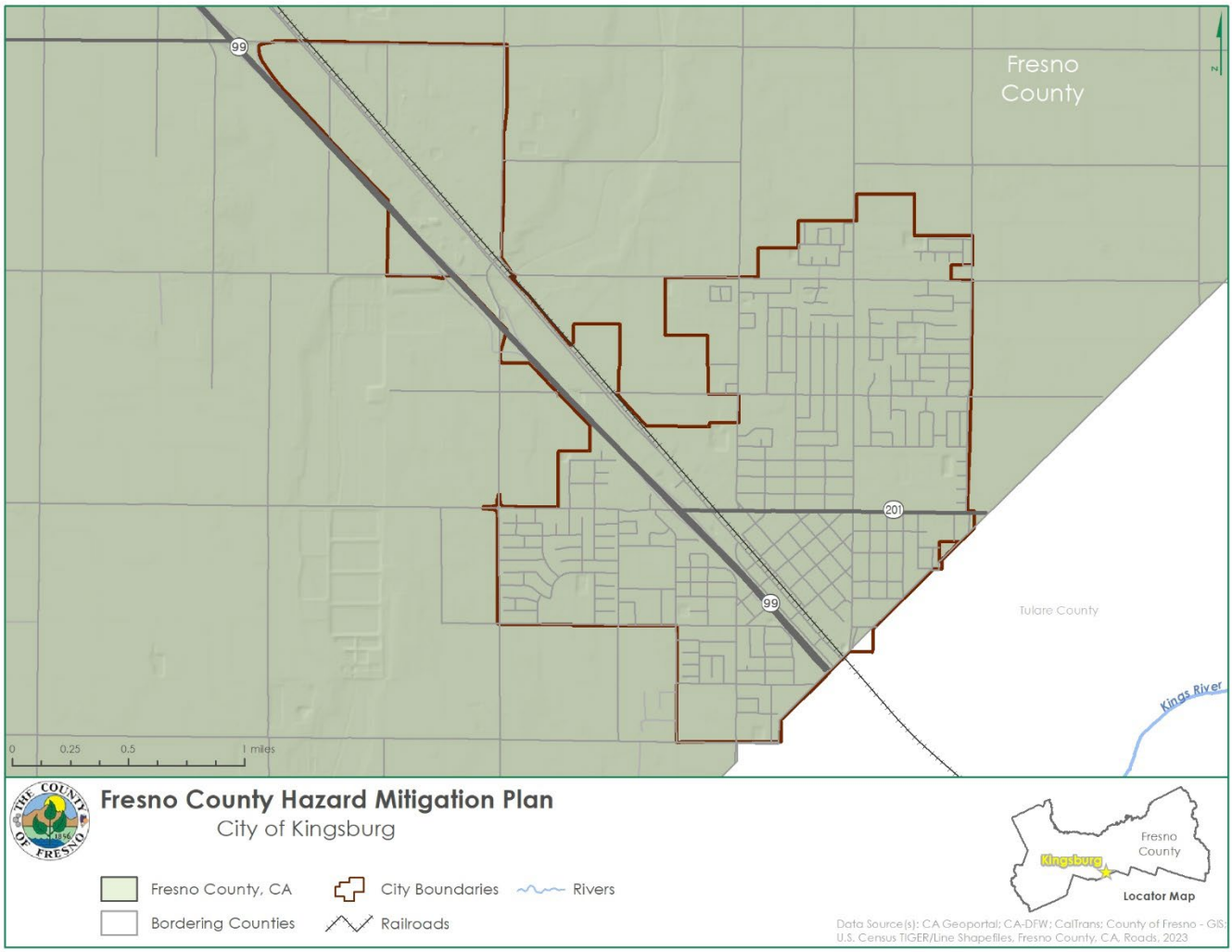
Annex G: City of Kingsburg

COMMUNITY PROFILE

Figure 1. The City of Kingsburg displays a map displays the location of the City of Kingsburg within Fresno County.

Figure 1. City of Kingsburg

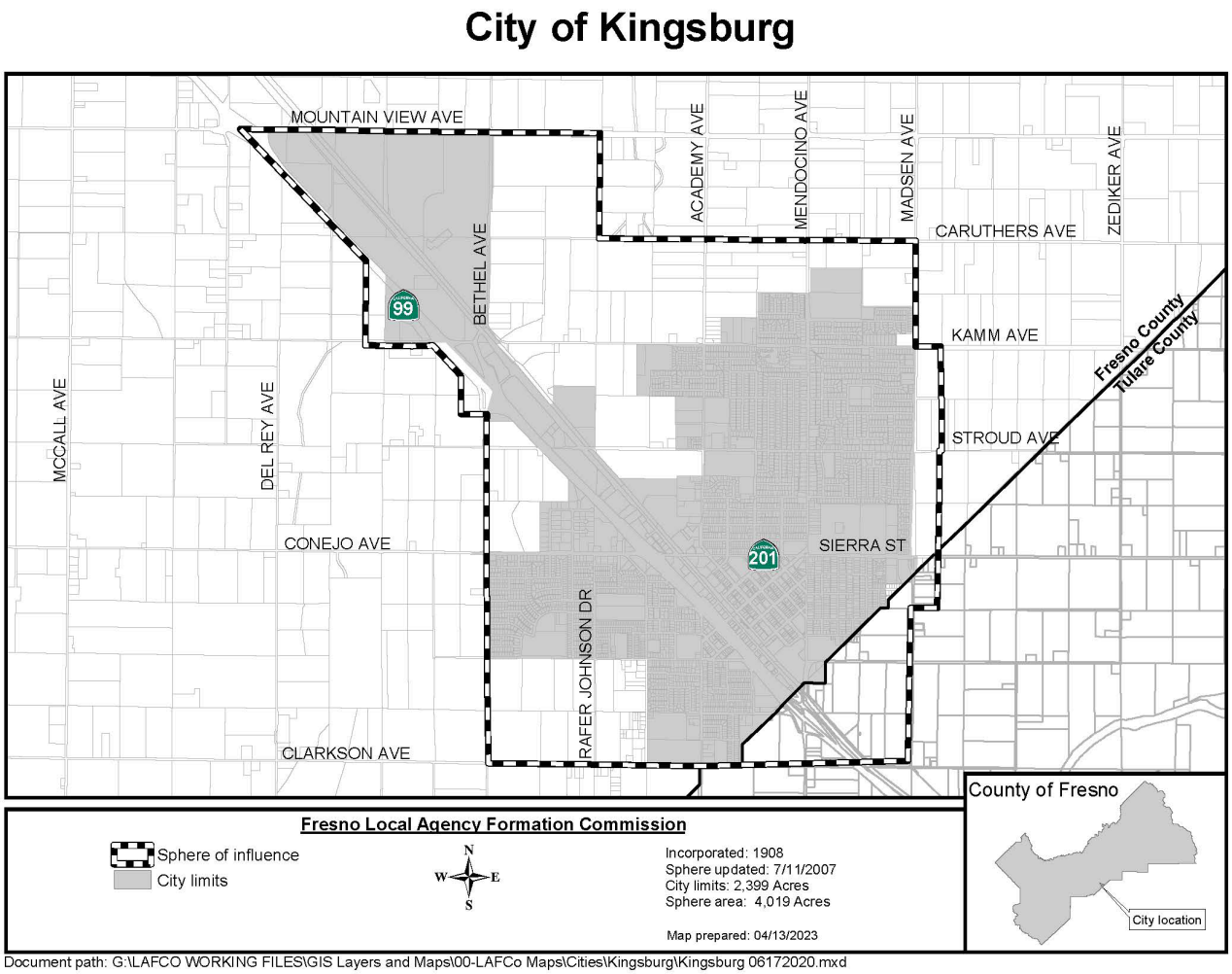


Source: CA Geoportal; CA-DFW; CalTrans; County of Fresno – GIS; U.S. Census TIGER/Line Shapefiles, Fresno County, CA, Roads, 2023

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The City of Kingsburg is a corporate city in Fresno County in the San Joaquin Valley of California. The City limits encompass 2,399 acres and the Sphere of Influence covers 4,019 acres, shown in **Figure 2. City of Kingsburg Limits and Sphere of Influence.**

