

City of Camarillo

Safety Element Update



Prepared for:

City of Camarillo
Community Development Department
601 Carmen Drive
Camarillo, California 93010

Prepared by:

Rincon Consultants, Inc.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

TABLE OF CONTENTS

11.1	Introduction	1
11.1.1	Community Equity and Resilience	1
11.1.2	Authority for Element	2
11.1.3	Element Organization	2
11.1.4	Relationship to Other General Plan Elements	3
11.2	Camarillo Safety Setting, Regulations, and Related Documents	4
11.2.1	Existing Setting	4
A.	Soils	4
B.	Seismic Hazards.....	6
C.	Flood Hazards.....	14
D.	Extreme Heat and Warm Nights	17
E.	Drought	18
F.	Fire Hazards.....	19
G.	Air Quality	25
H.	Hazardous Materials and Waste.....	26
I.	Aircraft Hazards	28
J.	Emergency Response	40
11.3	Goals, Objectives, and Policies	48
11.3.1	Citywide Safety and Climate Change	48
11.3.2	Geologic and Seismic Hazards	51
11.3.3	Flooding.....	53
11.3.4	Fire Hazards.....	55
11.3.5	Hazardous Materials and Waste.....	58
11.3.6	Aircraft Hazards	60
11.3.7	Emergency Response	61
11.4	Implementing Actions.....	63
11.5	Sources Cited.....	67
11.5.1	Communications	67
11.5.2	Maps.....	67
11.5.3	Documents.....	68
11.5.4	Websites	68



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

TABLES

Table 11-1 Goal, Objective, and Policy Hierarchy and Numbering 3

Table 11-2 Adopted Land Use Compatibility Standards Related to Aircraft Noise for
Ventura County Airports..... 31

Table 11-3 Adopted Land Use Compatibility Standards in Safety Zones for Civilian Airports
..... 34

FIGURES

Figure 11-1 Camarillo Soils Map 5

Figure 11-2 Camarillo Fault Map¹..... 9

Figure 11-3 Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone Map 10

Figure 11-4 Liquefaction Susceptibility Map 12

Figure 11-5 Landslide Susceptibility Map¹..... 13

Figure 11-6 FEMA Flood Zones 15

Figure 11-7 Dam Inundation Areas..... 16

Figure 11-8 High Fire Hazard Zones..... 23

Figure 11-9 Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan 32

Figure 11-10 Camarillo Airport Master Plan Concept 35

Figure 11-11 Camarillo Airport Sphere of Influence..... 37

Figure 11-12 Camarillo Airport F.A.R. Part 77 Airspace Plan..... 38

Figure 11-13 Camarillo Airport F.A.R. Part 77 Airspace Plan..... 39

Figure 11-14 Identified CAL FIRE Subdivisions 43

APPENDICES

- Appendix A Safety Element Community Survey
- Appendix B Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment
- Appendix C Evacuation Capacity Analysis



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

11.1 Introduction

The Safety Element describes potential natural and human-induced hazards that exist in Camarillo and the measures that the City is taking to address them. Some naturally occurring hazards may be unavoidable, but their impacts on communities can be reduced through planning and preparation. Thus, the Safety Element addresses geologic, seismic, flood, fire hazards, as well as climate change considerations. This Safety Element also addresses hazards created by human activity including hazardous materials and waste, aircraft hazards, and incidents that require emergency response and evacuation. The Safety Element describes the City's efforts to prepare for and respond to emergencies and increase community resilience to climate change. Additionally, the Safety Element was drafted with input from Camarillo residents via a community questionnaire. This questionnaire was used to understand the public's safety concerns and current emergency preparedness, which helped inform the policies included in the Safety Element. The questionnaire results are described further in Community Equity and Resilience below.

11.1.1 Community Equity and Resilience

The City of Camarillo has also conducted a Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) in compliance with Government Code §65302, as amended by SB 379, included as Appendix B. The CCVA helps to inform the goals, policies, and implementation programs of the Safety Element and assesses potential equity impacts by evaluating how climate change may impact vulnerable populations, natural and managed resources, buildings and facilities, and infrastructure and critical services within the city. The Camarillo CCVA includes identification and vulnerability scoring of populations that are most at risk of being impacted by climate change. Assessing vulnerability of communities follows a methodology that originates from the Southern California Climate Adaptation Planning Guide and uses indicators found in the US Census American Community Survey and the Healthy Places Index. Factors such as health, age, ability, social disadvantages, inequities in access to healthcare, economic opportunity, education and other resources, and inequities found in basic needs and exposure to environmental stressors are taken into consideration when identifying those in a community who may be more affected by climate change than others.

The Safety Element seeks to provide Camarillo residents with strategies specific to community needs and desires to prepare for, respond to, and recover from climate hazard events. As such, in addition to the CVA (Appendix B), the City conducted a community survey to gather vital community feedback on natural and man-made hazard concerns and preparedness. The survey, which ran from April 15 to June 3, 2024, saw participation from 51 residents, who provided their insights on Camarillo safety and hazards. Residents ranked wildfires, drought, earthquakes, and extreme heat days as top concerns. Wildfires emerged as the primary concern, underscoring the community's vulnerability to this hazard. The survey also revealed only 41% of respondents are



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

prepared with an emergency kit and most residents prefer to receive disaster notification via VC Alert, city emails, or online news. Consequently, this Safety Element contains policies to enhance community safety through land use policies, exploring funding mechanisms for at-risk properties, enhanced drainage systems, and establishing resilience hubs for community support during emergencies. These complete survey results are included in Appendix A.

The Safety Element emphasizes community equity and resilience by detailing the City's comprehensive approach to preparing for and responding to natural and man-made hazards. This element also highlights emergency response infrastructure and policies to ensure effective, safe, and accessible evacuation routes and emergency response in the event of climate-related emergency scenarios. Through the identification of hazards, inclusion of community input, and development of policies and actions to mitigate risks, the City of Camarillo will continue to build its resilience to climate hazards. This Safety Element provides an understanding of the existing setting and provides essential goals, policies, and implementing actions to increase community equity and resilience.

11.1.2 Authority for Element

California Government Code Section 65302(g)(1) requires that a General Plan include:

“ . . . A safety element for the protection of the community from any unreasonable risks associated with the effects of seismically induced surface rupture, ground shaking, ground failure, tsunami, seiche, and dam failure; slope instability leading to mudslides and landslides; subsidence, liquefaction, and other seismic hazards identified pursuant to Chapter 7.8 (commencing with Section 2690) of Division 2 of the Public Resources Code, and other geologic hazards known to the legislative body; flooding; and wildland and urban fires.”

11.1.3 Element Organization

This element has been organized to be consistent with the other General Plan Elements. As such, the goals, objectives, and policies are the essence of the element, providing declarative statements setting forth the City's approach to various issues. A definition of these key terms is provided below, and Table 11- explains the hierarchy and numbering for the goals, objectives, and policies.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Goal: A general statement of desired community outcome.

Objective: A subset of a goal, an objective is more specific and provides measurable strategies.

Policy: Policies are actions that a community will undertake to meet the goals and objectives.

Implementing Action: A list of recommended actions necessary to achieve element goals, objectives, and policies; implementing actions are discussed in Section 11.4.

Table 11-1 Goal, Objective, and Policy Hierarchy and Numbering

Goal, Objective, and Policy Hierarchy and Numbering		Element Acronym Example	
1. Goal	Each goal number starts with the element acronym and is followed by the number of the goal	Goal SAF-1	Each goal statement follows the goal acronym and number and generally has one or more objectives associated with the goal.
2. Objective	Each objective number starts with the element acronym and is followed by the number of the goal and objective.	Objective SAF-1.1	Each objective statement follows the objective number and generally has a policy associated with the objective.
3. Policy	Each policy number starts with the element acronym and is followed by the number of the goal, objective, and policy.	Policy SAF-1.1a	Each policy statement is associated with a specific goal and objective

11.1.4 Relationship to Other General Plan Elements

The Safety Element supports the other General Plan elements and focuses on community safety. The elements of the General Plan that have the greatest relationship to the Safety Element are Land Use Element, Circulation Element, Noise Element, Housing Element, and Open Space & Conservation Element. While the Safety Element has a less direct relationship with the remaining General Plan elements, each element is singularly important, and collectively, the elements form the framework of Camarillo’s future.

Land Use Element

The Land Use Element of the General Plan identifies the classifications of land within the city. The Safety Element provides additional guidance on potential natural and human-made hazards as they relate to the siting and development of future land uses.

Circulation Element

The Circulation Element discusses road design and non-motorized mobility. The Safety Element considers the road system throughout the city for emergency response services and emergency evacuation.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Noise Element

The Noise Element serves as a comprehensive program for controlling noise in the Camarillo Planning area. The Noise Element: 1) provides noise environment information in the form of CNEL contours so that noise may be effectively considered in the land use planning process; 2) includes noise standards, policies, and implementation measures to avoid incompatible land uses due to excessive noise; and 3) protects existing regions within Camarillo where noise environments are deemed acceptable and protect existing and future areas throughout Camarillo that are considered to be noise sensitive. The Safety Element considers the noise levels associated with the Camarillo Airport.

Housing Element

The Housing Element includes an identification and analysis of existing and projected housing needs, and a statement of goals, policies, quantified objectives and scheduled programs for the preservation, improvement and development of housing, along with the identification of adequate sites for housing and the adequate provision for the existing and projected needs of all economic segments of the community. The Safety Element addresses hazards or nuisances that should be avoided in the location of housing or mitigated in the construction and on-going maintenance of housing (e.g., maintaining defensible space).

Open Space and Conservation Element

The Open Space and Conservation Element is the primary tool for the protection of the community's natural environment and informs the Land Use and Circulation Elements. The Safety Element directly relates to topics of concern in the Open Space and Conservation Element, particularly with respect to the management of natural hazards (i.e., flooding and wildfire) in open space areas.

11.2 Camarillo Safety Setting, Regulations, and Related Documents

11.2.1 Existing Setting

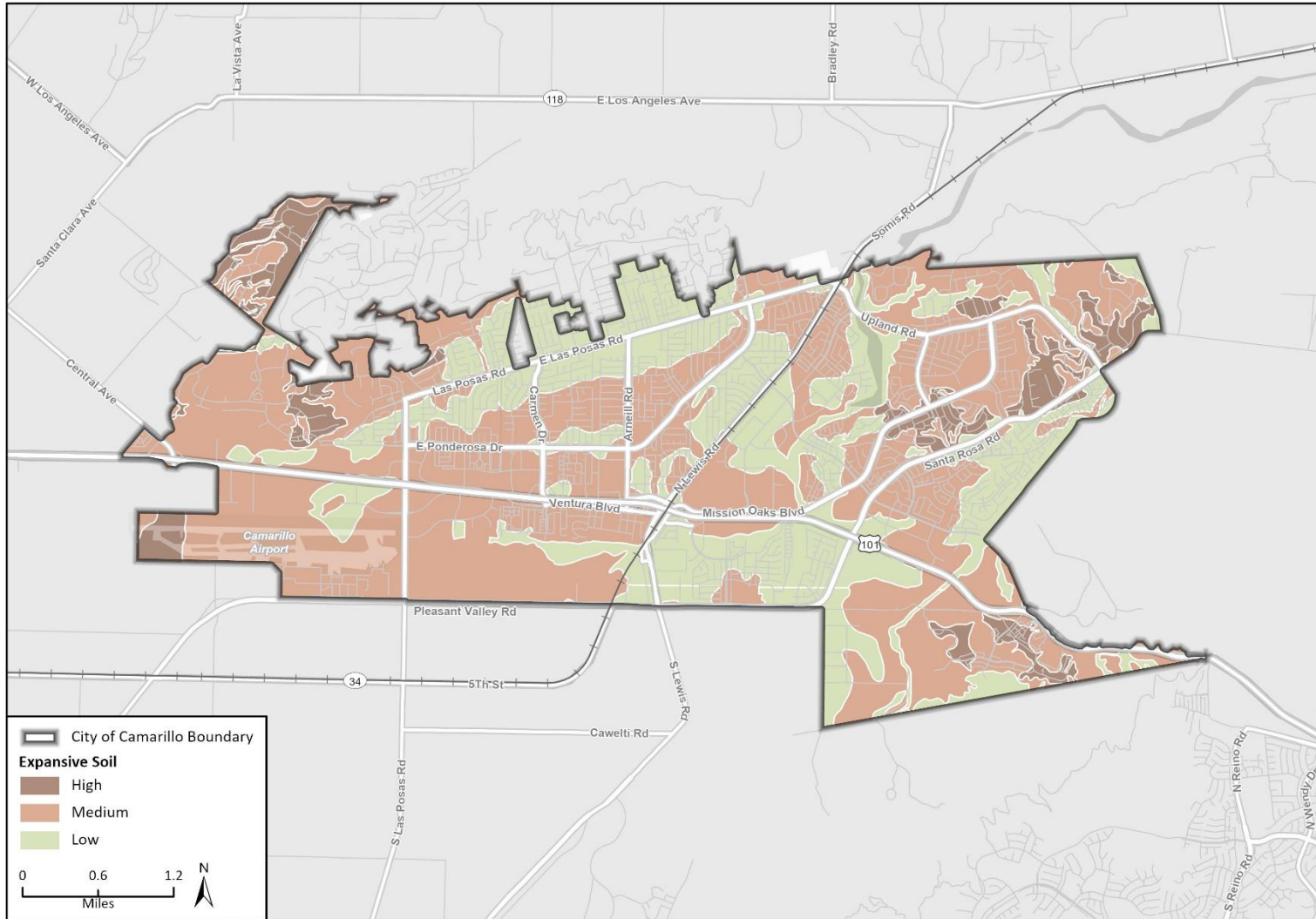
A. Soils

There are many types of soils within Camarillo. Generally, soils in Camarillo are expansive in nature and have a high shrink-swell potential. Highly expansive soils are present in the east and west ends of the city. Less expansive soils are present in the core of the city. See Figure 11-1.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Figure 11-1 Camarillo Soils Map



Basemap provided by Esri and its licensors © 2024.
Additional data provided by Ventura County, 2024.

24-L2007 Vulnerability Assessment
Fig. X Expansive Soils in Camarillo



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

These expansive soils present potential hazards in Camarillo because they expand when wet and collapse or shrink when dry. The change in volume due to high shrink-swell potential can exert detrimental stresses on buildings and cause structural damage. In the past, damage has been recorded in the Camarillo Heights area and on the west side of the city. The residential areas on the east side of the city on Santa Rosa Road are also located in areas of highly expansive soils.

Loading Settlement

Loading settlement is the downward movement of soil when a load is applied above the soil, which increases the vertical stress exerted onto the soil. It can be immediate or occur gradually over a long period of time. Immediate settlement is normally associated with loose granular soils when they are subjected to loads. These soils are generally found in young alluvium or loosely deposited materials.

Subsidence and Inundation

Subsidence is the ground settlement that results over time from the extraction of oil or groundwater. This process usually extends over a large area and occurs on a gradual basis so the settlement effects on a single site, relative to its immediate neighbors, may be negligible as the neighboring properties are also subsiding.

Inundation is a potential secondary effect of subsidence in Ventura County. Both the ocean and the Santa Clara River could flood into depressed areas of the Oxnard Plain. The Santa Clara River is building up sediments within its present course while no longer adding deposits to the remainder of the Oxnard Plain. If the old deposition consolidates, a flood could change the river course and thus inundate the lower land. Extraction of oil and/or water could increase the potential for such an occurrence and increase the area affected.

As climate change increases extreme precipitation events throughout the state, it is likely that the conditions for subsidence and saturated soils will increase. These infrequent, but heavy rainfall events will rapidly saturate soils and could cause more unstable soils, which could result in landslides, subsidence, and liquefaction of soils within the city. Consequently, these events could cause damage to City properties, residential areas, and critical infrastructure throughout Camarillo.

B. Seismic Hazards

Camarillo, like the rest of Southern California, is located within a seismically active region. The effects of seismic hazards on structures and land development within the city are mitigated by adhering to adopted building codes. *The California Building Standards Code* regulates the design and construction of foundations, building frames, retaining walls, excavations, and other building elements to mitigate the effects of seismic shaking and adverse soil conditions. Faults and earthquakes present direct hazards from fault rupture and ground shaking as well as secondary hazards are described below.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Faults

The most significant known active fault zones that are capable of seismic ground shaking and can impact Camarillo are discussed below and are shown on Figure 11-2.

Simi/Santa Rosa Fault. The Simi/Santa Rosa fault zone is a complex zone of faults that trends westward from the Santa Susana Mountains, along the northerly margin of the Simi and Tierra Rejada Valleys, along the southern slopes of the Las Posas and Camarillo Hills, to their westerly slopes of the Las Posas and Camarillo Hills, to their easterly termination at the western edge of Camarillo.

Bailey Fault. This fault marks the boundary between the western margin of the Santa Monica Mountains and the Oxnard Plain and is located in the City of Camarillo. It extends from the Mugu Lagoon area northerly to an apparent intersection with the Camarillo Fault north of U.S. 101. The location of this fault is inferred based primarily upon water well data.

Camarillo Fault. The Camarillo fault extends in an east-west direction from the southern side of Camarillo High School to the Camarillo Airport. The trace of the fault is highlighted by the abrupt linear ridges that have been uplifted along the northern side of the fault in the southern portion of Camarillo.

Wright Road Fault. This fault is located at the western end of Camarillo and was named the “Wright Road fault” after its most prominent scarp across Wright Road. In 1998, CDMG zoned the Wright Road fault under the Alquist-Priolo Fault Hazard Zone Act after Treiman (1997) determined that it is an active, near-surface feature.

Sycamore Canyon and Boney Mountain Faults. These faults are the most prominent of a series of northeast-trending breaks extending from the Point Mugu and south coast area to the Thousand Oaks area. The presence of the faults is evident by surface exposures showing displacement of sedimentary and volcanic rocks of pre-Pleistocene age. The faults are designated as potentially active until more information is available for evaluation.

Oak Ridge Fault System (Not Depicted on Figure 11-2). The Oak Ridge fault is a major 35- to 56-kilometer-long, south-dipping reverse fault. The fault extends from the Santa Susana Mountains, westward to the Ventura area where it has been overridden by the Ventura-Pitas Point and Country Club faults. The fault system is considered active and a portion of the fault near the Bardsdale Cemetery in Fillmore (approximately 11 miles north of Camarillo) has been delineated as an Alquist-Priolo fault-hazard zone by the California Division of Mines & Geology.

Ventura-Pitas Point and Country Club Faults (Not Depicted on Figure 11-2). The Ventura fault has been mapped along the base of the hills south of Sulphur Mountain extending from north Saticoy westerly to the mouth of the Ventura River then westerly an unknown distance into the Santa Barbara Channel area, located approximately 11 miles from Camarillo, in the City of Ventura. The fault is referred to as the Pitas Point fault where it extends offshore.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Red Mountain/San Cayetano/Santa Susana/San Fernando Fault System (Not Depicted on Figure 11-2). This fault system consists of a major series of north-dipping thrust faults, which extend over 150 miles from Santa Barbara County into Los Angeles County. Geologic evidence suggests that the fault system should be considered active throughout its length is shown by location of earthquake epicenters. The system is associated with an intense zone of folded and faulted bedrock.

Santa Ynez Fault (Not Depicted on Figure 11-2). This fault extends from Point Conception in Santa Barbara County, across the central portion of Ventura County, to near the eastern County line. It is considered to be one of the major faults in the region and is about 90 miles long. Past displacement has been about 10,000 feet of the relative uplifting of the south side of the fault. The fault lies about 4 miles north of Ojai.

North County Line Faults (Not Depicted on Figure 11-2). Several large faults occur in the mountainous area north of the Santa Ynez fault and within Ventura County. The most significant of these faults are the Tule Creek, Munson Creek, Aqua Blanca, Frazier Mountain, and Big Pine faults. Of those, the more important appear to be the Pine Mountain Thrust and Big Pine faults (9 and 16 miles north of Ojai, respectively). Both of those faults are considered active.

San Andreas Fault (Not Depicted on Figure 11-2). The San Andreas is the longest and perhaps most important fault in California. That historically active fault has a length of over 960 kilometers and forms the tectonic boundary between the Pacific Plate to the west and the North American Plate to the east. Several major earthquakes have been recorded on the San Andreas fault, and it is generally considered to pose a significant earthquake risk to California. In its closest proximity to Camarillo, this fault is located 30-40 miles north of the City of Camarillo.

