CHATSWORTH RESILIENCY PLAN

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PARTNERS:
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Resilience is the capacity of Chatsworth’s individuals, communities, institutions, businesses and systems to survive, adapt, and grow regardless of chronic stresses and acute shocks experienced.
IMPORTANCE OF RESILIENCY IN CHATSWORTH

By: Adrienne Asadoorian

This resiliency plan was prepared for the community of Chatsworth. Resilience is the capacity of Chatsworth’s individuals, communities, institutions, businesses and systems to survive, adapt, and grow regardless of chronic stresses and acute shocks experienced. The purpose of the project was to analyze the current state of Chatsworth and work with the community to develop recommendation to provide quick recovery from inevitable natural disasters and prevent damage with long-term chronic stresses. Formulating this resiliency plan included historical research on Chatsworth, expert interviews, meetings with the Chatsworth Neighborhood Council, working group meetings, and community surveys to understand indicators and recommendations important to Chatsworth residents. This analysis was performed by the Masters of Urban Planning students from California State University, Northridge in collaboration with the Chatsworth Neighborhood Council.

The students received training from The Nature Conservancy on creating effective resilience community plans. Funding from a CSUN Associated Students Instructionally Related Activities grant was used for printing costs.
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
INTERVALIENTO TO CHATSWORTH

By: Tyler-Cruise Eaton

The community of Chatsworth is nestled in the northwest corner of the San Fernando Valley. The area is comprised of a combination of mountainous rocky terrain coupled with a suburban built environment that allowed residents to embrace equestrian lifestyles. The Native American tribes that originally inhabited the San Fernando Valley including parts of Chatsworth were the Tataviam, Tongva and the Chumash people. In 1769 Padre Juan Crespi, accompanied by Spanish soldiers, entered the San Fernando Valley for the first time. In 1797 Mission San Fernando Rey de Espana was founded. Travelers passed through the Santa Susana Pass to Simi House and on to Mission San Buenaventura.

The first English-speaking people, Ann Wilden Johnson and her husband, Neils Christian Johnson, settled in the area in 1870. By 1888 enough English speaking settlers had migrated into the area that a subdivision map for a town called Chatsworth Park was filed with the Los Angeles County Recorder's Office.

In 1859, the State of California began working on the Stagecoach Trail which was used for carrying mail. Completed in 1861, the trail became notorious for its treacherous slopes, locally becoming known as the “Devils Slide”. In 1892, the first Chatsworth Train Station was built and the Southern Pacific Railroad connected Burbank and Chatsworth.
INTRODUCTION TO CHATSWORTH

In 1912, the Iverson Movie Ranch opened and became home to many iconic films and TV shows such as Bonanza, Gunsmoke, The Wagon Train, and The Lone Ranger. By the 1950’s, Chatsworth became a Hollywood go-to for western film production. Famous stars such as Lucille Ball and Desi Arnaz of I Love Lucy, purchased a five acre ranch on the southwest corner of Devonshire and Corbin street. In 1955 Roy Rogers and Dale Evans moved to Chatsworth with their purchase of the 129-acre Double R Ranch which hosted The Roy Rogers Show. The show was a huge success, starring beloved figures Roy Rogers and his horse Trigger; Dale Evans and her horse Buttermilk; and Bullet The Wonder Dog. Rogers served as Chatsworth’s honorary Mayor in 1958. Chatsworth continues to cherish its Western heritage with festivals such as Pioneer Days and The Day of the Horse.

The extension of the South Pacific Railroad made Chatsworth an accessible community to the greater Los Angeles area. By 1904, the Santa Susana Railroad Tunnel extended the railroad to San Francisco and allowed agricultural goods to be shipped to other parts of the country. With the completion of the LA Aqueduct in 1913, Owens River water came to the San Fernando Valley and Chatsworth. Residents voted to become part of the City of Los Angeles in 1915.

During the 1950s and 1960s, Chatsworth became known for the aerospace and defense industry. The expansion of LAX and the Cold War in the 1960’s created the need for more aerospace manufacturing facilities. From 1949 to 2006, the Santa Susana Field Laboratory experimented with new types of nuclear reactors, advanced rocket systems and futuristic weapons. A residential building boom occurred during the 1960s and 1970s with many larger lot single-family homes that accommodated the equestrian culture of Chatsworth. Chatsworth’s low rents and large industrial spaces propelled a boom in adult film production from the 1970s to the late 1990s.
INTRODUCTION TO CHATSWORTH

Chatsworth has experienced many shocks. During the 1970s a large wildfire burned several houses in Chatsworth. The 6.7 magnitude Northridge Earthquake occurred on January 17, 1994 and damaged many buildings and houses in Chatsworth.

Since the 2000s, controversy surrounded the Santa Susana Field Laboratory radioactive releases in the 1950s and 1960s and the toxic cleanup mandates. The four-month long Aliso Canyon gas leak, from a large underground natural gas storage facility, affected air quality in the surrounding area.

While most transportation in Chatsworth is provided by single-use automobiles, some mass transit exists. The commuter rail Metrolink shares the use of the historic freight tracks. In 2012, the Los Angeles Metro Orange Line was extended from Canoga to the Chatsworth Transportation Center, the rebuilt historic Chatsworth train station.

Today, over half of the residential areas in Chatsworth are comprised of single family homes. Chatsworth, like Los Angeles, has seen a steady increase in population over the last decade to over 40,000. Chatsworth’s economy has a large presence of heavy industrial manufacturing and the aerospace industry. However, most community residents commute to the greater Los Angeles area for work. The median household income of Chatsworth is approximately $20,000 more than Los Angeles. The unique character of Chatsworth solidifies its significance in the Southern California region, and the preservation and promotion of its cultural resources and industries compels a focus on resilience.
EXISTING CONDITIONS: INDICATORS
COMMUNITY NETWORKS

By: Canei Womack

Community networks are essential for the growth and sustainability of communities, as its success depends on everyone coming together for the greater good. This research compares the community networks of Chatsworth and City of Los Angeles. In 2012, there were a total of 2.7 non-profit organizations per 100,000 residents in Los Angeles. In Chatsworth, the ratio was 4.0 non-profit organization per 100,000 residents (see figure 1.1). Based on this ratio, Chatsworth appears to have a stronger community network. Non-profit organizations related to resilience in Chatsworth are Community Improvement & Capacity Building, Housing & Shelter, Human Service, Public Safety, Disaster Preparedness & Relief, and Public & Societal Benefit. Measuring the success for community networks can be identified through interactions among other community organizations and the number of volunteers/donations received during times of need.

