able to manage a phone bank to continue operations. A small number of staff would be needed to operate the Jennifer Russell Building if the below proposal is approved.

The Police Department will always be fully staffed in any situation or emergency. It was identified that Public Works will be fully staffed to handle priority calls for service and assist the Police Department. City Department Heads have evaluated their staff and required functions and will scale down to a minimum number of personnel.

Administrative Services has suggested that the Council adopt a policy with regard to employees who are unable to work during prolonged power outages or emergencies. Staff suggests that employees who are unable to work during sustained power outages or emergencies, and who are not expected to report to the EOC, be paid up to a total of 40 hours in a calendar year without having to use any accrued leaves. If this is acceptable to Council, staff will return with a formal Administrative Regulation for adoption on a future Council meeting.

Interim-City Manager Niroop Srivatsa and Police Chief Ben Alldritt have met with Lafayette School District Superintendent Richard Whitmore, Library management, and Veterans Memorial Building staff to discuss PSPS and their policies/procedures in a response to a prolonged power outage. Communications Analyst Jeff Heyman has developed a PSPS resource page at www.lovelafayette.org under the Residents tab to assist residents in being prepared.

The following is a summary of City's current capabilities during a prolonged power outage. The information is broken down by City Department.

Police Department

- 60Kw CAT Diesel Generator, 134 Gal. Capacity – Approx. Runtime of 4 Days Continuous
- Air Conditioning/Heating on Generator Power
- Battery Backup on all computers
- 50 Gallon Portable Diesel Tank to be filled on demand
- 48 Portable Ham Radios to be distributed to volunteers if needed
- Licensed “Public Works” repeated radio frequency for volunteers (separate from Police radios)
- Multiple Redundant Internet Connections for Data and Phone
- Portable “Satellite In-A-Box” Internet system for field use
- Video Conference system
- Laptop Cache for “WEB EOC” operations
- 10-phone portable call center that can be setup anywhere with one incoming phone number
- 4x Honda 2000-watt Generators
- 2x 5500-watt Generators

Currently the City of Lafayette Police Department Building is capable of being self-sufficient (apart from water) without interruption in the services provided to the citizens of Lafayette. The

60Kw permanent CAT generator in the rear of the building can power the entire station, including heating and A/C, for 4 continuous days before needing to refuel the 134-gallon tank. The police department does own a 50-gallon portable diesel tank that can be transported in a truck bed and used to refill diesel tanks around the city. The station has 3 total connections to the internet (Comcast, Verizon and AT&T FirstNet) for data and phones, additionally, we are in the process of installing a satellite internet connection for total redundancy. Should the need arise, a 10-phone portable "call center" can be setup anywhere in the city. All 10 phones have the capacity to call outbound and will receive calls on a shared number that can be distributed to the public. In addition to the police department radios, a cache of 48 portable HAM radios are available to be distributed to volunteers for emergency communication by using the City's Public Works repeated frequency.

Library/Community Hall

- 60 Kw CAT Diesel Generator – Runtime to be determined
- Community Hall on generator power for EOC operations (No A/C, Heat)
- Server Room on Generator Power with full battery backup
- Redundant Internet connection back to Police Department for Data in EOC

Currently the City of Lafayette Library/Community Hall is the primary emergency operations center (EOC) for the city. The community hall has a permanent 60Kw CAT generator in an underground storage area, the runtime on the generator to be determined. Currently the generator provides emergency outlets and lighting in the community hall and all the technical infrastructure in the server room. The generator DOES NOT provide power to any heating or A/C. The library data network has a redundant connection to the police station via a point-to-point wireless system; however, the phone system does not have any redundant connections as of right now. All the redundancies at the police station (including future satellite) will be passed to the library as well. We are currently in the process of searching for a solution for air-conditioning in the community hall.

City Offices

- Approx. 45 Minute Battery Backup for IT Infrastructure/Servers
- No redundant Internet Connection for Data or Phones
- No Generator

Currently City Hall does not have the capacity to operate at any capacity during a power shutdown or unexpected disaster. All server data is backed up to an onsite data retention system as well as the cloud for redundancy. There is currently a plan to move the onsite backup to the Lafayette Library server room for greater redundancy.

Public Works

- 20Kw Propane Generator
- No redundant internet for data/phones

Currently the Public Works has the capacity to continue basic operations with an onsite 20Kw propane generator. The current runtime of the generator under normal load (no A/C or Heat) is estimated at around 4 days. There is a plan in place to install a redundant cellular internet connection for the public works infrastructure to provide uninterrupted data and phones.