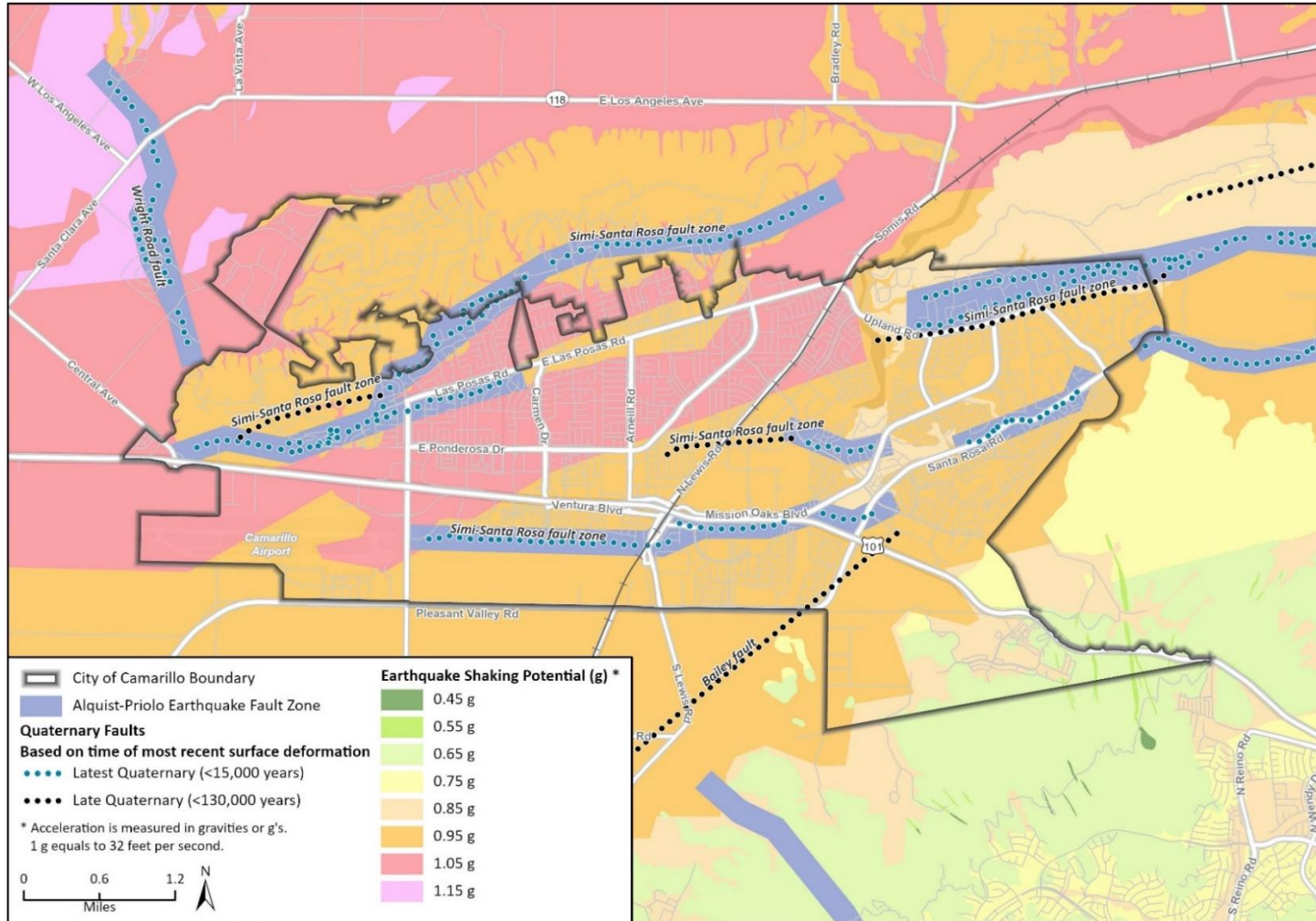
Fault Rupture

To assist cities and counties in avoiding the hazard of surface fault rupture, the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act requires the State Geologist to establish Earthquake Fault Zones around the surface traces of active faults. The State has identified three Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones within Camarillo, shown in Figure 11-3. These zones are located along and just north of Las Posas Road, south of U.S. 101 just to the east of the airport, and north of U.S. 101 in the vicinity of Camarillo Road. To supplement the State-designated fault-rupture zones, Camarillo has established several additional fault-rupture zones that also require fault investigations.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Figure 11-2 Camarillo Fault Map¹



Basemap provided by Esri and its licensors © 2024.
Additional data provided by CGS Map Sheet 48, 2016; USGS, 2020.

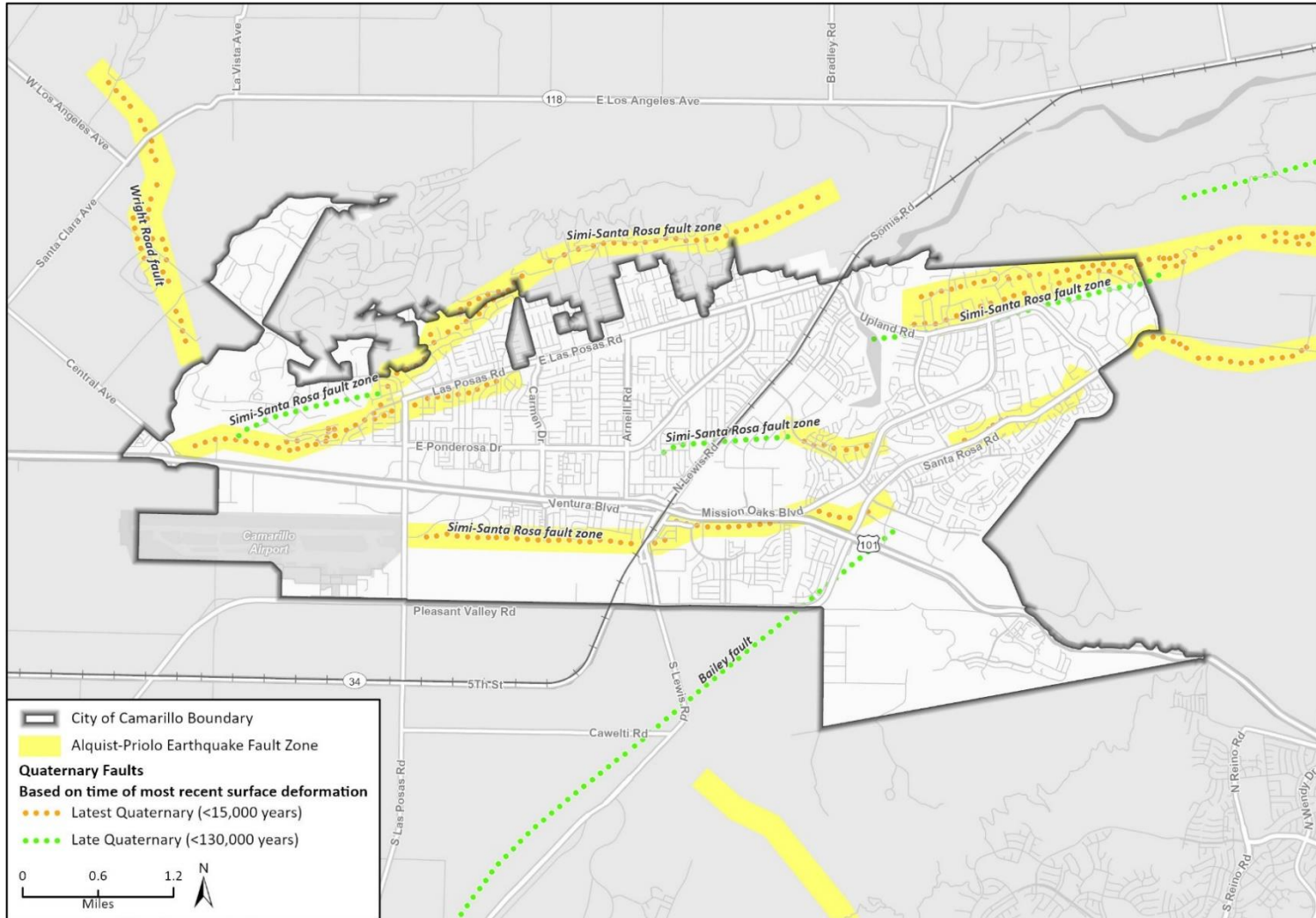
Fig. 3 Faults and Earthquake Shaking Potential near Camarillo

¹ Earthquake shaking potential is used to describe the vibration of the ground during an earthquake, caused by body waves and surface waves. The severity of ground shaking increases as the magnitude of the earthquake increases.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Figure 11-3 Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone Map



Basemap provided by Esri and its licensors © 2024.
Additional data provided by USGS, 2020.

11-11207-000-01 Safety Element - 11.0
Fig. X Faults near Camarillo



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Secondary Seismic Hazards

Ground shaking can induce secondary seismic hazards such as liquefaction, lateral spreading, subsidence, ground fissuring, and landslides. Liquefaction of saturated cohesionless soils can be caused by strong ground motion resulting from earthquakes. A large portion of the city, primarily the western half, lies within a liquefaction hazard zone per the State of California; refer to Figure 11-4. The process of liquefaction may also produce lateral spreading of soils on properties adjacent to creeks and drainages, such as Calleguas Creek and Conejo Creek.

Active faults may develop fissuring along the fault trace during a significant seismic event or groundwater elevation change, which could lead to differential subsidence. If commercial water wells are installed within or near the subsidence zone, the potential for ground fissuring and differential settlement effects could be more noticeable.

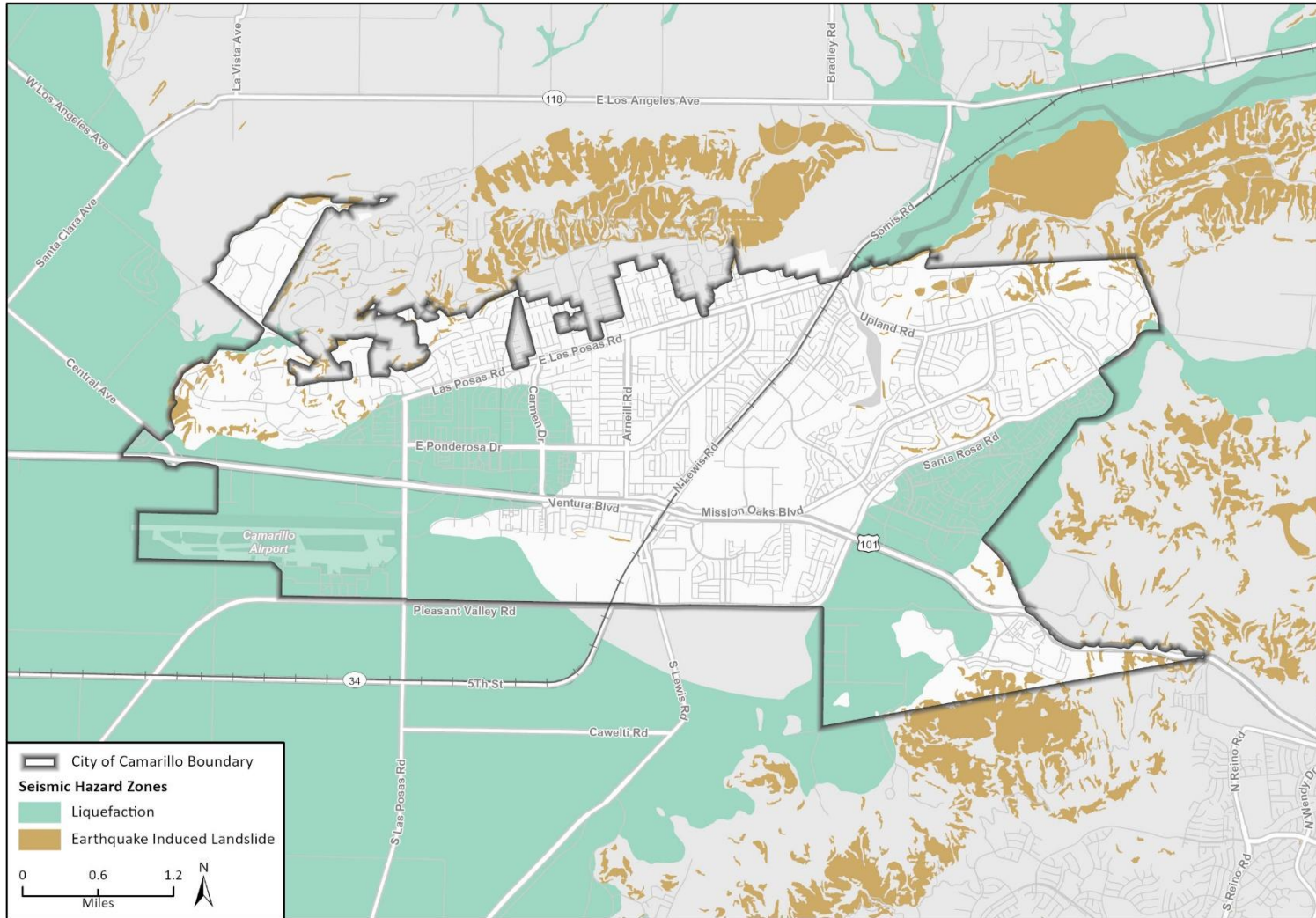
Earthquake-related landslide potential within Camarillo can be understood based on known conditions and published geologic maps. Landslides and potentially unstable slopes are especially common in hillside areas underlain by sedimentary bedrock of the Pico, Saugus, Santa Barbara, Monterey/Modelo and Rincon Formations. Those formations are generally soft and contain abundant silt and clay strata. Portions of the southern, eastern and western margins of the Camarillo Hills and the southwestern Santa Rosa Hills are present within the city. A few significant landslides are known to exist within those areas, and many slopes are only marginally stable. As in most other hilly terrain, landsliding can be caused by heavy precipitation events, which can lead to soil saturation and instability. Especially after wildfire events, where vegetation is burned and hillsides become barren, heavy precipitation can create dangerous landslide regimes. Climate change impacts such as increased longer droughts, larger and more intense wildfires, and increases in extreme precipitation events are expected to increase the likelihood of landslides. For more information on the potential impacts of landslides in the city, see Appendix A. Other potential causes of landslides include construction activities, unless stability considerations are incorporated in the design of development. Additionally, the potential for rock fall due to a seismic event or natural weathering and instability is also present in properties at the base of hillsides where rocks and boulders exist.

Landslide risks in Camarillo occupy regions that overlap with wildfire zones, and along sloped areas in the hills north of the city. The Ventura County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Exposure Assessment details past natural hazard events and specific assets at risk within Camarillo to landslides, as well as the number of people affected in the city. Figure 11-5 shows landslide susceptibility in Camarillo, with the highest risk areas being situated in the northern portion of the city. Specifically, landslide risk is significant in the region north of Ventura Boulevard and west of Las Posas Road, as well as in the region east of North Lewis Road and north of Mission Oaks Boulevard.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Figure 11-4 Liquefaction Susceptibility Map



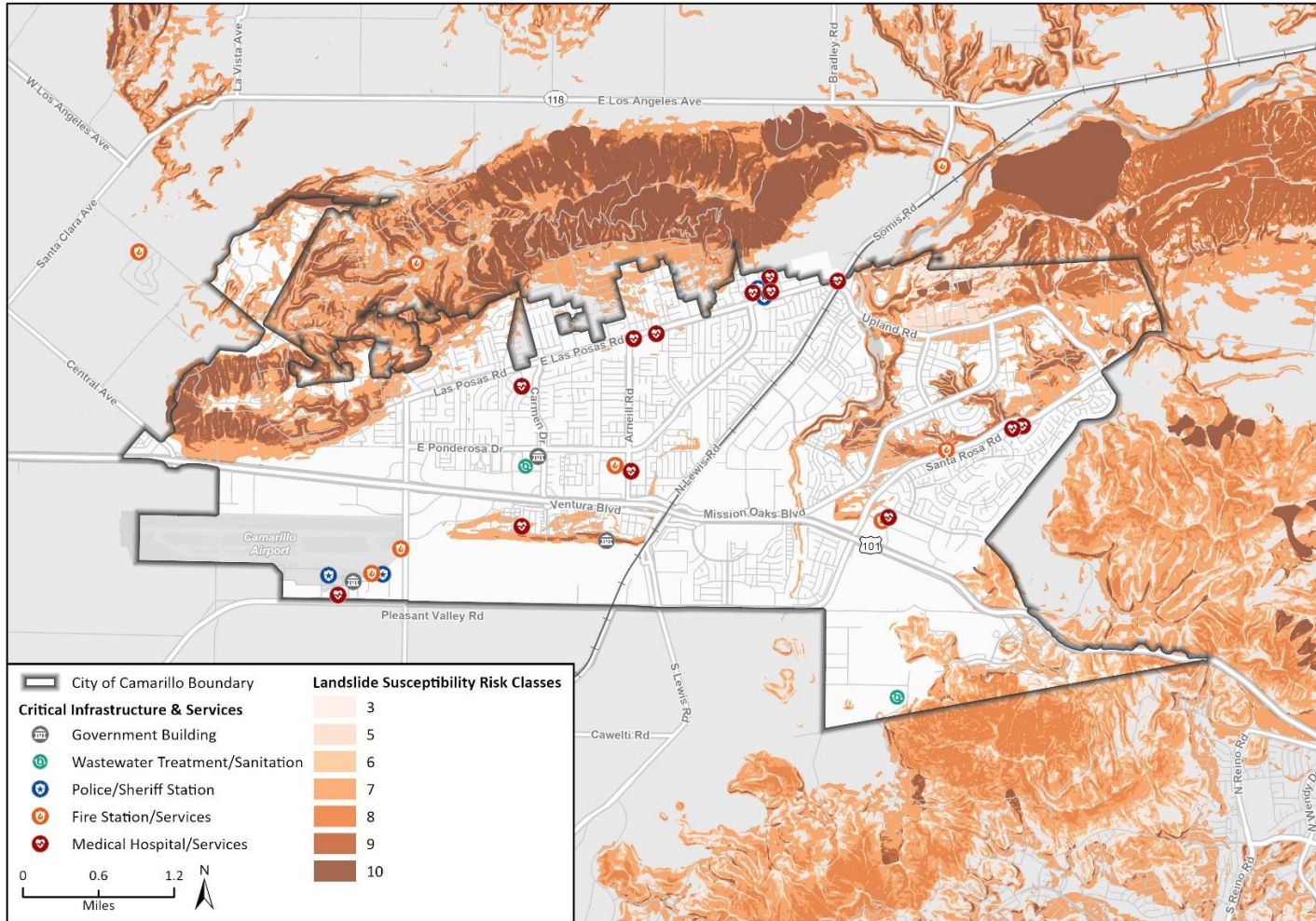
Basemap provided by Esri and its licensors © 2024.
Additional data provided by CGS, 2002.

11-12001 Seismic Hazard Assessment
Fig. 9 Seismic Hazard Zones in Camarillo



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Figure 11-5 Landslide Susceptibility Map¹



¹ The Landslide Susceptibility Map originates from the USGS 2009 National Elevation Dataset and shows the relative likelihood of deep-seated landsliding based on regional estimates of rock strength and steepness of slope. The map uses detailed information on past landslides, the location and relative strength of rock units, and steepness of slope to estimate susceptibility to deep-seated landsliding (0 to X, low to high). More information can be found at https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/metadata/MS58_metadata.pdf.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

C. Flood Hazards

Creeks and Flooding

The Calleguas and Conejo Creeks are both located within the eastern portion of Camarillo, and the Beardsley Wash/Revolon Slough is located west of the city. Although extensive channel improvements have been constructed within the city, there are continuing efforts to reduce the flood risk east of Somis Road and off of Howard Road, along with building greater community resiliency through flood control project partnerships with the City and the Ventura County Watershed Protection District. Uses in the hazard areas are largely agricultural, with some residential and industrial development. Sections of U.S. 101 and rail lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad are also in the hazard zone. The Ventura County Watershed Protection District has designated Calleguas and Conejo Creeks and Beardsley Wash/Revolon Slough as District jurisdictional red line channels, and as such the District holds the right-of-way over the reaches of Calleguas and Conejo Creeks and Beardsley Wash/Revolon Slough and all other District jurisdictional red line channels within the current Camarillo city limits. The District's Flood Mitigation Plan for Ventura County identifies flood risk areas, flood hazard areas, and associated partners for flood mitigation such as federal agencies, legal and regulatory sources, and additional local policies, plans, programs, resources, and strategies.

Flooding in hazard areas can occur rapidly or slowly, depending on the heaviness and severity of rainfall. Climate change may cause low-lying areas throughout Camarillo to experience more frequent flooding and could increase the extent of 100-year floods. Riverine flooding is projected to increase as precipitation extremes increase (EPA 2023). Figure 11-6 maps the 100- and 500-year floodplains within Camarillo. Stormwater systems may be overwhelmed more frequently as more extreme rain events occur, causing localized flooding which could impact properties and close streets. Numerous facilities and infrastructure occupy 100-year or 500-year floodplains in Camarillo including several parks, a hospital, fire stations within and adjacent to floodplains, several schools, and wastewater facility are in existing flood plains. See Appendix A for more information on the potential impacts of climate-induced riverine and stormwater flooding in Camarillo.