There are a total of 33 organizations located in Chatsworth with the exception of religious organizations and public schools. According to the President of the Neighborhood Council, “Homelessness is extremely overwhelming for the community”. Similar to Los Angeles, the local homeless population has increased and is a threat to the community. Currently, there are no formal housing and shelter organizations in Chatsworth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood</th>
<th>Chatsworth</th>
<th>Los Angeles</th>
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<td>Nonprofit organizations</td>
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<td>10,819</td>
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<tr>
<td>Per Capita</td>
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<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1-1: Chatsworth has a strong community network with many nonprofits.

Sources:
HOUSING

By: Marie Njoku-Obi

Adequate housing helps to provide shelter and support for community residents. Chatsworth is a bedroom community with a strong equestrian identity and various open space and public facility amenities. A vast majority of the residential zones are low density development. Parcels in Chatsworth are on the larger side, and are potential lots for subdivision and higher densified neighborhoods. About 50% housing structures within the neighborhood are detached single family residences; (see figure 1.2). About a third of existing homes were built in the 1970's (U.S. Census Bureau, 2016). As of November 2018 there are currently 84 properties for sale within the community and nineteen homes for rent; thirty-three properties are in foreclosure (Zillow, 2018).

Despite Chatsworth operating on a smaller scale it faces similar issues as Los Angeles when it comes to adequate housing. Neither area have sufficient affordable housing and both are concerned about support for the homeless. Chatsworth is mostly low-density single-family housing, which can provide opportunities to up zone areas for higher density development and affordable housing. Over a third of Chatsworth housing was constructed 40 years ago; these older homes should include sustainability improvements as they are renovated and updated.

Source:

Figure 1.2: Chatsworth has mostly detached single family residences.
COMMUNITY SPACES

By: Sofia Ramirez

Community spaces are essential for Chatsworth residents, as it creates a sense of community while promoting a healthier lifestyle through recreational opportunities. Community spaces are identified as current bicycle (non-motorized traffic) infrastructure inventory, parks, recreation, and opens spaces including acreages. The Los Angeles 2010 Bicycle Plan has a commitment to have complete streets and move away from the car-orientated approach. Through this commitment, the city is able to move towards sustainable forms of transportation, which encourages bicycling, walking and mass transit use. Currently Chatsworth has various networks for riding a bicycle, (see figure 1.3) (bike.lacity.org).

More recently, The Department of Recreation and Parks has focused on increasing recreational opportunities for diverse communities. Chatsworth currently has an average of 3.9 park acres per 1,000 residents. About 42% of the population lives within a 1/2 mile of a park in the community. Chatsworth and the Porter Ranch areas have less of a need for parks (see figure 1.4) (Study Area 152).

Figure 1.3 Current bicycle networks around Chatsworth.

Figure 1.4: Park land is located where everyone can access it.

Sources:
TRAFFIC SAFETY

By: Yixuan Zhu

Traffic safety enhances the quality of life and increases resiliency by giving residents alternative modes of transportation. Traffic accident data for Chatsworth was obtained from Transportation Injury Mapping System (TIMS) (see figure 1.5). Traffic Collisions for zip code 91311 were analyzed between 2006 and 2015. Overall, most years had about 20 collisions with injuries. However, 2007, 2008, 2014 and 2015 experienced higher number of collisions with injuries. (see figure 1.6).

![Count Of Accident (Zip Code 91311)](image1.png)

Figure 1.6: The number of collisions with injuries were higher in 2007, 2008, 2014 and 2015.

![Chatsworth Boundary Map](image2.png)

Figure 1.5: Transportation Injury Mapping System

Sources:
Chatsworth, Los Angeles, California Zip Code Boundary Map(CA), www.zipmap.net/
California/Los_Angeles_County/Z_Chatsworth.htm.

TIMS-Transportation Injury Mapping System.
TIMS.tims.berkeley.edu.
(2019) https://tims.berkeley.edu/
TRAFFIC SAFETY

Understanding the time of day that traffic collisions occur can help increase understanding of appropriate prevention techniques. The TIMS data groups accidents into 9 two-hour periods. (see figure 1.7). Most traffic collisions occur during the afternoon rush hours, specifically between 4:00 pm- 5:59 pm. These heavy traffic flows often occurs in the afternoon. Therefore, reducing heavy traffic flow in the afternoon is needed for traffic collision safety.

Figure 1.7: Most traffic collisions occur during the afternoon rush hour.
TRANSPORTATION

By: Sahar Abbasnia

Successful transportation ensures people are able to travel between places with relative ease. It is critical to have a functioning regional transit system during and after a disaster. The transportation system in Chatsworth was analyzed using two indicators; the mode of transportation and the time to work.

Chatsworth residents are more car dependent than the rest of Los Angeles. The 2016 US Census data on commute patterns to work, found that Chatsworth residents are more likely to drive alone to work (75.7%) compared to the rest of Los Angeles (68.5%). The average commute time to work for Chatsworth residents is similar to the rest of Los Angeles. However residents leave for work earlier to beat traffic, 18.3% of Chatsworth residents leave before 6:30am compare to the entire city at 15.4%. Chatsworth residents use public transportation much less than the rest of the city (3.3% versus 10.1%).

Part of the low transit use is due to the lack of public transit options in this suburban area of the city. There is a bus station for every 0.035 square miles in Los Angeles, while in Chatsworth there is a bus station for each 0.15 square miles. Access to transit in Chatsworth can be improved, however because Chatsworth is home to the terminal Orange Line station, boardings per resident are higher in Chatsworth compared to Los Angeles (0.001 actions per resident in Chatsworth compared to 0.0004 actions per resident in Los Angeles). Boarding jumped from 2011 to 2012 due to the Orange Line extension to Chatsworth, with 18.5% of all boardings in Chatsworth. However since 2013, boardings have declined, (see figure 1.8). As a result, there is a need to increase the number of transit stops and improve connectivity.

Sources:
Census Data from: factfinder.census.gov
Los Angeles metro website: metro.net
https://fusiontables.google.com/D ata3Source?docid=1mwm8fwv3apMbZCJxv

Figure 1.8: The Orange Line extension to Chatsworth increased bus boarding numbers.
A resilient business environment is necessary to sustain or prevent the potential threats for the businesses of a neighborhood, the city or a county. Analysis of Chatsworth’s business environment revealed the percentage of employees that work in different sectors from the year 2010 to 2016 in the neighborhood of Chatsworth. According to census data, 43.93% of employees works in manufacturing sector (see figure 1.9). Data from the year 2016, found that ‘manufacturing sector’ is one of the highest employers in Chatsworth. The ‘Manufacturing sector’ includes manufacturing, wholesale trade, transportation, and warehousing. The second largest business in Chatsworth is Offices (23.96 % of employment), that includes information, finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing, management of companies, administrative and support and waste management and remediation services as well as professional, scientific, and technical services. Other sectors such as construction (6.22% of employment), Education and art (7.39% of employment) and health care (7.47% of employment) and retail (10.89% of employment have a remarkable percentage of employees in Chatsworth. According to the data, the Business environment in Chatsworth is very diverse.

