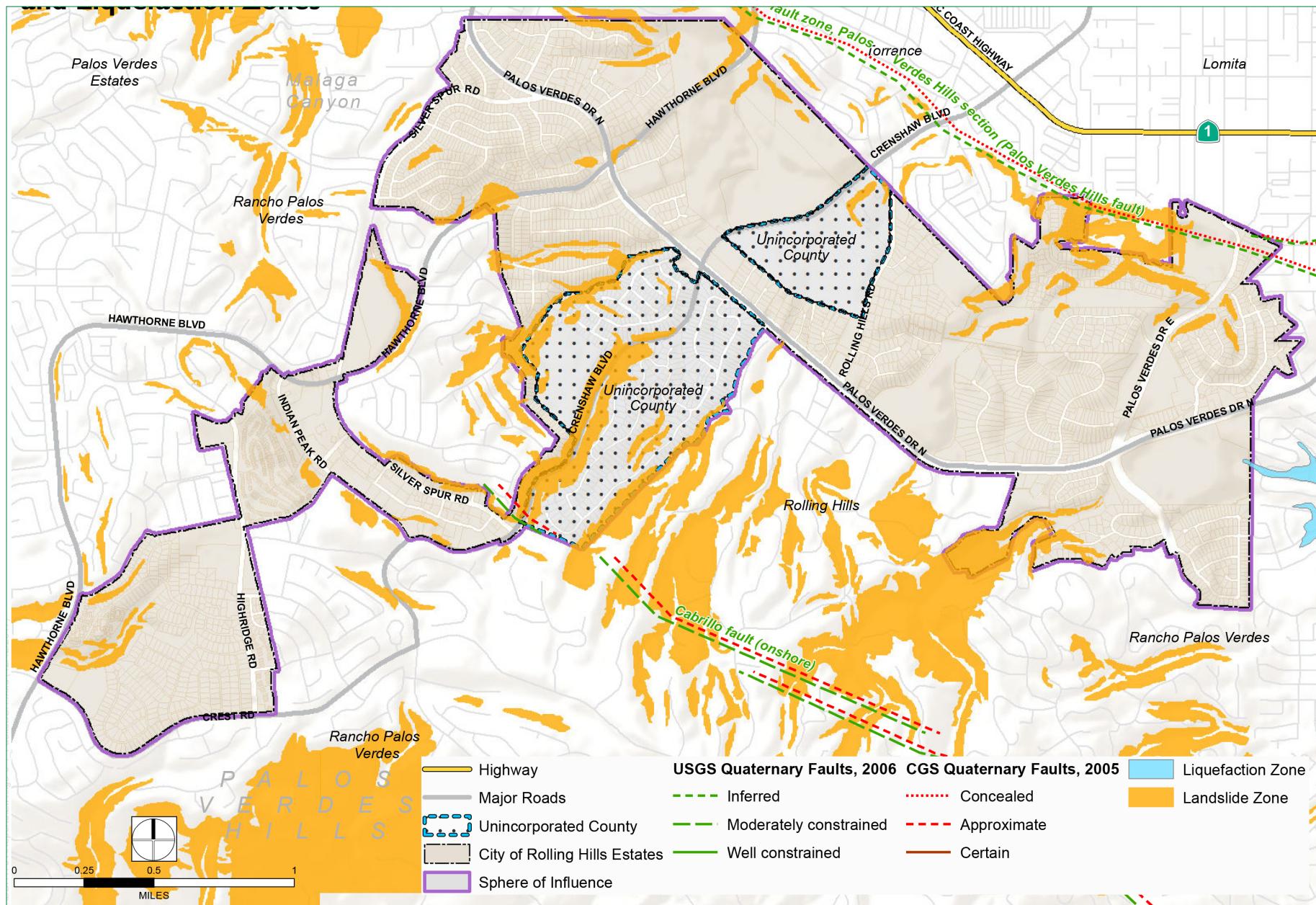
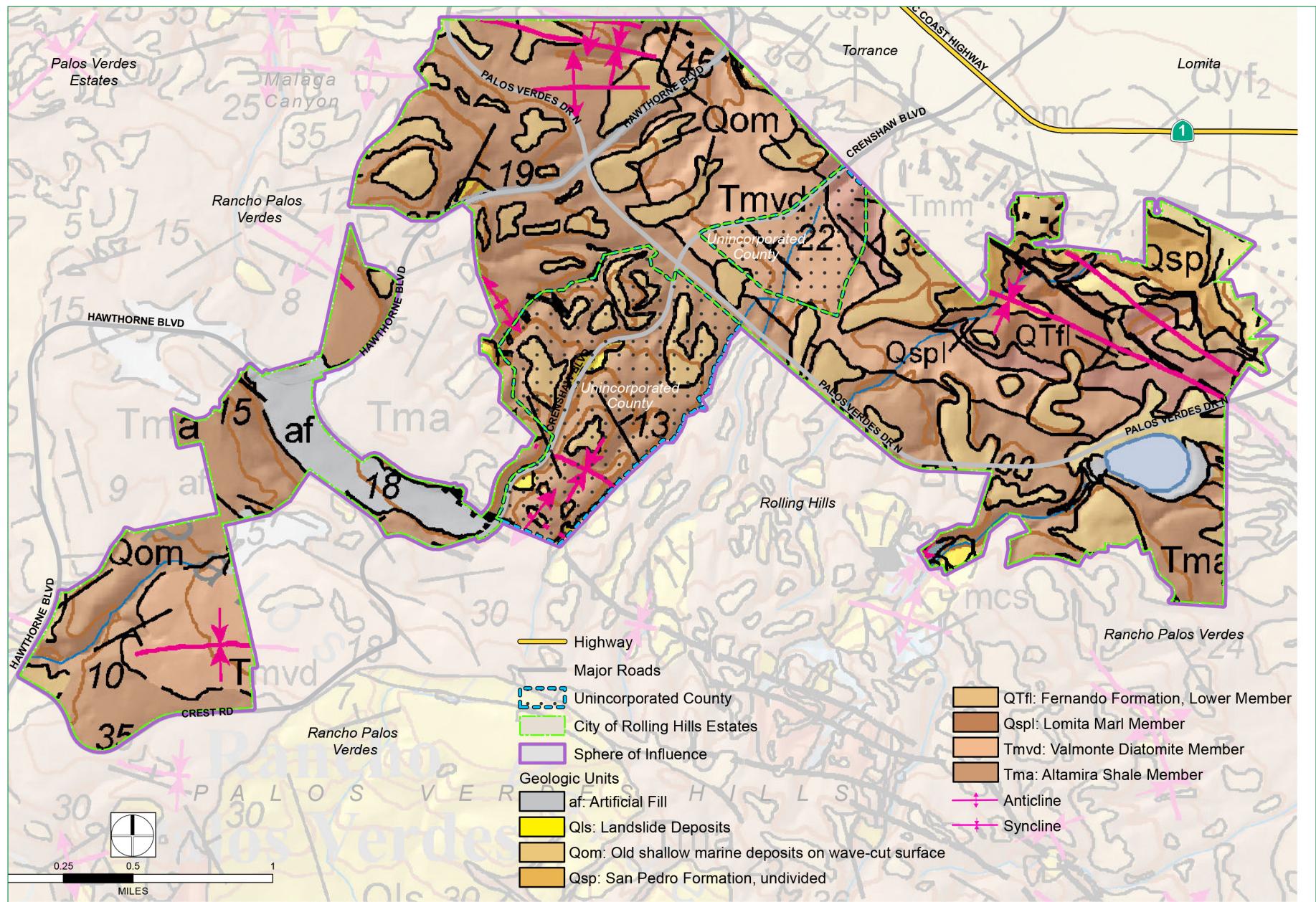


**Figure 7-2 Earthquake Fault, Landslide and Liquefaction Zones**

Source: Los Angeles County GIS 2017; City of Rolling Hills Estates GIS; Department of Conservation

**Figure 7-3 Geology**

Source: Los Angeles County GIS 2017; City of Rolling Hills Estates GIS; Department of Conservation

seismic shaking, including Crenshaw Boulevard along Agua Negra Canyon, Palos Verdes Drive between George F. Canyon to the east and Silver Spur Road to the west, and some sections of Hawthorne Boulevard. Extensive bedrock folding in the Peninsula can also result in localized out-of-slope cuts in other areas.