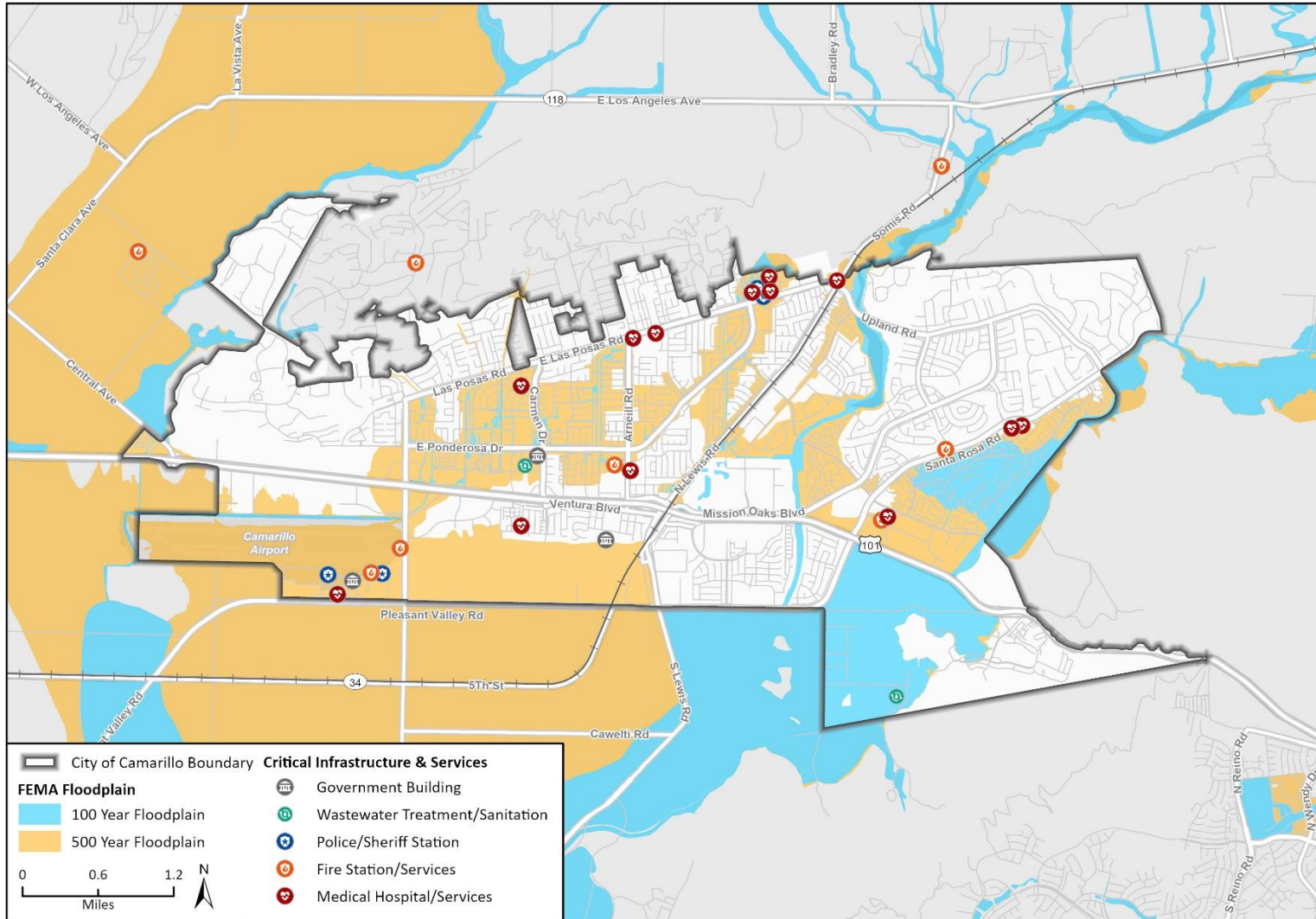
Dam Inundation Areas

According to the Ventura County General Plan Hazards Appendix, there are many dams within the County. Additionally, much of Camarillo is within an area subject to potential inundation. Camarillo is within the vicinity of the Bard Reservoir, which holds approximately 11,000 acre-feet of water. In addition, potential dam inundation associated with failure of the Pyramid Dam could affect parts Camarillo. Potential dam inundation areas are shown on Figure 11-7. Other dam inundation areas throughout the County are listed in Table 11- Dams with Inundation Potential in Ventura County, which includes other information about the dams such as owner, capacity, type, flood route, and potentially impacted areas. Should an inundation event occur, the City of



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Figure 11-6 FEMA Flood Zones



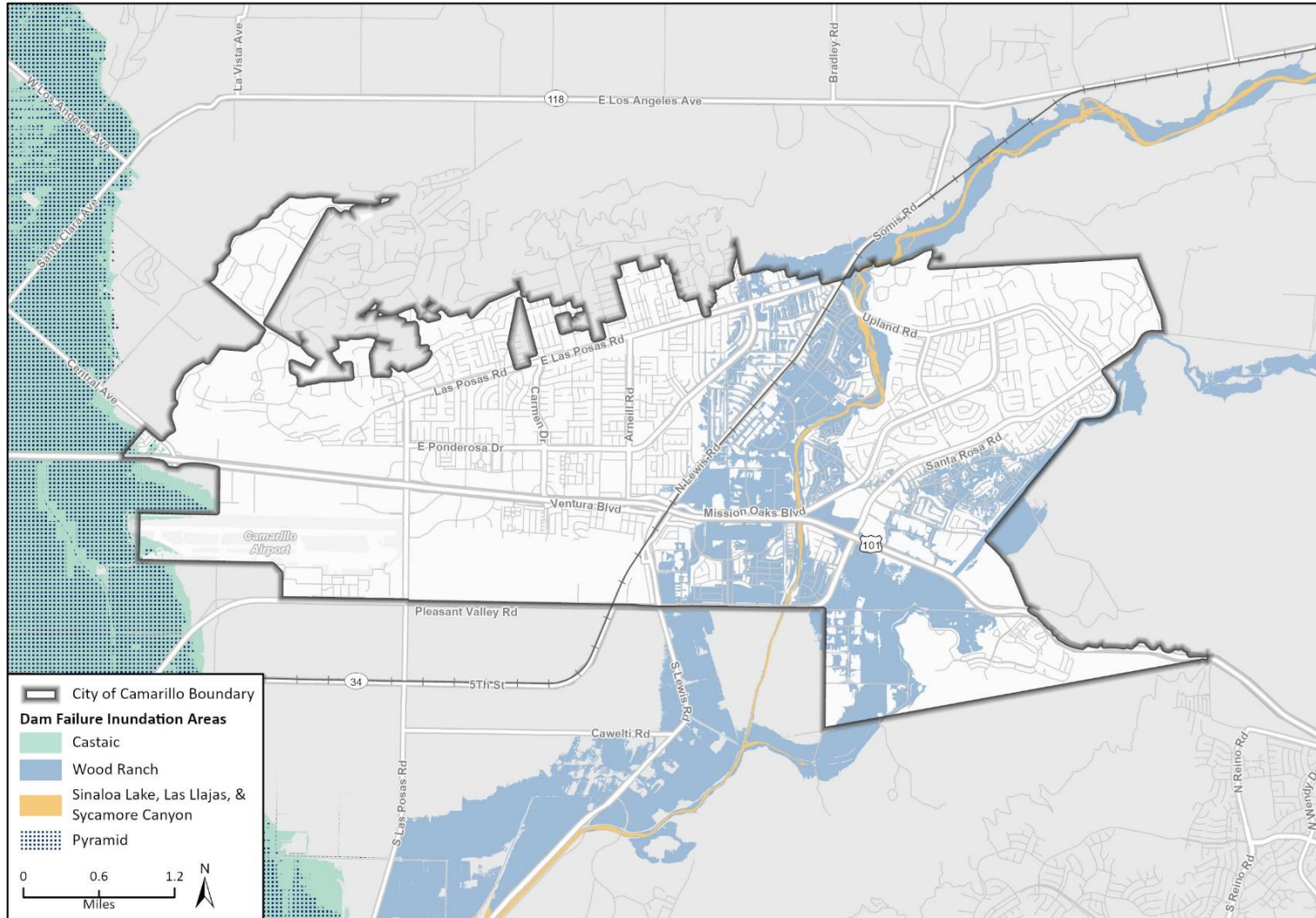
Basemap provided by Esri and its licensors © 2024.
Additional data provided by FEMA, 2021.

21-12057 Vulnerability Assessment
Fig 4 Critical Infrastructure and FEMA Flood Zones in Camarillo



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Figure 11-7 Dam Inundation Areas



Basemap provided by Esri and its licensors © 2024.
Additional data provided by DWR, DSOD Dam Inundation Areas, 2023.

© 2024 Waterbury Associates
Fig X Dam Inundation Areas in Camarillo



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Camarillo manages requirements for Flood Damage Protection via the City's Municipal Code. Camarillo Municipal Code Chapter 16.34 outlines requirements for Flood Damage Protection. Municipal Code Title 16 Code (in which Chapter 16.34 is located) incorporates the Uniform Building Code to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas.

D. Extreme Heat and Warm Nights

Extreme heat has historically presented challenges for California communities and ranks amongst the deadliest of all climate-driven hazards in California.¹ Extreme heat events are defined by days in which the daily maximum temperature exceeds the 98th percentile value of the historical average. Camarillo's extreme heat threshold temperature is 92.1°F.² Over the past 30 years on average, Camarillo has experienced 3 extreme heat events per year. However, as the effects of climate change worsen, Camarillo is projected to experience 24 extreme heat events per year by the end of the century. This 8-fold increase in extreme heat events will have many compounding effects on Camarillo's natural and built environment, vulnerable populations, and the economy. Warm nights in Camarillo, or nights when the daily minimum temperature is above the 98th percentile value of historical daily minimum/maximum threshold temperature of 63.4°F, will further exacerbate the compounding impacts of extreme heat. Historically, Camarillo has experienced 6 warm nights per year, but is expected to experience 63 warm nights per year by the end of the century.³ These drastic increases in extreme heat will further strain much of the Camarillo's resources, communities, and infrastructure.

Impacts on the Camarillo's natural and built environment from extreme heat could include cracked pavement, grid overload, strained emergency services, and wildlife and vegetative stress. Extreme heat events are also likely to increase dependence on and demand for air conditioning throughout the city, leading to grid overload and potential blackouts. These blackouts could further exacerbate heat-related illnesses if households are without electricity for a significant amount of time. Additionally, telecommunications could be impacted as telecom tower computers could overheat and shut down, leading to a lack of access to a reliable communications network.⁴ These compounding effects could result in extreme heat emergencies

¹ California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA). *Protecting Californians from Extreme Heat: A State Action Plan to Build Community Resilience*. April 2022. <https://resources.ca.gov/-/media/CNRA-Website/Files/Initiatives/Climate-Resilience/2022-Final-Extreme-Heat-Action-Plan.pdf> (accessed May 2024)

² California Energy Commission (CEC). 2024. *Cal-Adapt: Local Climate Change Snapshot for Camarillo*. <https://cal-adapt.org/tools/local-climate-change-snapshot/> (accessed April 2024)

³ California Energy Commission (CEC). 2024. *Cal-Adapt: Local Climate Change Snapshot for Camarillo*. <https://cal-adapt.org/tools/local-climate-change-snapshot/> (accessed April 2024)

⁴ BSR. 2024. "Infrastructure Breaks Under Extreme Heat." <https://www.bsr.org/en/emerging-issues/infrastructure-breaks-under-extreme-heat> (accessed March 2024)



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

and a lack of access to health care and emergency services, which could cause health-related emergencies for residents of Camarillo. Similarly, wildlife and vegetation are likely to experience negative impacts from extreme heat, such as heat stress, habitat shifts, increased mortality rates, and dehydration.⁵

Extreme heat will put vulnerable populations at a disproportionately high risk of heat-related impacts. Exposure to extreme heat can lead to heat stroke, dehydration, heart disease, respiratory illness, and health-related mortality. Those especially at risk to heat-related illnesses include under-resourced individuals, individuals facing systemic discrimination, individuals with chronic health conditions or health related sensitivities, and outdoor workers. More information about these impacts is discussed in the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment included as Appendix B.

Current efforts to mitigate the risks associated with exposure to extreme heat and reduce the incidence of mortality include a public cooling center operated by Ventura County at the Camarillo Public Library, managing the Ventura County Contingency Plan for Heat/Cold Weather Events, and assisting residents via the Southern California Edison (SCE) Medical Baseline Program.

E. Drought

Camarillo has experienced more frequent and continuous drought conditions in recent years, threatening the City's water supply and impacting agricultural production. Drought conditions are likely to worsen, as climate change increases the likelihood that low-precipitation years will coincide with above-average temperature years. The average length of dry spells, or the number of consecutive days with precipitation totals less than 1 mm, in Camarillo is projected to increase by 16 days to a total expected average of 173 days per year by the end of the century.⁶ As a result, there will be a decreased supply of moisture and increased atmospheric demand for moisture, leading to increased moisture loss from soils and vegetation. The Ventura County region has been historically prone to severe droughts, most recently experienced in 2011-2015.⁷ As climate change exacerbates drought conditions, the impacts to the community are likely to worsen. The City currently supplies water to residents via groundwater from the Fox Canyon Aquifer from four community wells and imported water from the Calleguas Municipal Water District.⁸ As drought conditions increase water demand for drinking water and agricultural irrigation, it is likely that the City will face water insecurity in the coming years. Additionally, because agriculture is one of the City's main industries, many of the residents are likely to face compounding effects due to drought, as agricultural production is threatened, leading to economic losses. To combat these

⁵ Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). 2022. Indicators of Climate Change in California: Impacts on Vegetation and Wildlife. <https://oehha.ca.gov/media/vegwildlifesection2022.pdf> (accessed May 2024)

⁶ California Energy Commission (CEC). 2024. Cal-Adapt: *Local Climate Change Snapshot for Camarillo*. <https://cal-adapt.org/tools/local-climate-change-snapshot/> (accessed April 2024)

⁷ Hall, Alex Neil Berg, Katharine Reich. (University of California, Los Angeles). 2018. Los Angeles Summary Report. California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment. Publication number: SUM-CCCA4-2018-007.

⁸ City of Camarillo. 2020. *Annual Water Quality Report*.

<https://ear.waterboards.ca.gov/Home/ViewCCR?PwsID=CA5610019&Year=2020&isCert=false> (accessed April 2024)



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

ongoing drought conditions, the City has implemented water conservation ordinances such as one day per week lawn watering, public education materials, and drought tolerant landscaping on public properties. Additionally, the City maintains the Urban Water Management Plan which contains a Drought Risk Assessment and Water Shortage Contingency Plan to ensure proper demand reductions, supply augmentations, operational changes, emergency response, and communication protocols in the event of ongoing drought. However, as drought conditions worsen throughout the region, the City will need to update its management strategies to ensure water insecurity does not threaten community safety.

F. Fire Hazards

Wildland Fires

A wildland fire is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels that may expose or consume structures. Although not located in a wilderness area, the threat of a wildland fire in or near Camarillo is high due to the wildland urban areas in and around the city, where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with wildland or vegetative fuels. The threat of wildfire is particularly significant during dry summer months and when there are strong Santa Ana winds. The fire season typically extends approximately five to six months, from late spring through fall. The aftermath of wildland fire produces new areas of potential landslides as burned and defoliated soils are exposed to winter rains.

The undeveloped hillside areas in and adjacent to the city present a potentially serious wildfire hazard due to the high potential for large-scale wildland fires, as shown in Figure 11-8. The hills along the northern and eastern boundaries of the city, are within the “Very High,” “High,” and “Moderate” Fire Hazard Severity Zones. The Camarillo Springs neighborhood at the southeast portion of the city is in the “Very High” and “High” Fire Hazard Severity Zones. There are several critical facilities within the VHFHSZ including transportation infrastructure assets along U.S. 101. The St. John’s Hospital in the northern portion of the city is adjacent to VHFHSZ. Several roads and residential areas are also located within the city’s fire zones including U.S. 101 in the southeastern portion of the city. Figure 11-8 displays the most recent State Responsibility Area and Local Responsibility Area Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map as of July 2024. CAL FIRE updates to Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps and data can be accessed on the CAL FIRE website.⁹ Wildfires can create risk of injury, death, or financial hardship if personal property is damaged as well as physical damage to all other assets creating cascading risks for vulnerable populations when infrastructure is damaged or off-line. Based on California historical fire perimeters data from CAL FIRE’s Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP), Camarillo has experienced wildfires in 1958, 1973, 1985, 1997, and as recently as 2018.¹⁰ The 2017 Thomas Fire burned 281,893 acres

⁹ CALFIRE. 2024. “LRA and SRA Fire Hazard Severity Zone Viewer.” <https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/what-we-do/community-wildfire-pre11-20paredness-and-mitigation/fire-hazard-severity-zones/fire-hazard-severity-zones-maps>

¹⁰ CAL FIRE. 2024. “California Historical Fire Perimeters.” <https://gis.data.cnra.ca.gov/maps/CALFIRE-Forestry::california-historical-fire-perimeters/about> (accessed September 2024)



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

in both Ventura County and Santa Barbara County, though Camarillo did not incur any structural damage, and was only indirectly impacted due to smoke and by providing mutual aid and evacuation centers. However, in 2018, the Hill/Woolsey Fire started in the Camarillo area and was driven by fierce Santa Ana winds, ultimately burning 4,531 acres, including the Camarillo Grove Park.¹¹ More information regarding historical wildfires in Camarillo can be found via CAL FIRE's FRAP database and the U.S. Geological Survey's Wildfire Datasets from 1878-2019.¹²

The occurrence of wildfire and the average burned area are projected to increase in Camarillo through mid and end-century projections due to climate change.¹³ Wildfire events are a product of temperature increases compounded with precipitation declines creating wildfire prone conditions. Ventura County's wildfires are influenced by Santa Ana Winds, which are responsible for the region's most destructive wildfires. Nearly 80% of wildfires occur during the summer and fall, with a quarter of annual wildfires occurring during Santa Ana events.¹⁴ For more information on the potential impacts of wildfire on the Camarillo community, reference Appendix A.

Because of the high wildfire risk, there are a number of building criteria and site maintenance regulations that are required by Ventura County. These regulations are enforced by the Ventura County Fire Department (also known as the Ventura County Fire Protection District) and the City of Camarillo.

These regulations are detailed in the California Building Standards Code, Chapters 7 and 7A, and the California Fire Code, Chapter 47 (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 9), and address topics such noncombustible siding for buildings and 100-foot fuel modification (buffer) zones. Additionally, Ventura County maintains strict Fire Prevention Standards and Guidelines to guide communities within the County on proper fire mitigation techniques. These standards cover topics such as fire machinery access, defensible space and fuel modification zones, retrofit materials for commercial and residential building design, fire alarm installation, public school fire access and water storage, prohibited plant lists, combustible fencing, landscape and fuel modification, and more. Complying with these local standards is essential for the City to maintain the strictest fire safe guidelines throughout the community.

In addition, community planning, awareness, and involvement are proven elements of effectively reducing the occurrence of wildland fires and damage associated with them. Weed abatement notices are sent to property owners in Camarillo, and the Ventura County Fire Department

¹¹ Ventura County Fire Department. 2024.

<http://fire.countyofventura.org/AboutVCFD/FireCommunicationsCenterFCC/tabid/90/Default.aspx> (accessed April 2024)

¹² US Geological Survey (USGS). 2019. Combined wildfire datasets for the United States and certain territories 1878-2019. <https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/imap/5ee13de982ce3bd58d7be7e7> (accessed September 2024)

¹³ California Energy Commission (CEC). 2024. Cal-Adapt: *Local Climate Change Snapshot for Camarillo*. <https://cal-adapt.org/tools/local-climate-change-snapshot/> (accessed April 2024)

¹⁴ Bendix, Jacob and Hartnett, Justin J. 2018. Environmental Research Letters. "Asynchronous lightning and Santa Ana winds highlight human role in southern California fire regimes." July 6, 2018. <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/aace39> (accessed April 2024) BSR. 2024. "Infrastructure Breaks Under Extreme Heat." <https://www.bsr.org/en/emerging-issues/infrastructure-breaks-under-extreme-heat> (accessed March 2024).



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

actively enforces weed abatement procedures. The Ventura County Community Wildfire Protection Plan also outlines a weed abatement procedure along Calleguas Creek and establishes priorities for funding and mitigation strategies to reduce impacts of wildfire on communities within the county. The purpose of this plan is to ensure that annual combustible plants such as Arundo and Tamarisk are removed to prevent fire hazards along the creek, wildfire history is discussed, firefighting assets are assessed, and communities are adequately prepared for wildfire. This program is in process and ongoing year-round as necessary.

Urban Fires

No significant unusual urban fire hazards have been identified in Camarillo. Local high fire hazard zones are located in the wildland/urban interface areas, as described above. Management of hazardous materials that can cause fires are described in the Hazardous Materials Hazards section. Protection from urban fire hazards includes fire prevention and suppression, described in Fire Protection below.

Fire Protection

Fire suppression and preventative services in Camarillo are provided by the Ventura County Fire Department. Mutual aid, automatic aid and other agreements with surrounding departments allow the Ventura County Fire Department to provide the fastest and highest level of service.

The County Fire Department has three fire stations located within the City of Camarillo, described below.

Fire Station 50. Located on South Las Posas Road, Fire Station 50 was completed in early 2001 and serves Camarillo Airport, the western portion of the City of Camarillo and unincorporated portions of the Oxnard Plain. It is also the headquarters for Division 1.

This District's hazardous materials response unit and the District's Hazmat Officer are also assigned here. The aircraft fire/rescue vehicle also operates out of this Station.

In 2023, a Rescue Ambulance with two Paramedic/Firefighters went into service at Station 50. The Station is staffed daily by five firefighters and houses an engine (Engine 50); a crash truck (Crash 50); a tractor-trailer HazMat unit (Hazmat 50); a rescue ambulance (Rescue Ambulance 50); and a utility pickup (Utility 50). Also assigned to Station 50 are two De-Con trailers used for decontamination at HazMat incidents.