Figure 1.9: Chatsworth has a large manufacturing sector.
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

The change in climate, rapid urbanization and globalization increases the risk for any neighborhood or city to survive the threats and hazards regarding the Business Environment. Payroll earnings are an important factor to show the growth of the business environment. Successful businesses are able to pay their employees higher wages. Income range for Chatsworth employees ($44,200 to $56,800) is wider when compared to Los Angeles County employees ($49,200 to $54,800), the data reveals that businesses in Chatsworth are successful and have a very resilient local business environment (see figure 1.10).

Figure 1.10: Income range for Chatsworth employees is wider when compared to Los Angeles County employees.
CRIME SAFETY

By: Ka Lai Hon

Understanding crime trends are essential for Chatsworth to reduce crime and promote awareness of safety to the residents. The Devonshire Community Police Station serves the neighborhoods of Chatsworth, Northridge, parts of Canoga Park, Granada Hills and Winnetka. Analysis of the Devonshire police station data reflects the crime activity in Chatsworth. According to LAPD, the Devonshire Area has an estimated population of 220,000. The data shows about 80% of the crimes were property crimes committed from 2010 to 2014 (see figure 1.11). Violent crime were about 20%. Moreover, the total crime rate in the area has decreased. The City of Los Angeles also has similar trends in crime rates.

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<tr>
<td>City of</td>
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<td>27.7</td>
<td>27.5</td>
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<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Crime rate: number of offenses per 1000 population

Figure 1.11: Crime rate from 2010 to 2014 under Devonshire Community Police Station’s jurisdiction and City of Los Angeles

Comparison of the crime rates of Chatsworth (Devonshire Station’s jurisdiction) with City of Los Angeles, revealed that the Chatsworth had a much lower crime rate in violent crime, property crime and total crime (see figure 1.12).

Sources:
Los Angeles Police Department. Retrieved from https://lapdonline.org/devonshire_community_police_station/content_basic_view/1589

Figure 1.12: Chatsworth has low crime rates compared to the City of Los Angeles.
WATER

By: Tyler-Cruise Eaton

Water is essential to a communities resilience. Maintaining a freshwater supply can be a challenge, especially to communities in warmer climates such as Chatsworth. As of 2017, the city of Los Angeles acquired its water from four sources. Those sources include the Metropolitan Water District’s State Water Project (64%), the LA Aqueduct (20%), local groundwater (14%), and recycled water (2%) (see figure 1.13). The LA neighborhood of Chatsworth obtains its water supply from only two of those sources, the MWD and the LA Aqueduct. The LA Aqueduct is supplied by the snowpack in the Eastern Sierra Nevada Mountains. As such, it is highly dependent on precipitation and the climate. In times of severe drought, the city heavily relies on water sourced from the MWD which is imported from the Bay Delta in Northern California. Contamination of either of the two sources could put the community in jeopardy. In January of 2018, an operational issue LA Filtration Plant, which purifies and distributes water from LA Aqueduct, triggered drinking water in certain parts of the city to fall below required safety levels. Chatsworth was one of the affected areas. Due to the lack of source diversity, a serious drought or infrastructure failure could threaten either of their only two sources of water. Ground water in the San Fernando Valley Basin is unavailable due to contamination from industrial activities dating back to the 1940’s. Only 30 out of 117 wells connected to the basin are available for fresh water consumption.

Being too far northwest of LA, Chatsworth does not procure any fresh groundwater for its local supply.

Sources:


Figure 1.13: Chatsworth currently obtains most water from imported sources such as the Municipal Water District’s State Water Project.
WATER

Former LA mayor Antonio Villaraigosa had announced objectives for the city to increase its source diversity by acquiring infrastructure for stormwater capture and recycled water practices. The goal by 2040 is to reduce the MWD supply to 11%, increase the LA Aqueduct supply to 42%, groundwater supply to 17%, recycled water to 12% and stormwater capture to 3%, while conserving enough water to have a reserve level of 16% (see figure 1.14). It is unclear if Chatsworth will be affected by any upgrades. Chatsworth must learn to diversify its own sources. Upgrades to the Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant, in nearby Van Nuys, could help supply Chatsworth with recycled water. There are plans in the near future to use highly purified water from the DCT plant to recharge and detoxify the SF Valley Basin. If effective, Chatsworth could potentially have groundwater as a resource. Another potential step towards diversification could be the construction of cisterns throughout the community, coupled with the development of bioswale drainage patterns to help collect and purify local stormwater.

Figure 1.14: Future goals will aim to diversify water sources to locally derived sources including groundwater, stormwater capture, and recycled water.
INFRASTRUCTURE

By: Evan Sensibile

Investments in rehabilitation and improvement of existing infrastructure serve as a foundation for economic development and overall growth. Its maintenance and rehabilitation sustain existing communities’ livelihood during difficult times and act as one of the many factors for its sustainable future. There is a need to examine, analyze, and implement methods to maintain Chatsworth’s infrastructure in the face of systematic shocks and stresses. There are four primary sewers running parallel to main arterial highways and roads, such as Topanga Canyon Boulevard and De Soto Boulevard. In addition, there are three shorter primary sewers that run perpendicular to their lengthier counterparts. The primary sewer pipes that serve the Chatsworth neighborhood connect to outfall sewer outfall pipes, which carry the sewer wastewater or stormwater to the sea. Typically, treated wastewater is discharged under the surface of the ocean. Chatsworth itself does not possess any outfall sewer pipes, however its primary sewers are part of the larger outfall pipe infrastructure system in the San Fernando Valley (see figure 1.15). Chatsworth is one of the 26 Primary Basins included in the City of Los Angeles' Primary Basin Plan, which is part of the City’s Sewer System Management Plan. Basin plans are updated on a five-to-eight-year cycle to meet the demands of aging infrastructure, population, and the adaptation and implementation of new technologies to better mitigate the changing needs of the community.