The Silver Spur Landslide Complex has been modeled, and a “potentially active” slip surface underlies a large portion of the residential area northeast of the Peninsula Center. The postulated location of this landslide is from Palos Verdes Drive North to Crenshaw Boulevard.<sup>[7]</sup> A review of the seismic hazard mapping prepared by the State of California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, indicates that portions of the City are located in designated earthquake-induced landslide areas (see **Figure 7-2**). For example, the areas behind Little Silver Spur Road from Beechgate Drive to Crossfield Drive are within earthquake-induced landslide areas (Silver Spur Landslide Complex). There is also an area between Deep Valley Drive and Crenshaw Boulevard that is within an earthquake-induced landslide area. Areas on the south side of Indian Peak Road are located within earthquake-induced landslide areas as well. Additionally, an active landslide exists between Indian Peak Road and Deep Valley Road. This landslide owes its origin to the saturation of a massive fill by shallow groundwater infiltration. Therefore, multiple areas throughout the Planning Area are considered prone to seismically induced landslides (see **Figure 7-2**).

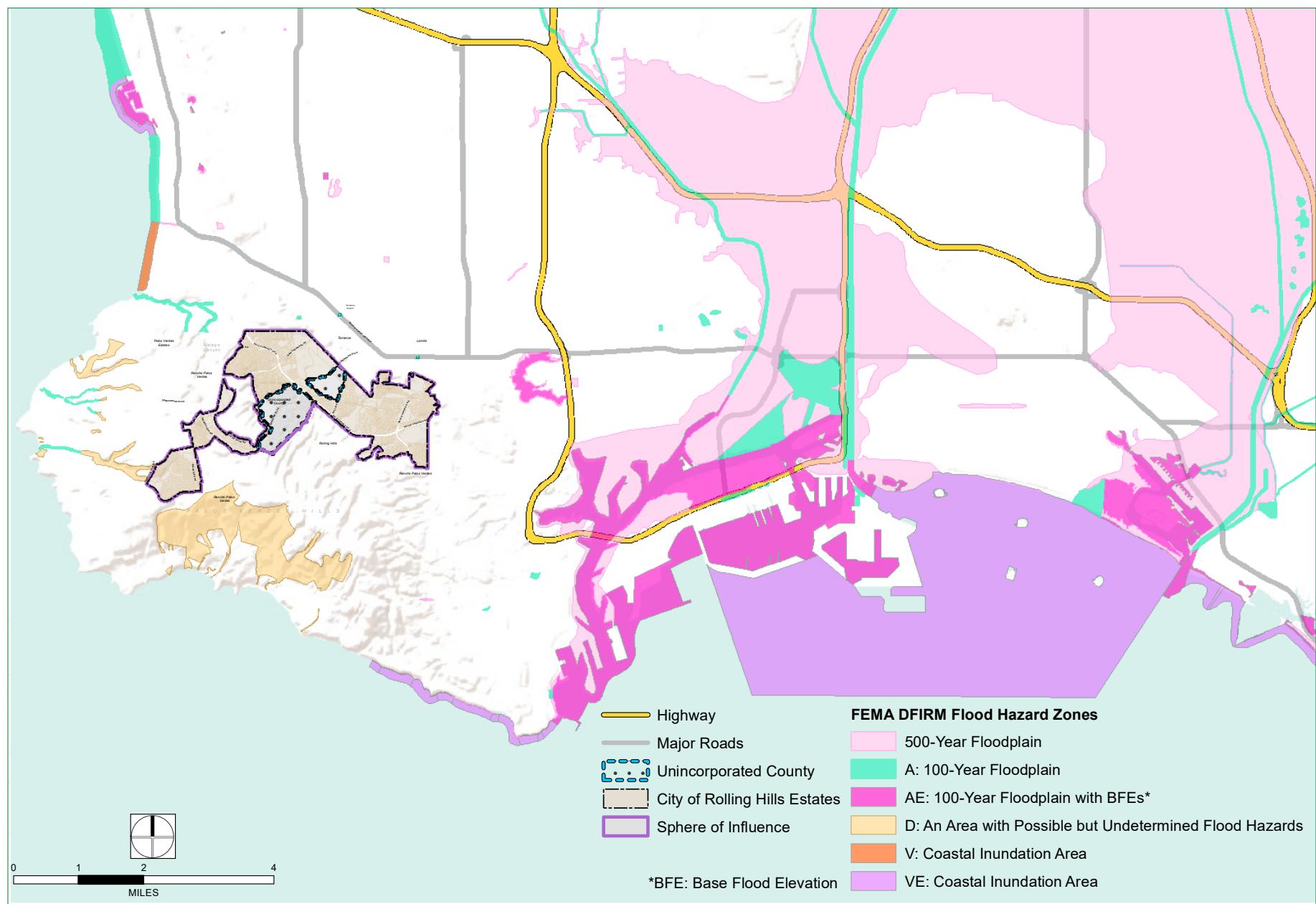
## Flooding

FEMA maps Flood-prone areas as part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The NFIP requires identifying flood-prone areas and the purchase of insurance for buildings in special flood hazard areas. According to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), there are no special flood hazard areas in the Planning Area.

Although not mapped by FEMA, the canyons areas are shown in **Figure 7-4**. FEMA Flood Zones are natural flood hazard areas and are generally designated as open space. Storm-induced flood issues in the Planning Area include flash floods in the canyon areas, saturated mudflows of the hillsides, and shallow flooding in streets and residences associated with poor storm drainage. Due to the small size of the canyon watersheds in the City, most flash floods in the canyons are short-lived.<sup>[8]</sup>

<sup>7</sup> City of Rolling Hills Estates. 1992. General Plan.

<sup>8</sup> City of Rolling Hills Estates. 1992. General Plan.

**Figure 7-4 FEMA Flood Zones**

## Inundation Areas

### Reservoir Inundation Areas

Reservoirs throughout Southern California are designed to store domestic water and to protect property from floodwaters. However, seismic activity can compromise dam/reservoir structures and result in catastrophic flooding. As shown in **Figure 7-5**, Palos Verdes Reservoir is located in the eastern portion of the City, at the southeast corner of the East Palos Verdes Drive and North Palos Verdes Drive intersection.