Fire Station 52. This Station is located on Santa Rosa Road and serves the eastern portion of the City of Camarillo and much of the Santa Rosa Valley. The Station was built in 1982 on land donated by the City to provide protection for the growth in the area. In 2002, the firefighter position was upgraded to Paramedic/Firefighter. This Station is staffed daily by three firefighters and houses a medic/engine (Medic/Engine 52); a reserve engine (Engine 152); and a reserve rescue ambulance (Rescue Ambulance 352).



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

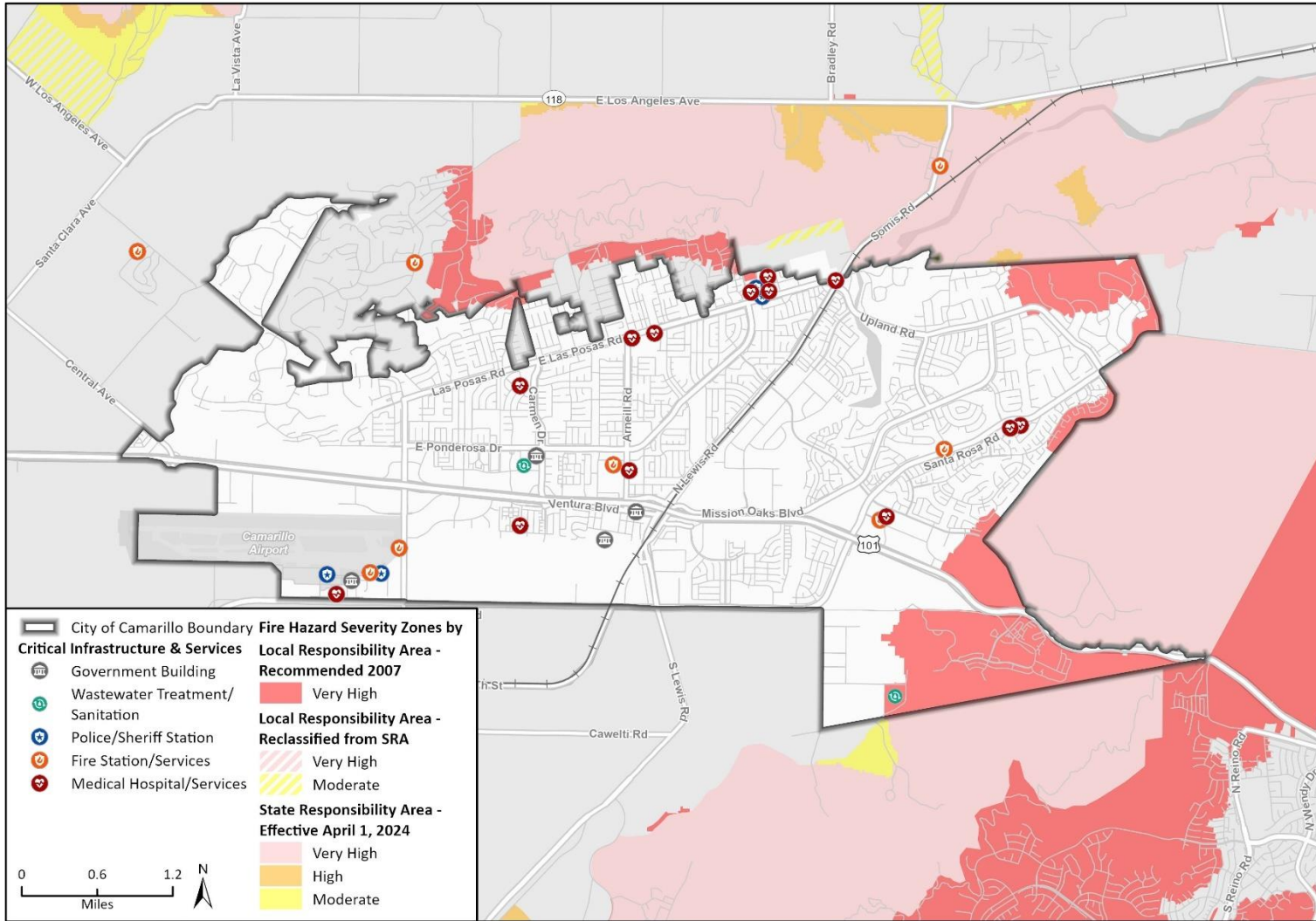
Fire Station 54. Located at 2160 Pickwick Drive and serves the central area of Camarillo. The Station was built in 1995 to replace the old fire station and county building on Ventura Boulevard. The station is staffed daily by seven firefighters and houses an engine (Engine 54); a ladder truck (Truck 54); an urban search and rescue unit (USAR 54); and a swift water rescue unit (Swift Water 54). In addition, the station serves as the Battalion 1 Headquarters. Battalion 1 commands the Camarillo and Somis areas and the department's Special Operations activities. Special operations include hazardous materials mitigation, urban search and rescue services and specialized firefighting activities such as shipboard and aircraft emergencies.

Fire Station 55. Located at 403 Valley Road, this station was built in 1968 to serve the Las Posas Estates and was remodeled in the early 1990's. Fire Station 55 is staffed daily by three firefighters and houses Engine 55 and Brush Engine 355. Currently, it serves the northern portion of the city as well as the Las Posas Valley and the Spanish Hills area.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Figure 11-8 High Fire Hazard Severity Zones



Basemap provided by Esri and its licensors © 2024.
Additional data provided by CAL FIRE, 2007/2024.

23-12057 Vulnerability Assessment
Fig 2 Critical Infrastructure and Fire Hazard Severity Zones in Camarillo



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Emergency Response Times and ISO Ratings

It is anticipated that average response times within Camarillo are within 8.5 minutes from receipt of the initial 9-1-1 call in the fire dispatch center. Insurance Services Offices (ISO) rates are used by the Ventura County Fire Department.

Fire Prevention Codes

The Fire Department engages in activities that are aimed at preventing fires and compliance with California Building Standards Code, Chapters 7 and 7A, and the California Fire Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 9), which is derived from the International Fire Code (IFC). The Department provides fire protection engineering, building inspections for code compliance, new construction inspections for State Fire Marshal occupancies, fire hazard reduction program and hazardous materials inspections. As described later in this Element, the Department also provides education and training in public safety and emergency preparedness. Ventura County also maintains the Fire Prevention Standards and Guidelines which are stricter than state standards and provide regulations for defensible space maintenance, landscape and vegetation management, and building retrofitting.

Additionally, new development is subject to payment of a Fire Protection Facilities Fee. The Camarillo Municipal Code Section 16.50.010 states that new construction within the city will create a need for additional fire protection services and a corresponding need for additional or enlarged fire stations from which to provide those services.

Fire Prevention Programs

Ready, Set, Go! -- Wildfire Action Plan. Since Ventura County is so large and fires can be very prevalent, a county-wide program called “Ready, Set, Go” is a fire protection plan that is intended to protect residents from Urban and Wildfires. The purpose of the “Ready, Set, Go” program is to provide residents with a Wildfire Action Plan that serves as an educational tool informing residents about wildland/urban interface, defensible spaces, making their homes more fire resistant, fire preparation, and finally, in the event of a fire emergency, preparing to leave and evacuate to safety.

Ventura County Community Wildfire Protection Plan. In 2023, the Ventura Regional Fire Safe Council prepared the Ventura County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) for all of Ventura County. This document, which was established in collaboration with local communities, federal agencies, and community organizations in the county, identifies wildfire risks and establishes priorities for funding and mitigation strategies to reduce impacts of wildfire on communities within the County. The CWPP discusses wildfire history, firefighting resources, assets at risk, future risk assessment, provides local community snapshots for cities within the county, including Camarillo, and discusses priority actions to mitigate fire hazards. These priority actions include community engagement and education, structural hardening, defensible space, fuels reduction, and evacuation and emergency response.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Ventura County Fire Department Fire Hazard Reduction Program (FHRP). The FHRP is the cornerstone of the Wildland Fire Action Plan, in which the Ventura County Fire Department provides county residents with guidance for vegetation clearance, defensible space, landscapes and fuel modifications, and real estate defensible space inspections. Additionally, the program works in coordination with the Ventura Regional Fire Safe Council and the Firewise USA Community program via the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) to ensure Ventura County communities are adequately prepared for wildfire.

Ventura County Fire Department Unit Strategic Fire Plan. The Unit Strategic Fire plan describes Ventura County's fire history, firefighting capabilities, and collaboration throughout different agencies, non-government organizations, and private entities. It also provides a reporting mechanism that tracks the implementation of projects that work to meet VCFPD's goals and objectives.

Ventura County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP). The 2022 Ventura County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP), the most current MJHMP, which covers the City of Camarillo's planning area, was developed in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) and follows FEMA's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan guidance. The MJHMP incorporates a process where hazards are identified and profiled, the people and facilities at risk are analyzed, and mitigation actions are developed to reduce or eliminate hazard risk. The implementation of these mitigation actions, which includes both short and long-term strategies, involves planning, policy changes, programs, projects, and other activities related to hazards including wildfires.¹⁵

G. Air Quality

Policies to address air quality are included in Camarillo's Open Space and Conservation Element of the General Plan. However, as impacts of climate change are expected to exacerbate air quality conditions, this Safety Element includes additional policies to mitigate air quality impacts associated with other safety issues, such as extended droughts, more frequent wildfires, and extreme heat. Local continuous pollution sources include smog, pesticide drift from agricultural fields, wind-blown dust particles from nearby agriculture. Increased temperatures can lead to higher rates of smog and decreased soil moisture, which will contribute to increased dry, dusty conditions and can increase the amount of inhalable particulate matter in the air. Also, severe wildfire conditions are increasing in frequency and severity due to climate change and exacerbated by strong Santa Ana winds in the region. These wildfires lead to increased wildfire smoke exposure and release associated toxins, pollutants, and particulate matter into the air at increased rates. Precipitation variability and longer dry spells will lead to less moisture in the air, which naturally filters pollutants and improves air quality conditions.¹⁶ As a result, there will be

¹⁵ Ventura, County of. Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. 2022. https://s29710.pcdn.co/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/2022-06_VenturaHMP_Vol1_Final.pdf (accessed April 2024)

¹⁶ Hall, Alex Neil Berg, Katharine Reich. (University of California, Los Angeles). 2018. Los Angeles Summary Report. California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment. Publication number: SUM-CCCA4-2018-007.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

less natural air filtration throughout the region, exacerbating pesticide drift, smog, dust, and smoke conditions.

A large percentage of outdoor workers are employed in Camarillo and agriculture is one of its leading economic industries. These workers have endured poor air quality (especially during the recent Thomas and Woosley Fires) and will continue to face exposure to poor air quality, which can lead to health risks such as cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and illnesses. Vulnerable populations such as immunocompromised individuals, elderly people, and houseless individuals will also face disproportionate impacts from decreased air quality due to climate change.

The City of Camarillo is part of the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District which is the governing body for air quality monitoring and pollution mitigation in the county. The District currently operates five air quality monitoring stations located in El Rio, Okai, Piru, Simi Valley, and Thousand Oaks. Via these stations, up to date air quality data is regularly available and the City is able to adequately respond should pollution levels rise above acceptable standards. The District also recently published the 2022 Ventura County Air Quality Management Plan, which provides strategies for attaining the federal 8-hour ozone standards and progressing the County's air quality management strategies to maintain compliance with these standards as climate change exacerbates air quality conditions. Such strategies include enhancing rideshare and alternative transportation measures, reducing vehicle miles traveled, requiring marine vessel speed limitations off the coast of Ventura County, and enhancing the Funding Agricultural Replacement Measures for Emission Reduction (FARMER) Program.

H. Hazardous Materials and Waste

A hazardous material is any substance that may be explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, radioactive, reactive, or any combination thereof, because of its quantity, concentration, or characteristics. Hazardous materials require special care in handling due to the hazards they pose to public health, safety, and the environment. Potential hazards associated with hazardous materials include fires, explosions, and leaks. Releases of hazardous materials can be damaging when they occur in highly populated areas or along transportation routes.

Hazardous materials are transported through the city, and businesses within the city handle, transport, and/or store hazardous materials. Other sources of hazardous materials include agricultural operations, illegal drug manufacturing, and clandestine dumping.

Existing Federal, State, and local laws regulate the use, transport, disposal, and storage of hazardous materials within Camarillo. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) have developed and continue to update lists of hazardous wastes subject to regulation. Additionally, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Los Angeles County Region (Region 4), is the enforcing agency for the protection and restoration of water resources, including remediation of unauthorized releases of hazardous substances in soil, groundwater, and surface water bodies. At the local



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

level, the City manages the Municipal Code Section 19.54.085 and 9.04.010 which delineates hazardous materials and hazardous waste management siting criteria.

Additionally, the County of Ventura's Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Program is a Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). The CUPA is a single local agency designated by the California Environmental Protection Agency as having regulatory authority for six environmental programs: Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste On-site Treatment, Spill Prevention Countermeasure Plan (aboveground tanks), Underground Storage Tanks, Hazardous Materials Business Plan and Inventory, and Risk Management Plan. The Ventura County CUPA enforces those programs throughout the County, except for the City of Oxnard. In addition to the CUPA Program, County staff responds whenever there is an accidental release of hazardous materials.

The program also includes the Leaking Underground Fuel Tank (LUFT) Program that oversees cleanup of leaky underground tank sites under contract to the State Water Board. Environmental Health Department Reference Documents include the following:

- California Health and Safety Code, Division 20
- California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Title 22 and Title 23
- Ventura County Ordinance, Chapter 5
- Ventura County Environmental Health Division

Transport of Hazardous Materials

Hazardous substance incidents are prone to occur within the City of Camarillo due to the presence of highways and railways. Transportation of hazardous materials/wastes is regulated by California Code of Regulations Title 26. The Federal Department of Transportation (DOT) is the primary regulatory authority for the interstate transport of hazardous materials, and establishes regulations for safe handling procedures (i.e., packaging, marking, labeling, and routing). The California Highway Patrol and the California Department of Transportation enforce Federal and State regulations and respond to hazardous materials transportation emergencies. Emergency responses are coordinated as necessary between Federal, State and local governmental authorities and private persons and are treated as Threat Assessment 2 through the Camarillo Multi-Hazard Functional Plan.

Hazardous Materials Sites

Certain businesses in the City of Camarillo incorporate hazardous materials into their production or service processes, and some generate hazardous waste. These businesses include automotive services, dry cleaners, photo processing, printing, lithography, and medical services. Additionally, the Multi-Hazard Functional Plan identifies the Equilon Pipeline Company Crude Oil Line, located in the northeast portion of the city east of Upland Road as an active and a potential threat, as well as transmission/distribution gas lines within and adjacent to the city.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Hazardous materials disclosure allows for the inspection of businesses that generate, store, and use hazardous materials. Through regular inspections, VCFD can identify hazardous conditions and can obtain compliance through the fire code to provide for the safety of citizens and fire fighters in the event of a hazardous materials fire or release.

Furthermore, a Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) provides the Ventura County Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA), local fire agencies, and the public with information on hazardous materials at businesses and most government facilities. The HMBP also incorporates California Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.95 and California Code of Regulations Title 19. The CUPA is responsible for HMBP program compliance within Camarillo.

Hazardous Materials Incidents

The HazMat Unit of the Ventura County Fire Department responds to hazardous materials incidents, with further assistance provided by the County Department of Environmental Health. All Ventura County Fire Department personnel receive first responder operations training and are trained in hazardous materials decontamination procedures, so that they can determine that a problem exists, isolate the problem, and assist an advanced team when it arrives. From there, the County Department of Environmental Health Staff provides organizational assistance and supervision for cleanup and decontamination of hazardous materials incidents.

Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste is waste with properties that make it dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or the environment. Camarillo and Ventura area landfills do not accept hazardous waste. However, households may bring hazardous waste to collection centers and collection events within Camarillo, while businesses that generate hazardous waste are required by State and Federal Law to contract with registered hazardous waste transporters and disposers.

I. Aircraft Hazards

Camarillo Airport

Camarillo Airport is classified in the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) as a general aviation reliever airport for the Los Angeles metropolitan area (FAA 1995, p. A-1 5).

Reliever airports play a key role in the nation's aviation system by providing an alternative to general aviation users in major metropolitan areas. Camarillo Airport is within the corporate limits of the City of Camarillo, three miles southwest of the City's central business district (CBD). The airport is situated less than one-mile south U.S. 101 and seven miles east of the Pacific Ocean coastline. Access to the airport is provided by Pleasant Valley Road immediately south of the airport. The airport is bordered to the east by Las Posas Road, which links the airport to the Ventura Freeway and the City of Camarillo to the north as well as Naval Base Ventura County - Point Mugu and the Pacific Coast Highway (State Highway 1) to the south.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

The Ventura County Airport Land Use Commission (VCALUC) adopts plans to protect and promote the safety and welfare of airport users and residents in the airport vicinity. The Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan (ACLUP) for Ventura County establishes policies applicable to land use compatibility planning in the vicinity of airports throughout Ventura County. Compatibility plans serve as a tool for use by airport land use commissions in fulfilling their duty to review proposed development plans for airports and surrounding land uses. Additionally, compatibility plans set compatibility criteria applicable to local agencies in their preparation or amendment of land use plans and ordinances and to landowners (including special district and other local government entities as well as private parties) in their design of new development. State law requires each local agency to have jurisdiction over land uses within an ALUC's planning area to modify its general plan and any affected specific plans to be consistent with the compatibility plan.

The basic function of airport land use compatibility plans is to promote compatibility between airports and the land uses that surround them. Compatibility plans set compatibility criteria applicable to local agencies in their preparation or amendment of land use plans and ordinances and to landowners in their design of new development. The principal compatibility concerns involve impacts related to Noise Compatibility, Safety Compatibility, and Airspace Protection and Heights.

For this purpose, both the ACLUP and the Camarillo Airport Master Plan are summarized below.

Airport Noise

Noise is a common issue for development surrounding airports. Sensitive receptors such as residential or institutional uses (i.e., single-family houses, churches, schools, or hospitals) must be accounted for. The noise compatibility standards and ranges noted in Table 11-2 are measured in decibels in the CNEL range and shown below.

Safety Compatibility

The Camarillo Airport Master Plan states that ALUCs are somewhat limited in their enforcement power. The statute specifically says that ALUCs have no authority over either existing land uses or the operation of airports. Local general plans are the primary mechanism for implementing the compatibility policies set forth in the ALUC's plan. State law allows for the county board of supervisors to designate an existing body to fulfill the role of the ALUC instead of creating an entirely new entity. The Ventura County Transportation Commission (VCTC) has been designated by the Board of Supervisors to act as the ALUC for Ventura County.