Sources:
Infrastructure Report Card: infrastructurereportcard.org

Good infrastructure maintenance prevents sinkholes from forming
Figure 1.15: San Fernando Valley Area Outfall Pipelines (Purple) with Primary Storm Water/ Sewer Pipelines (Multicolored)
URBAN HEAT ISLAND & TREE CANOPY

By: Mecca Umazar

An indicator of Chatsworth’s resilience is measured by its ability to mitigate extreme summer temperatures and preserve the neighborhood’s tree canopy. The Urban Heat Island effect occurs when there is a loss of tree canopy coverage and other vegetation due to increasing development and urban landscapes. Temperatures in heat islands can climb up to 7.2 degrees hotter than rural areas. For the community of Chatsworth, the Heat Island Index measures temperatures about 5 degrees warmer averaged over the whole summer compared to rural areas. Further, rising greenhouse gas emissions intensify the heat island effect and are projected to drive Chatsworth’s summer temperatures even higher in the coming decades (See figure 1.16).

Figure 1.16: Chatsworth summer temperatures rising.

Extreme heat and rising temperatures matter because hotter summers lead to increased deaths. The Center for Disease Control (CDC) estimates that from 1979–2003, excessive heat exposure contributed to more than 8,000 premature deaths in the United States. This is more than the number of mortalities resulting from hurricanes, lightning, tornadoes, floods, and earthquakes combined.
Trees improve water quality and lower summer temperatures. According to a 2008 tree canopy assessment initiated by then Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa’s: “One Million Trees Campaign,” the average tree canopy coverage of the all of the City of LA is 18.9%. Tree coverage of City Council District 12 which includes Chatsworth is 1% higher at 19.8% (see figure 1.17). Chatsworth must become more resilient by adapting cooling strategies such as expanding and preserving the neighborhood’s tree canopy. This will reduce heat island temperatures and mitigate the stress of climate change on the community.

Figure 1.17: There is little tree canopy coverage in Chatsworth.
AIR QUALITY

By: Christian Vargas

In order for Chatsworth to have sustainable air quality, averting the risks caused by air pollutants is most impactful if the pattern of exposure is known and monitored to prevent or decrease air pollution. There is a pressing need to adapt urban systems to improve air quality for Chatsworth to be resilient. Although, one distinct feature of Chatsworth in comparison to the City of Los Angeles is that residents of Chatsworth have legally protected low-density landscapes and are adjacent to large public recreation areas and regional parks. Many important human activities related to economic and social development pollute the air where many people live. Chatsworth has concentration of cleanup sites with high toxic releases due to industrial and manufacturing industries and chemical contamination related to the Santa Susana Field Lab (1949 to 2006) (See figure 1.18).

Figure 1.18: Chatsworth has a high number of cleanup sites.

Sources:

AIR QUALITY

Cleanup sites located around Chatsworth are more prevalent than the rest of the San Fernando Valley. While the City of Los Angeles has a much higher prevalence of cleanup sites, particularly along the U.S. Highway 101. Industrial and manufacturing industries have made Chatsworth an area with a high concentration of toxic releases into the air. Chatsworth has lower toxic air releases than the City of L.A., but the highest in the San Fernando Valley (see figure 1.19).

Figure 1.19: Chatsworth toxic releases into air compared the rest of Los Angeles.
NATURAL DISASTERS

By: Nader Khalil

Increasing the resilience of Chatsworth is crucial to lessening the impact of natural disasters on vulnerable populations, to ready agencies and organizations to respond, and to design a plan that increases efficiency and safety for all populations. On November 8, 2018, the Woolsey Fire broke out west of Chatsworth at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory. Even though this was a man-made fire, the years of drought and unusual high winds were working together to form a rare and perfect storm for a ravenous fire. Approximately 44.6% of Chatsworth is considered to be in a Very High Fire Hazard Zone, as seen in figure 1.19.

Chatsworth is also inundated with liquefaction zones, 22.9% of Chatsworth (91311) is in a Liquefaction Zone, with a 1% overlap in both the Very High Fire Hazard Zone and Liquefaction Zone (see figure 1.20). Liquefaction is essentially a change in the character of the soil from a solid state to a fluid-like behavior, due in part to the shaking. Buildings on top of liquefaction zones are at a much higher risk of sinking into the ground or toppling over.

Figure 1.20: Most of Chastworth is in a fire and liquefaction zone.

Sources:
FOOD ACCESSIBILITY

By: Adrienne Asadoorian

The ability to cultivate backyard gardens and home growth as sources of food leads to stronger community resiliency in the event of a natural disaster.

In 2011, the United States Department of Agriculture officially declared one Census tract of Chatsworth a food desert. The neighborhood is south of the Metrolink Rail Line between Canoga and De Soto streets, and the nearest grocery stores are more than a mile from the neighborhood. Through working group meetings, the Chatsworth community indicated that this area is primarily industrial with no residential units. Neighborhoods outside of the USDA identified food desert area all have access to alternative food options and mainline grocery stores. In the 15.24 square miles that compose Chatsworth, there is a Ralphs, Vons and Trader Joe’s on Devonshire Street less than three blocks from each other.

The potential for backyard gardens and orchards of avocado and citrus trees is strong, yet many residents do not know how to grow their own gardens. In addition, viable agricultural land has been paved over with residential, commercial and industrial developments, making agricultural lands scarce to regions, like Chatsworth, that were previously planned as farming communities. The Rosemary and Thyme Community Garden is the only active local food garden in the area, yet the prime soil and weather temperatures provide an opportunity for additional food gardens to thrive.

Two organizations, The Congregational Church of Chatsworth and Chatsworth Kiwanis Group both provide food services to families in need. The Congregational Church hosts the Fish Food Pantry every Saturday from 10am to noon to serve the needy, poor, and homeless, by giving out groceries donated by local stores and the Chatsworth Kiwanis Group participates in food drives several times a year to provide aid to the Fish Food Pantry.

The climate in Chatsworth is conducive to backyard trees of avocado and citrus.

Sources:
USDA. Retrieved from https://www.usda.gov/
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

By: Canei Womack

Introduction
Community involvement was obtained through expert interviews, working groups, neighborhood council meetings and online surveys. These results served to develop recommendations to increase resiliency. Expert interviews were conducted during Fall 2018 as part of the background research on Chatsworth. In addition, CSUN students attended neighborhood council and the Friends of the Chatsworth library meetings on October 3, 2018, November 7, 2018, November 13, 2018, and February 6, 2019. During each meeting, introductions were made to bring awareness to resiliency and to increase public participation. In preparation for the working groups, archival, and web based research was used to determine the current conditions of the neighborhood. On May 01, 2019, the final meeting took place summing up the year, our findings, recommendations, and next steps.