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) owns and maintains the Palos Verdes Reservoir. It also owns and operates the two pipelines that feed the Palos Verdes Reservoir, the Palos Verdes Feeder and Second Lower Feeder, and the reservoir outlet piping. The MWD has a service connection with Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) within the Palos Verdes Reservoir Property. The reservoir supplies water to the California Water Service distribution network in the Peninsula.<sup>[9]</sup> The approximately 1,100 acre-foot reservoir was constructed in 1939 out of steel-reinforced concrete with earth-fill reinforcement banked around the perimeter and lined and covered with an impervious rubber liner. A ravine leads from the west spill gate to an underground flood control channel following the natural terrain to the east through Green Hills Memorial Park.<sup>[10]</sup>

The MWD Safety of Dams Section maintains continuous surveillance of the reservoir, including live-in personnel at the facility. The MWD also monitors piezometers in the embankment, which are connected to an automated alarm system to warn of

increases in seepage, a critical precursor that can undermine the foundation and threaten the stability of the dam. The California Division of Safety of Dams reviews MWD reports detailing repairs, maintenance, and monitoring operations at the reservoir and inspects the facility biannually. The reservoir is monitored by strong motion instrumentation and is anticipated to withstand a maximum credible earthquake on the Palos Verdes Fault. In the event of dam failure, the facility's emergency plans include cooperation with the DWP for emergency dewatering of the reservoir.<sup>[11]</sup>

MWD has rehabilitated the Palos Verdes Reservoir as part of MWD's Infrastructure Reliability Program to ensure the water distribution system provides a reliable water supply to customers in the Peninsula. Rehabilitation included removal of the existing concrete lining; regrading the clay sub-liner; modification of the existing spillway structure, inlet/outlet tower, and secondary inlet and outlet structures; installation of a new sub-drain system, asphalt concrete lining, geomembrane liner, and geomembrane floating cover; installation of a new valve and flow meter upstream of the reservoir; and addition of precast concrete instrumentation and water quality structure. Project construction began in January 2016 and was completed in the second quarter of 2019.<sup>[12]</sup>

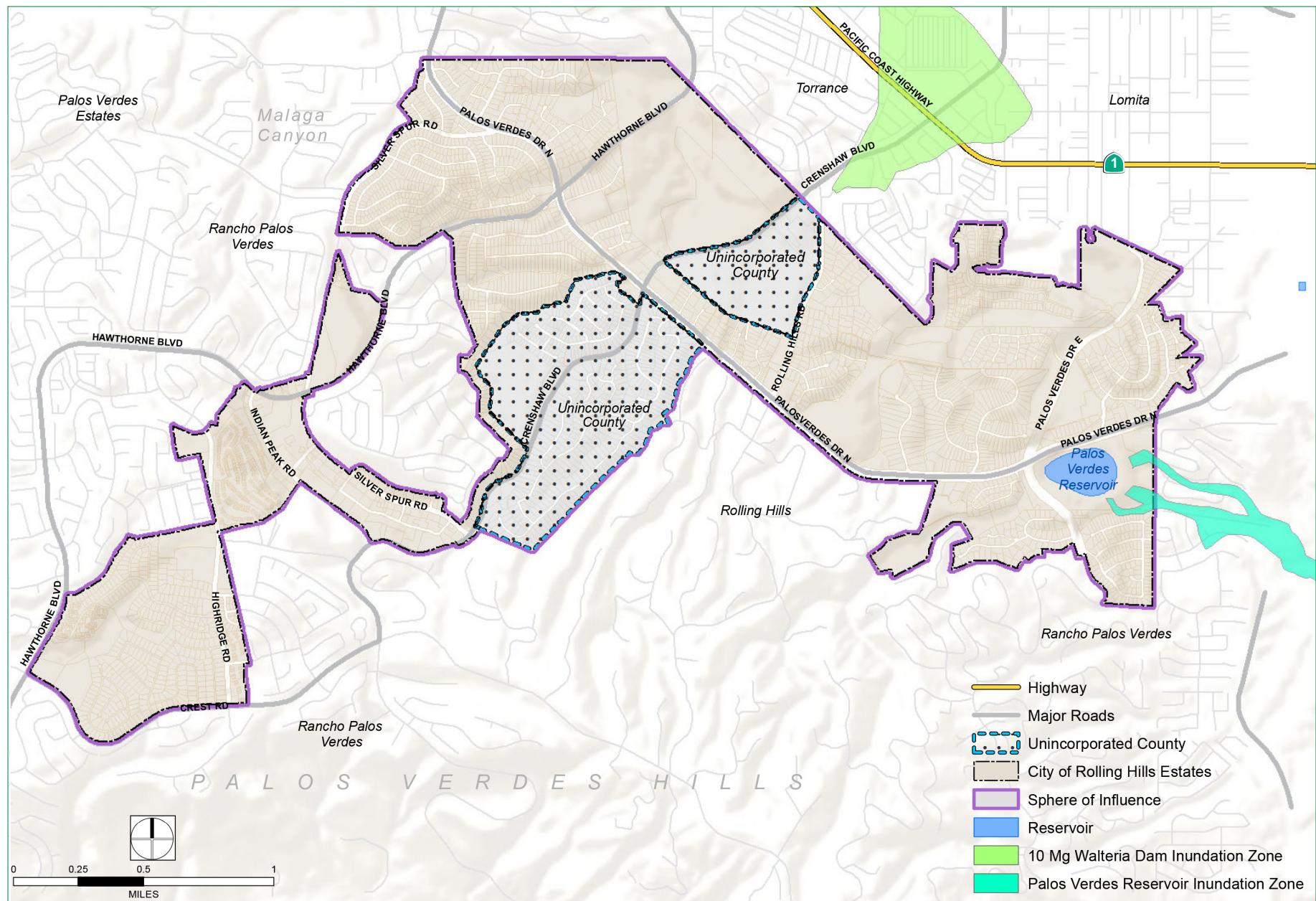
As shown in **Figure 7-5**, approximately 12 acres of the Planning Area is within the inundation area of Palos Verdes Reservoir. Dam failure is not currently a severe safety threat to the City because only open space and a parking lot are in the inundation path of the reservoir. No residential developments or main thoroughfares in the City are within the potential inundation area of the Palos Verdes Reservoir.

<sup>9</sup> City of Rolling Hills Estates. 1992. General Plan.

<sup>10</sup> City of Rancho Palos Verdes and City of Rolling Hills Estates. 2013. Multijurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

<sup>11</sup> City of Rolling Hills Estates. 1992. General Plan.

<sup>12</sup> The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Capital Investment Plan Appendix FY 2021/22

**Figure 7-5 Reservoir Inundation Areas**

Source: Los Angeles County GIS 2017; City of Rolling Hills Estates GIS

## Tsunami Inundation

Tsunamis are ocean waves generally caused by the tectonic displacement of the seafloor associated with shallow earthquakes, seafloor landslides, rock falls, and exploding volcanic islands. The Pacific Ocean is 1.25 miles from the project site, and according to the Tsunami Inundation Maps for Los Angeles County, the Planning Area does not fall within a tsunami inundation zone.<sup>[13]</sup>

## Soil Types, Erosion and Collapse Potential

### Expansive Soils

The Palos Verdes Peninsula is an uplifted tectonic fault block of seafloor sediments and volcanics that uncomfortably overlie older metamorphic rocks. It is estimated that the Palos Verdes Peninsula was submerged by the Pacific Ocean and uplifted three times during the Miocene epoch (8–15 million years ago) through movement along faults. During periods of inundation, erosion from mountains of the surrounding Los Angeles Basin deposited fine-grained sediments, which, in places, consist primarily of diatoms or volcanic ash.<sup>[14]</sup> Lava flows erupted upon or within the ocean sediments during the early phases of deposition. These sediments and volcanics are considered part of the Monterey Formation.