On July 7, 2000, the VCTC adopted the Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Ventura County (ACLUP). The ACLUP included the four airports located in the County. *Exhibit 11-8* presents the approved compatibility map associated with Camarillo Airport. This map and the recommendations for land use compatibility have subsequently been included in the City of Camarillo Zoning Code (Article VI, Chapter 19.170, Airport Protection Overlay Zone [AP]) as of



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

March 2006. The compatibility map defines several zones and provides recommended land uses. A summary of the recommended land uses by zones are as follows:

- **Runway Protection Zone (RPZ).** Should be free of any land uses that will generate congregations of people on the ground. Unacceptable uses include residential, public/institutional, commercial, industrial (except utilities and automobile parking), and recreation/open space (with the exception of golf courses).
- **Outer Safety Zone (OSZ).** Roughly corresponds to the 14 CFR Part 77 approach surface extending between the RPZ and the base of the 14 CFR Part 77 horizontal surface. The size of this area will differ based on the type(s) of instrument approach(es) and local operating procedures. For example, the Camarillo OSZ was enlarged to cover the area beneath a commonly used right turning flight track on Runway 26 departures. Residential and public/institutional uses are unacceptable in the OSZ. Some commercial, industrial, transportation, communication, utilities, recreation/open space uses are conditionally acceptable pursuant to meeting specific guidelines. Conditionally acceptable uses should have avigation easements and fair disclosure agreements.
- **Traffic Pattern Zone (TPZ).** Roughly rectangular area centered on the airport. It is an area commonly traversed by low altitude aircraft overflights and touch-and-go traffic in the pattern. At Camarillo, the TPZ extends 3,400 feet to either side of the runway. Most land uses are conditionally acceptable in the TPZ including residential, commercial, and industrial uses; whereas, some uses are fully acceptable including transportation terminals, utilities, automobile parking, and most outdoor recreational/open space uses with the exception of those creating large gatherings of the public (sports arenas, amphitheaters, etc.). Public/institutional uses are unacceptable in the TPZ. Conditionally acceptable uses should have avigation easements and fair disclosure agreements.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

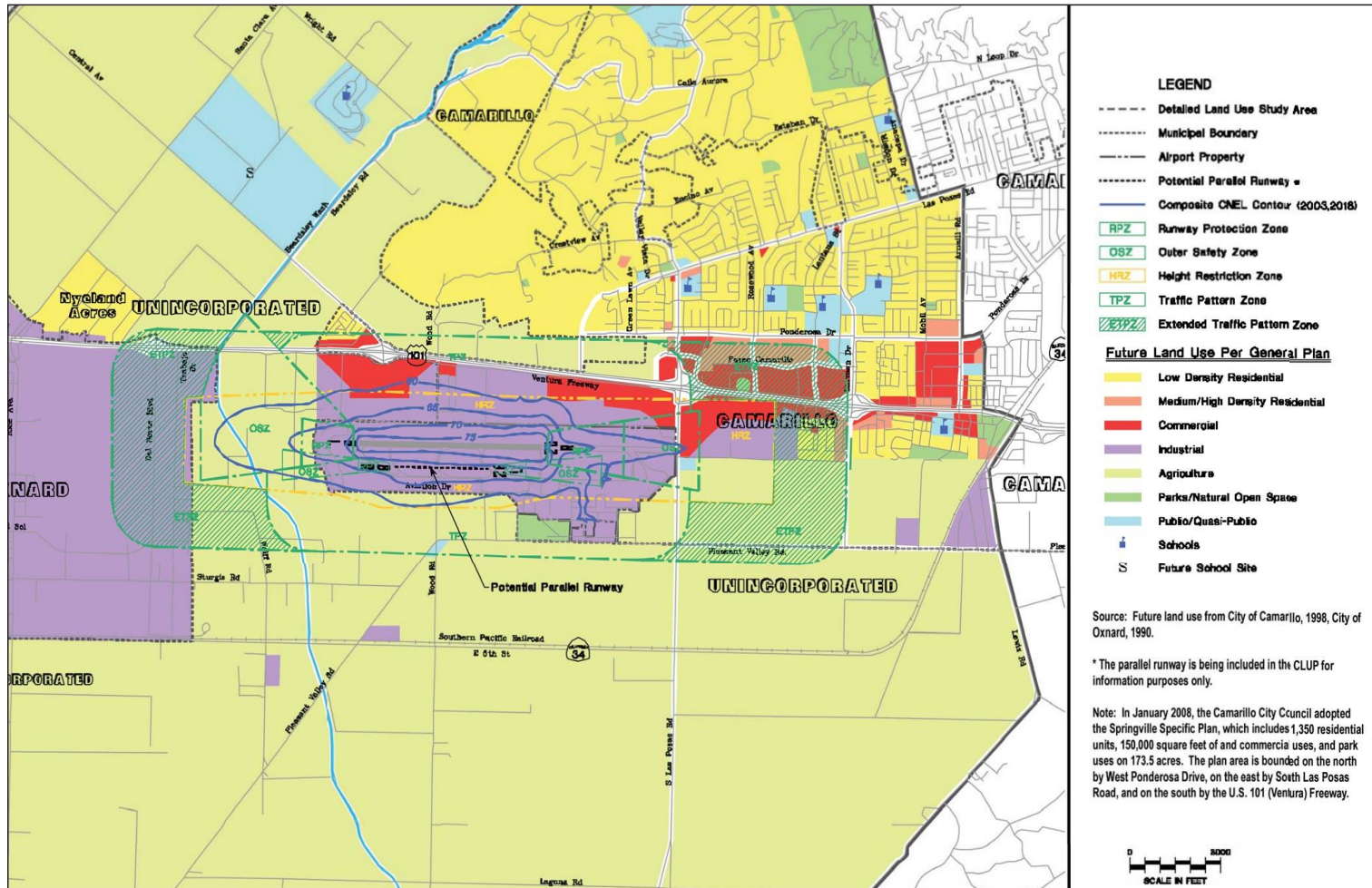
Table 11-2 Adopted Land Use Compatibility Standards Related to Aircraft Noise for Ventura County Airports

Land Use	CNEL Range (dB)				
	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	Over 80
Residential [1]					
Single Family	C [a]	U	U	U	U
Multi-Family	C [a]	U	U	U	U
Mobile Home Parks	U	U	U	U	U
Public/Institutional					
Hospitals/Convalescent Homes	C [a]	C [b]	U	U	U
Schools	C [a]	C [b]	U	U	U
Churches/Synagogues	C [a]	C [b]	U	U	U
Auditoriums/Theaters	C [a]	C [b]	C [c]	U	U
Transportation Terminals	A	A	C [d]	C [c]	C [f]
Communication/Utilities	A	A	C [d]	C [c]	C [f]
Automobile Parking	A	A	C [d]	C [c]	C [f]
Commercial					
Hotels and Motels	C [a]	C [b]	C [c]	U	U
Offices and Business/Professional Services	A	A	C [g]	C [h]	U
Wholesale	A	A	C [d]	C [e]	C [f]
Retail	A	A	C [g]	C [h]	U
Industrial					
Manufacturing – General/Heavy	A	A	C [d]	C [e]	C [f]
Light Industrial	A	A	C [d]	C [e]	C [e]
Research and Development	A	A	C [d]	C [e]	C [e]
Business Parks/Corporate Offices	A	A	C [d]	C [e]	C [e]
Recreation/Open Space					
Outdoor Sports Arenas	A	C	C	U	U
Outdoor Amphitheaters	U	U	U	U	U
Parks	A	A	A	U	U
Outdoor Amusement	A	A	A	U	U
Resorts and Camps	A	A	A	U	U
Golf Courses and Water Recreation	A	A	A	U	U
Agriculture	A	A	A	A	A
<p>Notes</p> <p>A = Acceptable land use</p> <p>C = Land use is conditional upon meeting compatibility criteria (see footnotes) U = Unacceptable land use</p> <p>A fair disclosure covenant shall be recorded for all conditionally acceptable land uses.</p> <p>[a] New construction or development may be undertaken only after an analysis of noise reduction requirements and necessary noise insulation is included in the design.</p> <p>[b] Noise level reduction [NLR] from outdoor to indoor of at least 25 A-weighted decibels (dBA) must be achieved by incorporation of noise attenuation into the design and construction of the structure.</p> <p>[c] Noise level reduction [NLR] from outdoor to indoor of at least 30 dBA must be achieved by incorporation of noise attenuation into the design and construction of the structure.</p> <p>[d] Measures to achieve NLR of 25 dBA must be incorporated into the design and construction of portions of these buildings where the public is received, office areas, noise sensitive areas or where the normal noise level is low.</p> <p>[e] Measures to achieve NLR of 30 dBA must be incorporated into the design and construction of portions of these buildings where the public is received, office areas, noise sensitive areas or where the normal noise level is low.</p> <p>[f] Measures to achieve NLR of 35 dBA must be incorporated into the design and construction of portions of these buildings where the public is received, office areas, noise sensitive areas or where the normal noise level is low.</p> <p>[g] Noise level reduction [NLR] of 25 dBA is required.</p> <p>[h] Noise level reduction [NLR] of 30 dBA is required.</p> <p>[i] Noise level reduction [NLR] of 35 dBA is required.</p> <p>Source: Table 6A, Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Ventura County, July 2000.</p>					



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Figure 11-9 Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan¹⁷



¹⁷ Camarillo Airport. Airport Master Plan Draft Final. 2010.

[https://vcportal.ventura.org/AIRPORTS/docs/document_library/Camarillo_Airport_Master_Plan_\(Draft_Final\).pdf](https://vcportal.ventura.org/AIRPORTS/docs/document_library/Camarillo_Airport_Master_Plan_(Draft_Final).pdf) (accessed June 2024).



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

- **Extended Traffic Pattern Zone (ETPZ).** Based on the area which is beneath the extended traffic pattern on a typical or average busy day at the airport. All land uses are acceptable in the ETPZ; however, some uses are conditionally acceptable. Conditionally acceptable uses should have aviation easements and fair disclosure agreements.

The ACLUP stipulates that for all conditionally acceptable land uses, the recording of an aviation easement, fair disclosure agreement, and covenant shall be required. Table 11-3, demonstrates the Adopted Land Use Compatibility Standards in Safety Zones for Civilian Airports.

Figure 11-9, Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan, shows the noise level contours and air travel pattern zones as they relate to surrounding land uses. Figure 11-10, Camarillo Airport Master Plan Concept, shows the ultimate buildout of the airport and its runways.

Airspace Protection and Heights

The Height Restriction Zone (HRZ) is essential to protecting airspace and structures from passing aircraft. The HRZ is established in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulation (F.A.R.) Part 77, which requires people proposing to construct certain tall structures (over 200 feet) or other structures near airports that would penetrate imaginary surfaces defined in Part 77 to notify the FAA of the proposed construction. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) will review the proposal and issue an acknowledgment stating that the proposal: 1) would not exceed any airspace protection surfaces defined on the airport's F.A.R. Part 77 Airspace Plan; or 2) would exceed a standard of the F.A.R. Part 77 Airspace Plan but would not be a hazard to air navigation; or 3) would exceed a standard of the F.A.R. Part 77 Airspace Plan and may be a hazard to air navigation pending a further aeronautical study. Within 30 days, the project sponsor may request the aeronautical study. Until an aeronautical study is completed, the proposed structure shall be presumed to be a hazard to air navigation.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Table 11-3 Adopted Land Use Compatibility Standards in Safety Zones for Civilian Airports

Land Use	Runway Protection Zone	Outer Safety Zone	Traffic Pattern Zone	Extended Traffic Pattern Zone
Residential				
Single Family	U	U	C [a, e]	A [e]
Multi-Family	U	U	C [a, e]	A [e]
Mobile Home Parks	U	U	C [a, e]	A [e]
Public/Institutional				
Hospitals/Convalescent Homes	U	U	U	A [e]
Schools	U	U	U	A [e]
Churches/Synagogues	U	U	U	A [e]
Auditoriums/Theaters	U	U	U	A [e]
Commercial				
Hotels and Motels	U	U	C [a, e]	A [e]
Offices and Business/Professional Services	U	C [a, e]	C [a, e]	A
Wholesale	U	C [a, e]	C [a, e]	A
Retail	U	C [a, e]	C [a, e]	A
Industrial, Transportation, Communication, and Utilities				
Manufacturing – General/Heavy	U	C [a, e]	C [a, e]	A
Light Industrial	U	C [a, e]	C [a, e]	A
Research and Development	U	C [a, e]	C [a, e]	A
Business Parks/Corporate Offices	U	C [a, e]	C [a, e]	A
Transportation Terminals	U	U	A	A
Communication/Utilities	C [b]	A	A	A
Automobile Parking	C [b]	A	A	A
Recreation/Open Space				
Outdoor Sports Arenas	U	U	U	A
Outdoor Amphitheaters	U	U	U	A
Parks	U	C [a]	A	A
Outdoor Amusement	U	C [a, e]	A	A
Resorts and Camps	U	C [a, e]	A [e]	A [e]
Golf Courses and Water Recreation	C [d]	A	A	A
Agriculture	A	A	A	A

Notes

A = Acceptable land use

C = Land use is conditional upon meeting compatibility criteria (see footnotes)

U = Unacceptable land use

[a] Maximum structural coverage must be no more than 25 percent. "Structural coverage" is defined as the percent of building footprint area to total land area, including streets and greenbelts.

[b] The placing of structures or buildings in the Runway Protection Zone is unacceptable. Above ground utility lines and parking are allowed only if approved by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) as not constituting a hazard to air navigation.

[c] Maximum structural coverage must not exceed 50 percent. "Structural coverage" is defined as the percent of building footprint area to total land area, including streets and greenbelts. Where development is proposed immediately adjacent to the airport property, structures should be located as far as practical from the runway.

[d] Clubhouse is unacceptable in this zone.

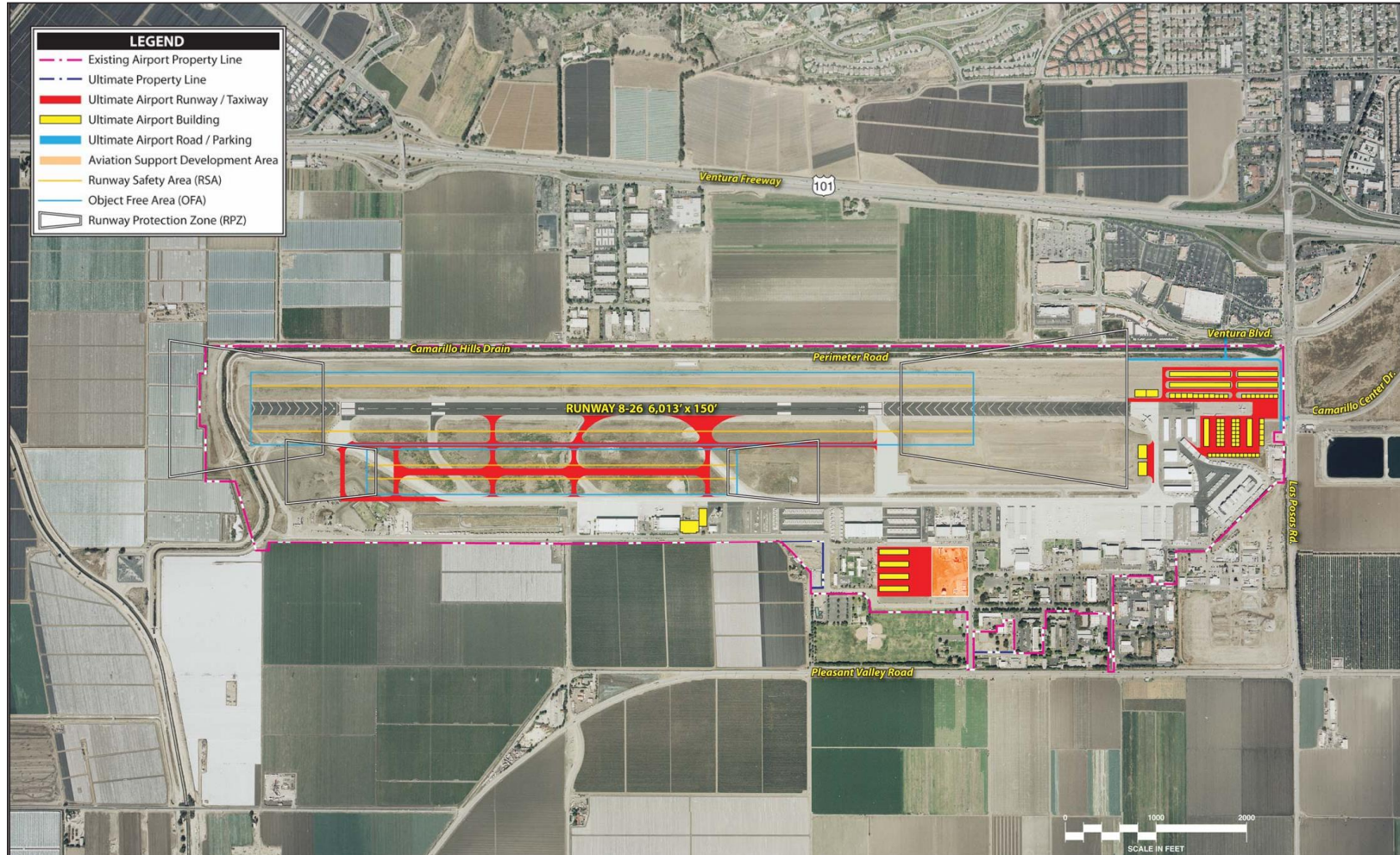
[e] An aviation easement is recommended, and a fair disclosure agreement and covenant shall be recorded by the owner and developer of the property.

Source: Table 6B, Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Ventura County, July 2000.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Figure 11-10 Camarillo Airport Master Plan Concept¹⁸



¹⁸ Camarillo Airport. Airport Master Plan Draft Final. 2010. [https://vcportal.ventura.org/AIRPORTS/docs/document_library/Camarillo_Airport_Master_Plan_\(Draft_Final\).pdf](https://vcportal.ventura.org/AIRPORTS/docs/document_library/Camarillo_Airport_Master_Plan_(Draft_Final).pdf) (accessed June 2024).



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

In 2005, the Airport Land Use Commission amended the ACLUP to have the study areas also be known as the “Sphere of Influence,” which sets boundaries for the review of development projects. This boundary is depicted on Exhibit 10a, Camarillo Airport Sphere of Influence. Additionally, the following standard applies within the HRZ at all airports:

- Any structures proposed within the HRZ must remain below the Approach and Transitional Surface.
- Any structures proposed within any part of the F.A.R. Part 77 Airspace Plan which require a variance, conditional use, or special use permit because they exceed the permitted height requirements of the zoning ordinance shall be reviewed by the Airport Land Use Commission and the County of Ventura Department of Airports if the height of the proposed structure would penetrate any F.A.R. Part 77 surface.
- If the FAA reviews the proposed structure and finds that the structure would represent a hazard to air navigation, the proposal shall be disapproved. The proposal shall also be disapproved if the FAA finds that the structure would require the raising of approach minimums at any military or public use airport in the County.
- If the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) reviews the proposed structure and makes a finding of “no hazard,” the structure shall be permitted, provided that it shall be marked and lighted in accordance with the recommendations of the FAA.

Exhibits 11-10b and 11-10c, Camarillo Airport F.A.R. Part 77 Airspace Plan, show the permitted airspace travel pattern for Camarillo Airport.

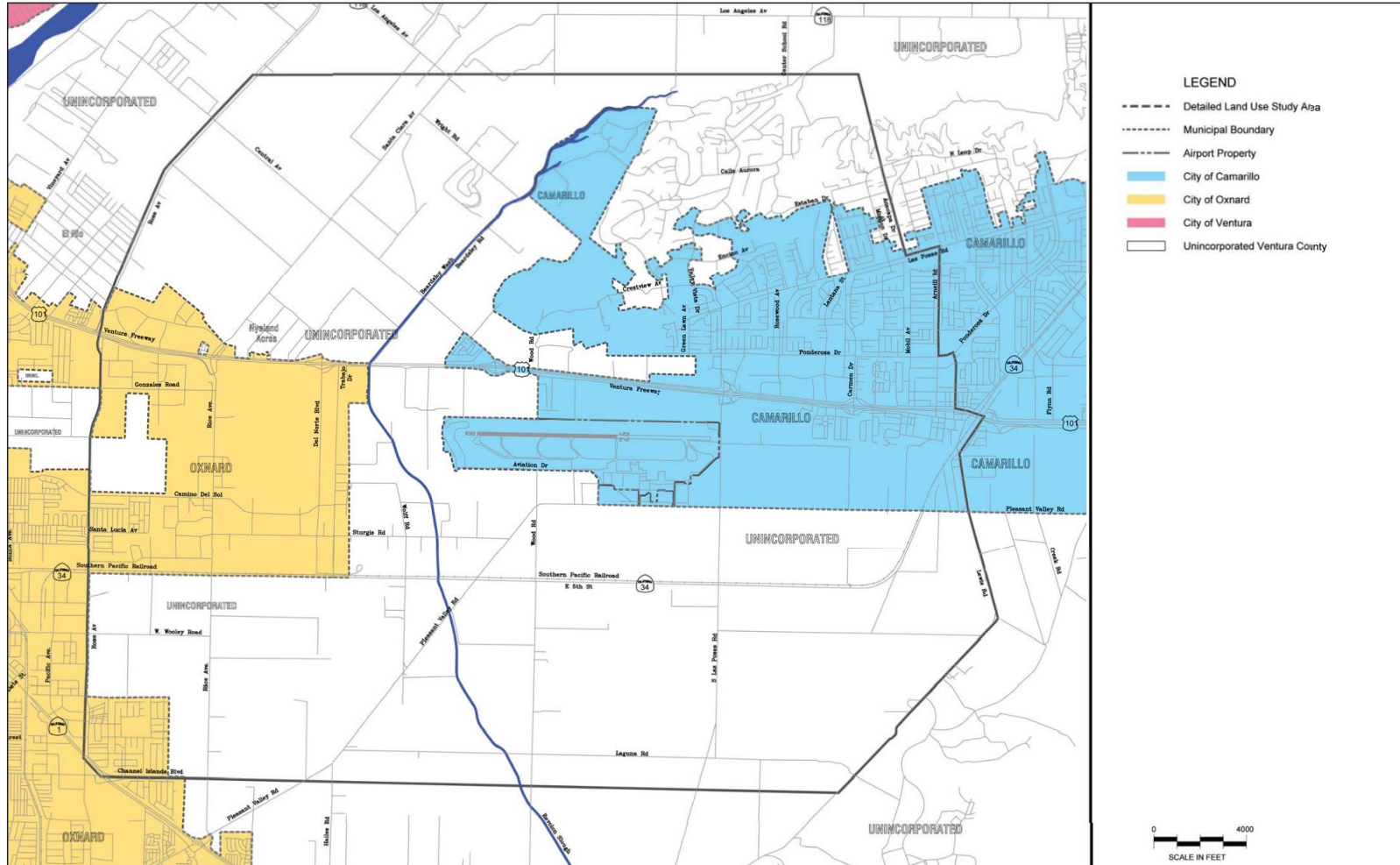
Air Traffic Incidents

As noted above, all development, land use, and operational FAA Regulations in place at the Camarillo airport are intended to protect residents from potential aircraft crash incidents. Compliance with all applicable FAA regulations severely reduces the potential for aircraft crash incidents. The various protection zones and height restriction zones are in place so that current and future development is not subjected to potential aircraft crash incidents. FAA Operational procedures must also be adhered to for arriving and departing aircraft. In the event that an incident does occur, Fire Station 50 has a specially trained Crash and Rescue unit that serves as a responder to aircraft crash incidents.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Figure 11-11 Camarillo Airport Sphere of Influence¹⁹