Working Groups
The first Chatsworth Working Group Meeting, held on February 12, 2019, reviewed the history and background of Chatsworth. The goal of this meeting was to gain an understanding and feedback from longtime residents of the current status of the neighborhood. Prominent members of the community provided concerns, feedback and suggestions on how to improve the history and background research to ensure accuracy and a true reflection of the neighborhood. The outcome of this meeting established a basic understanding of equestrian way of life and pride of living in Chatsworth.
The second Chatsworth Working Group Meeting, held on March 5, 2019, presented a revised definition of resilience, and the members of the community approved. Once the resilience definition was defined, CSUN graduate students of the Master of Urban planning program presented the twenty-six (26) proposed indicators. The feedback provided by the community members was insightful in providing local understanding of the area. During this work group meeting, the graduate students learned that the people of Chatsworth are proud of the aerospace industry, and the group felt that the neighborhood has convenient health food options. In addition, the existing equestrian trail network is an important part of the community space.

Finally, the attendees voted on the interactive display for the indicators, where each was given three (3) green and three (3) red stickers. In general, crime safety and natural disasters were of high concern with crime safety being related to danger with the increased homeless presence.
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Survey
In March 2019, an online Chatsworth indicator survey was designed to identify the most important of twenty-six (26) resilience indicators for the neighborhood. Based on the thirteen (13) survey respondents, the top eight (8) indicators were grouped into three categories: Green infrastructure, good jobs, and infrastructure management. The respondents showed a high interest in increasing the tree canopy, having better water infiltration and having more backyard gardening. Also, the respondents showed an interest in good jobs with the higher income that Chatsworth employers provide is an indicator they would like to see continue. Furthermore, homelessness is a large concern for the neighborhood. Lastly, having well prepared infrastructure for seismic events is important.

In April 2019, an online Chatsworth recommendation survey was completed and fifty (50) participants ranked twenty-five (25) recommendations based on the indicator survey results and workshops. As a result, thirteen (13) recommendations are in the final plan and categorized as safety, environment, and community.

Conclusion
In conclusion, the public involvement process was a necessary component in the development of this resiliency plan. This process allowed the CSUN students to gain a better understanding of the neighborhood of Chatsworth. The recommendations developed for this plan addressed concerns identified by the community. This plan was made for the Chatsworth residents and CSUN student body.

During the March 29th working group meeting, Chatsworth neighborhood council members voted on important indicators.
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

RESILIENT CHATSWORTH

Resilience is the capacity of Chatsworth’s individuals, communities, institutions, businesses and systems to survive, adapt, and grow regardless of chronic stresses and acute shocks experienced.

Based on the previous survey. The green indicators were most important and The respondents are pleased with the current condition of the yellow indicators.

Please take our survey at the link below to help Chatsworth identify the top recommendations to improve resilience.

https://csunsbs.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_b895UMTIEABPOMB

As a result of the March 2019 survey, this infographic was developed to inform the Chatsworth community of the most important resilience indicators.
Resilient Chatsworth

Through two community surveys, final recommendations were developed to support the longevity of Chatsworth

SAFETY
- Distribute emergency resource lists
- Create natural disaster materials
- Make street light improvements
- Develop safe paths to local parks
- Implement safe pedestrian crosswalks

ENVIRONMENT
- Incorporate permeable pavements to reduce stormwater runoff
- Educate community in backyard gardening
- Create food gardening non-profit program
- Develop non-profit for equestrian trail maintenance

COMMUNITY
- Promote use of local businesses
- Continue pressure for Santa Susana Field Laboratory
- Support San Fernando Valley BRT
- Create webpage for low-income resources available in the community

Thank you to all who participated in our surveys. The final plan will be coming out in mid-May and we look forward to sharing it with you! Please keep up with us on our Facebook page @ResilientChatsworth

As a result of April 2019 online survey, top recommendations were chosen and organized into three major categories: Safety, Environment and Community.
ALIGNING WITH RESILIENT LA

“Resilience is a value that guides everything we do in Los Angeles, because we know that the decisions we make today will shape the future our children and grandchildren will inherit. The Resilient Los Angeles plan will help us strengthen our infrastructure, protect our economy, make our institutions more inclusive, and create safer neighborhoods.”
-Mayor Eric Garcetti

This resiliency plan serves as a more targeted, community-driven supplement to the City of Los Angeles’ plan, Resilient Los Angeles (https://www.lamayor.org/Resilience). As an integrated part of the large and complex city system, the design team found it important to properly align the objectives and recommendations of this plan with the goals and actions of the City’s overarching plan. In resilience terms, **Shocks** are sudden or acute events that threaten or impact Los Angeles’ immediate well-being. These can include earthquakes, extreme weather events, infrastructure failures, or civil unrest. **Stresses** are daily or chronic challenges that weaken our natural, built, or human resources. Examples include climate change, aging infrastructure, inequity, and homelessness. Stresses can amplify the effects of shocks when they occur, particularly for vulnerable populations. Each recommendation references the Resilient Los Angeles resiliency shocks or stresses associated with it.

### Economic Security
Inequalities in access and opportunities, both generational and suddenly, strain the community fabric on a daily basis—worsening disparities and impacting Angelenos’ health, wealth, and quality of life. Understanding and reducing daily stresses will increase the capacity of Angelenos to withstand additional challenges.

- Inequity
- Education
- Homelessness
- Lack of Affordable Housing
- Crime and Violence
- Disparities in Employment
- Disparities in Health
- Disparities in Access to Open Space
- Disparities in Access to Transit
- Food Insecurity

### Climate Adaptation
Los Angeles is taking action to reduce the impact of future climate change, while also preparing for and adapting to the already-changing environment. Over the past few years, Los Angeles has experienced a new normal, with record-breaking drought, heat, and storms. Climate projections illustrate the future challenges with urban heat island, unpredictable snowpack, and sea level rise.

- Climate Change
- Air Quality/Pollution
- Urban Heat Island
- Extreme Heat
- Drought
- Severe Weather and Flooding
- Sea Level Rise
- Extreme Cold

### Infrastructure Modernization
Los Angeles has a vast, complex, and aging infrastructure. The City is investing billions of dollars to restore, rebuild, and modernize the aging infrastructure to prevent existing infrastructure from failing and to meet the needs of a large and dynamic city.