The Monterey Formation is a well-studied rock unit that is found along the west coast of North America. It is famous for its rich petroleum reserves that were formed from the abundant organic matter, primarily microscopic diatoms, contained within the

sediments. In general, the Monterey Formation is composed primarily of deep marine deposits of diatomite, diatomaceous siltstone, mudstone, dolostone, and chert. Color varies from yellow to tans and grays to greens. It is usually thinly to moderately bedded. As stated previously, the Monterey Formation has been divided into three units within the Palos Verdes Peninsula: the Altamira Shale, the Valmonte Diatomite, and the Malaga Mudstone.<sup>[15]</sup> These deposits lend themselves in varying degrees to expansive soils and/or susceptibility to erosion.

Expansive soils generally have a significant amount of clay particles that can give up water (shrink) or take on water (swell). The change in volume exerts stress on buildings and other loads placed on these soils. The extent of shrink/swell is influenced by the amount and kind of clay in the soil. The occurrence of these soils is often associated with geologic units having marginal stability.

As detailed in **Figure 7-6**, Soils, the Planning Area is composed of Altamont Clay Loam (122 acres), Diablo Clay Loam (824 acres), Montezuma Clay Adobe (309 acres), Ramona Loam (1,487 acres), Yolo Loam (0.5 acres), and Yolo Sandy Loam (0.5 acres). Altamont Clay Loam, Diablo Clay Loam, and Montezuma Clay Adobe are expansive clayey soils with a high shrink/swell potential.

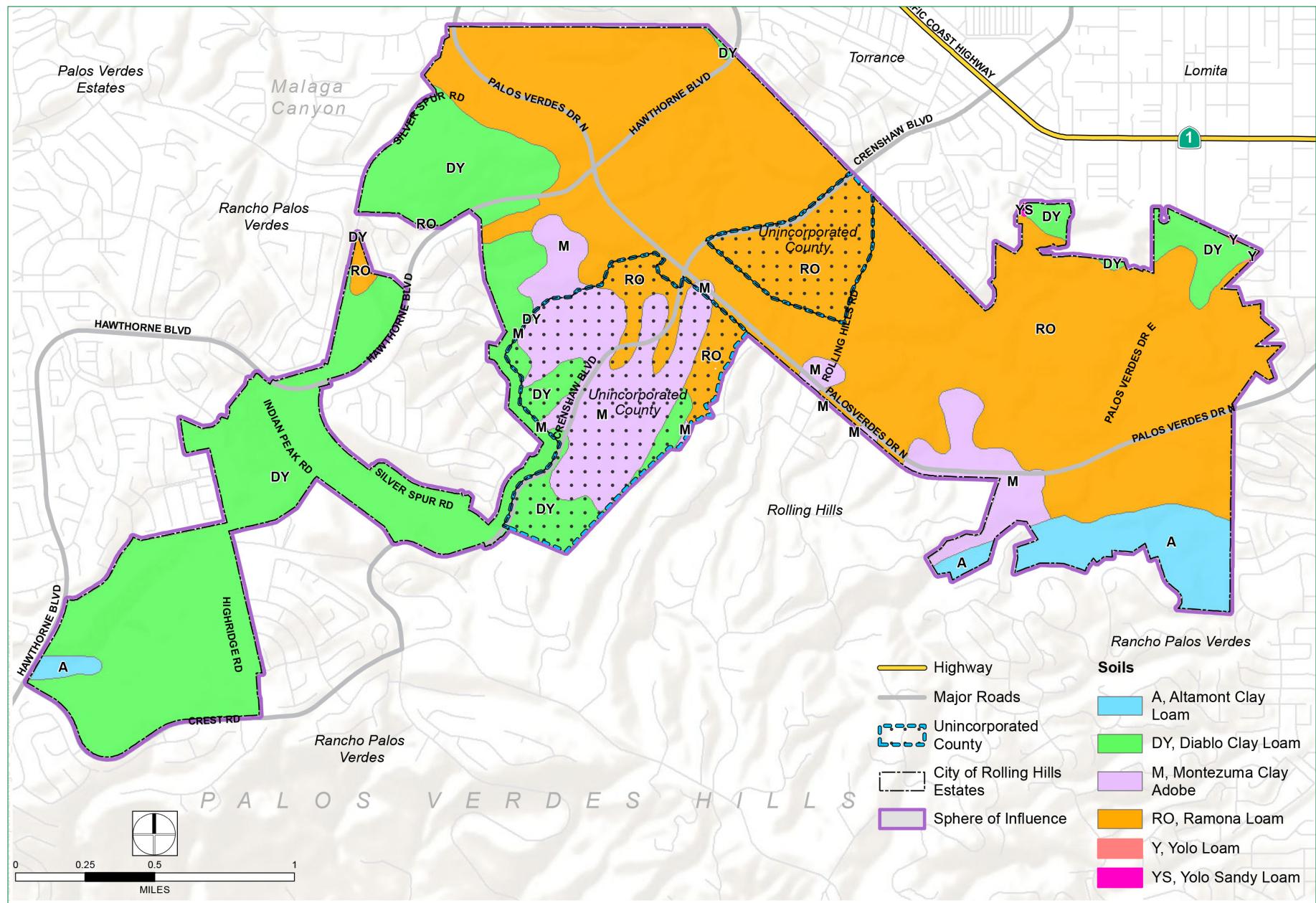
### Erosion

Throughout the Planning Area, areas of the open face or steep slopes and artificial fill have the potential for soil erosion as a result of storm-induced saturation. In particular, the San Pedro Formation, an unconsolidated marine sedimentary deposit along the northern

13 California Emergency Management Agency, California Geological Survey, and University of Southern California. 2009. Tsunami Inundation Map for Emergency Planning, Orange County. March 15, 2009.

14 City of Rancho Palos Verdes and City of Rolling Hills Estates. 2013. Multijurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

15 City of Rancho Palos Verdes and City of Rolling Hills Estates. 2013. Multijurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

**Figure 7-6 Soils**

Source: Los Angeles County GIS 2017; City of Rolling Hills Estates GIS

flank of the City, is particularly susceptible to storm-induced landslides and erosion along slopes.<sup>[16]</sup>

### Collapse Potential

Hydroconsolidation, or soil collapse, typically occurs in recently deposited Holocene (less than 11,000 years before present time) soils that were deposited in an arid or semi-arid environment. Soils prone to collapse are commonly associated with man-made fill, wind-laid sands, and silts, and alluvial fan and mudflow sediments deposited during flash floods. Sudden substantial settlement may occur when saturated, and collapsible soils lose their cohesion. An increase in surface water infiltration (such as from irrigation) or a rise in the groundwater table, combined with the weight of a building or structure, may initiate settlement, causing foundations and walls to crack.

Although the majority of the City is located on a consolidated rock formation where there are no groundwater resources,<sup>[17]</sup> approximately 160 acres of the northwestern portion of the City is within the West Coast Subbasin of the Coastal Plan of Los Angeles Groundwater Basin. Groundwater levels within the northwestern portion of the City are between approximately 20 to 30 feet below sea level.<sup>[18]</sup> Additionally, it is possible that soil within localized areas could become saturated from long-term landscape irrigation, changes in site drainage, stormwater basins, off-site septic system use, or a pipe leak. Areas of the City composed of artificial fill, such as the Chandler Quarry Site, and Holocene-age alluvial sediments, have the potential for soil collapse.

16 City of Rolling Hills Estates. 1992. General Plan

17 State of California, Department of Water Resources. 1961. Bulletin 104: Planned Utilization of the Ground Water Basins of the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles County, June 1961.