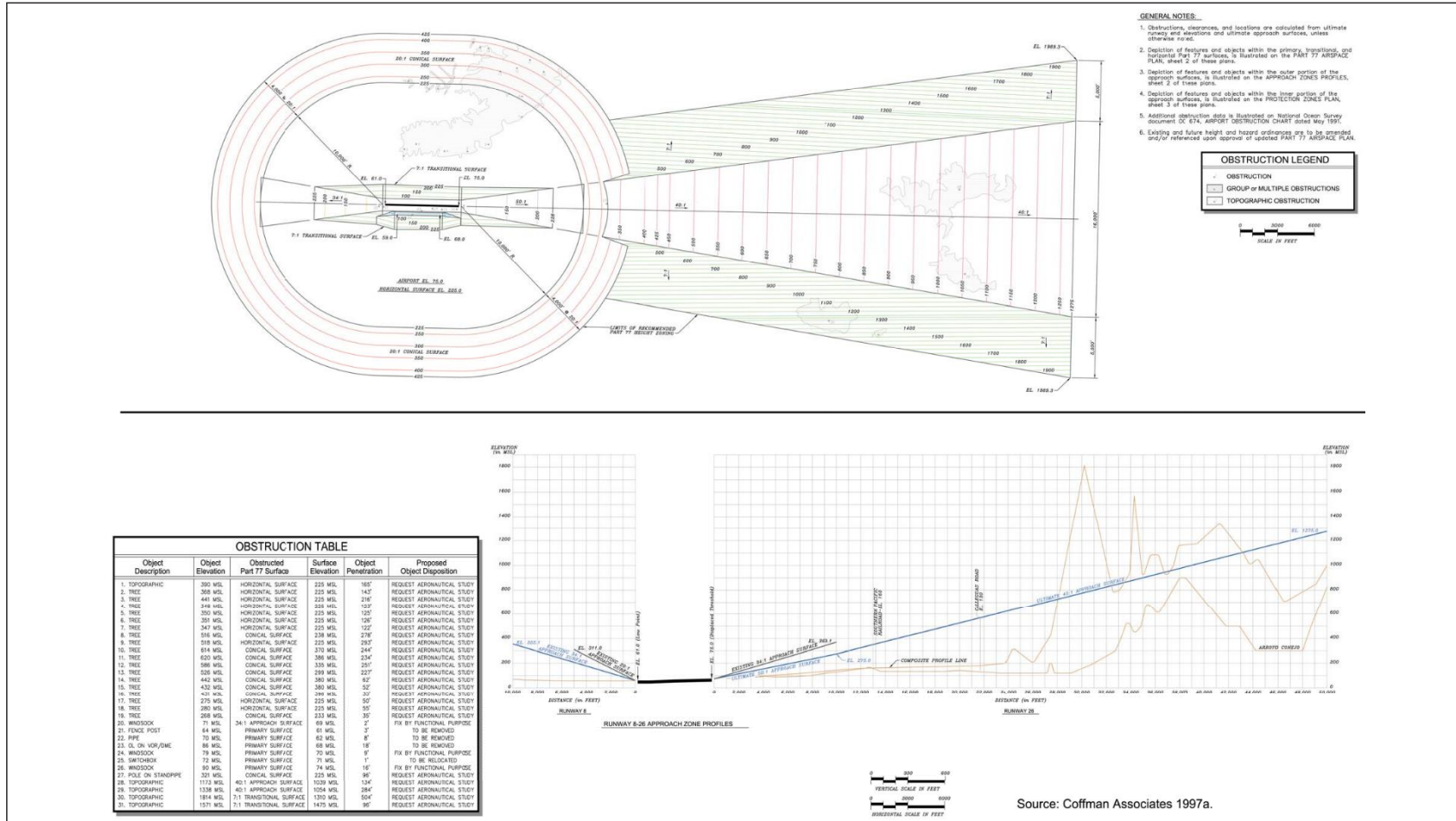


¹⁹ Ventura, County of. Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Ventura County Final Report. 1997. <https://www.goventura.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/2000-airport-land-use-for-ventura-county.pdf> (accessed June 2024)



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Figure 11-12 Camarillo Airport F.A.R. Part 77 Airspace Plan²⁰

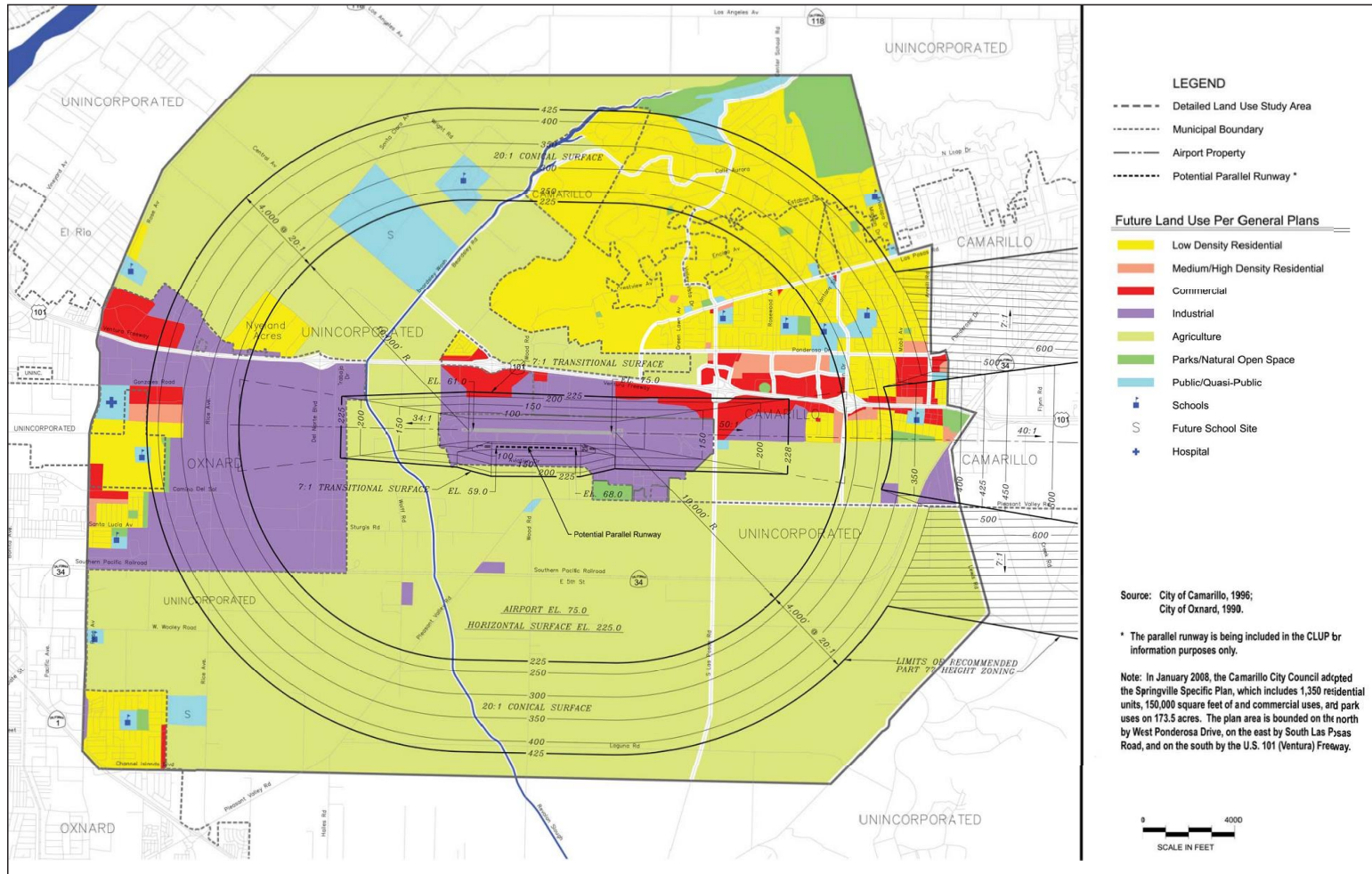


²⁰ Ventura, County of. Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Ventura County Final Report. 1997. <https://www.goventura.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/2000-airport-land-use-for-ventura-county.pdf> (accessed June 2024)



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Figure 11-13 Camarillo Airport F.A.R. Part 77 Airspace Plan²¹



²¹ Camarillo Airport. Airport Master Plan Draft Final. 2010.

[https://vcportal.ventura.org/AIRPORTS/docs/document_library/Camarillo_Airport_Master_Plan_\(Draft_Final\).pdf](https://vcportal.ventura.org/AIRPORTS/docs/document_library/Camarillo_Airport_Master_Plan_(Draft_Final).pdf) (accessed June 2024).



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Naval Air Station Point Mugu

Naval Air Station (NAS) Point Mugu lies approximately 6-1/2 miles southeast of the City of Oxnard on the Pacific coast. Access to the facility is provided by State Route 1, which defines the eastern boundary of the base. The NAS Point Mugu Study Area and Jurisdictional Boundaries (as shown on Exhibit 5A in the *Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Ventura County*, adopted July 7, 2000) includes an area of approximately 88 square miles, which includes most of the City of Port Hueneme and the City of Oxnard, the south part of the City of Camarillo, and a small part of the City of Thousand Oaks.

Air traffic operations at NAS Point Mugu are classified as military, air carrier, and general aviation. The air carrier category includes special charter flights carrying military personnel. The general aviation category includes operations by contractors or rented aircraft. Flight tracks at NAS Point Mugu were developed for use in the 1990 Aircraft Noise Study (HMMH 1990) and are depicted on Exhibit 5E through Exhibit 5J in the *Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Ventura County*, adopted July 7, 2000.

Airport Noise Exposure

The CNEL noise contours for the NAS Point Mugu are shown on Exhibit 5L, 1990 Noise Exposure, NAS Point Mugu in the *Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Ventura County*, adopted July 7, 2000. The shape of the noise pattern reflects the prevalence of arrivals and departures. The contours are long and narrow to the northeast, reflecting the arrivals to Runway 21. Near the facility, the contours balloon out, reflecting the traffic patterns and overhead approach flight tracks. The 60 CNEL contour extends nearly 42,000 feet northeast of the runway end and encompasses a small portion of the City of Camarillo that is north and west of Pleasant Valley Road, east of Calle De La Rosa and Calleguas Creek, and south of U.S. 101.

J. Emergency Response

Emergency Services

Emergency Dispatch

The Ventura County Fire Department is considered the first responder for emergency situations, including fires. The even distribution and strategic placement of 31 stations (including the three discussed above in Camarillo) allow the Fire Department to locate fire protection services and equipment throughout the county, including Camarillo. One of the greatest benefits of the new Fire Communications Center (FCC) is state-of-the-art technology that allows dispatchers to see the closest available fire vehicles and ambulances and send them where they are most urgently needed. Incoming 911 calls are displayed on computerized maps. Fire engines and ambulances are tracked with a Global Positioning System and dispatched according to the location of the calls.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Response levels are based on the type of incident, location, weather conditions, existing or potential emergencies, resources available and ultimately the information the department is provided with. Staffing levels and the staffing of specialized resources are adjusted according to existing or potential conditions.

The closest available resource, plus the closest available resources of the type needed, respond to incidents. GPS (global positioning satellite) systems on the vehicles and CAD (computer aided dispatch) allow the Fire Department to identify and dispatch the closest available fire engine. One of the priorities of the first arriving personnel is to determine the incident's needs and adjust the response accordingly.

Medical Services

Ventura County Firefighters are cross trained to provide services for medical emergencies. All fire suppression personnel are trained to the level of Emergency Medical Technician Defibrillator (EMT-D). All engines carry a defibrillator. Some firefighters are also trained as paramedics. The Department's engine companies are equipped for paramedic service, and AMR, a private ambulance provider, can transport critically ill or injured persons to hospitals.

Specialized Units

Specialized units with unique capabilities are available for response to incidents involving special hazards or needs. These units are not normally staffed. Personnel with specialized training and qualifications will move from their regularly assigned units at the fire station and respond with these specialized units as needed. Often, these specialized units will respond and operate in conjunction with similar units from other fire departments to form a regional response to incidents that present unique challenges.

- **Crash/Rescue.** This unit is located in Camarillo at Fire Station 50. This unit responds to incidents involving flammable liquids, primarily aircraft crashes, oil field facility fires, flammable liquid storage and transportation emergencies. Crash 50 has the capability of extinguishing flammable liquid fires and securing spills.
- **Hazardous Materials.** The Haz Mat unit is based at Fire Station 50 in Camarillo and responds to incidents involving chemical, biological, radiological, etioloical hazards or any other unknown substances. The Haz Mat team will isolate, make entry into a hazardous area, identify and mitigate the hazard. They also perform decontamination of victims and emergency personnel.
- **Urban Search & Rescue.** Two USAR units respond to technical rescue incidents. One of the units is located at Fire Station 54 in Camarillo. These incidents involve victims who are trapped due to earthquakes, building collapse, cave-in, trench collapse, major transportation crash or other incidents where the entrapment exceeds the capabilities of the regular crews. The USAR team will stabilize the scene, make access to and extricate the victim.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

- **Water Rescue.** Two rescue units respond to water rescue incidents that exceed the capabilities of land-based units. One unit is located at Fire Station 54 in Camarillo. The team is capable of in-water rescue and/or watercraft rescue. The team is trained in swift water, ocean and lake rescues.
- **Wildland/Aviation.** The Aviation Unit is based at the Camarillo Airport, but not actually at Fire Station 50. The Aviation Unit is located at a hangar further down the airport from the station. The Wildland Unit operates the Handcrew and bulldozer resources on wildland fires in the construction of fire control lines. The unit also operates with the Sheriff's Aviation unit on the helicopter's response to fire and rescue incidents. Staffing levels within the unit vary with the seasons and wildfire threat.

Emergency Preparedness

Evacuation Routes

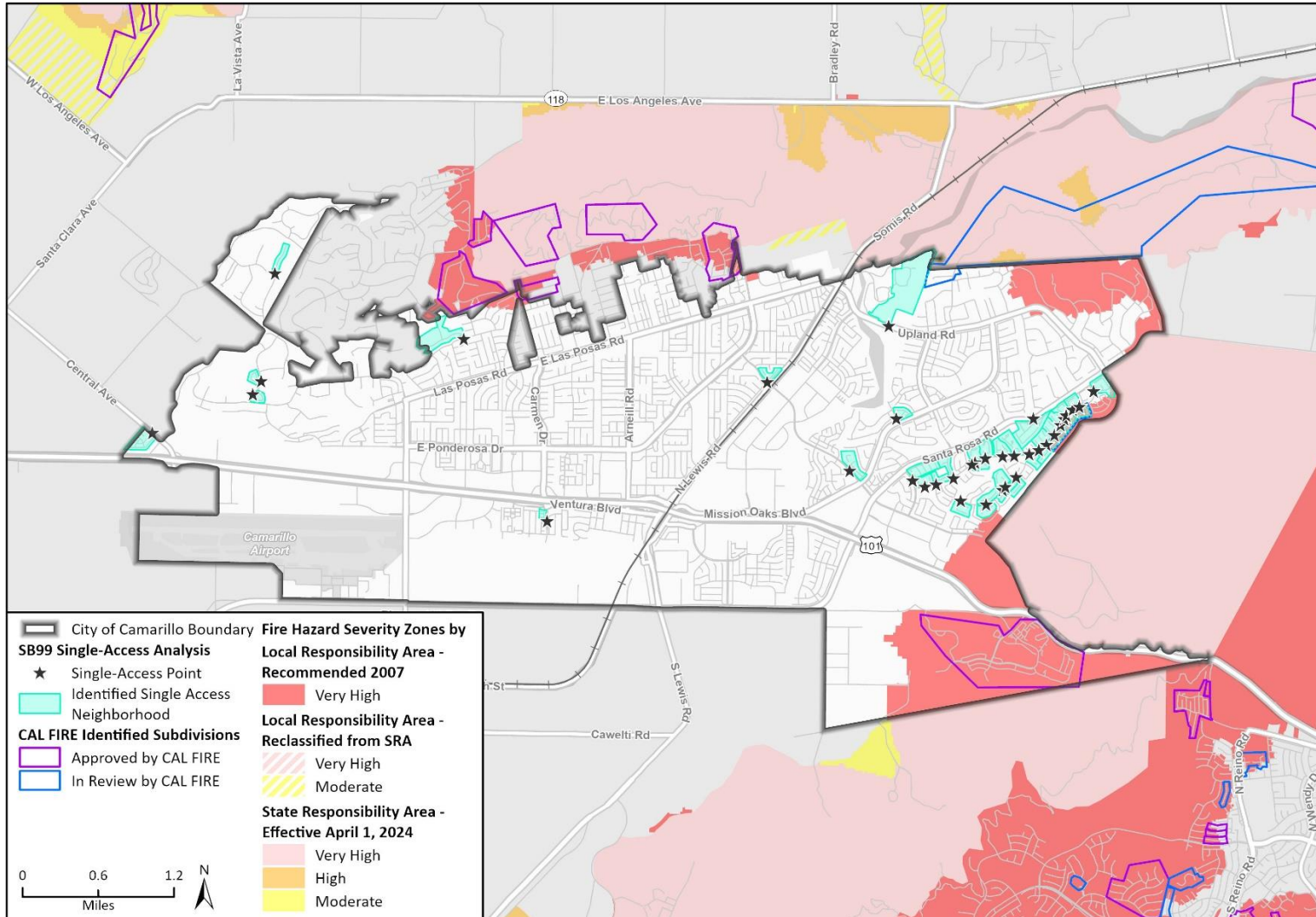
Evacuation routes in Camarillo are dependent upon the event and need for evacuation. During a breach of the Bard Reservoir, the only required evacuation route would be the movement onto high ground out of the flood plain, which is generally north of Ponderosa Road, westerly of Ponderosa and Las Posas Roads and easterly of Calleguas Creek northerly of U.S. 101. In the event of a major chemical spill or other significant disaster, the City would be evacuated using U.S. 101 for east and westerly traffic or Lewis Road for evacuating the residents to the north or south.

The City recently conducted an Evacuation Route Analysis and Evacuation Capacity Analysis for a wildfire event necessitating evacuation for the east part of the city. These assessments were conducted in accordance with SB 99 and AB 747 and identify evacuation routes, single-access subdivisions, and their capacity, safety, and viability. The Evacuation Route Analysis revealed 37 single access neighborhoods with one entry/exit and seven CAL FIRE subdivisions within the larger Camarillo area, which contain 30 or more dwelling units, located in the State Responsibility Area (SRA) or Local Responsibility Area (LRA) VHFHSZ. One of these subdivisions is located within city limits, while the other six subdivisions are located outside Camarillo city limits, but within the greater Camarillo area. These single access neighborhoods and identified subdivisions are noted in Figure 11-14 and are at significant fire risk, due to the limited ingress/egress availability and lack of secondary evacuation routes and their location within VHFHSZs. The evacuation analysis was conducted by modeling a wildfire event in the eastern side of the city adjacent to the undeveloped foothills near the Camarillo Springs, Leisure Village, and Upland Communities. These communities would likely move west towards US 101 to evacuate the encroaching fire. As such, the primary evacuation routes are Camarillo Springs Road and Santa Rosa Road, which connects the Camarillo Springs and Leisure Village communities to US 101. Secondary evacuation routes are Pleasant Valley Road and Lewis Road. Other evacuation routes include Las Posas Road and Flynn Road. A more detailed discussion of the Evacuation Capacity Analysis can be found in Appendix C.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Figure 11-14 Identified CAL FIRE Subdivisions



Basemap provided by Esri and its licensors © 2024. Data provided by the State of California, Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Board of Forestry, 2024; CALFIRE, 2007/2024. Rincon Consultants completed SB99 Analysis and identified single-access neighborhoods in addition to CALFIRE, 2024.

E1-1209 Vulnerability Assessment
Fig. X Identified Subdivisions in Camarillo



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Emergency Incident Information

In the event of a major natural or human-made disaster, or other incident that could significantly affect the Camarillo area, several methods are used to alert the public.

- The Emergency Alert System (EAS) sends emergency messages through a network of radio, television and cable providers. The primary radio stations in Ventura County for EAS broadcasts are KVTA 1590 AM, KHAT 100.7 FM and KMLA 103.7 (Spanish).
- Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) use cell towers to deliver emergency messages to any cellular phone within range.
- VC ALERT is an emergency notification system to deliver time-sensitive emergency alerts in English and Spanish to areas within Ventura County where there is a threat to health and safety. (source: www.readyventuracounty.org)
- Ventura County Office of Emergency Services posts official Ventura County information during an active incident including an incident summary and incident map on www.vcemergency.com.
- Ready Ventura County provides Ventura County residents with information regarding emergency incident preparedness and details on specific climate hazard such as Dam Failure, Earthquake, Flood, Wildfire, and more. This information can be found at www.readyventuracounty.org.

The Ventura County Joint Information Hotline, 805-465-6650, provides incident information in English and Spanish when activated.

Emergency Protection Services

Ventura County Sheriff's Office

Law enforcement and police protection services are provided in Camarillo by the Ventura County Sheriff's Office. The Mission Statement, Strategy, and Vision Statement, which are part of the values of the agency, are included below.

Mission Statement: We, the members of the Ventura County Sheriff's Office, are committed to safeguard the lives and property of residents of Ventura County and respond to public concerns in a manner which is fair, unbiased, lawful and promotes neighborhoods free from crime.

Strategy: Our strategy for accomplishing this mission is to preserve the peace, prevent crime, apprehend offenders, facilitate problem solving community partnerships, enforce laws, provide secure and humane detention for persons lawfully entrusted to our care and display empathy and respect for the dignity of all individuals.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Vision Statement: The Ventura County Sheriff's Office is committed to increasing and strengthening community partnerships and utilizing technologies and evidence-based practices to enhance collaborative efforts at reducing crime and improving public safety. Our agency will also endeavor to recruit, retain, and promote a diverse group of honest, ethical, and highly qualified applicants that reflect and represent the communities we serve.