- Aging Infrastructure
- Infrastructure or Building Failure
Resilient Chatsworth includes 13 recommendations for the Chatsworth community to implement in an effort to build resilience. Recommendations are categorized into the groups Safety, Environment, and Community. Each recommendation has a title and description and identifies associated shocks and stresses, as well as partners for implementation.

**Action Description:**
Each description presents specific policies or programs to implement to help achieve resilience goals.

**Partners:**
Implementation partners include key public, private, non-profit, and civic collaborators that will advance Resilient Chatsworth actions in the years ahead. Partnership is not exclusive and is meant to be a starting point.

**Resilience Value:**
Action description highlight the resilience value of each action, explaining how the action will make Chatsworth stronger and better able to withstand multiple shocks and stresses.

**CREATE CNC WEBPAGE TAB FOR LOW INCOME RESOURCES**

A list of charitable and government resources that provide services such as utility assistance, job training, or food assistance will inform the community of services available to help the less fortunate.

By: Marie Njoku-Obi

A low-income resource list will serve to give better options to the more vulnerable portion of the population. Having a well-marketed, central source for information would help this population find emergency housing, food banks, job training and job fairs to increase their quality of life and to provide a larger contribution to Chatsworth. The data would be gathered from various churches, charitable programs and businesses in the immediate area that have or are willing to offer services to benefit the long unemployed, the homeless, and the low-income populations. The online list would be a tab on the Neighborhood Council webpage and would be annually updated by a working group of the Chatsworth Neighborhood Council. A stipend from the Chatsworth Neighborhood Council and the Chamber of Commerce could be used for creating and updating the list.

To monitor implementation success, an annual review of the listed resources should be completed to update contacts.

To measure resilience increase, the organizations on the resource list will list the number of people using their programs. A decline in participants, could indicate that less people need these low-income resources, which would be a sign of increased resilience.

**Partnerships:**
Chatsworth Neighborhood Council
Chatsworth Chamber of Commerce; charitable organizations within the Community Network

**Shocks/Storms:**
These icons represent the acute shocks and chronic stresses to which Chatsworth is susceptible.
RECOMMENDATIONS
CREATE AN EMERGENCY RESOURCE LIST FOR CHATSWORTH

Creating an emergency resource list for Chatsworth will help the community become more resilient by providing local contact information before, during and after an event.

By: Canei Womack

Creating an emergency resource list for Chatsworth will help the community become more resilient by providing local contact information before, during and after an event. The resource list can be implemented by creating an Emergency Resource Committee in the Chatsworth Neighborhood Council. This committee will serve as a point of contact in case of an emergency. The committee will generate contact lists for housing, food assistance, and disaster relief. The committee will be a liaison between the community and first responders. The committee will partner with the Chatsworth Neighborhood Council to distribute the emergency resource list at neighborhood council meetings, through mailings, and at annual neighborhood events.

To monitor implementation success, the emergency response committee would meet annually to ensure the contact list is updated.

To measure resilience increase, the emergency resource list would strengthen the community network in Chatsworth.

Partners: Chatsworth Neighborhood Council

Creating an emergency resource list will help Chatsworth become more resilient by providing local contact information before and after an event.

INCREASE AWARENESS OF DISASTER MATERIALS

Having the necessary resources on-hand is crucial to lessening the impact of natural disasters. Properly prepared stockpiles will increase efficiency and guide the community so they are not overwhelmed in times of disaster.

By: Nader Khalil

Large portions of Chatsworth lie in designated hazardous zones, thus, it is vital that residents of Chatsworth have adequate disaster resources. Ready.gov is a national public service website aimed at educating citizens to prepare for such emergencies. Increasing awareness of this resource will increase community preparedness. Through existing community events, such as the Day of the Horse, Ready.gov can be better explained through information booths and disaster drills. Additional outreach can be accomplished through email blasts, community newsletters, postcards and neighborhood council meetings. Increased community awareness can translate into increased community involvement in special events, such as the annual Great California Shakeout. Participation is excellent training for the community to prepare for various disasters.

To monitor implementation success, the Community Emergency Response Team and the Chatsworth Neighborhood Council could count the number of participating community members in the yearly disaster drill.

To measure resilience increase, community participation should increase after each yearly disaster drill. This would reflect the level of community engagement as well as simultaneously assess the needs of Chatsworth after each disaster drill to better understand its strengths and weaknesses.

**Partners:** LA Fire Dept., LA Police Dept., and Community Emergency Response Team

A mock disaster drill can prepare residents.

Retrieved From: https://hunet.harding.edu/
PROMOTE USE OF LOCAL BUSINESS SERVICES & PRODUCTS

Promoting local businesses by hosting trade-shows, organizing contests and advertising.

By: Aashka Dave

The Chatsworth neighborhood survey supports enhancing and promoting local businesses. A strong network of local firms enables individuals and businesses to support each other. Chatsworth Porter Ranch Chamber of Commerce should host trade-shows and organize contests for local businesses to attract more clients. Trade-shows connect businesses with clients, investors, and consumers. The Chamber can also help promote local businesses via virtual events, social media marketing, webinars, video conferences and google hangouts. The Chatsworth Porter Chamber of Commerce can help local businesses establish profiles on multiple platforms: including yelp, Google and the Chamber website. The Chamber can host educational seminars about local business owners.

To monitor implementation success, track the number of participants at trade shows and in contests. Then annually reporting number of webinars, google listings, and Chamber business profiles updated.

To measure resilience increase, track the overall payrolls and employment from the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Zip Code Business Patterns.

Partners: Local business owners, Chamber of Commerce

Promoting Local Businesses in Farmers Markets.
IMPROVE STREET LIGHTING IN HIGH CRIME AREAS

Improve street lighting in dark areas to achieve a safer environment in Chatsworth.

By: Ka Lai Hon

Safety was identified as an important issue and sufficient street lighting will prevent crime and deter unwanted behavior in Chatsworth. The offender may perceive a higher risk in being caught if lighting is improved, as they will become more visible. Trimming bushes, adding new lights and replacing old or broken lights will improve the lighting and make dark areas more visible. The existing streetlight allocation of the community is identified on a map updated by the Bureau of Street Lighting. The map also identify areas with less street lights, such as De Soto Street, in between Devonshire Street and Rinaldi Street. It is recommended to install streetlights in these areas to improve the safety of residents during the night.

To monitor implementation success, by tracking the streetlight map updated by the Bureau of Street Lighting constantly and conducting site-visits to the identify areas where lighting needs to be improved will increase safety.

To measure resilience increase, by monitoring crime rates in the community. LAPD crime data helps determine if the number of offenses have decreased after the new light installation.