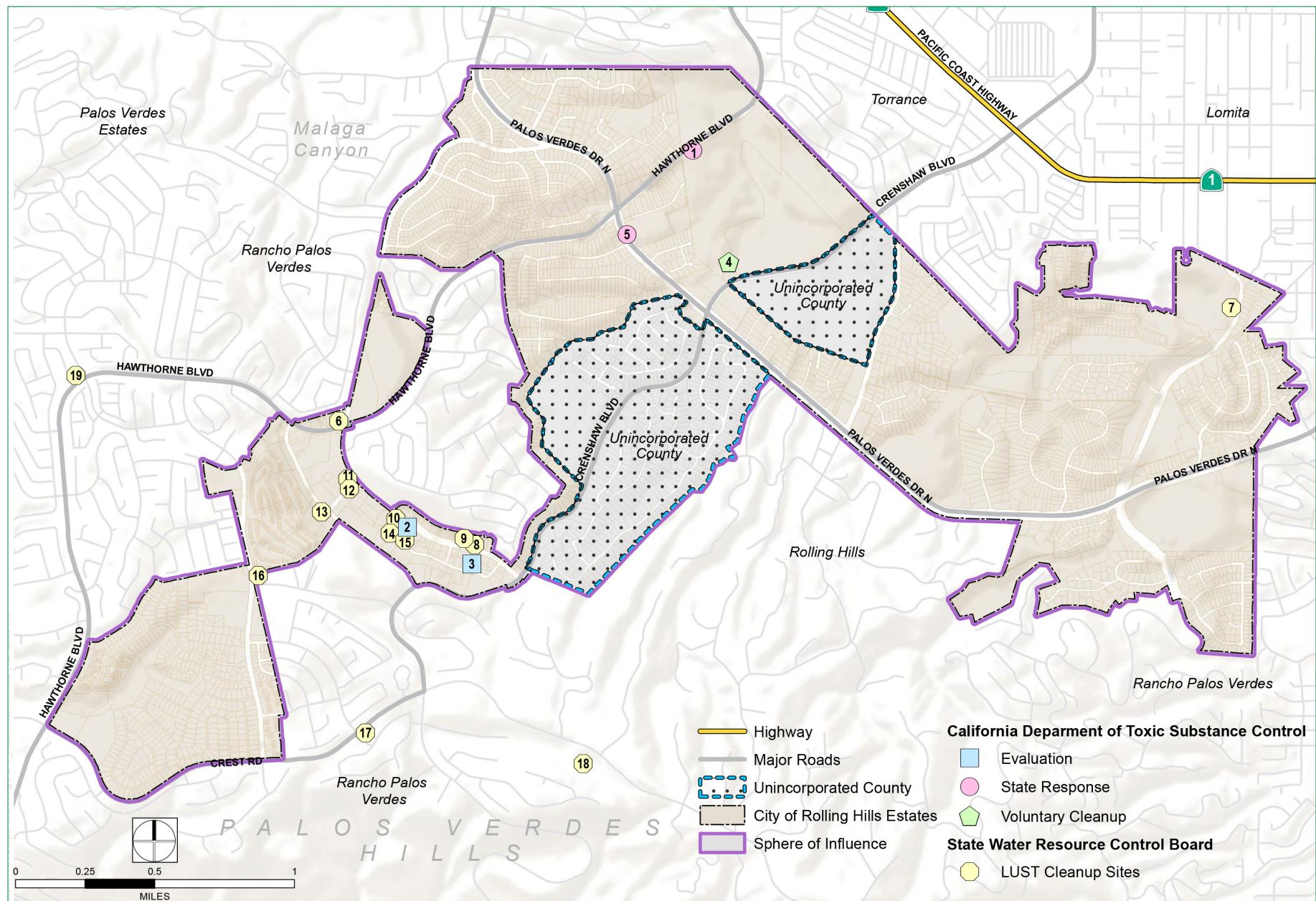
18 City of Rolling Hills Estates. 1992. General Plan

## Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials come in the form of flammable, combustible substances, poisons, explosives, and radioactive materials. Concerns related to the release of hazardous materials include short- and long-term effects that exposure to a hazardous substance may have on a community.

Any releases or leaks of chemical compounds at or below ground level can lead to contaminated soils and/or groundwater. Depending on the amount of the chemical compound that has been released, contamination can migrate beyond the property boundary of the original release site. If previously contaminated areas are disturbed through grading or excavation operations, those areas could expose the public to health hazards from physical contact with contaminated materials or hazardous vapors. Improper handling or storage of contaminated soils and/or groundwater can further expose the public to these hazards or potentially spread contamination through surface water runoff or airborne dust. In addition, contaminated groundwater can spread down the gradient, potentially contaminating subsurface areas of surrounding properties.

LACoFD is responsible for responding to hazardous material release incidents in the City of Rolling Hills Estates. The LACoFD has three hazardous material squads, with the closest one in the City of Torrance, approximately 3.1 miles north of the City. The LAFCoD's Health Hazard Response Team will also respond to ensure the appropriate cleanup, investigation, and removal of hazardous material spills or releases.

**Figure 7-7 Hazardous Material Locations**

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) maintains a data management system called EnviroStor. EnviroStor is used for tracking cleanup, permitting, enforcement, and investigation efforts at hazardous waste facilities and sites with known contamination or sites where there may be a reason to investigate further.

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) maintains a data management system called GeoTracker. Sites identified by GeoTracker are sites that impact or have the potential to impact water quality in jurisdictions statewide. These sites are required for cleanups, such as leaking underground storage tank (LUST) sites, Department of Defense sites, and cleanup program sites. GeoTracker also contains records for various unregulated projects as well as permitted facilities, including irrigated lands, oil and gas production, operating permitted underground storage tanks (USTs), and land disposal sites.<sup>[19]</sup>

As identified by the SWRCB and the DTSC,<sup>[20]</sup> historical and ongoing activities that have resulted in the known or suspected release of hazardous materials to soil and groundwater in the City of Rolling Hills Estates are identified in **Table 7-2** and **Figure 7-7**, Hazardous Material Locations.

Most businesses in the City that handle hazardous and/or acutely hazardous substances in quantities above the reportable limits are located in the commercial area along Silver Spur Road, Deep Valley Drive, and Indian Peak Road. These businesses are located within approximately 2 miles of LACoFD Station No. 106 at 27413 Indian Peak Road in the City of Rolling Hills Estates. As depicted in **Table 7-2**, hazardous sites include gas stations, landfills,

<sup>19</sup> State Water Resources Control Board. 2015. GeoTracker. <http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/>.

<sup>20</sup> California Department of Toxic Substances Control. 2007. EnviroStor. <https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>, Accessed September 2017.

cleaners, a fire station, an equestrian center, a sand and gravel excavation site, and an auto care facility.

## Climate Change

Climate change can lead to changes in temperature, precipitation, and storm patterns, which pose threats of increase in sea level rise, wildfires, extreme heat days, flooding, etc. The City's MJHMP (2020) documents these threats and provides a vulnerability assessment of these threats. Facilities that provide critical and essential services following a major emergency are of particular concern because these locations house staff and equipment necessary to provide important public safety, emergency response, and/or disaster recovery functions. Considering the seven critical facilities identified in **Figure 7-9**, the climate-related threat that the structures are most vulnerable to is wildfire. These structures are also vulnerable to earthquakes. The secondary impacts of earthquakes could be magnified by climate change. Soils saturated by repetitive storms could fail prematurely during seismic activity due to the increased saturation.

The Cal-Adapt tool provides local climate change snapshots for cities and counties in California. **Table 7-3** provides the changes specific to Rolling Hills Estates.