Figure 2. City of Kingsburg Limits and Sphere of Influence



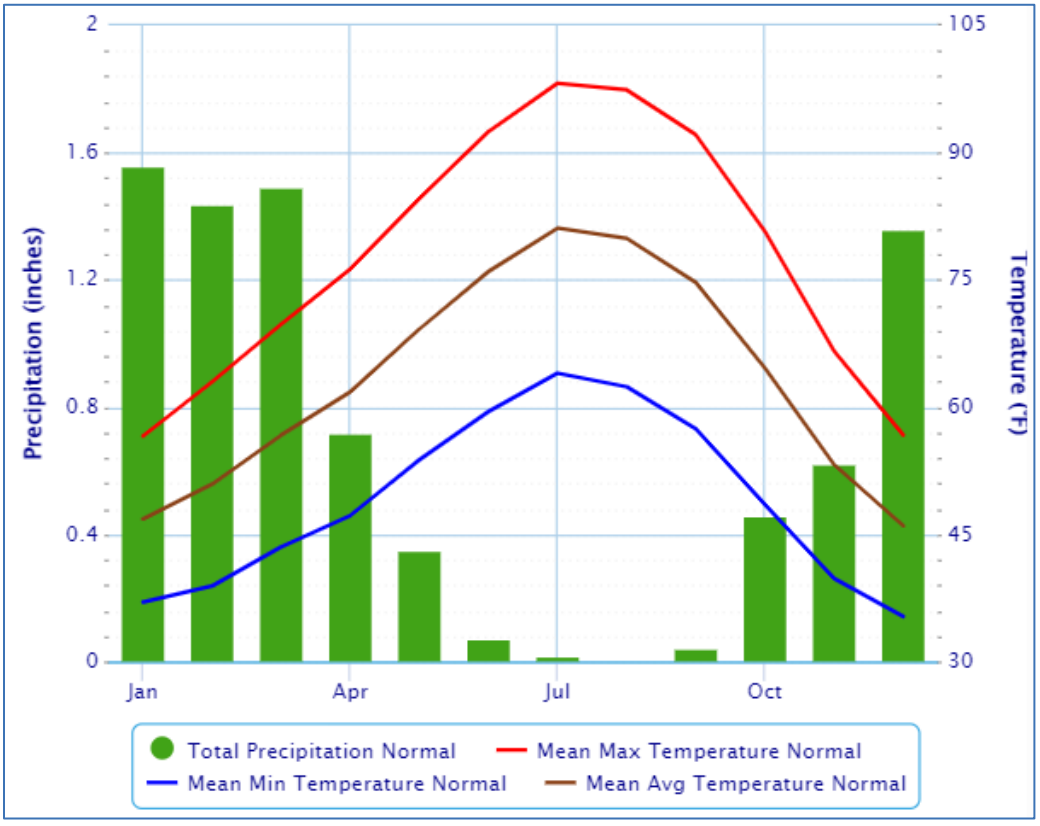
Source: Fresno Local Agency Formation Commission

Over the past decade, the City has annexed a significant amount of land in the northwestern reaches of its Sphere of Influence toward the City of Selma, along California State Highway 99 and the Union Pacific Railroad.

Kingsburg is directly southeast of the City of Selma and approximately 20 miles south of the County seat, the City Kingsburg. Kingsburg sits directly adjacent to Tulare County on its eastern and southern boundaries, and Kings County is one mile to the south. The Union Pacific Railroad and California State Highway 99 both run through the middle of the City. The Kings River, a major waterway that starts in the Sierra Nevada Mountains and runs through the lower part of the San Joaquin Valley, is close to the City's southern and eastern boundaries.

Kingsburg's climate can be described as Mediterranean. The summers are hot and dry, and winters are characterized by moderate temperatures and light precipitation. Temperatures and rainfall for Kingsburg are typical of that of the rest of Fresno County. **Figure 3. Monthly Temperature and Precipitation: Hanford Municipal Airport** shows the monthly normal temperature and precipitation for the nearest National Weather Service (NWS) weather station which is 10 miles east of the Hanford Municipal Airport.

Figure 3. Monthly Temperature and Precipitation: Hanford Municipal Airport



Source: National Weather Service (NWS)

HISTORY

Kingsburg was established in the 1870s, when the now Union Pacific Railroad was laid through the heart of the San Joaquin Valley, and when cattle raising, and wheat production were the principal economic activities. The City was originally established in 1873 as a railroad stop called "Kings River

Switch" and was settled primarily by Swedish immigrants. This culture persisted, earning the community the nickname "Little Sweden." The City was later incorporated in 1908. The first highway was built around 1912 and connected Kingsburg to Sanger to the north. By 1925, raisin production and packing had become the City's main industries. To this day, agriculture remains the integral to Kingsburg's economy and Swedish influence can still be seen in the City's architecture.

ECONOMY

Kingsburg is primarily a bedroom community. Development in the City is 72 percent residential, 20 percent commercial, and 8 percent industrial, which limits the sales and property tax base. Kingsburg has diversified its economy over the past decade, though agriculture remains the primary industry around the City, and supports economic development within the City. The largest employers in Kingsburg include Sun-Maid Raisins (700 employees), Guardian Glass (297 employees), Kingsburg Elementary School District (268 employees), and Sacramento Container Company (121 employees), and Central CA Sheets (65 employees).[1]

The City has developed an industrial park on Golden State Boulevard and Stroud Avenue at Highway 99 and a 45-acre commercial park west of Highway 99 and north of Sierra Street. The City's downtown area, known as the "Swedish Village," has specialty shops, restaurants, and businesses. Select estimates of economic characteristics for the City of Kingsburg are shown in **Table 1. City of Kingsburg's Economic Characteristics**.

Table 1. City of Kingsburg's Economic Characteristics

Characteristic	City of Kingsburg
Families below Poverty Level	6.4%
All People below Poverty Level	9.6%
Median Family Income	$83,242
Median Household Income	$74,897
Per Capita Income	$32,155
Population in Labor Force	5,426
Population Employed	5,128
Unemployment	5.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2018-2022 5-Year Estimates, www.census.gov/

Table 2. City of Kingsburg's Employment by Occupation and **Table 3. City of Kingsburg's Employment by Industry** show how the City of Kingsburg's labor force breaks down by occupation and industry based on estimates from the 2018-2022 American Community Survey.

Table 2. City of Kingsburg's Employment by Occupation

Occupation	# Employed	% Employed
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations	1,593	31.06%

[1] Major Employers | Kingsburg, CA (cityofkingsburg-ca.gov) https://www.cityofkingsburg-ca.gov/344/Major-Employers

Occupation	# Employed	% Employed
Sales and Office Occupations	1,250	24.38%
Service Occupations	1,038	20.24%
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations	757	14.76%
Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations	490	9.56%
Total	**5,128**	**100.00%**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2018-2022 5-Year Estimates, www.census.gov/

Table 3. City of Kingsburg's Employment by Industry

Industry	# Employed	% Employed
Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance	1,100	21.45%
Retail Trade	612	11.93%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services	442	8.62%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Mining	278	5.42%
Public Administration	396	7.72%
Wholesale Trade	136	2.65%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	313	6.10%
Professional, Scientific and Management, and Administrative, and Waste Management Services	430	8.39%
Finance and Insurance, and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	187	3.65%
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	213	4.15%
Construction	419	8.17%
Manufacturing	602	11.74%
Information	0	0.00%
Total	**5,128**	**100.00%**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2018-2022 5-Year Estimates, www.census.gov/

POPULATION

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2022 Population Estimate for the City of Kingsburg is estimated at 12,613. Select demographic and social characteristics for the City of Kingsburg from the 2022 American Community Survey are shown in **Table 4. City of Kingsburg's Demographic and Social Characteristics**.

Table 4. City of Kingsburg's Demographic and Social Characteristics

Characteristics	City of Kingsburg
Gender/Age	
Male	46.7%
Female	53.3%
Median Age	37.6
Under 5 Years	4.8%
Under 18 Years	25.9%
65 Years and Over	17.4%
Race/Ethnicity	
White	68.5%
Asian	6.8%
Black or African American	0.6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	46.8%
Education	
High school graduate or higher	85.7%
Disability Status	
Population 5 years and over with a disability	14.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2018-2022 5-Year Estimates, www.census.gov/

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND SUMMARY

Kingsburg's planning team identified hazards that affect the City and summarized their frequency of occurrence, spatial extent, potential magnitude, and significance specific to Kingsburg (see **Table 6. City of Kingsburg - Hazard Summaries**). **Table 5. Risk Methodology** shows methodology to how the hazards were ranked. In the context of the plan's planning area, there are no hazards that are unique to Kingsburg.