**Partners:** Bureau of Street Lighting, Department of Public Works, LA Police Dept, City of Los Angeles.

Retrieved from: https://www.lightingevery.co.uk/
USE PERMEABLE PAVEMENTS TO REDUCE STORMWATER RUNOFF

Adopting green infrastructure increases resiliency by eliminating costs for existing curbs, gutters, and other water collecting infrastructure and improves water quality.

By: Evan Sensibile

Chatsworth should install permeable pavements to reduce stormwater runoff. Permeable pavement allows water to flow through it instead of accumulating or running off. Permeable materials include concrete, asphalt, and interlocking pavers. These pavements are especially cost-effective where land values are high and flooding is an issue, which can be beneficial during periods of heavy rainfall and flash floods in Chatsworth. Stone or gravel underneath the pavement acts as a natural filter to remove contaminants from the water. Permeable pavements manage stormwater efficiently by restoring a natural hydrological balance and reducing runoff volume. It slowly releases precipitation into the ground, rather than letting it flow into storm drains. Permeable pavements reduce the concentration of pollutants in stormwater in three ways: physically, by trapping particles in the pavement; chemically, as bacteria and other microbes break down and use the pollutants; and biologically, with vegetation growing between the pavers to help trap and store pollutants. In addition, Chatsworth residents can put the stormwater to good use at home or at a business, which otherwise would have been wasted.

To monitor implementation success, Chatsworth Neighborhood Council should work with City of Los Angeles Public Works staff to identify key areas in Chatsworth that are prone to flooding and track permeable pavement installation.

To measure resilience increase, quantify the percentage of residential and parking areas that would be converted to utilize permeable pavement.

**Partners:** Chatsworth Neighborhood Council, California
EPA, City of LA Dept. of Public Works

**Permeable pavements allow stormwater to infiltrate into underlying soils, promoting pollutant treatment and ground water recharge.**

CREATE SAFE PATHS TO LOCAL PARKS

Connecting residents through safe paths to local parks creates a convenient route and increases recreational opportunities such as walking and biking.

By: Sofia Ramirez

Recreational opportunities promote a sense of community, as it allows residents to connect safely to their local parks and other residents in their community. Chatsworth consists of three main parks: Chatsworth Park South, Chatsworth Park North, and Mason Park. By implementing painted 3D crosswalks that are visible, drivers will slow down creating safer crossings. Community engagement should be used to identify locations for 3D crosswalks for the paths. The identified routes will promote healthy lifestyles through walking, biking, recreational opportunities and hosted events for residents of all ages at the local parks. Physical activity and access to open space will be increased, while create a sense of community among the local residents.

To monitor implementation success, by identifying and creating routes that safely connects residents to their local parks through community engagement.

To measure resilience increase, by monitoring the usage of local parks by the residents.

**Partners:** Chatsworth Neighborhood Council and local community organizations

3D crosswalk slows drivers, which creates safe crossing for pedestrians to local parks

PROVIDE EDUCATION FOR EFFECTIVE BACKYARD GARDENING

Educating the community through seminars, educational booths and community events on the proper steps to grow, maintain and cultivate gardens in their backyards will provide residents with sustainable food resources in the event of a natural disaster.

By: Adrienne Asadoorian

The potential for backyard garden growth in Chatsworth is promising. Providing an opportunity for the residents of Chatsworth to grow their own gardens will increase the sense of community in Chatsworth and provide residents with a useful skill of understanding the sustainability practices that go with independent gardening. There are many ways in which local garden growth can improve the Chatsworth community. Providing seminars and workshops with agricultural professionals to teach Chatsworth residents on proper practices to grow their own gardens will create a more self-sustainable community. Incorporating educational booths at festivals such as Pioneer Days and Day of the Horse with gardening and agricultural professionals will also increase awareness and provide insight into how understanding the independent gardening process can benefit the community of Chatsworth.

To monitor implementation success, attendance at educational seminars on backyard gardening and at booths located at local Chatsworth festivals should be recorded. Keeping track of the amount of residents attending these resource events will provide insight into the effectiveness of this program.

To measure resilience increase, data gathered on the amount of residents who have implemented backyard gardens can be analyzed. This can be completed through the use of surveys to the Chatsworth community.

Partners: Rosemary & Thyme Community Garden and the Chatsworth Neighborhood Council

Community gardens can help foster education and participation.
MAKE PEDESTRIAN CROSSWALKS SAFER

Fatal traffic collisions can be prevented through thoughtful intervention with the implementation of safer pedestrian crosswalks.

By: Yixuan Zhu

Analyzing traffic collision data is important in identifying if pedestrians, bike riders, motorcycle rider are at a higher risk for collisions. It is important to find a new and innovative way to ensure the safety for pedestrian, as well as maintaining efficient travel time for drivers. Pedestrians are more exposed and have a higher risk of getting hit by cars despite having the right of way in crosswalks. Chatsworth needs to address and identify ways to reduce dangers at intersections. Finding ways to intervene traffic flow for pedestrians is of high priority, as the focus is to reduce injuries or fatalities. Chatsworth has averaged 20 injury related accidents each year. Most traffic accidents in Chatsworth occur on De Soto Avenue and Topanga Canyon Boulevard which are used by commuters passing through Chatsworth. Raised crosswalks and intersections act as speed-bumps and decrease vehicle speeds while increasing awareness of pedestrians. Chatsworth should also consider installing protected left turns to reduce conflicts between left-turning vehicles and pedestrian concurrently crossing.

To monitor implementation success, counts of traffic collision on these major roads should be monitored and further analysed for variables that caused the accidents.

To measure resilience increase, reduction in traffic collision data and traffic related injury should be decreased.

Partners:
Los Angeles Department of Transportation, Vision Zero, California Highway Patrol.

SHOCKS & STRESSORS

Raised Crosswalks in intersections slow traffic which draws attention to the pedestrian

Retrieved from https://www.trafficsafetystore.com/blog/engineering-tips-make-city-intersections-safer/
CREATE BACKYARD FOOD GARDENING NON-PROFIT

A backyard non profit group would support the community by cultivating and supplying a variety of healthy foods to food banks, soup kitchens, and other charities.

By: Mecca Umazar

Utilizing backyard gardening can not only create household food security, it can also be harnessed to create community resiliency with the establishment of a non-profit that would maintain backyard gardens and collect surplus produce for distribution to food pantries and local community organizations. The Chatsworth Neighborhood Council (CNC) can increase awareness and importance of community food security network. The council can start by working with established local non-profits to create a centralized network of trained "backyard garden landscapers." The backyard garden landscaper would operate much like a regular landscaper many homeowners currently utilize to cut their lawns and trim shrubbery. The gardeners would establish routine visits to maintain backyard vegetable plants and fruit trees as well as collect surplus produce for distribution to local food pantries or for sale at local farmers markets with proceeds supporting local non-profits. In the event of global food network disruption, an established community food production and distribution network would serve to increase resilience by reducing reliance on outside food sources.