The County Sheriff's office is comprised of four divisions. The Patrol Division services the County of Ventura and the five contract cities of Camarillo, Fillmore, Moorpark, Ojai, and Thousand Oaks, as well as the unincorporated areas of Ventura County. Within Patrol are also the Mounted Unit, K-9 Unit, Sheriff's Communications Center and the Office of Emergency Services.

The Detention Division is the largest of the four divisions in both personnel and budget. This includes all jobs related to inmate services such as reception, booking and classification, jail services, court room and pre-trial security. Currently there are three jail facilities: pre-trial detention facility, Todd Road Jail, and East County Jail.

The Special Services Division includes the Air Unit, Major Crimes, Narcotics, Intelligence, Bomb Squad, S.W.A.T., Hostage Negotiations, Forensic Science Laboratory, Information Systems and the Evidence Unit.

The Support Services Division includes important internal departments that are essential to the structure and operational needs of the Sheriff's Office across a wide variety of areas. These departments include the Business Office, Human Resources, Professional Standards Bureau, Records, and Training Academy Staff.

Camarillo Disaster Assistance Response Team (D.A.R.T.)

The Camarillo D.A.R.T. responds in support of the City of Camarillo and the County of Ventura, under the direction of local law enforcement, in times of general need, emergency and declared disasters. To meet this objective, all D.A.R.T. members are trained in advanced medical intervention, traffic control, emergency radio communications, Incident Command, and skills necessary for light urban search and rescue operations. D.A.R.T. provided services during the Northridge earthquake, the La Conchita Mudslide, hazardous materials incidents, missing person searches, the Alaska FLT 271 plane crash and the Green Meadows Fire, where they assisted the Ventura County Fire Department. Members also assist the City and Ventura County Fire Department during CERT classes and training. The Camarillo D.A.R.T has members of all ages, backgrounds, professions, and talents.

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)

CERT instruction is provided by firefighters of the Ventura County Fire Department (VCFD). All Camarillo Area residents at least 18 years of age are eligible to participate in the training. Since 2006, over 500 residents have participated in CERT training.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

The CERT course includes instruction in triage, first aid, extinguishing fires, search and rescue, cribbing (to remove injured persons from beneath heavy objects), terrorism response, and more. During emergencies, fire and law enforcement personnel may request the services of CERT-trained residents.

Emergency Preparedness Information

The City's website provides information on its *Emergencies* webpage, such as emergency checklists, links to the CERT websites, and important emergency phone numbers. As in CERT training, residents are urged to prepare for at least a week of self-sufficiency.

Emergency Operations Plan

The City's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is updated by staff every four years. Emergency management and preparedness is done in compliance with the CA Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

Camarillo has an EOP prepared in accordance with SEMS/NIMS standards. The Plan addresses the City's planned response to emergencies associated with natural disasters and technological incidents. It provides an overview of operational concepts, identifies components of the City's emergency management organization within the Standardized Emergency Management System and by extension, the National Incident Management System (hereafter referred to as SEMS/NIMS) and describes the overall responsibilities of the federal, state and county entities and the City for protecting life and property and assuring the overall well-being of the population. A general clarification of the potential natural and human-made threats to Camarillo are addressed in the Hazard Summary for the City of Camarillo in Section 8 of the EOP in Part 1, pages 51-60. The EOP also provides the locations of the City's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and alternate locations, as well as the Red-Cross pre-identified emergency shelters and alternate shelter sites throughout Camarillo (current EOP adopted in November 2021).

Mutual Aid Agreements

Incidents frequently require responses that exceed the resource capabilities of the affected response agencies and jurisdictions. When this occurs, mutual aid is provided by other agencies, local governments, and the State. Mutual aid is voluntary aid and assistance by the provision of facilities and services, including fire, police, medical and health, transportation, communications, utilities, and other assistance.

The California Master Mutual Aid Agreement is designed to ensure that adequate facilities, resources, and other support are provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation. Camarillo is part of Mutual Aid Region I. Inter-agency, multi-agency, and discipline-specific mutual aid system coordination is used by the City of Camarillo and other member jurisdictions of Ventura County for coordinating mutual aid. The Ventura County Fire Department is also part of the standard Countywide and Statewide mutual aid systems.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Volunteer and private agencies are also part of the City of Camarillo's mutual aid system. The American Red Cross is a significant organization of response to meet the care and shelter needs of disaster victims. Private sector medical/health resources are also an essential part of the medical response. Volunteer and private agencies mobilize volunteers and other resources through their own systems. They may also identify resource needs that are not met within their own systems that would be requested through the mutual aid system.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

11.3 Goals, Objectives, and Policies

11.3.1 Citywide Safety and Climate Change

Goal SAF-1: A community protected from natural and human-made hazards and adequately prepared for the effects of climate change, including drought, air quality, and extreme heat.

Objective SAF-1.1 Protect the public health, safety and general welfare of Camarillo Residents from hazards, potential disasters, and climate change events.

Policy SAF-1.1a Continue to incorporate new and updated hazards information, including climate change hazards, relevant to the City of Camarillo into the Safety Element, Emergency Operations Plan, and/or Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, as appropriate.

Policy SAF-1.1b Review public safety infrastructure and staff resources as new development is planned or proposed within the City of Camarillo Planning Area and ensure that these developments comply with local and State building design guidelines, such as the California Building Code and Ventura County Fire Department Fire Prevention Standards and Guidelines.

Policy SAF-1.1c Encourage the dedication of open space areas where potential hazards (fault zones, floodplains, fire hazard areas, etc.) may be located.

Policy SAF-1.1d Limit new development in areas of high risk when risk cannot be mitigated. This includes consideration of climate change risks, such as 100-year and 500-year floodplains, FHSZs, fault zones, and near landslide prone areas.

Policy SAF-1.1e Investigate and pursue additional available funding sources to fund safety programs, provide services, upgrade/construct retrofits to facilities, and purchase updated hazard response equipment.

Policy SAF-1.1f Explore the development of funding mechanisms for properties that are at risk of natural disasters, especially for underserved community members.

Objective SAF-1.2 Inform the community of natural and human-made hazards, climate change hazards, disaster preparedness and emergency response through education and public outreach efforts.

Policy SAF-1.2a Conduct community education efforts via local media coordination, City sponsored activities and events and other methods to reach the broader community regarding emergency evacuation, potential hazards, and mitigation efforts.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

- Policy SAF-1.2b** Continue supporting the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) administered through the Ventura County Fire Protection District.
- Policy SAF-1.2c** Coordinate with the Pleasant Valley and Oxnard Union High School Districts to incorporate emergency preparedness and hazards identification, including climate change hazards, into school curriculums.
- Policy SAF-1.2d** Promote heat illness recognition and prevention via flyers in Spanish and English at local parks, schools, and community centers to increase awareness of personal prevention steps.
- Policy SAF-1.2e** Encourage residents to enroll in the SCE Medical Baseline Allowance Program to ensure heat sensitive individuals can continue operating space cooling equipment during power outages or blackouts.
- Policy SAF-1.2f** Provide emergency communications to residents via emergency text messages, through the county's VC Alert system and Emergency website, phone calls, or flyers during bad air quality or extreme heat days to ensure residents are taking the necessary steps to stay protected.
- Policy SAF-1.2g** Encourage residents to acquire and maintain an emergency kit that could sustain the household for 72 hours during an emergency event and provide guidance on City websites for kit items and maintenance.

Extreme Heat, Air Quality, and Drought

- Objective SAF-1.3** Protect the public health, safety, and general welfare of Camarillo Residents from climate change hazards such as extreme heat, poor air quality, and drought.
- Policy SAF-1.3a** Partner with Ventura County to regularly evaluate and, as necessary, update the Ventura County Contingency Plan for Heat Events to include Camarillo-specific policies.
- Policy SAF-1.3b** Continue to maintain and add to existing cooling center infrastructure to provide public relief during extreme heat events. Explore other options for public cooling centers within the city.
- Policy SAF-1.3c** Seek funding to develop an Urban Forestry Management Plan to expand the City's urban forest and tree canopy to limit the urban heat island effect throughout the city. Prioritize tree implementation in areas with populations with highest vulnerability to extreme heat, such as senior citizens, children, outdoor workers, individuals with disabilities, and individuals with chronic health conditions.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

- Policy SAF-1.3d** Seek funding to develop an Extreme Heat Plan which includes plans to plan for and mitigate extreme heat, such as employing cool pavement technology and expanding the urban tree canopy.
- Policy SAF-1.3e** Investigate new cool pavement technology, including costs/benefits, challenges and opportunities.
- Policy SAF-1.3f** Consider establishing partnership with local organizations (such as the Ventura County Contractors Association) to provide installation of cool roofing technology to under-resourced communities throughout the city.
- Policy SAF-1.3g** Encourage alternatives to air conditions such as ceiling fans, air exchanges, increased insulation, and low solar gain exterior materials to reduce need for air conditioning and high electricity demands during high heat events to increase the reliability of the electricity grid.
- Policy SAF-1.3h** Partner with the Ventura County Resource Conservation District to identify open space areas in the city with the greatest cooling magnitude and areas to focus preservation and enhancement efforts.
- Policy SAF-1.3i** Partner with the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District to regularly evaluate and update, as necessary, the Ventura County Air Quality Management Plan to adequately prepare for, respond to, and mitigate poor air quality conditions.
- Policy SAF-1.3j** Partner with the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District and local NGOs to provide air quality retrofits to eligible low-income homes, such as installing air filters and providing resources to outdoor workers to ensure adequate safety during extreme heat events or poor air quality events.
- Policy SAF-1.3k** Regularly evaluate the City of Camarillo Urban Water Management Plan to prepare for increased drought conditions.
- Policy SAF-1.3l** Expand outreach to increase participation in community water conservation initiatives and rebates such as toilet use, lawn removal, drought-resistant landscaping, smart irrigation controllers, low-flow sprinkler heads, and more.
- Policy SAF-1.3m** Investigate the efficient use of recycled water with the Water Reclamation Upgrade Project.
- Policy SAF-1.3n** Promote drought-tolerant landscaping across all public and private properties by partnering with CBOs to increase participation in water conservation gardening.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

11.3.2 Geologic and Seismic Hazards

Goal SAF-2: A community that is aware of and has planned for existing and potential geologic and seismic hazards.

Geologic Hazards (Soils, Landslides/Mudslides, and Subsidence)

Objective SAF-2.1 Decrease the potential risks associated with geologic hazards within the City of Camarillo, including landslides, debris flow, mudslides, subsidence, and soil expansion.

Policy SAF-2.1a Minimize geologic hazards by identifying and addressing potential hazards during the planning and engineering of proposed development and/or improvement projects.

Policy SAF-2.1b Require all new and future development to provide setbacks from potentially unstable areas, including potential debris flow channels, as identified through required engineering and geologic studies.

Policy SAF-2.1c Require drainage plans designed to direct runoff away from unstable areas for all new development and discourage surface water runoff where the area is unstable.

Policy SAF-2.1d Require the preparation of a geologic/geotechnical investigation (performed by a Certified Engineering Geologist and/or Geotechnical Engineer) for all new development or redevelopment projects located in areas of potential hazards. That investigation should include adequate analysis and appropriate mitigation of potential hazards to the satisfaction of the City Engineer or their designer. Special consideration should be given to terrain, soils, slope stability, and erosion issues, where applicable.

Seismic Hazards

Objective SAF-2.2 Reduce the potential effects of seismic hazards on existing and new developments within the City of Camarillo.

Fault Rupture

Policy SAF-2.2a Review development projects involving construction within Earthquake Fault Hazard Zones (as depicted on the State of California, Earthquake Fault Hazards Map for County of Ventura in accordance with the requirements of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act and the policies and criteria established by the State).



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

- Policy SAF-2.2b** Consider the designation of land located within Earthquake Fault Hazard Zones and potentially active fault areas for less dense or intensive uses, such as Open Space or Agricultural, where feasible.
- Policy SAF-2.2c** Design roadways, streets, highways, utility conduits, and oil and gas pipelines, to avoid crossing active faults where feasible. When such location is unavoidable, the design should include measures to reduce the effects of any fault movement as much as possible.
- Policy SAF-2.2d** Locate new critical facilities, special occupancy structures, or hazardous materials storage facilities outside of active fault zones unless demonstrated that the facility is not subject to fault rupture hazard.
- Policy SAF-2.2e** Require hazard mitigation, project redesign, elimination of building sites to avoid seismic hazards, and the delineation of building envelopes, building setbacks and foundation requirements, as deemed necessary, to minimize seismic hazards for new development and redevelopment.
- Policy SAF 2.2f** Require all developers and/or subdividers of a parcel or parcels in an area of a known fault hazard to prepare a fault hazard investigation study to determine the feasibility of development and mitigation measures such as setbacks.

Seismic Shaking

- Policy SAF-2.2g** Continue to adopt and enforce the most current version of the California Building Code relating to earthquake resistant design for all new and future development to ensure the use of the most up to date seismic requirements within the State of California.
- Policy SAF-2.2h** Require roadway engineering standards that meet or exceed seismic requirements of the California Building Code to reduce potential damage and maintain emergency access in the event of an earthquake.
- Policy SAF-2.2i** Continue to investigate options for seismic retrofitting of older buildings that do not meet current seismic standards and pursue funding via state grant programs to make such updates.

Liquefaction

- Policy SAF-2.2j** Require analysis for development within areas susceptible to secondary seismic impacts (liquefaction, landsliding, subsidence, etc.) to determine the potential risk to these hazards and identification of mitigation measures, to the satisfaction of the City Engineer or their designee.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

11.3.3 Flooding

Goal SAF-3: A community carefully planned and protected from flooding hazards.

Floodplain Hazards

Objective SAF-3.1 Provide adequate flood control mitigation to reduce the potential risk associated with floodplain hazards within the City of Camarillo.

Policy SAF-3.1a Design and construct appropriate surface drainage and flood control facilities to prepare for and mitigate climate change flooding hazards, as funding permits.

Policy SAF-3.1b Prevent incompatible land uses and incompatible development within the 100-year and 500-year floodplains and prohibit residential development within the regulatory floodway.

Policy SAF-3.1c Encourage land uses in the regulatory floodway to open space, agriculture, or passive to low intensity recreational uses, subject to the approval of the Planning Director, City Flood Plain Administrator, or their designee.

Policy SAF-3.1d Coordinate with the Ventura County Watershed Protection District or other appropriate watershed protection agencies to evaluate the effectiveness of existing regional and local flood control facilities.

Policy SAF-3.1e Identify natural drainage courses and designate drainage easements to allow for their preservation, or for the construction of necessary drainage facilities to protect community health, safety, and welfare. Use natural materials when possible or encourage the most environmentally preferred option and limit concrete channelization to the extent possible.

Policy SAF-3.1f Develop and maintain floodplain inundation evacuation plans in cooperation with the Ventura County Watershed Protection District and Ventura County Fire Protection District.

Policy SAF-3.1g Promote low impact development techniques such as pervious paving, on-site groundwater recharge, rainwater harvesting, minimization of building footprints, and bioretention to improve defensive measures against storm events and storm water pollution. Ensure compliance with the City's Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan to ensure that hydrological and ecological functions are mitigated for new development.

Policy SAF-3.1h Require the developers and/or subdividers of a parcel or parcels in an area of known flood hazards to prepare the applicable studies required by FEMA to remove the parcel or parcels from the flood hazard area.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Policy SAF-3.1i Continue to enforce City Municipal Code Section 16.34.120 to ensure new construction utilizes methods to reduce losses to potential flooding, prevent alterations to natural floodplains, and prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers.

Dam Inundation Hazards

Objective SAF-3.2 Ensure land use regulations and emergency response plans focus on reducing potential damage resulting from inundation associated with dam failure.

Policy SAF-3.2a Coordinate with the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, Army Corps of Engineers, and California Division of Safety of Dams on updated mapping of dam inundation areas within the city as new studies and projects are completed.

Policy SAF-3.2b Develop dam failure evacuation plans in cooperation with the Ventura County Fire Protection District and Ventura County Office of Emergency Services and update the City's Emergency Operations Plan with new evacuation plans.

Policy SAF-3.2c Discourage critical and essential uses within designated dam inundation areas.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Tsunami Hazards

- Objective SAF-3.3** Support tsunami response and recovery efforts within Ventura County in the event of a tsunami occurring along the California coastline.
- Policy SAF-3.3a** Identify supporting activities and resources within the City's Emergency Operations Plan that can assist jurisdictions within the Ventura County Operation Area directly impacted by tsunami inundation.
- Policy SAF-3.3b** Identify potential areas for emergency response and recovery coordination activities, as well as areas where affected populations can receive shelter and assistance, if necessary.
- Policy SAF-3.3c** Provide educational materials on City website and public facilities to educate residents about tsunami identification, evacuation procedures, and preparedness.

11.3.4 Fire Hazards

Goal SAF-4: Minimize risk of wildfire hazards and potential impacts to the community and ecosystem.

- Objective SAF-4.1** Ensure that development in high fire hazard areas is designed and constructed in a manner that minimizes risk to life and property due to increased frequency and severity of wildfires due to climate change.
- Policy SAF-4.1a** Ensure that new and existing developments have adequate water supply and access for fire protection and evacuation purposes and comply with fire flow requirements as provided by Ventura County Fire Prevention.
- Policy SAF-4.1b** Include fire-resistant building materials, fire-resistant vegetation, cleared fuel reduction zones, and/or a long-term comprehensive fuel management program into the design of any project in a fire hazard area.
- Policy SAF-4.1c** Require that all new residential subdivisions provide adequate access for emergency vehicles and resident evacuation.
- Policy SAF-4.1d** Require that all homes have visible street addresses and signage and impose parking limitations to ensure that access roads are not blocked by parked vehicles.
- Policy SAF-4.1e** Assess all new developments located in or adjacent to wildland areas to determine their vulnerability to fire and/or potential as a source of fire, based on historical fire and projected changes in fire due to climate change.
- Policy SAF-4.1f** Encourage the use of development features such as roads and fuel modification zones to buffer homes, critical infrastructure, buildings and



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

facilities, and natural and managed resources from wildland fire. Where feasible establish and maintain community fuel breaks and fuel modification/reduction zones, including public and private road clearance in neighborhoods in the Wildland Urban Interface.

Policy SAF-4.1g Require that all VHFHSZs are identified and listed in the City's municipal code along with defensible space ordinances in compliance with VCFD standards to mitigate fire hazards in these zones.

Policy SAF-4.1h Review and update as necessary the City's Emergency Operations Plan with every update to the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan to evaluate evacuation route capacity, safety, and viability under a range of emergency scenarios, in accordance with AB 747.

Policy SAF-4.1i Discourage new development to be located within a VHFHSZ. If new development cannot be located elsewhere, require wildfire risk to mitigated and on-site safety evaluations by accredited inspector.

Policy SAF-4.1j Require all new essential public facilities to be located outside the VHFHSZs, when feasible.

Policy SAF-4.1k Where feasible, evaluate re-development after a large fire and work with partnered agencies, such as the Ventura County Fire Protection District, to ensure that all re-development within the VHFHSZs complies with current VCFD fire code.

Objective SAF-4.2 Minimize risk associated with wildland and urban fires through preventive measures, maintenance, and education.

Policy SAF-4.2a Enforce Compliance of Ventura County's Defensible Space Ordinance 4907. Requirements of this ordinance include:

- a. Zone 0 refers to the horizontal area up to five feet around the structure, including any outbuildings, attached decks, stairs, roofs, balconies, and stair landings. Ordinance 4907 requires private and public properties to remove vegetation from underneath decks, remove firewood, mulch, and wood chips, landscape roofs, and remove any new trees or artificial grass in this zone.
- b. Zone 1 is measured from five to thirty feet around the structure. To comply with Ordinance 4907, the property must minimize the likelihood of a fire moving directly towards the structure. It is recommended to modify fuels and create a discontinuity between planting groups that limits the pathway for fire to burn to the structure. This includes the removal of low-level vegetation that allows fire to spread upward (ladder fuels), mowing of annual grass down to a maximum height of 4 inches, and trimming of tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10 feet from other trees.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

- c. Zone 2 is measured from thirty to one hundred feet around the structure. Under Ordinance 4907, the minimum spacing between vegetation is three times the dimension of the plant. Spacing based on height of vegetation may require clearance outside the 100-foot zone or setting back vegetation and trees within Zone 2 away from the 100-foot line.

Policy SAF-4.2b Partner with Firewise Foundation, CAL FIRE, Ventura Resource Conservation District, Ventura County Wildfire Collaborative, and Ventura Regional Fire Safe Council to host educational workshops for property owners on defensible space, home hardening, and vegetation management based upon the most up-to-date science and State guidelines to reduce wildfire risk.

Policy SAF-4.2c Target education of most up-to-date evacuation routes to at-risk populations including older adults and individuals with chronic health conditions.

Policy SAF-4.2d Promote public safety education programs through the Fire Protection District, Ventura Regional Fire Safe Council, and other partners to reduce accidents, injuries and fires, as well as to train members of the public to respond to emergencies.

Policy SAF-4.2e Ensure that adequate equipment, staffing, training, and resources are provided to the Ventura County Fire Department and mutual aid organizations to meet current and future projected service demands and fire protection needs.