Table 5. Risk Methodology

RF Value = {(Probability x .30) + (Impact x .30) + (Spatial Extent x.20) + (Warning Time x .10) + (Duration x .10)}				
Risk Assessment Category	**Degrees of Risk**			**Weight Value**
Probability: What is the likelihood of a hazard event occurring in a given year?	Unlikely	Less than 1% annual probability	1	30%
	Possible	Between 1% and 49.9% annual probability	2	
	Likely	Between 50% and 90% annual probability	3	
	Highly Likely	Greater than 90% annual probability	4	
Impact: In terms of injuries, damage, or death, would you anticipate impacts to be minor, limited, critical, or catastrophic when a significant hazard event occurs?	Minor	Very few injuries, if any. Only minor property damage and minimal disruption on quality of life. Temporary shutdown of critical facilities.	1	30%
	Limited	Minor injuries. More than 10% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one day.	2	
	Critical	Multiple deaths / injuries possible. More than 25% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than a week.	3	
	Catastrophic	High number of deaths / injuries possible. More than 50% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more.	4	
Spatial Extent: How large of an area could be impacted by a hazard event? Are impacts localized or regional?	Negligible	Less than 1% of area affected	1	20%
	Small	Between 1% and 10.9% of area affected	2	
	Moderate	Between 11% and 25% of area affected	3	
	Large	Greater than 25% of area affected	4	

RF Value = {(Probability x .30) + (Impact x .30) + (Spatial Extent x.20) + (Warning Time x .10) + (Duration x .10)}				
Risk Assessment Category	**Degrees of Risk**			**Weight Value**
Warning Time: is there usually some lead time associated with the hazard event? Have warning measures been implemented?	More than 24 hours	Self-Defined	1	10%
	12 to 24 hours	Self-Defined	2	
	6 to 12 hours	Self-Defined	3	
	Less than 6 hours	Self-Defined	4	
Duration: how long does the hazard event usually last?	Less than 6 hours	Self-Defined	1	10%
	Less than 24 hours	Self-Defined	2	
	Less than 1 week	Self-Defined	3	
	More than 1 week	Self-Defined	4	

Table 6. City of Kingsburg - Hazard Summaries

Hazard	0.3 Probability	0.3 Impact	0.2 Spatial Extent	0.1 Warning Time	0.1 Duration	Overall Risk
Agricultural Hazards	Highly Likely	Critical	Moderate	12 to 24 hours*	Less than 24 hours*	**Medium***
Avalanche	Unlikely	Minor	Negligible	N/A	N/A	**Low**
Dam Failure	Possible	Critical	Large	Less than 6 hours	Less than 24 hours	**Medium***
Drought	Possible	Limited	Large	More than 24 hours	More than 1 week	**High**
Earthquake	Possible	Limited	Large	Less than 6 hours	More than 1 week	**Medium***
Flood/Levee Failure	Possible	Critical	Negligible	More than 24 hours	Less than 1 week	**Medium**
Hazardous Materials	Highly Likely	Critical	Large	Less than 6 hours	Less than 1 week	**High**
Human Health Hazards						
Epidemic/Pandemic	Possible	Catastrophic	Large	More than 24 hours	More than 1 week	**High**
West Nile Virus	Highly Likely	Minor	N/A	N/A	N/A	**Low**
Severe Weather						
Extreme Cold/Freeze/Heat	Highly Likely	Minor	Large	More than 24 hours	Less than 1 week	**Medium***
Fog	Likely	Limited	Large	More than 24 hours	Less than 24 hours	**Medium***
Heavy Rain/Thunderstorm/ Hail/Lightning/Wind	Likely	Minor	Large	More than 24 hours	Less than 24 hours	**Low***
Tornado	Possible	Minor	Large	Less than 6 hours	Less than 6 hours	**Low***
Winter Storm	Possible	Minor	Large	More than 24 hours	Less than 1 week	**Low***
Soil Hazards						
Erosion	Likely	Minor	Negligible	N/A	N/A	**Low**
Expansive Soils	Possible	Minor	Negligible	N/A	N/A	**Low**
Land Subsidence	Possible	Minor	Limited	N/A	N/A	**Low**
Landslide	Possible	Minor	Negligible	12 to 24 hours*	Less than 6 hours*	**Low**
Volcano	Unlikely	Minor	Negligible	Less than 6 hours*	More than 1 week*	**Low**
Wildfire	Possible	Limited	Negligible	12 to 24 hours*	More than 1 week*	**Low***

**Rated on an average basis. For example, warning time for agricultural hazards by vary by the type of hazard (When under the Warning Time and Duration column).*

**Hazard "Overall Risk" column differs from the risk factor methodology used based on the jurisdiction's Hazard Risk Assessment Worksheet. For example, the "Overall Risk" for a hazard may be High but the jurisdiction assessed the hazard to be a Low risk based on other factors.*

***Note**: N/A was identified for hazard characteristics when the information was not available or relevant to the hazard/jurisdiction.*

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

The intent of this section is to assess Kingsburg's vulnerability separate from that of the planning area as a whole, which has already been assessed in the Vulnerability Assessment section in the main plan. This vulnerability assessment analyzes the population, property, and other assets at risk of hazards ranked of medium or high significance that may vary from other parts of the planning area.

The information to support the hazard identification and risk assessment for this Annex was collected through a worksheet, which was distributed to each participating municipality or special district to complete during the 2024 plan update. Information collected was analyzed and summarized to identify and rank all the hazards that could impact anywhere within the County, as well as to rank the hazards and to identify the related vulnerabilities unique to each jurisdiction.

Each participating jurisdiction was in support of the main hazard summary identified in the base plan. However, the hazard summary rankings for each jurisdictional annex may vary slightly due to specific hazard risk and vulnerabilities unique to that jurisdiction (See **Table 6. City of Kingsburg - Hazard Summaries**). Identifying these differences helps the reader to differentiate the jurisdiction's risk and vulnerabilities from that of the overall County.

The hazard risk reflects overall ranking for each hazard and is based on the City of Kingsburg's HMPC member input from the Risk Assessment Worksheet and the risk assessment developed during the planning process (see Chapter 4 of the base plan), which included a more detailed qualitative analysis with best available data.

The hazard summaries in **Table 6. City of Kingsburg - Hazard Summaries** reflect the hazards that could potentially affect the City. The discussion of vulnerability for each of the following hazards is in the Estimating Potential Losses section. **Those hazards that are not profiled in the vulnerability assessment were identified as consistent with the County's overall vulnerability assessment. See Chapter 4 Risk Assessment for details on vulnerability to these hazards.**

ASSETS AT RISK

This section considers Kingsburg's assets at risk, including values at risk, critical facilities and infrastructure, and growth and development trends.

CRITICAL FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

A critical facility may be defined as one that is essential in providing utility or direction either during the response to an emergency or during the recovery operation. An inventory of critical facilities in the City of Kingsburg from Fresno County GIS is provided in **Table 7. City of Kingsburg's Critical Facilities**. and mapped in **Figure 4. City of Kingsburg Critical Facilities**.

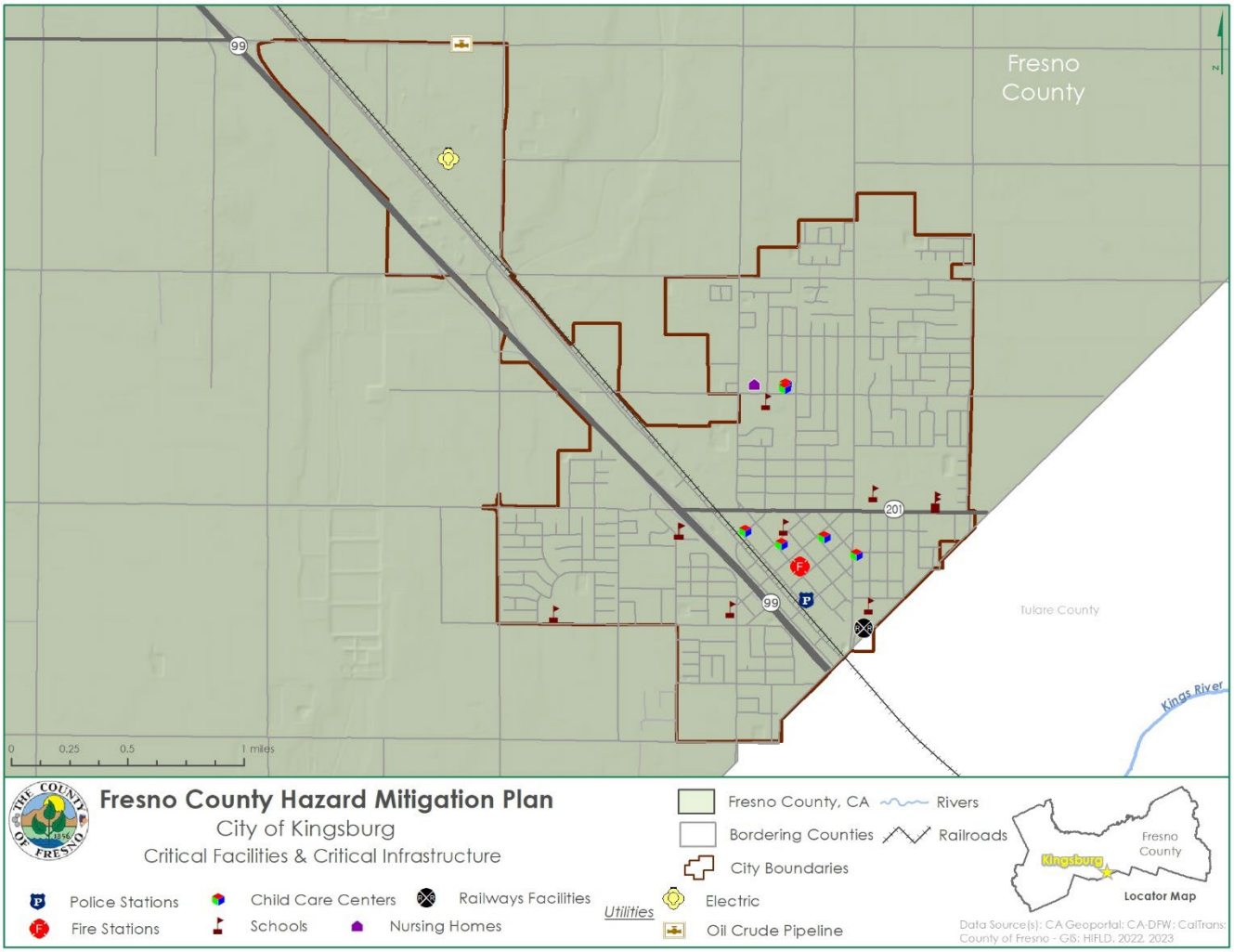
Table 7. City of Kingsburg's Critical Facilities