## Public Safety Services

### Fire Services

LACoFD provides fire protection and emergency medical services as well as urban search and rescue and air operations. It services about 2,300 square miles, including 58 cities and unincorporated

**Table 7-2 Hazardous Material Sites**

#	Facility	Address	Status	Site Type	Status Documentation
<b>California Department of Toxic Substances Control ("EnviroStor")</b>					
1.	Palos Verdes Landfill	25706 Hawthorne Boulevard	Certified/Operation and Maintenance	State Response	4-13-1999
2.	Courtesy Cleaners	627 Silver Spur Road	Refer: 1248 Local Agency	Evaluation	5-3-2004
3.	Gallerie Cleaners	865 Silver Spur Road	Refer: 1248 Local Agency	Evaluation	8-11-2004
4.	Peter Weber Equestrian Center	25401 Crenshaw Boulevard	No Further Action	Voluntary Cleanup	11-16-2015
5.	Hawthorne Canyon Landfill	Moccasin Lane	No Further Action	State Response	3-4-1997
<b>State Water Resource Control Board ("GeoTracker")</b>					
6.	Arco #3005	27301 South Hawthorne Boulevard	Open - Remediation	LUST Cleanup Site	9-29-2008
7.	Chandlers Sand and Gravel	26311 South Palos Verdes Drive	Completed - Closed	LUST Cleanup Site	6-22-2005
8.	Arco #6087	828 Silver Spur Road	Completed - Closed	LUST Cleanup Site	7-5-2017
9.	Arco #6087	828 Silver Spur Road	Completed - Closed	LUST Cleanup Site	10-25-1996
10.	Glendale Federal Property	601 Silver Spur Road	Completed - Closed	LUST Cleanup Site	4-12-1999
11.	Unocal #4822	27449 Silver Spur Road	Completed - Closed	LUST Cleanup Site	5-28-1997
12.	Tesco 76 Station #4822	27449 Silver Spur Road	Completed - Closed	LUST Cleanup Site	2-10-2009
13.	Los Angeles County Fire Station #106	27413 Indian Peak Road	Completed - Closed	LUST Cleanup Site	12-10-2010
14.	Palos Verdes Auto Care	627 Deep Valley	Completed - Closed	LUST Cleanup Site	10-2-2007
15.	Peninsula Car Care Center	627 Deep Valley Road	Completed - Closed	LUST Cleanup Site	11-4-1997
16.	Unocal #5848	28732 Highridge Road	Completed - Closed	LUST Cleanup Site	7-22-1993
17.	Unocal #5894	5656 Crest Road	Completed - Closed	LUST Cleanup Site	3-16-2012
18.	Palos Verdes School District	38 Crest Road	Completed - Closed	LUST Cleanup Site	9-24-1996
19.	Mobil #11-MRS	28103 South Hawthorne Boulevard	Completed - Closed	LUST Cleanup Site	4-28-2008

Sources: <http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/> Accessed September 2017.

<http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/?CMD=runreportandmyaddress=Rolling+Hills+Estates> Accessed September 2017.

Note\*Sites 1 and 5 are former landfills and are currently closed.

**Table 7-3 Local Climate Change Snapshots**

Climate Change Factors	Observed (1961-1990)	Mid-Century (2035-2064)	
		Medium Emissions*	High Emissions*
<b>City Level</b>			
Annual Average Maximum Temperature (°F)	70.8	71.3 - 75.0	71.9 - 75.4
Extreme Heat Days (days)	4	3 to 7	3 to 10
Annual Precipitation (inches)	12.8	10.0 - 16.7	9.7 - 17.2
Maximum Length of Dry Spell (days)	154	134 - 176	136 - 177
<b>County Level</b>			
Annual Average Area Burned (acres)	Not available	54.1 - 61.1	51.2 - 59.4

Source: <https://cal-adapt.org/tools/local-climate-change-snapshot/>

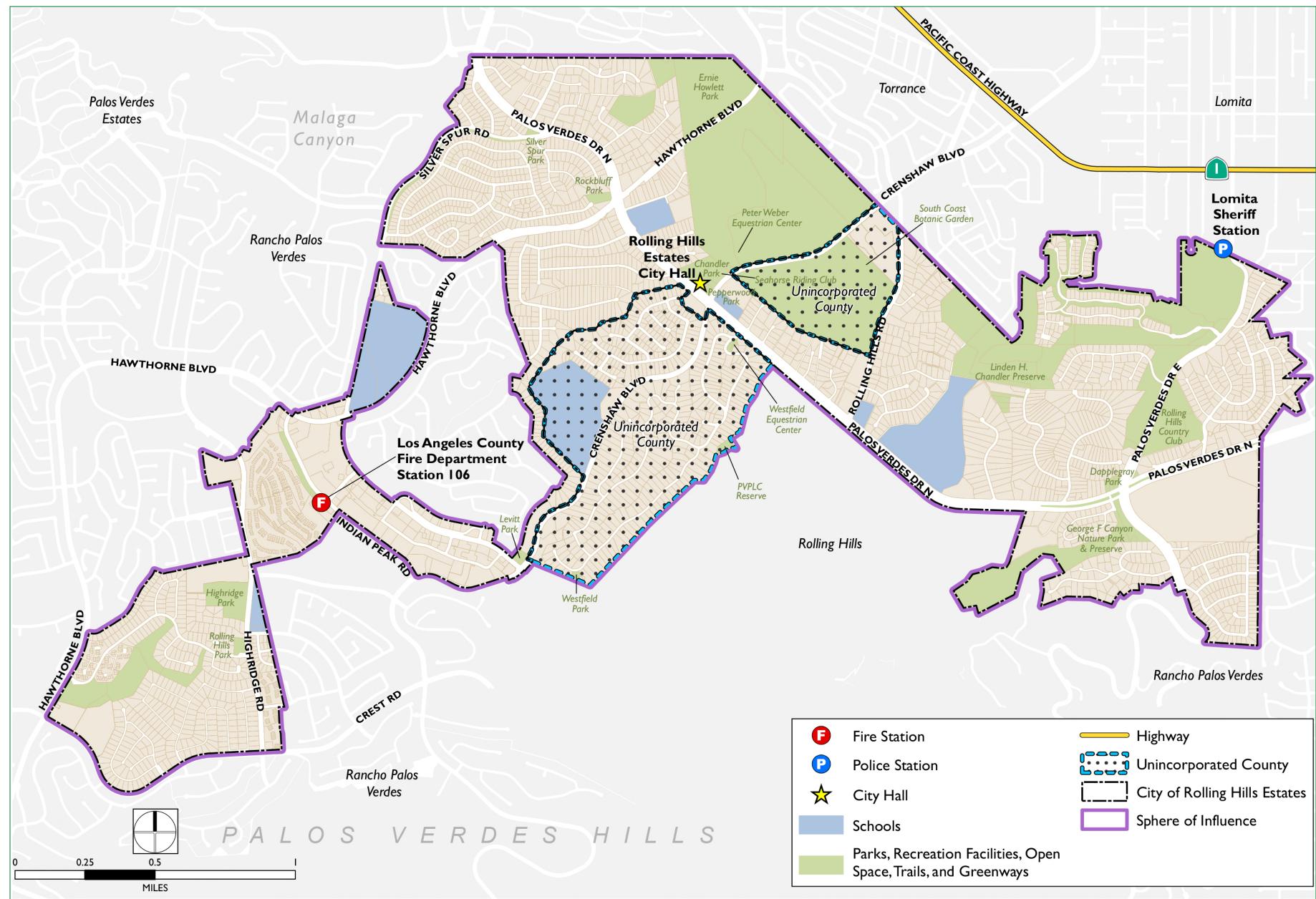
Note: The Medium Emissions Scenario represents a mitigation scenario where global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions peak by 2040 and then decline. Statewide, temperature is projected to increase 2-4 °C for this scenario by the end of this century. The High Emissions Scenario represents a scenario where CO<sub>2</sub> emissions continue to rise throughout the 21st century. Statewide, temperature is projected to 4-7 °C by the end of this century.

communities and about 4 million residents. There are 4,770 personnel in the LACoFD. The Planning Area is part of Division 1 of the LACoFD, and there is one fire station in the Planning Area, located at 27413 Indian Peak Road. This fire station is shown in **Figure 7-8**, Public Safety Facilities.