To monitor implementation success, create a database of households that are currently or are interested in creating a backyard garden. Establish a relationship with a community group or non-profit agency for backyard garden maintenance, collection, and distribution of surplus produce.

To measure resilience increase, monitor participation in program. Establish milestones for increasing participation and food production and surplus donations.

Partners:

Chatsworth Neighborhood Council and Don Larson, Northridge Beautification Foundation

SHOCKS & STRESSORS

Locally grown, healthy food improves community food security.
CONTINUOUS POLITICAL PRESSURE FOR SANTA SUSANA FIELD LABORATORY

Pressure politicians to implement a cleanup and to protect the surrounding communities from health and environmental hazards related to nuclear releases in the 1950s and 1960s.

By: Christian Vargas

Cleanup and remediation of the 1959 nuclear meltdown at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory has been delayed for more than a decade. Conversations on how exactly to move forward with cleanup of the Santa Susana site have come to a standstill. The agencies responsible for removing contamination and cleaning up the site have done a poor job of acknowledging the amount of remediation needed.

To monitor implementation success, the solution going forward is to finally get the Santa Susana site fully cleaned up, and to get the agencies responsible for the contamination fundamentally changed. Ultimately continuous political pressure calls for a much-needed authoritative assessment of the site by other agencies, such as county public health or some other entity to come in and take an independent look at the site.

To measure resilience increase, tracking cancer rates and toxic contamination in the Chatsworth and San Fernando Valley in partnership with Department of Public Health through a variety of programs, community partnerships and services. In addition, determining whether there is a documented spike in cancer rates in Chatsworth relative to residents living elsewhere in the San Fernando Valley.

Partners:
LA County Department of Public Health,
California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), CalEPA, Chatsworth Neighborhood Council, The Rocketdyne Cleanup Coalition Ventura County Star,
Physicians for Social Responsibility-Los Angeles

SHOCKS & STRESSORS

Santa Susana Field Lab needs further nuclear contamination cleanup.

SUPPORT NORTH SAN FERNANDO VALLEY BRT

Support the North San Fernando Valley Bus Rapid Transit project which connects the Orange Line from Chatsworth to other transit lines.

By: Sahar Abbasnia

The surveys indicated that residents wanted to support the North San Fernando Valley Bus Rapid Transit (North SFV BRT) an 18- to 20-mile long BRT route, similar to the Orange Line, that would connect the Chatsworth Metrolink and Orange Line station with key destinations, such as CSUN and Kaiser Permanente and end at either the Sylmar Metrolink Station or the North Hollywood Red Line station. The North SFV BRT will run along the Orange Line BRT Line and then travel east along Nordhoff Street and Roscoe Boulevard, helping reduce automobile traffic on these busy arterial streets. It will also create a convenient transfer point for current transit riders versus being stuck at the current northern terminus of the Orange Line. By supporting the North SFV BRT, the percentage of using public transportation would probably increase due increase the connectivity.

To monitor implementation success, attendance to public meetings, city council meetings, and neighborhood meetings. Recording meeting by neighborhood council officials with Metro and Council District will further influence a useful design for the neighborhood residents.

To measure resilience success, the should be increased transit use at the Chatsworth stations of the Orange Line and the North SFV BRT. Also the United States Census commuter travel patterns should show an increase in transit use.

**Partners:** LA Metro,
Chamber of Commerce,
Chatsworth Neighborhood Council

![Map of North San Fernando Valley Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Project Map Study Area](https://www.metro.net/projects/north-sfv-brt/)
DEVELOP NON-PROFIT GROUP TO MAINTAIN EQUESTRIAN TRAILS

Creating a list of horse trails and map them to recognize areas of need. LA City Department of Recreation and Parks should create this map. Caring members of the equestrian community should form the non profit.

By: Tyler Eaton

The residents of Chatsworth have expressed their concerns about having well-maintained and connected horse trails. The community has a strong equestrian influence related to their access to outer canyon areas and their history of Hollywood western film culture. Well-maintained horse trails are critical to the neighborhood of Chatsworth. If a major disaster were to happen such as a wildfire or earthquake, the neighborhood would need multiple safe routes, including trails, to ensure evacuation of their beloved animals. It is recommended that Chatsworth push to create a nonprofit to maintain these trails so residents can guide their large animals to safe locations and users can enjoy clean safe path of travel for leisurely exercises. The City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks should be involved in creating an official horse trail map for the neighborhood. The neighborhood can achieve this by assembling a nonprofit of caring members of the equestrian community to help maintain trail and extend paths.

To monitor implementation success, progress should be reviewed annually to ensure that the trails are maintained to standard.

To measure resilience success, the number of trail miles built and maintained should be increased.

Partners:

Chatsworth Neighborhood Council, Chamber of Commerce, organizations in the Community Network, City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks

The Chatsworth Old Mission Trail is a primary bridle trail.

CREATE CNC WEBPAGE TAB FOR LOW INCOME RESOURCES

A list of charitable and government resources that provide services such as utility assistance, job training, or food assistance will inform the community of services available to help the less fortunate.

By: Marie Njoku-Obi

A low-income resource list will serve to give better options to the more vulnerable portion of the population. Having a well marketed, central source for information would help this population find emergency housing, food banks, job training and job fairs to increase their quality of life and to provide a larger contribution to Chatsworth. The data would be gathered from various churches, charitable programs and businesses in the immediate area that have or are willing to offer services to benefit the long unemployed, the homeless, and the low-income populations. The online list would be a tab on the Neighborhood Council webpage and would be annually updated by a working group of the Chatsworth Neighborhood Council. A stipend from the Chatsworth Neighborhood Council and the Chamber of Commerce could be used for creating and updating the list.

To monitor implementation success, an annual review of the listed resources should be completed to update contacts.

To measure resilience increase, the organizations on the resource list will list the number of people using their programs. A decline in participants, could indicate that less people need these low-income resources, which would be a sign of increased resilience.

**Partners:** Chatsworth Neighborhood Council; Chatsworth Chamber of Commerce; Community organization Networks.

Home Again Shelter in Northridge offers services to those who are impoverished or low income.

Retrieved from: https://www.homelesshelterdirectory.org
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