Critical Facility Type	Count
CalARP	5
Fire Station	2
Oil Crude Pipelines	1
Police	1

Critical Facility Type	Count
School	11
Total	**19**

Source: Fresno County

Figure 4. City of Kingsburg Critical Facilities



Source: CA Geoportal; CA-DFW; CalTrans; County of Fresno – GIS, HIFLA, 2022, 2023

Table 8. Specific Critical Facilities and Other Community Assets Identified by the City of Kingsburg's Planning Team lists particular critical facilities and other community assets identified by Kingsburg's planning team as important to protect in the event of a disaster.

Table 8. Specific Critical Facilities and Other Community Assets Identified by the City of Kingsburg's Planning Team

Name of Asset	Replacement Value ($)	Occupancy/Capacity #	Hazard Specific Info/Comments
City Hall	$376,531	28	Unreinforced masonry
Fire Department – Downtown Station	$2,224,747	N/A	Unsecured perimeter
Fire Department – Bethel Avenue Station	$1,923,264	N/A	Close proximity to railroad system
Kingsburg Elementary School District (5 schools)	N/A	2,445	Some campuses do not have secured facilities
Kingsburg High School District (one main campus, one alternative education center)	N/A	1,279	Open campus

Source: Fresno County

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Table 9. City of Kingsburg's Change in Population and Housing Units illustrates how the City has grown in terms of population and number of housing units between 2017 and 2022.

Table 9. City of Kingsburg's Change in Population and Housing Units

2017 Population	2022 Population Estimate	Estimated Percent Change 2017-2022	2017 # of Housing Units	2022 Estimated # of Housing Units	Estimated Percent Change 2017-2022
11,794	12,490	+5.90%	4,016	4,482	+11.60%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Due to County boundaries on the east and south, all growth potential is in the west and north areas of the City. The City has developed a commercial/business park on the north side of Sierra Street in the northwest area of town. Also, there are two new industrial parks on the north area of town on the west side of Simpson Street (Golden State Boulevard).

More general information on growth and development in Fresno County as a whole can be found in "Growth and Development Trends" in the Fresno County Vulnerability and Assets at Risk section of the main plan.

ESTIMATING POTENTIAL LOSSES

Fresno County's assessor's data was used to calculate the improved value of parcels. The most vulnerable structures are those in the floodplain (especially those that have been flooded in the past), unreinforced masonry buildings, and buildings built prior to the introduction of modern-day building codes. Impacts of past events and vulnerability to specific hazards are further discussed below in accordance with the criteria identified under the Vulnerability Assessment section and the Hazard Summaries table above. (See the Hazard Identification section for more detailed information about these hazards and their impacts on Fresno County).

AGRICULTURAL HAZARDS (MEDIUM)

The lands surrounding Kingsburg (in Kingsburg, Kings, and Tulare counties) are all in agricultural production (dairy, citrus, grapes/raisins, and nuts). Crop losses in the surrounding area due to hazards have economic impacts in Kingsburg. Some of the primary businesses in Kingsburg are agricultural, including Del Monte and Sun Maid Raisin. Kingsburg's agriculturally based economy is vulnerable to freezes, heat waves, flooding, and insect infestations. A freeze in the winter of 2006 affected the citrus industry and the heat wave in the summer of 2006 affected the dairy and poultry industries. Non-weather-related hazards such as disease outbreaks (i.e., listeria, E. coli) can impact agriculture. For example, recently a Kingsburg farm experienced a fruit recall due to a listeria outbreak. [2]

Any time a hazard-related event results in reduced crop or product production, Kingsburg is negatively impacted by loss of revenue to major businesses. The associated unemployment affects the crime rate, housing market, local businesses, and the City's sales tax revenues.

DAM FAILURE (MEDIUM)

Kingsburg is in the mapped inundation area of Pine Flat Dam. Pine Flat Reservoir is located in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, approximately 30 miles northeast of Kingsburg. The construction of the 429-foot Pine Flat Dam on the Kings River was completed in 1954. The project's primary purposes are flood control, irrigation, water conservation, and recreation. When completely full, Pine Flat Reservoir is 20 miles long, holds 1 million acre-feet of water, and covers 5,790 acres with 67 miles of shoreline. The upper Kings River is the main tributary that fills the reservoir. According to the Kings River Conservation District, "in the event of a major release from Pine Flat Dam, downstream flooding could occur over agricultural lands near the riverbanks and possibly within the Cities of Reedley and Kingsburg." The Kings River is located approximately one mile, at its closest, from Kingsburg's eastern, southeastern, and southern boundaries. In June 2017, Pine Flat Dam had to release significant water due to flooding along the Kings River, prompting evacuations and levee breaches near Kingsburg. Additionally, Between June 18 and June 29, significant water releases from Pine Flat Dam caused flooding along the Kings River, prompting evacuations and levee breaches near Kingsburg, affecting homes, and prompting a large-scale sandbagging operation. The second levee breach on June 24 threatened 90 homes in Tulare County, leading to the evacuation of 300 people and damaging 7 structures. Water levels receded by June 29 after releases from the dam were reduced on June 26, ending the immediate flood threat.

[2] Kingsburg farm has fruit recalled after Listeria outbreak (sjvsun.com) https://sjvsun.com/ag/kingsburg-farm-has-fruit-recalled-after-listeria-outbreak/

DROUGHT (HIGH)

Groundwater is the source of domestic water supply for Kingsburg. The groundwater basin is recharged primarily by rainfall and infiltration, stormwater runoff, infiltration from irrigated ditch flows and seepage in the Kings River bottom, and water conservation recharge to natural sloughs in the nearby agricultural area. In October 2007, the City's water utility was operating at maximum peak performance due to drought conditions. Drought may also lead to agricultural losses in the surrounding area, which may impact the City economically.

EARTHQUAKE (MEDIUM)

Kingsburg is located in Seismic Hazard Zone 3. The nearest active earthquake faults are located more than 55 miles to the east in the Sierra Nevada range. Kingsburg has experienced several noticeable ground movement incidents, such as from the 1983 Coalinga earthquake and the 1989 Watsonville earthquake, but no local damage was sustained. The existence and extent of soil liquefaction hazards in the area of Kingsburg are unknown.

In 2018, The planning team has identified approximately 36 unreinforced masonry buildings in the City. The majority of the unreinforced masonry buildings are downtown, which is very much a community asset. The downtown area, with its Swedish theme, is the community's major attraction. It is referred to as Historic Swedish Village. City Hall is the only critical facility that is an unreinforced masonry building.

Socioeconomically disadvantaged communities would experience the most damage due to the event perpetuating a cycle of poverty, displacement, and overall inequities. These communities may not be able to afford earthquake mitigation projects to their property, may not have authority to make such changes due to renting, or may be unhoused. Older adults, individuals with disabilities, and individuals with limited English proficiency are likely are more vulnerable to earthquakes due to lack of access to emergency communications and difficulty in evacuating unsafe structures for example.

EPIDEMIC/PANDEMIC (HIGH)

Based on the recent COVID-19 pandemic, epidemic and pandemic is ranked as high due to high mortality, hospitalizations, and infection rates. The City of Clovis' vulnerability to an epidemic and pandemic is similar to the County's and therefore no further information is needed to add to this section.

FLOOD/LEVEE FAILURE (MEDIUM)

Heavy rain can lead to problems with storm drainage and create localized flood problems. According to the City of Kingsburg Storm Drain Master Plan, there are several flooding problem areas in the City. These areas are primarily a result of undersized pipes where runoff exceeds pipe capacity even for minor storms, damaged curb and gutters where the flow lines have been disrupted due to raised gutters and other obstructions, or damaged drainpipes.