Policy SAF-4.2f Continue efforts to reduce fire hazards associated with older buildings, multi-family housing, and fire-prone industrial facilities throughout the city by regularly updating the City's municipal code to ensure alignment with the most up to date VCFD structure guidelines and by promoting: the replacement of old roofing materials with fire resistant materials (such as composition, metal or tile); installation of dual-pane windows with the exterior pane of tempered glass; building or remodeling walls with brick, cement, masonry, or stucco; and installation of non-combustible fencing.

Policy SAF-4.2g Ensure dedicated open space and undeveloped areas meet specifications for fire safety.

Policy SAF-4.2h Coordinate between the Ventura County Fire Protection District, City of Camarillo Public Works Department, City of Camarillo Water Division, and the Camrosa Water District to locate water supplies near and/or within VHFHSZs, where feasible.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

- Objective SAF-4.3** Coordinate with the Ventura County Fire Protection District to maintain an adequate level of service and protection for fire and emergency response within the community.
- Policy SAF-4.3a** Continue to coordinate fire protection services through the Ventura County Fire Protection District, CAL FIRE, and all other agencies and districts with fire protection powers.
- Policy SAF-4.3b** Ensure that Ventura County Fire Protection District provides adequate service and facilities for new developments as they occur.
- Policy SAF-4.3c** Coordinate with the Ventura County Fire Protection District to ensure adequate levels of fire suppression personnel and equipment are available for all areas of the city and all types of development. Regularly evaluate the City's fire suppression capacity and future water supply, as part of the next Ventura County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Policy SAF-4.3d** Coordinate with the Ventura County Fire Protection District to review the Fire Department Unit Strategic Plan to help coordinate on priority projects within the City of Camarillo.
- Policy SAF-4.3e** Regularly pursue grant funding to fund the implementation of the General Plan Safety Element to ensure that measures and actions are successfully followed, and the city is adequately prepared for the increased severity and frequency of wildfires due to climate change.
- Policy SAF-4.3f** Ensure that, after a large fire, re-development of damaged property complies with the requirements of construction in the VHFHSZ and includes adequate provisions for emergency access, vegetation management, and firefighting, in compliance with current fire codes.
- Policy SAF-4.3g** Explore local partnerships (e.g. Ventura Regional Fire Safe Council, Ventura County Resources Conservation District, etc.) to get continuous funding for wildfire planning efforts (e.g. City of Camarillo Community Wildfire Protection Plan).

11.3.5 Hazardous Materials and Waste

Goal SAF-5: Residents and businesses are adequately protected from hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

- Objective SAF-5.1** Protect the community from the harmful effects of hazardous materials, hazardous waste, and environmental contamination.
- Policy SAF-5.1a** Promote the handling of hazardous wastes and hazardous materials so that waste reduction through alternative technology is the first priority,



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

followed by recycling and on-site treatment, with disposal as the last resort.

Policy SAF-5.1b Coordinate with the Ventura County Fire Protection District on the response procedures associated with a release or threatened release of a hazardous material within the city.

Policy SAF-5.1c Locate potentially hazardous facilities and operations in areas that would reduce exposure of the public to a significant risk of injury, loss of life, or property damage.

Policy SAF-5.1d Raise public awareness of appropriate disposal for household hazardous waste and publicize collection events and locations.

Policy SAF-5.1e Promote the use of integrated pest management techniques to keep City properties free of herbicides and pesticides.

Policy SAF-5.1f Encourage and educate residents and businesses to implement integrated pest management principles and reduce or discontinue the use of pesticides and herbicides on their property.

Policy SAF-5.1g Require proponents of projects on sites with the potential for soil and/or groundwater contamination to perform soil and groundwater contamination assessments, and if contamination exceeds regulatory action levels, require the proponent to undertake remediation procedures prior to grading and development under the supervision of the County Environmental Health Division, CUPA, County Department of Toxic Substances Control, or Regional Water Quality Control Board (depending upon the nature of any identified contamination).

Objective SAF-5.2 Minimize threats to public health and safety and to the environment posed by a release of hazardous materials.

Policy SAF-5.2a Require new development that will generate hazardous wastes or utilize hazardous materials to identify hazardous waste reduction, recycling, and storage areas on site plans.

Policy SAF-5.2b Ensure that land uses involved in the production, storage, transportation, handling, or disposal of hazardous materials are located and operated to reduce risk to other land uses.

Policy SAF-5.2c Periodically review and amend the appropriate ordinances which regulate the storage and handling of hazardous materials to conform to the standards and definitions of the State and other regulatory agencies.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

Policy SAF-5.2d Continue to monitor the operations of businesses and individuals that handle hazardous materials through the planning and business permit processes.

Policy SAF-5.2e Evaluate transportation routes for the movement and transport of hazardous materials within and through the city.

Policy SAF-5.2f Require that new pipelines and other channels carrying hazardous materials avoid residential areas and other sensitive land uses to the greatest extent possible.

Policy SAF-5.2g Actively coordinate with the operators of existing pipelines (oil, gas, etc.) to ensure existing development in close proximity to these facilities are protected from future incidents to the greatest extent possible.

Objective SAF-5.3 Promote Interagency Collaboration, Training, and Coordination of Hazardous Materials Response and Clean Up.

Policy SAF-5.3a Support Caltrans and California Highway Patrol efforts to ensure safe transportation of hazardous materials on freeways.

Policy SAF-5.3b Coordinate with Ventura County Fire Protection District to ensure trained personnel are ready to operate at the level of Hazardous Materials First Responder, as deemed necessary within the City of Camarillo.

Policy SAF-5.3c Work with the appropriate local, State, and Federal agencies to identify previously unidentified contaminated sites in the city, particularly on sites with a high likelihood of past contamination, such as old gas stations or industrial sites, and work with the property owners and applicable agencies to remediate them.

Policy SAF-5.3d Develop an educational awareness program for residents and businesses about the dangers of hazardous materials and proper disposal methods.

Policy SAF-5.3e Maintain cooperative relationships with the Ventura County Environmental Health Department, CUPA, and the Regional Water Quality Board to ensure an informed and coordinated response to chemical emergencies, especially those that have contaminated groundwater.

11.3.6 Aircraft Hazards

Goal SAF-6: A community thoughtfully planned and compatible with existing airport facilities.

Objective SAF-6.1 Facilitate safe development within the vicinity of Camarillo Airport.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

- Policy SAF-6.1a** Coordinate with the Ventura County Department of Airports and the Airport Land Use Commission (also known as the Ventura County Transportation Commission) on future development projects associated with or located in the vicinity of Camarillo Airport.
- Policy SAF-6.1b** Review development and redevelopment projects for consistency with the Ventura County Comprehensive Airport Land Use Plan (ACLUP).
- Policy SAF-6.1c** Refer discretionary development within the Airport Hazard Zones to the Airport Land Use Commission (also known as the Ventura County Transportation Commission) and the County of Ventura Department of Airports for consistency review with the Ventura County Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan (ACLUP), as applicable per the study area boundaries shown on Exhibit 11-10a, Camarillo Airport Study Area.
- Policy SAF-6.1d** Require development projects within the Airport Hazard Zones to comply with Part 77 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (objects affecting navigable airspace).
- Policy SAF-6.1e** Ensure private airstrips and agricultural landing fields are sited outside of areas that would present significant hazard or an annoyance to existing or planned land uses and would not conflict with the flight paths of existing airports.

11.3.7 Emergency Response

Goal SAF-7: A community that is fully responsive to emergencies and disasters.

- Objective SAF-7.1** Establish effective response and recovery efforts for major emergencies and/or disasters.
- Policy SAF-7.1a** Maintain and regularly update an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) in partnership with Ventura County, the State of California, and other agencies to include an assessment of current emergency service and projected emergency service needs, and goals or standards for emergency services training for City staff and volunteers.
- Policy SAF-7.1b** Support a safe, secure, and technologically advanced Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- Policy SAF-7.1c** Conduct joint emergency and disaster preparedness exercises with Police, Fire, City employees, and other partnered agencies to test operational and emergency plans with other agencies. Consider the adequacy of emergency access under a range of emergency scenarios, including proximity to existing fire services and the capacity of existing services.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

- Policy SAF-7.1d** As feasible, minimize evacuation challenges with single access residential neighborhoods and develop secondary access. If secondary access cannot be established, evaluate roadways and access points for compliance with Ventura County Fire Department standards for width and length to accommodate emergency access ingress and egress.
- Policy SAF-7.1e** Continue to educate the public about the City's Emergency Operations Plan and updated evacuation routes for disaster events.
- Policy SAF-7.1f** In compliance with SB 99, ensure new development has at least two ingress and egress routes to ensure effective emergency response and community safety during emergency events.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

11.4 Implementing Actions

The following list identifies recommended actions that the City, County Agencies, and private property owners can pursue in order to implement the Camarillo Safety Element.

- a. **Continually review the Safety Element, Emergency Operations Plan, and Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and other applicable plans to ensure that new information/mapping is being incorporated in a timely manner.**
 - Responsibility: Community Development, Police, VCFD, City Manager's Office
 - Associated Goals: SAF-1, SAF-2, SAF-3, SAF-4, SAF-5, SAF-6, SAF-7
- b. **Regularly update the Emergency Operations Plan as needed to comply with federal, state, regional, and local requirements.**
 - Responsibility: Police, VCFD, City Manager's Office, Community Development Department, Public Works Department
 - Associated Goals: SAF-1, SAF-2, SAF-3, SAF-4, SAF-5, SAF-6, SAF-7
- c. **Identify and apply for new grant or other funding sources on an annual basis to support the implementation of priority policies, measures, and actions from the Safety Element such as updating future emergency response, hazard mitigation initiatives, fuel break maintenance, defensible space, and more within the city.**
 - Responsibility: Community Development Department, Public Works Department
 - Associated Goals: SAF-1, SAF-2, SAF-3, SAF-4
- d. **Develop programs that inform and educate the community about potential risks, resources, roles, and responsibilities for addressing safety, including evacuation routes, and training programs in response to natural hazards and crime.**
 - Responsibility: City Manager's Office, Public Works Department, Community Development Department, Police Department, VCFD
 - Associated Goals: SAF-1, SAF-7
- e. **Using the City's website, City publications, or other methods (such as pamphlets), provide public safety education/information, focusing on in-city natural or human-made hazards; the prevention of life or property-threatening events; and the appropriate preparation for and reaction to local or regional disasters by the public.**
 - Responsibility: City Manager's Office, Community Development Department, Public Works Department, Police Department, VCFD
 - Associated Goals: SAF-1, SAF-2, SAF-3, SAF-4, SAF-5, SAF-6, SAF-7



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

- f. **Regularly review local, State, and Federal building codes and requirements to ensure the most up to date information is enforced within the city. Update the City's Municipal Code to reflect current information/requirements comply with seismic safety standards established by the California Building Code and Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Faulting Zone and ensure appropriate review requirements are included within existing ordinances.**
- Responsibility: Public Works Department, Community Development Department
 - Associated Goals: SAF-1, SAF-2
- g. **Regularly review the Ventura County Fire Protection District Fire Department Strategic Plan Fire and Fire Prevention Standards and Guidelines and ensure that the City's Municipal Code is updated to comply with standards 416, 418, 420, 421, and 423.**
- Responsibility: City Council, Community Development Council, VCFD
 - Associated Goals: SAF-4
- h. **Monitor the Ventura County Fire Protection District's fire protection rating and cooperate with the Ventura County Fire Protection District in the correction of deficiencies by complying with VCFD Fire Prevention Guidelines for structure retrofitting requirements, landscape alterations, and defensible space maintenance.**
- Responsibility: City Council, Community Development Department, Public Works Department, VCFD
 - Associated Goals: SAF-4
- i. **Coordinate infrastructure improvements aimed at reducing natural hazards and disasters via seismic, flooding, and wildfire retrofitting, defensible space maintenance, and more with the Ventura County and City of Camarillo Capital Improvements Program.**
- Responsibility: City Council, Public Works Department, Community Development Department
 - Associated Goals: SAF-1, SAF-2, SAF-3, SAF-4
- j. **Maintain and update, as appropriate, a Master Plan of Drainage and Stormwater Management Plan for the City.**
- Responsibility: Public Works Department, Stormwater Division, Community Development Department
 - Associated Goals: SAF-1, SAF-3



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

- k. **As a component of the Emergency Operations Plan, develop evacuation plans and perform trainings with associated emergency agencies for flooding/dam inundation, wildfire, earthquake, and hazardous material spill scenarios and coordinate these plans with the City's identified evacuation routes.**
- Responsibility: VCFD, Police Department, Community Development Department
 - Associated Goals: SAF-1, SAF-2, SAF-3, SAF-4, SAF-5, SAF-6, SAF-7
- l. **Regularly coordinate disaster planning efforts with neighboring jurisdictions in the County including the Ventura County Office of Emergency Services, Ventura County Fire Department, Camarillo Police Department, and Ventura County Sheriff's Office.**
- Responsibility: Ventura County Office of Emergency Services, Ventura County Fire Department, Camarillo Police Department, and Ventura County Sheriff's Office
 - Associated Goals: SAF-1, SAF-7
- m. **Coordinate code enforcement activities with the Ventura County Fire Protection District to ensure that developments located in the VHFHSZ incorporate and enforce VCFD standards for construction, fuel modification, retrofitting, and defensible space.**
- Responsibility: VCFD, Community Development Department
 - Associated Goals: SAF-4
- n. **Coordinate with the County of Ventura's Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Program, a Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA), to update and maintain the County's hazardous materials database for all properties within the city that manufacture, store, and/or dispose of these materials. Coordinate with the County of Ventura's Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Program to annually update the list of sites contaminated with hazardous materials requiring cleanup activities (Brownfield Sites) within the city. Coordination with Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control, County of Ventura's Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Program, and Ventura County Fire Protection District when new sites are identified, or cleanup activities are initiated/completed is recommended.**
- Responsibility: Public Works Department, VCFD, Community Development Department
 - Associated Goals: SAF-1, SAF-5



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

- o. Annually conduct emergency response drills and exercises with City staff and coordinating agencies to ensure adequate preparations and response activities are in place prior to an actual event.**

 - Responsibility: City Manager’s Office, Camarillo Police Department, VCFD, Ventura County Office of Emergency Services
 - Associated Goals: SAF-1, SAF-7
- p. Provide information on available non-hazardous product alternatives, proper storage, management, and disposal of hazardous wastes, including the City’s Household Hazardous Waste Program, on the City’s website, at City Hall, and other public facilities.**

 - Responsibility: Public Works Department, Community Development Department
 - Associated Goals: SAF-5
- q. Review any proposed updates or modifications to the Ventura County Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan and/or Camarillo Airport Master Plan as they pertain to the City and provide comments/input, as appropriate.**

 - Responsibility: City Manager’s Office, Community Development Department, Public Works Department
 - Associated Goals: SAF-6
- r. Pursue grant funding to develop an Urban Heat Adaptation Plan to adequately prepare for extreme heat events by implementing strategies such as expanding the urban tree forest, employing cool pavement and roofing technology, and encouraging air-conditioning alternatives.**

 - Responsibility: Community Development Department, Public Works Department
 - Associated Goals: SAF-1
- s. Coordinate with local wildfire prevention agencies and groups such as the Ventura County Regional Fire Safe Council and the Ventura County Fire Department to pursue grant funding for a Camarillo Community Wildfire Protection Plan.**

 - Responsibility: Community Development Department, Ventura County Fire Department, Ventura County Regional Fire Safe Council
 - Associated Goals: SAF-4



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

11.5 Sources Cited

11.5.1 Communications

Telephone conversation with Ryan Kraai, Fire Prevention Officer, Ventura County Fire Department, June 26, 2012.

Telephone conversation with Rick Bandelin, Manager at Ventura County CUPA, June 26, 2012.

11.5.2 Maps

California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey, Geologic Map of the Camarillo 7.5' Quadrangle, Ventura County, California: A Digital Database, Version 1.0 by Siang S. Tan, Kevin B. Clahan, and Christopher S. Hitchcock, Digital Database by Carlos I. Gutierrez And Marina T. Mascorro, 2004.

California Department of Water Resources (DWR). 2024. *Inundation Maps*. <https://water.ca.gov/programs/all-programs/division-of-safety-of-dams/inundation-maps> (accessed June 2024)

California Geological Survey (CGS). 2020. *Seismic Hazard Program: Liquefaction Zones*. <https://gis.data.ca.gov/maps/b70a766a60ad4c0688babdd47497dbad/explore> (accessed June 2024)

CAL FIRE. 2024. *Fire Hazard Severity Zones in the State Responsibility Area*. <https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/what-we-do/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/fire-hazard-severity-zones> (accessed June 2024)

CAL FIRE. 2024. *Subdivision Survey Reports for Local Jurisdictions*. <https://bof.fire.ca.gov/projects-and-programs/subdivision-review-program/> (accessed June 2024)

Camarillo Airport. Airport Master Plan Draft Final. 2010. [https://vcportal.ventura.org/AIRPORTS/docs/document_library/Camarillo_Airport_Master_Plan_\(Draft_Final\).pdf](https://vcportal.ventura.org/AIRPORTS/docs/document_library/Camarillo_Airport_Master_Plan_(Draft_Final).pdf) (accessed June 2024).

Camarillo Airport. Airport Master Plan Draft Final. 2010. [https://vcportal.ventura.org/AIRPORTS/docs/document_library/Camarillo_Airport_Master_Plan_\(Draft_Final\).pdf](https://vcportal.ventura.org/AIRPORTS/docs/document_library/Camarillo_Airport_Master_Plan_(Draft_Final).pdf) (accessed June 2024).

FEMA. 2024. *FEMA Flood Map Service Center: Flood Maps*. <https://www.fema.gov/flood-maps/products-tools> (accessed June 2024)

State of California Department of Conservation. 2024. Liquefaction Map FEMA Maps. Accessed June 2024.



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

- USGS. 2020. *Quaternary Fault and Fold Database of the United States; Interactive Fault Map*. <https://www.usgs.gov/programs/earthquake-hazards/faults> (accessed June 2024)
- USGS. 2009. *National Elevation Dataset: Landslide Hazards Program*. <https://www.usgs.gov/programs/landslide-hazards/maps> (accessed June 2024)
- USDA. 2019. Web Soil Survey (WSS). <https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/> (accessed June 2024)

11.5.3 Documents

- Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Ventura County, July 2000. Camarillo Airport Master Plan, April 2010.
- City of Camarillo. General Plan Safety Element, November 28, 1989 and August 8, 1990. Ventura County General Plan Goals, Policies and Programs, June 28, 2020.
- _____. SEMS/NIMS Multi-Hazard Functional Plan, Part 1, page 3.
- _____. 2020. *Annual Water Quality Report*. <https://ear.waterboards.ca.gov/Home/ViewCCR?PwsID=CA5610019&Year=2020&isCert=false> (accessed April 2024)
- _____. 2021. Emergency Operations Plan. <https://cms7files.revize.com/camarilloca/Departments/City%20Manager/2021%20Camarillo%20EOP%20-%20Public%20Version.pdf> (accessed April 2024)
- Hall, Alex Neil Berg, Katharine Reich. (University of California, Los Angeles). 2018. Los Angeles Summary Report. California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment. Publication number: SUM-CCCA4-2018-007.
- Thesis: Surface and Subsurface Geology of the Camarillo and Las Posas Hills area, Ventura County, California, Mary Clare Jakes, August 2, 1979.
- Ventura County General Plan Hazards Appendix, September 15, 2020.

11.5.4 Websites

- Bendix, Jacob and Hartnett, Justin J. 2018. Environmental Research Letters. "Asynchronous lightning and Santa Ana winds highlight human role in southern California fire regimes." July 6, 2018. <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/aace39> (accessed April 2024)
- BSR. 2024. "Infrastructure Breaks Under Extreme Heat." <https://www.bsr.org/en/emerging-issues/infrastructure-breaks-under-extreme-heat> (accessed March 2024).



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

California Energy Commission (CEC). 2024. *Cal-Adapt: Local Climate Change Snapshot for Camarillo*. <https://cal-adapt.org/tools/local-climate-change-snapshot/> (accessed April 2024)

City of Camarillo website. <http://www.ci.camarillo.ca.us/i3.aspx?p=844>, (accessed April 2024)

D.A.R.T website. <http://www.camarillodisasterassistanceresponseteam.com/> (accessed April 2024)

Environmental Health Department website

<http://www.ventura.org/rma/envhealth/about.html> (accessed April 2024)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2023. *Climate Change Indicators: River Flooding*. November 1, 2023. <https://www.epa.gov/climate-indicators/climate-change-indicators-river-flooding> (accessed April 2024)

Scholars Archive at Oregon State University website for Thesis: *Surface and Subsurface Geology of the Camarillo and Las Posas Hills area, Ventura County, California*
<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/handle/1957/11592> (accessed April 2024)

Ventura County CUPA website. <http://www.ventura.org/rma/envhealth/cupa/index.html>
(accessed April 2024)

Ventura County Fire Department website.

<http://fire.countyofventura.org/AboutVCFD/EmergencyResponse/tabid/84/Default.aspx>
(accessed April 2024)

Ventura County Sheriff's Office website. <http://www.vcsd.org/overview> &
<http://www.vcsd.org/divisions> (accessed April 2024)



11.0 City of Camarillo Safety Element

This page intentionally left blank.