### Police Services

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) contracts police services in the Planning Area. Rolling Hills Estates and its sphere of influence are served by the Lomita Station. As shown in **Figure 7-8**, the Lomita Station is located just north of Rolling Hills Country Club at 26123 S. Narbonne Avenue in Lomita. The Lomita Station serves all of Rolling Hills Estates, Rolling Hills, and Rancho Palos Verdes, and portions of Lomita and unincorporated Los Angeles County. According to the LASD, as of 2017, the Lomita Station has 82 sworn officers and 23 civilian staff members. The total staffing for the Lomita Station is shown in **Table 7-4**.

As of 2017, the Lomita Station of the LASD is meeting its service ratio and response time standards. Service ratio standards are set in collaboration with the Rolling Hills Estates City Manager and the Unit Commander of the Lomita Station in the Service Level Authorization (575) form. For the fiscal year 2016-2017, the agreed-upon ratio was one deputy per 1,024 residents. According to the LASD, the Lomita Station is meeting this standard with 98 percent compliance. As shown in **Table 7-5**, as of 2017, the Lomita Station exceeds LASD-wide response time standards as well as standards set by the LASD Lomita Station. Though emergent call response time is slower in Rolling Hills Estates than the rest of the Lomita Station service area, on average, response to incidents in Rolling Hills Estates is faster compared to responses throughout the full-service area of the Lomita Station. However, according to the LASD, traffic along major corridors, including Palos Verdes Drive North, on occasion contributes to slow response times. As of 2017, the LASD does not see a need for a new facility or expanded services.

**Figure 7-8 Public Safety Facilities**

Source: Los Angeles County GIS 2017; City of Rolling Hills Estates GIS

**Table 7-4 Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Lomita Station) Staffing, 2017**

Divisions	Number of Employees/Volunteers
Traffic	7
Street Crime	48
Detective Unit	14
Communications (Dispatch)	9
Records	10
Volunteers in Public Safety	40
Community Service Officers	1
Other <sup>1</sup>	0
Officers <sup>2</sup>	Number of Employees/Volunteers
Traffic Officers	4
School Resource Officers	3
Investigations Officers	12
Reserve Officers	10
Other <sup>3</sup>	21

1. Other units, including SWAT, canine, aero, narcotics, homicide, arson, forgery fraud, special victims, major crimes bureau, emergency services detail, human trafficking, scientific services, Internal Affairs Bureau, and Internal Criminal Investigations Bureau are centralized within the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department and used upon request.  
 2. The numbers in this table do not add up to the total number of officers stationed at the Lomita Station (82) due to limited data availability and possible overlapping duties.  
 3. Includes 5 jailers, 11 sergeants, 4 lieutenants, and 1 captain.

**Table 7-5 Response Time Standards (Minutes), Fiscal Year 2016-2017**

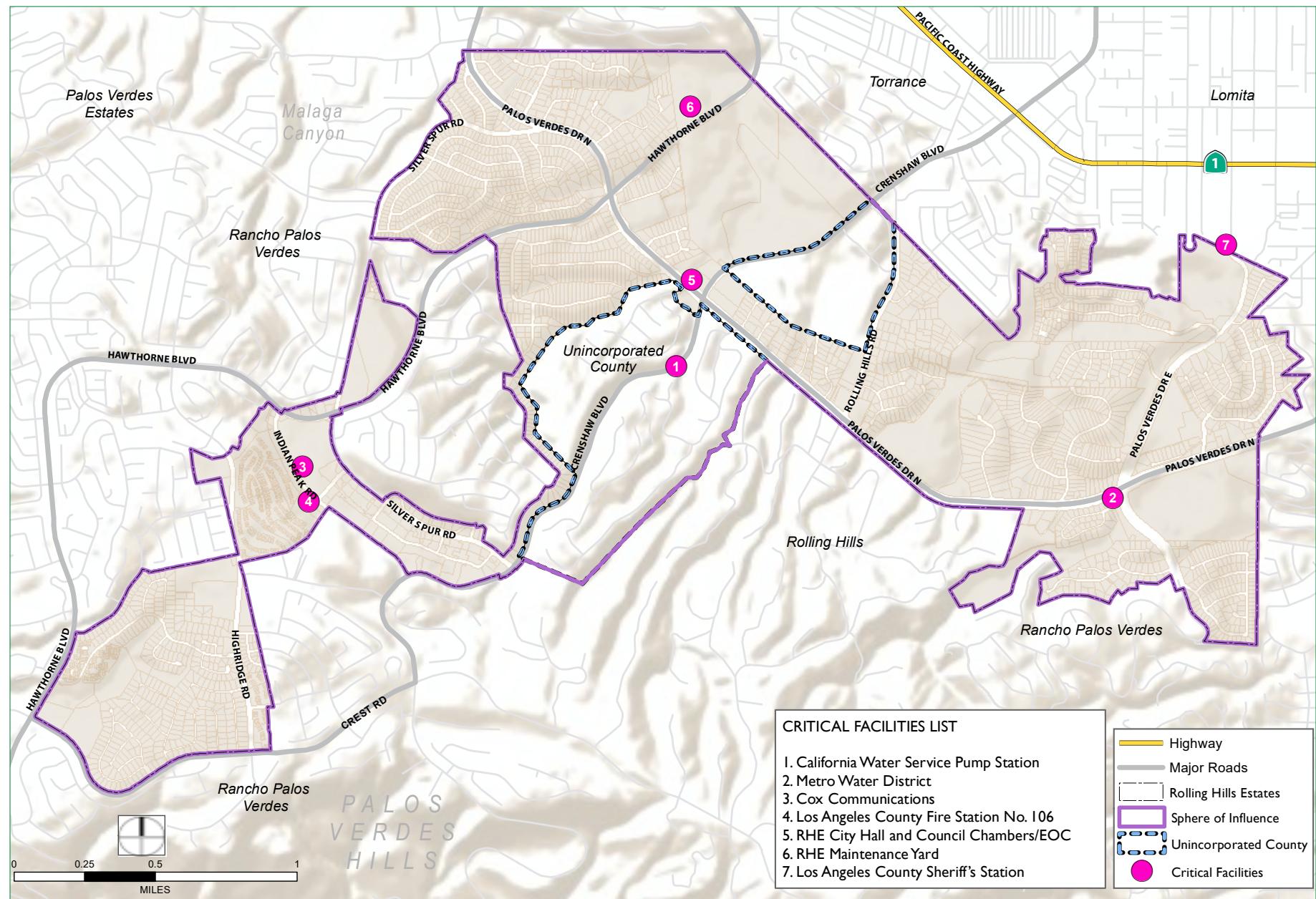
Type	Standard Response Times		Lomita Station Average Response Times	
	LASD	LASD Lomita Station	Full-Service Area	Rolling Hills Estates Only
Emergent	10	7	4.5	4.7
Priority	20	20	7.7	7.7
Routine	60	60	22.5	20.9
Average			19.3	18.2

Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, 2017

## Critical Facilities

The MJHMP identifies critical facilities for Rolling Hills Estates. These are based on FEMA guidance that separates critical facilities into the following five categories based on their loss potential:

- **Essential Facilities** are essential to the health and welfare of the whole population and are especially important following hazard events. Essential facilities include hospitals and other medical facilities, police and fire stations, emergency operations centers and evacuation shelters, and schools.
- **Transportation Systems** include airways (airports, heliports); highways (bridges, tunnels, roadbeds, overpasses, transfer centers); railways (trackage, tunnels, bridges, rail yards, depots); and waterways (canals, locks, seaports, ferries, harbors, drydocks, piers).
- **Lifeline Utility Systems** are those such as potable water, wastewater, oil, natural gas, electric power, and communication systems.
- **High Potential Loss Facilities** are facilities that would have a high loss associated with them, such as nuclear power plants, dams, and military installations.

**Figure 7-9 Critical Facilities**

Source: Los Angeles County GIS 2017; City of Rolling Hills Estates GIS; City of Rolling Hills Estates Multi Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2020

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

There are six critical facility locations in Rolling Hills Estates and one outside the Planning Area. These facilities are shown in **Figure 7-9**, Critical Facilities.

## Disaster and Evacuation Routes

In the event of a significant emergency, clear routes are needed to ensure that emergency responders and supplies can be transported and that community members and animals can be evacuated. Rolling Hills Estates has the added challenge of evacuating horses. The County of Los Angeles designates official disaster and evacuation routes. The designated routes in or near the planning area include Pacific Coast Highway (Highway 1), Hawthorne Boulevard, Crenshaw Boulevard, Western Avenue (Highway 213), Palos Verdes Drive West, and Interstate Highway 110. In addition to the County identified disaster and evacuation routes, other city routes are also identified in **Figure 7-10**.

These connect to the County identified routes as well as public safety facilities, shown in **Figure 7-8**. The routes of escape from disaster-stricken areas will depend on the scale, scope, and direction of the disaster. The City will continue to evaluate the viability of each of these routes to serve as evacuation corridors.

In addition to identifying evacuation routes, Government Code 65302 (g) requires the communities to identify residential developments in any hazard area identified in the safety element that do not have at least two emergency evacuation routes. **Figure 7-11** identifies these neighborhoods.

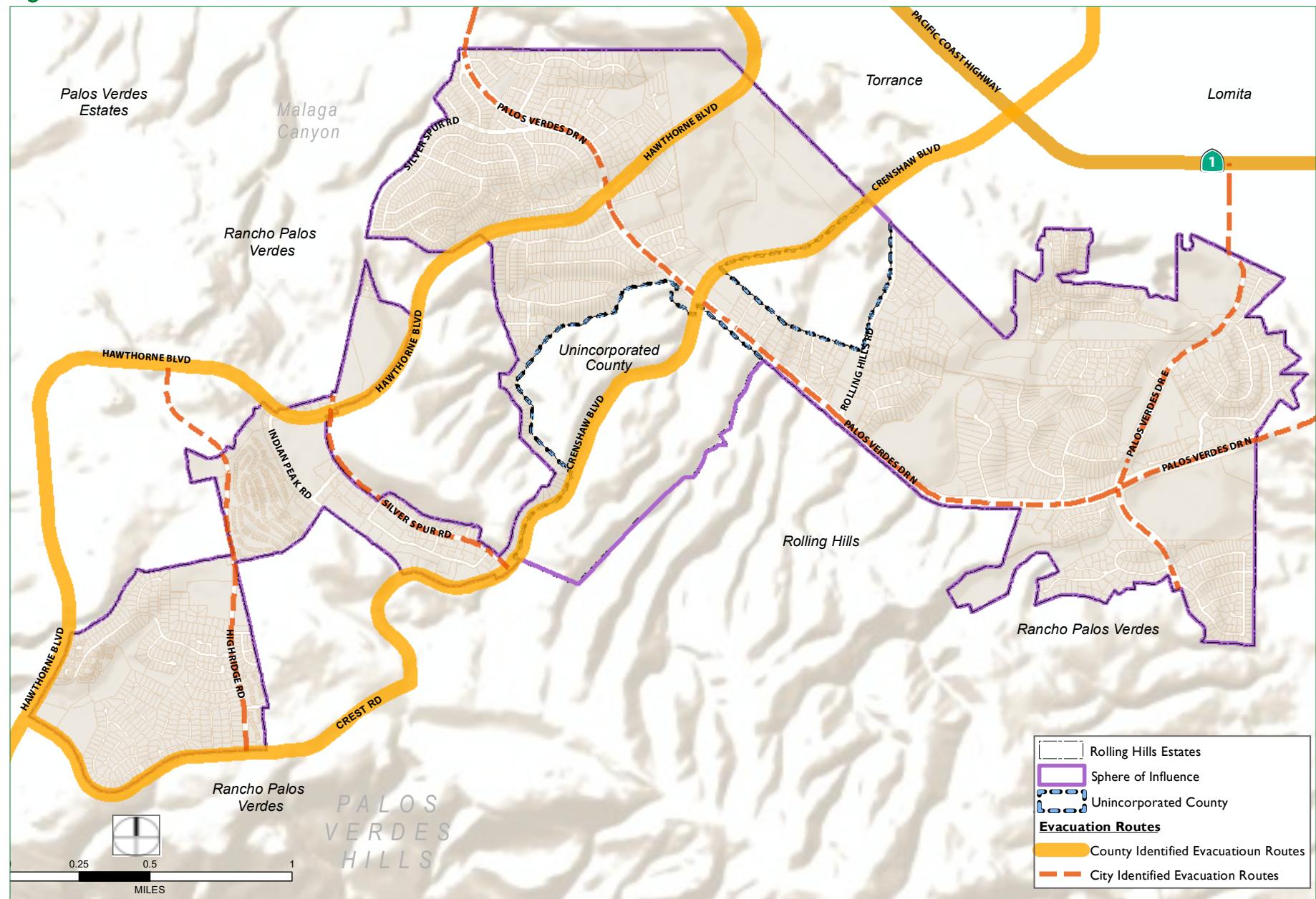
## Collaboration with Peninsula Cities

### Peninsula Public Safety Committee

The Peninsula Public Safety Committee (PPSC) consists of two council members from all four Peninsula cities. The PPSC meets quarterly to discuss collaborative efforts on ensuring Peninsula-wide emergency preparedness and public safety. The PPSC combines emergency preparedness initiatives and public safety trends and topics pertaining to the Peninsula.

### Regional Contract Law Committee

The cities of Rolling Hills Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, and Rolling Hills established a Peninsula Regional Law Enforcement Contract with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department in 1981 and subsequently created the Regional Contract Law Committee (RCLC). The RCLC consists of two councilmembers appointed from each city. The committee meets every quarter to review the Lomita Sheriff Station's performance, make policy recommendations regarding the Regional Contract, review statistics for the preceding quarter concerning crime incidents, traffic enforcement and Sheriff's response times throughout the region. The Committee also reviews the response statistics for the Fire Department's contract ambulance service.

**Figure 7-10 Disaster and Evacuation Routes**

Source: Los Angeles County GIS 2017; City of Rolling Hills Estates