Most damaged lines are downtown, where the storm drainpipes are some of the oldest in the system. The undersized lines are located along Kern Street near Roosevelt Elementary School and along Mariposa Street near Lincoln Elementary School. Areas with curb and gutter flow line damage are generally in the older residential areas, including the areas south and west of Kingsburg High School. The downtown areas along Washington, Lincoln, and Lewis streets also have damaged curbs and gutters.

Prior to the construction of the Pine Flat Dam in the 1920s, flooding occurred in the Kings River area. However, today there is no flood hazard area mapped by FEMA within the City of Kingsburg.

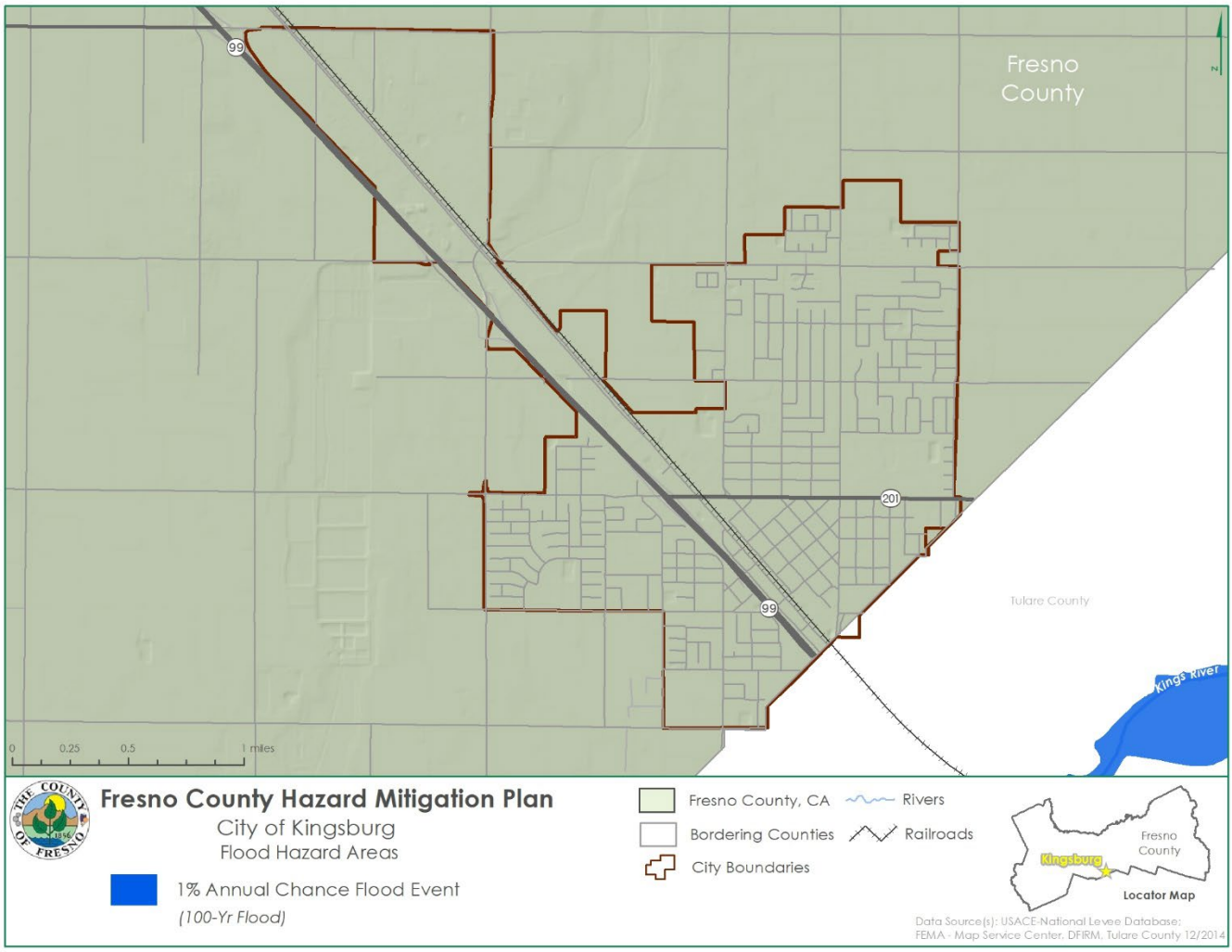
Recent flood events are described below

- **6/19/2017**: Between June 18 and June 29, significant water releases from Pine Flat Dam caused flooding along the Kings River, prompting evacuations and levee breaches near Kingsburg, affecting homes, and prompting a large-scale sandbagging operation. The second levee breach on June 24 threatened 90 homes in Tulare County, leading to the evacuation of 300 people and damaging 7 structures. Water levels receded by June 29 after releases from the dam were reduced on June 26, ending the immediate flood threat.
- **5/29/2019**: Following cool temperatures, the area warmed up on May 28, leading to seasonable conditions and daily afternoon showers and thunderstorms due to abundant moisture. On May 31, storms in the mountains contributed to heavy rainfall, snowmelt, and significant runoff, causing river levels in the San Joaquin Valley to rise rapidly, notably along the Kings River due to Pine Flat Dam releases. This led to flooding at Lindy's Landing campground near Reedley and the Kings River Golf and Country Club near Kingsburg from May 29, continuing beyond month's end.
- **6/01/2019**: Because of continued increased releases at Pine Flat Dam. Runoff continued to produce flooding at Lindy's Landing campground near Reedley, and the Kings River Golf and Country Club near Kingsburg well into June. The releases were cut back during the middle of the month and the flood waters receded by the evening of June 19.

INSURANCE COVERAGE, CLAIMS PAID, AND REPETITIVE LOSSES

The City of Kingsburg joined the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) on November 30, 1983. NFIP Insurance data indicates that as of March 19, 2024, there were two flood insurance policies in force in the City with $1,388 in total premium or total paid. According to the FEMA Community Information System accessed March 19, 2024, there are no Repetitive Loss or Severe Repetitive Loss properties, and zero claims located in the jurisdiction. **Figure 5. City of Kingsburg Flood Hazard Areas** shows the FEMA mapped 100- and 500-year floodplain around the City of Kingsburg. Based on the latest FEMA flood data, the floodplains are outside of the City of Kingsburg. The 100-year floodplain is along Kings River in Tulare County.

Figure 5. City of Kingsburg Flood Hazard Areas



Source: USACE National Levee Database; FEMA – Map Service Center, DIRM, Tulare County 12/2014

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT (HIGH)

California State Highway 99 and the Union Pacific Railroad both run through the heart of Kingsburg. With these two main transportation corridors comes the potential and history of major incidents involving loss of life and property.

Incidents such as those mentioned in the fog section above not only affect Highway 99, but also affect local streets and traffic due to detours through the City. Along with the potential for death and injuries from large-scale motor vehicle accidents, there is the potential for hazardous material spills or fires as numerous commercial transportation vehicles travel Highway 99 with various types and quantities of hazardous materials.

The Union Pacific Railroad is a strictly commercial freight transportation system. Large quantities and numerous types of hazardous materials are transported through Kingsburg by rail on a daily basis. In 1947, a collision occurred between a passenger train and a semi-truck hauling gasoline at the Union Pacific railroad crossing and Sierra Street in Kingsburg, killing four people and injuring 129. The rail line was closed for several days, but the specific closures and damage are no longer known. Warning devices have since been approved. However, due to the increased rail and vehicle traffic in the City, this type of accident may occur again in the future. Of particular concern is the large number of liquefied petroleum gas vessels that are transported on the system. A derailment and fire, with large exploding liquefied petroleum gas vessels, could cause widespread damage to the City, as has happened in other communities across the country.

Large quantities of hazardous materials are used by the agricultural industry and thus travel through Kingsburg and are stored and used in the surrounding areas. Also, there is the potential for hazardous materials releases from large industrial plants in Kingsburg, such as Guardian Glass and Del Monte.

There have been 6 hazardous materials incidents from 2017-2022 that have occurred in the City of Kingsburg. Of the 6 incidents, there have been 1 pipeline, 1 railroad, and 4 railroad non-release, There were no injuries or deaths during the time period, however, there were 4 fatalities from the a railroad and railroad non-release incidents that occurred 2017, 2019, and 2022. [3] There are five CalARP hazardous materials facilities located in the City of Kingsburg.

SEVERE WEATHER: EXTREME HEAT (MEDIUM)

The City does have a cooling station plan administered by the Community Services Department. The fire and police stations, city hall, and the senior center serve as cooling centers. Kingsburg has a high population of elderly residents that are vulnerable during extreme heat events.

SEVERE WEATHER: FOG (MEDIUM)

Severe fog events have contributed to multi-vehicle traffic accidents with multiple casualties along Highway 99 in Kingsburg. The most recent large events occurred in 1998 along Highway 99 and Avenue 384 (dense fog caused a chain-reaction accident involving 74 vehicles, killing two and injuring 51) and in 2000 along Highway 99, a major traffic artery in California, between Bethel and Mountain View avenues. The planning team reported that fatal accidents related to severe fog events occur in the area every year. About every five years, there is a major incident involving several vehicles. A similar event is highly likely to occur again in the future, especially with the expansion of Highway 99 from four to six lanes and the increase in highway usage.