Community Center

- No Generator
- “Redundant” internet currently provided through Comcast Cellular
- Commercial Sized Kitchen
- Parking Lot/Staging Area

The community center is slated to have a cellular backup internet connection installed to provide uninterrupted data and phone connections.

Fire Station 15 – 3338 Mt Diablo Blvd

- 1000 Gallon Diesel Fuel Tank with pump
- CAT Generator
- 3 Bay Indoor Garage (Shelter if needed)

Fire Station 16 – 4007 Los Arabis Drive

- CAT Generator
- Additional capabilities unknown currently, pending the opening of the station.

Fire Station 17 – 620 St Mary’s Road

- No Generator (small generator to power bay doors)
- No Fuel Tank

Proposal:

To enhance the City’s preparedness during a power outage, City staff have identified areas of improvement. Due to the uncertain nature of PG&E Public Safety Power Shutoffs and what it means for City/County/State agencies, everyone is trying to determine the appropriate level of preparedness with respect to the associated costs.

Staff is recommending two items for immediate consideration and approval:

- 1) **Jennifer Russell Building** – Staff recommends installing a generator tap which will allow for a trailered generator to be connected. Staff recommends renting a trailered generator to have onsite in advance of a PSPS. This will allow the City to make the Jennifer Russell Building a temporary cooling and charging site for residents. The generator would provide power for outlets, lighting, and HVAC systems in the JRB only. The remainder of the community center does not have the infrastructure to support backup power.

Associated costs to accomplish this are approximately \$5,000.00 for purchase and installation of a generator tap and a four-month rental (August – November) of a trailered generator at approximately \$1,100 per month.

Total cost would be approximately \$9,400.00.

- 2) **Community Hall (EOC)** – Purchase a 61k BTU Portable Air Conditioner (230V) at an approximate cost of \$8,000.00. The portable air conditioner would be able to cool the Community Hall during a prolonged power outage and would be powered by the Library’s generator.

Total cost – approximately \$8,000.00.

Staff is currently evaluating additional items to enhance the City’s readiness in the future:

- **Fuel** – There is an immediate concern about fueling Police and Public Works vehicles during a PSPS. Gas stations will not be able to power their gas pumps during a power outage. Staff is exploring options for a 500-1000 gallon gasoline above-ground storage tank, with pump, to be installed at the Public Works Yard. Cost is still to be fully determined, but would likely be in the \$30,000 to \$50,000 range depending on size and model.
- **City Owned Trailered Generator** – For 2019, staff recommends renting a trailered generator. Staff has received a quote of approximately \$50,000.00 for a new trailer generator and it would take two-three months for delivery. Trailered generators are not stocked by vendors and are ordered as purchased.
- **Power for Traffic Signals** – During a power outage traffic lights will not function. Per the California Vehicle Code, when traffic signals are inoperable, drivers are required to treat them as a stop sign. Staff has researched a switch that can be installed at intersections that allows for plug-in generator power. Conservatively it would cost \$2,000.00 per intersection and would require staff to regularly refuel the generators. There is a more costly trailer generator option with a larger fuel tank that would cost approximately \$3,500.00 per intersection. Staff prioritized six main intersections for consideration: Mt Diablo Blvd/Moraga Rd, Mt Diablo/1st St., St. Mary’s Rd./Moraga Rd., Pleasant Hill Rd./Mt Diablo Blvd, Pleasant Hill Rd./Deer Hill Rd., and Mt Diablo/Oak Hill Rd.

Funding Source:

The City currently has an Emergency Response fund of \$50,000.00 (011-360-861/Contingency for Local Emergencies). This program is used to track expenses incurred by the City while responding to natural and man-made emergency events. Funds from this program can only be spent with explicit approval from the City Council.

Conclusion:

As with any endeavor in Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, it is a challenge to determine what will be required while being cognizant of the associated costs and the fiscal impact to the City's budget. The City of Lafayette has always strived to be prepared for emergencies and has done well in this respect. Public Safety Power Shutoffs are presenting a new challenge for everyone. The high probability of a PSPS occurring annually and more than once a year forces public agencies to review their level of preparedness during a prolonged power outage. This review process will be on-going and evaluated after each PSPS.

Attachments:

(A) – CPUC Fire Threat Map for Lamorinda and surrounding areas.