[3] California Environmental Protection Agency, California Accidental Release Prevention Program, 2017-2022

These incidents require assistance from the City's emergency responders and also cause traffic to be diverted through the town, increasing the number of accidents there. Kingsburg does have a fog plan that involves constant replacement of signage and street stripping to maintain visibility. The school districts implement a foggy day schedule when needed.

A few of the previous fog events that have occurred are described below.

- **November 1998**: Dense fog caused a chain-reaction accident involving 74 vehicles along a one-mile stretch of Highway 99 near Kingsburg. Two people were killed, 51 others injured.
- **February 2008**: Two nights of dense fog resulted in a 10-15 car pileup on the morning of the 11th near Kerman west of Fresno, where there were no injuries, and newspaper accounts of only minor property damages. However, the fog was a major factor in a series of chain-reaction accidents on Highway 99 near Kingsburg during the morning of February 12th. At least four separate accidents occurred, involving at least 40 vehicles, and resulting in at an estimated 10 people being injured.

WILDFIRE (LOW)

Similar to many areas of the County, Kingsburg has high temperatures in the summer with low rainfall creating fire hazard conditions. Following the methodology described in the Vulnerability of Fresno County to Specific Hazards section, a wildfire map for the City of Kingsburg was created. An analysis was performed using GIS software to determine where populations, values at risk, and critical facilities are located within wildfire threat zones. According to this assessment, there is no value at risk to wildfire within the city. There are not any critical facilities in wildfire threat zones in the City of Kingsburg.

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Capabilities are the programs and policies currently in use to reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. This capabilities assessment is divided into five sections: regulatory mitigation capabilities, administrative and technical mitigation capabilities, fiscal mitigation capabilities, mitigation outreach and partnerships, and other mitigation efforts.

To develop this capability assessment, the jurisdictional planning representatives used a matrix of common mitigation activities to inventory which of these policies or programs were in place. The team then supplemented this inventory by reviewing additional existing policies, regulations, plans, and programs to determine if they contributed to reducing hazard-related losses.

During the plan update process, this inventory was reviewed by the jurisdictional planning representatives and Witt O'Brien's consultant team to update information where applicable and note ways in which these capabilities have improved or expanded. Additionally, in summarizing current capabilities and identifying gaps, the jurisdictional planning representatives also considered their ability to expand or improve upon existing policies and programs as potential new mitigation strategies. The City of Kingsburg's updated capabilities are summarized below. A summary of the mitigation capabilities is summarized in **Table 10. City of Kingsburg Mitigation Capability Summary.**

Table 10. City of Kingsburg Mitigation Capability Summary

Area	Degree of Capability		
	Limited	Moderate	High
Planning and Regulatory Capability		X	
Administrative and Technical Capability	X		
Fiscal Capability		X	
Available Staff	X		
Political Support/Interest		X	
Community Support		X	

REGULATORY MITIGATION CAPABILITIES

Table 11. City of Kingsburg's Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities lists regulatory mitigation capabilities, including planning and land management tools, typically used by local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities and indicates those that are in place in Kingsburg.

Table 11. City of Kingsburg's Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Tool/Program	In Place	Adopted/Updated		Under Development	Expect to Implement	
	Yes	No		Yes	No	
Building Codes (please indicate UCC or IBC + year)	X		2022 CBC			

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)	X					
Community Rating System (CRS Program of the NFIP)		X				
Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP)		X				
Fire Code	X		2022 CFC			
Firewise Community		X				
Floodplain Management/Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance		X				
Land Use/Development Planning	X		2017 General Plan			
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)		X				
Post Disaster Redevelopment/Reconstruction Plan/Ordinance		X				
Storm Ready		X				
Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	X					
Subdivision Regulations/Ordinance	X					
Two Weeks Ready		X				
Unified Development Ordinance		X				
Zoning Ordinance	X					

PLANNING MITIGATION CAPABILITIES

Table 12. City of Kingsburg Planning Capabilities identifies the plans related to mitigation and loss prevention in Kingsburg.

Table 12. City of Kingsburg Planning Capabilities

Regulatory Tool	In Place Yes/No	Under Development Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)	Yes	No	Annually adopted/updated
Climate Resiliency or Adaptation Plan	No	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	No	No	
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	No	Adopted/updated by Fresno County
Comprehensive Land Use Plan (or General, Master, or Growth Management Plan)	Yes		
Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)	Yes		Adopted/updated just updated April 23

Regulatory Tool	In Place Yes/No	Under Development Yes/No	Comments
Disaster Recovery Plan	No		
Economic Development Plan	Yes		
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Yes		April 23 updated/adopted
Evacuation Plan	No		
Flood Response Plan	No		
Floodplain Management Plan/Flood Mitigation Plan	No		
Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes	Yes	Partner with the County
Historic Preservation Plan	Yes		
Natural Resources Protection Plan (NRPP)	No		
Open Space Management Plan (Parks and Rec/Greenway Plan)	Yes		
Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No		

COMPREHENSIVE GENERAL PLAN FOR THE SWEDISH VILLAGE OF KINGSBURG, 1992

The Kingsburg General Plan reflects the City's long-range aspirations (15-20 years) of physical form and amenity and provides guidance for developmental regulations, such as zoning and subdivision ordinances. Two of the plans' goals, in particular, support hazard mitigation. These goals and their policies are included below.

GOAL 8: SEISMIC HAZARDS

Goals for achieving and maintaining safety from seismic events include preventing serious injury, loss of life, serious damage to critical facilities involving large assemblies of people, and loss of continuity in providing services.

- The City will inventory all buildings which are unsound under conditions of "moderate" seismic activity; buildings having questionable structural resistance should be considered for either rehabilitation or demolition. Structures determined by the City's building official to be structurally unsound are to be reported to the owner and recorded with the County recorder to insure that future owners are made aware of hazardous conditions and risks.
- All new building construction shall conform to the latest seismic requirements of the Uniform Building Code as a minimum standard.
- The present building height limit of 50 feet shall be maintained, with a maximum of four stories. This policy should stay in force until such time that high rise construction is desired and capability for evacuation and fire fighting in upper stories is possible through the availability of appropriate equipment.
- Facilities necessary for emergency service should be capable of withstanding a maximum credible earthquake and remain operational to provide emergency response.

- Soil compaction tests, and geotechnical analysis of soil conditions and behavior under seismic conditions shall be required of all subdivisions and of all commercial, industrial and institutional structures over 6,000 square feet in area (or in the case of institutional structures, those which hold 100 or more people).
- The City should adopt an Earthquake Disaster Plan in coordination with Fresno County and local special districts. The plan should identify hazards that may occur as the result of an earthquake of major magnitude. The plan should be sufficiently broad in scope to include the designation of evacuation routes and means to coordinate all local government agencies in assisting local residents in the event of a major earthquake, large-scale fire or explosion, or hazardous chemical spill or release of hazardous airborne gas.
- All lines which are part of the domestic water distribution system should be looped to assure adequate pressure in the event of major fire, earthquake, or explosion. Adequate emergency standby power generation capability should be available at water wells to assure water availability in the event of a major power failure.

GOAL 9: PUBLIC SAFETY HAZARDS

Goals for public safety seek to reduce loss of life or property due to crime, fire, earthquake, or other disasters or hazards, provide adequate medical and emergency services to reduce the effects of natural or manmade disasters, promote citizen awareness and preparedness for emergency/disaster situations or potential for the incidence of crime, and implement adequate interagency disaster planning.

- The City will continue to maintain and update emergency service plans, including plans for managing emergency operations, the handling of hazardous materials, and the rapid cleanup of hazardous materials spills.
- The City will continue to cooperate with the County of Fresno and other agencies in pre- disaster planning activities, such as evacuation required in the event of a serious spill of hazardous chemicals.
- The City will seek to reduce the risks and potential for hazards to the public through planning and zoning practices and regulations which avoid hazardous land use relationships and by the continued and timely adoption of new edition building and fire codes.

The general plan's Hazard Management Element incorporates the Safety Element of the Fresno County General Plan by reference "to the extent that these original elements apply to the Kingsburg Planning area."

CITY OF KINGSBURG STORM DRAIN MASTER PLAN, 2005

The primary purposes of the City of Kingsburg's Storm Drain Master Plan were to assess the existing storm drain system, determine system deficiencies, recommend cost-effective improvements to correct identified deficiencies, and identify facilities and costs for planned orderly expansion of the system to provide for planned future growth within the planning area (for purposes of flood control and groundwater recharge). The 2005 plan is an update to the 1982 plan. It considers drainage system

improvements and development that has occurred since the previous plan and incorporates the latest growth plans envisioned by the City.

The current drainage system collects surface runoff in pipelines that drain to a series of retention basins located through the City. The plan includes recommendations for additional retention basins or improvements to provide the required capacity.

NORTH KINGSBURG SPECIFIC PLAN, 2005

The North Kingsburg Specific Plan serves as the primary instrument of the City of Kingsburg for carrying out urban development proposals of the Comprehensive General Plan for the Swedish Village of Kingsburg as they apply in North Kingsburg, where future development in the City is focused. The plan addresses stormwater drainage as an issue associated with proposed growth and states that all surface water drainage facilities will be designed in conformance with the City of Kingsburg Storm Drain Master Plan.

WATER CONSERVATION ORDINANCE

City of Kingsburg Municipal Code 13.04.070 addresses water conservation (water waste). It specifies when watering is allowed for irrigating lawns, shrubs and trees (i.e., days and times or restrictions)

ADMINISTRATIVE/TECHNICAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES

Table 13. City of Kingsburg's Administrative and Technical Mitigation Capabilities identifies the personnel responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in Kingsburg.

Table 13. City of Kingsburg's Administrative and Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Staff and Personnel Resources	Yes	No	Department or Single Staff Member	Comments
Emergency Manager	X		City Manager	
Engineers or professionals trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	X			Contract with peters engineering
Fiscal Management or Procurement Specialists	X		Finance Division	
Floodplain Manager		X		
Land Surveyors		X		
Land Use/Management/Development Planning	X		Community Development	
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural and/or human-caused hazards	X			Peters Engineering
Resource Development Staff or Grant-writing	X			Consultants - Townsend

Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community		X		
Staff experienced with Geographic Information Systems (GIS)		X		
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards		X		

FISCAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES

Table 14. City of Kingsburg's Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities identifies financial tools or resources that the City could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities.

Table 14. City of Kingsburg's Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Staff or Personnel Resource	Never Used	Previously Used	Currently Used	Comments
Capital Improvement Programming			X	
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)			X	
Special Purpose Taxes (or taxing districts)			X	
Gas/Electric Utility Fee			X	PG&E
Water/Sewer Fees			X	
Stormwater Utility Fees		X		
Development Impact Fees			X	
General Obligation, revenue, and/or Special Tax Bonds		X		
Partnering Agreements or Intergovernmental Agreements			X	
FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants (HMGP, FMA, BRIC)		X		
Homeland Security Grants (HSGP)			X	
USDA Rural Development Agency Grants	X			

US Economic Development Administration Grants	X			
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)	X			

MITIGATION OUTREACH AND PARTNERSHIPS

The City of Kingsburg has an existing water responsible program and annual fire safety programs in schools and throughout the year at special community events. The City of Kingsburg Fire Department recently agreed to an automatic aid agreement for fire and emergency medical services with the Fresno County Fire Protection District. They also have mutual aid agreements with Kings and Tulare county fire departments.

OTHER MITIGATION EFFORTS

The City has implemented mitigation efforts in the past. Examples that were not covered elsewhere in this section include the following:

- The City has installed auxiliary power sources on three municipal water wells.
- The City's Building Department has standards on building elevations in reference to curbs and gutters based on past practice.
- The City has designated cooling centers and secondary sites if needed during a heat emergency. City Recreation Department staff would assist in staffing these sites, and the City would provide for water and other basic needs.
- The Kingsburg Police Department and the California Department of Transportation have a plan to divert traffic from Highway 99 in the event of fog-related traffic accidents.
- Kingsburg has a fog plan that involves constant replacement of signage and street striping to maintain visibility. The school districts implement a foggy day schedule when needed.
- The City requires, on average, pad elevation of 1 ½ feet above flow line of gutter in residential development, which prevents most flood damage.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT ENHANCEMENT

Based on the capabilities assessment, the City of Kingsburg has existing mechanisms in place that will help to mitigate hazards. These capabilities remain relevant as priorities set for in the prior hazard mitigation plan are unchanged. In addition to these existing capabilities, there are also opportunities to expand or improve on these policies and programs to further protect the community. The opportunities for enhancement of the City's existing mitigation program are listed below.

- Develop a Drought Contingency Plan that will create a framework for drought response and mitigation.
- Update the 2005 City of Kingsburg Storm Drain Master Plan

MITIGATION STRATEGY

The City of Kingsburg modified the goals and objectives developed by the Fresno County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee to better fit the City's needs. The City of Kingsburg's mitigation goals and objectives are the following:

MITIGATION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.

The City of Kingsburg adopts the hazard mitigation goals and objectives developed by the HMPC and described in Chapter 5 Mitigation Strategy. In the recent 2024 update, the City has proposed to consider adding one new goal which states, provide additional resources and training opportunities for local government in disaster preparedness and response.

GOAL 1: PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR PEOPLE'S LIVES FROM ALL HAZARDS

Objective 1.1: Provide timely notification and direction to the public of imminent and potential hazards.

Objective 1.2: Protect public health and safety by preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the effects of natural or technological disasters.

Objective 1.3: Improve community transportation corridors to allow for better evacuation routes for public and better access for emergency responders.

> **1.3.1**: Minimize issues associated with California State Highway 99 and the Union Pacific Railroad.

GOAL 2: IMPROVE COMMUNITY AND AGENCY AWARENESS ABOUT HAZARDS AND ASSOCIATED VULNERABILITIES THAT THREATEN OUR COMMUNITIES

Objective: 2.1: Increase public awareness about the nature and extent of hazards they are exposed to, where they occur, what is vulnerable, and recommended responses to identified hazards (i.e. both preparedness and response).

> **2.1.1**: Create/continue an outreach program, provide educational resources, and develop and provide training.

GOAL 3: IMPROVE THE COMMUNITY'S CAPABILITY TO MITIGATE HAZARDS AND REDUCE EXPOSURE TO HAZARD RELATED LOSSES

Objective 3.1: Reduce damage to property from an earthquake event.

> **3.1.1**: Adopt/maintain building codes to meet required earthquake standards.

Objective 3.2: Reduce flood and storm related losses.

> **3.2.1** : Provide for better collection of data related to severe weather events.

3.2.2: Reduce localized flooding within the City's storm drain systems.

3.2.3: Implement better drainage to accommodate heavy rains that cause flooding.

Objective 3.3: Reduce hazards that adversely impact the agricultural industry.

3.3.1: Promote and protect the viability of agriculture and further the County's economic development goals.

3.3.2: Control invasive species.

3.3.3: Identify and lessen freeze impacts.

Objective 3.4: Minimize the impact to the City due to reoccurring drought conditions that impact both ground water supply and agricultural industry.

3.4.1: Develop an integrated City water management plan and groundwater management plan for the City of Kingsburg.

Objective 3.5: Minimize the impact to vulnerable populations within the community that may be affected by severe weather-related events, such as long duration heat waves and hard freezes.

3.5.1: Develop community response plans, such as cooling centers, during heat waves.

3.5.2: Develop community response plans during hard freezes that damage plumbing and cause flooding.

GOAL 4: PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR CRITICAL FACILITIES, UTILITIES, AND SERVICES FROM HAZARD IMPACTS

No Text.

GOAL 5: MAINTAIN COORDINATION OF DISASTER PLANNING

Objective 5.1: Coordinate with changing DHS/FEMA needs.

5.1.1: National Incident Management System (NIMS)

5.1.2: Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) planning

5.1.3: Emergency Operations plans

Objective 5.2: Coordinate with community plans.

5.2.1: General plans

5.2.2: Drought plans

5.2.3: Drainage plans

5.2.4: Intergovernmental agency disaster planning.

OBJECTIVE 5.3: MAXIMIZE THE USE OF SHARED RESOURCES BETWEEN JURISDICTIONS AND SPECIAL DISTRICTS FOR MITIGATION/COMMUNICATION.

5.3.1: Develop Mutual/Automatic Aid agreements with adjacent jurisdictions and agencies.

Objective 5.4: Standardize systems among agencies to provide for better interoperability.

5.4.1: Standardize communication technology and language.

GOAL 6: MAINTAIN/PROVIDE FOR FEMA ELIGIBILITY AND WORK TO POSITION CITY DEPARTMENTS AND COMMUNITY PARTNERS FOR GRANT FUNDING

Objective 6.1: Provide City departments and other agencies with information regarding mitigation opportunities.

Objective 6.2: As part of plan implementation, review projects in this plan on an annual basis to be considered for annual FEMA BRIC grant allocations or after a presidential disaster declaration in California for HMGP funding as well as for other local, state, and federal funding opportunities.

In the recent 2024 update, the City has proposed to consider adding one new goal which includes to provide additional resources and training opportunities for local government in disaster preparedness and response.

INCORPORATION INTO EXISTING PLANNING MECHANISMS

The information contained within this plan, including results from the Vulnerability Assessment, and the Mitigation Strategy will be used by the City to help inform updates and the development of local plans, programs and policies. The Economic Development Coordinator may utilize the hazard information when developing business incentives and the Public Works Department may utilize the information when implementing new infrastructure projects. The City will also incorporate this LHMP into the Safety Element of their General Plan, as recommended by Assembly Bill (AB) 2140.

As noted in Chapter 7 Plan Implementation, the HMPC representatives from Kingsburg will report on efforts to integrate the hazard mitigation plan into local plans, programs and policies and will report on these efforts at the annual HMPC plan review meeting.

CONTINUED COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

The City has been an NFIP participating community since 1983. In addition to the mitigation actions identified herein the City will continue to comply with the NFIP. This includes ongoing activities such as enforcing local floodplain development regulations, including issuing permits for appropriate development in Special Flood Hazard Areas and ensuring that this development mitigated in accordance with the regulations. This will also include periodic reviews of the floodplain ordinance to ensure that it is clear and up to date and reflects new or revised flood hazard mapping.

COMPLETED 2009 MITIGATION ACTIONS

The City of Kingsburg completed two mitigations actions identified in the 2009 plan. These completed actions are as follows:

- Conduct Disaster Response Training
- Replace Storm Drains on Lewis and Washington Streets

These completed actions have reduced vulnerability to hazards and increased local capability through improved hazard event preparation.

MITIGATION ACTIONS

The planning team for the City of Kingsburg identified and prioritized the following mitigation actions based on the risk assessment. Background information and information on how each action will be implemented and administered, such as ideas for implementation, responsible office, partners, potential funding, estimated cost, and schedule are included.

In addition to implementing the mitigation actions below the City of Kingsburg will be participating in the county-wide, multi-jurisdictional action of developing and conducting a multi- hazard seasonal public awareness program, with an emphasis on drought. The county-wide project will be led by the County in partnership with all municipalities and special districts. The City agrees to help disseminate the information on hazards provided by the County. More information on the action can be found in the base plan Chapter 5 Mitigation Strategy (see the Multi- Jurisdictional Mitigation Actions section, Action #1. Develop and Conduct a Multi-Hazard Seasonal Public Awareness Program).

While epidemics and pandemics are ranked as high risk, there are no mitigations actions listed below. Mitigation, planning, and preparedness activities are being led by the Fresno County Department of Health.

1. ENHANCE TRAFFIC DIVERSION SYSTEM

Install permanent illuminating message and directional signs, improve street stripping, and possibly widen the detour route, Simpson Street through the City of Kingsburg.

Hazard(s) Addressed: Multi-Hazard: Severe Weather

Issue/Background: California State Highway 99 runs through the center of Kingsburg. Historically, when major issues (i.e., major motor vehicle accidents) shut the highway down, traffic is detoured through the City of Kingsburg. The street that traffic is normally diverted onto is Simpson Street (Golden State Boulevard) from Mendocino Avenue at the south to either Bethel or Mt. View avenues on the north. Simpson Street is one of two main north/south arteries that run through Kingsburg.

Several times a year, a significant event occurs on Highway 99, and traffic is diverted onto Simpson Street, especially during the fog season. This diversion typically causes problems for the normal City traffic flow as well as the diverted traffic off of the highway. The City has taken measures to minimize the impact on local traffic by placing traffic signal lights at the two main east/west street arteries, Sierra and Draper streets. Assistance is needed to ensure the diverted traffic has a clear and adequate detour through the City with minimal impact on the community and its public safety entities. With the current road conditions and signage on Simpson Street, detoured traffic often gets off course and confused. There are then thousands of Highway 99 vehicles driving around the City, which causes problems for both the routine traffic patterns and public safety. Local police must then deal with trying to keep diverted traffic on course and the problems associated with an influx of heavy traffic onto side streets that are not designed for the increased traffic load (i.e., additional motor vehicle accidents). Fire and ambulance services are also affected by slower responses due to the influx of traffic.

Other Alternatives: The City could divert highway traffic through County side streets to minimize the impact on the heavier population of Kingsburg. There are no County streets that are clearly marked or as easily accessible as Simpson Street.

Responsible Office: City of Kingsburg Public Works

Priority (High, Medium, Low): High

Cost Estimate: $154,780 (stripping cost: $40,000; four new electronic LED outdoor message signs: $114,780)

Potential Funding: California Office of Traffic Safety grants; other available grants

Benefits (Avoided Losses): This would greatly reduce the impact to major state corridor Highway 99, motor vehicle accidents, injuries, City of Kingsburg public safety, and traffic flows.

Schedule: Fall 2018

Status: In progress

Comments: Phase 1 is complete and working with COG and Measure C funding on Phase 2

2. CREATE EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN FOR LARGE SCALE INCIDENT

Hazard(s) Addressed: Multi-Hazard: dam failure, flood, earthquake

Issue/Background: Summer 2017 there was significant flooding around the Kings River area East of Kingsburg. Tulare County and Kingsburg City could have been better prepared to handle the

evacuation. Kingsburg would benefit from a plan to evacuate during large scale incidents. Evacuation planning should include the evacuation of the City of Kingsburg as well as receiving evacuees into the City.

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Office: Kingsburg Fire Department

Priority (High, Medium, Low): High

Cost Estimate: $10,000

Potential funding: FEMA Grant

Benefits (Avoided Losses): Having a plan in place will reduce the potential loss of life and property.

Schedule: Plan in place by 2020

Status: In progress

3. IDENTIFY HIGH RISK AND HIGH VALUE TARGET AREAS*

Hazard(s) Addressed: Multi-Hazard: Human-caused

Issue/Background: Due to the rise in mass shooting incidents, and ongoing terror threats both foreign and domestic, preplanning would be helpful in identifying target areas. Once identified, steps can be taken to minimize losses.

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Office: Kingsburg Fire Department

Priority (High, Medium, Low): High

Cost Estimate: $15,000

Potential funding: Homeland Security Grant

Benefits (Avoided Losses): Once target areas are identified, threat assessments can be done for each site. Preplans can then be updated to reduce loss of life and property. Updates can be added to the city's Emergency Operation Plan.

Schedule: N/A

Status: Ongoing

Comments: As part of the city's 2024 EOP update all current high risk target hazards have been identified

4. SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT COMPLIANCE INCLUDING GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Hazard(s) Addressed: Drought

Issue/Background: The Kings subbasin underlays the City of Kingsburg and like many groundwater basins throughout the State, this subbasin is in overdraft condition with underground aquifers adversely impacted by overuse. Such impacts include significant decline in water storage and water levels,

degradation of water quality, and land subsidence resulting in the permanent loss of storage capacity. The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) provides for the establishment of local Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) to manage groundwater sustainability within groundwater subbasins defined by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). The City of Kingsburg has become a joint power authority of the South Kings

Groundwater Sustainability Agency, other members of the Agency include the City of Fowler, City of Parlier and City of Sanger. As a member of the South Kings GSA, the City of Kingsburg is required to participate in the development and implementation, no later than January 31, 2020, of a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) to ensure a sustainable yield of groundwater, without causing undesirable results. Failure to comply with that requirement could result in the State asserting its power to manage local groundwater resources. Participation in the South Kings GSA and the implementation of a GSP will allow the City to maintain sustainable groundwater supplies while providing insurance against periods of long-term drought, a high significance hazard for the City of Kingsburg.

Other Alternatives: None, compliance required by law, failure to meet requirements will result in State intervention and oversight.

Responsible Office: Public Works and South Kings GSA

Priority (High, Medium, Low): High

Cost Estimate: Varies by GSA for preparation of the required GSP. Further expenses are anticipated to be accrued for the planning and construction of groundwater recharge projects.

Potential Funding: Property owner assessments along with grant funding opportunities from the State.

Benefits (Avoided Losses): Preparation and implementation of the GSP by the respective GSAs will result in the management of groundwater in a manner that is sustainable and avoids undesirable results as defined by the California State Department of Water Resources.

Schedule: GSAs must complete and submit the required GSP to DWR by January 31, 2020, which is to be fully implemented and result in sustainability of the groundwater basin, with no undesirable effects, by the year 2040.

Status: In progress

Comments: The city is working with the appropriate water basin to become compliant with SGWA.

5. IDENTIFY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE GAPS FOR SERVING THE UNSHELTERED, PHYSICALLY DISABLED, AND INDIVIDUALS SUFFERING FROM SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS DURING A DISASTER

Hazard(s) Addressed: Multi-Hazard

Issue/Background: Individuals who are unhoused, disabled, have access and functional needs, or mental illness may experience gaps in preparing and responding to disasters and therefore may result in disproportionate impacts and increased exposure and risk.

Other Alternatives: None

Responsible Office: City of Kingsburg

Priority (High, Medium, Low): High

Cost Estimate: Varies by activities

Potential Funding: General funds/grant funds

Benefits (Avoided Losses): Decrease loss of life, illness, and injuries.

Schedule: Ongoing

Status: New activity in 2024