

Application No.: A.15-04-013

Exhibit No.: RPU--

Witnesses: George Hanson, P.E.

Scott Lesch, Ph.D.

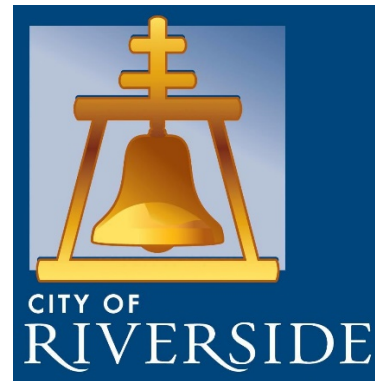
Tracy Sato

Steven Lafond

Deputy Chief La Wayne Hearn

Mark Annas

Daniel Garcia



*City of Riverside's Prepared
Rebuttal Testimony Supporting
Southern California Edison
Company's Application for a
Certificate of Public Convenience
and Necessity for the Riverside
Transmission Reliability Project*

Before the

Public Utilities Commission of the State of California

August 16, 2019

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1 I. INTRODUCTION

2 Q. *Public Advocates Office recommends that this application for a Certificate of Public Convenience*
3 *and Necessity (CPCN) for the Riverside Transmission Reliability Project (RTRP) be denied with*
4 *prejudice, calling RTRP “unnecessary and expensive.”¹ What is your response?*

5 A. Public Advocates Office is wrong; the Commission should approve the CPCN for RTRP. Since
6 1895, Riverside Public Utilities, a consumer-owned water and electric utility and a Department of
7 the City of Riverside, has provided high quality, reliable services at the lowest possible rates to
8 benefit the community; the City of Riverside (Riverside, or the City) supports Commission
9 approval of RTRP as a prudent and responsible public utility seeking to be able to continue to
10 provide high quality, reliable services at the lowest possible rates. Riverside is responsible for
11 integrated planning for all hazards, such as earthquake or electric service interruption, as well as
12 hazard mitigation and emergency preparedness, especially since it is the County Seat and home
13 to vital services, not only for the City of Riverside, but for the region. As part of this fundamental
14 responsibility to provide reliable electric service to critical facilities, Riverside Public Utilities has
15 identified the need for the RTRP to address the hazard of the failure of the City’s single point of
16 interconnection to the bulk electric system. The RTRP project would provide a second point of
17 interconnection to the bulk electric system, and develop sufficient back-ties between the new
18 Wildlife Substation and the existing Vista Substation to mitigate the impact of a failure at either
19 point. RTRP is essential to providing reliable electric service not only to the City of Riverside, but
20 also to the County of Riverside, regional emergency medical facilities, regional water treatment
21 facilities, regional water supply facilities, and other emergency response facilities. As
22 demonstrated in our direct testimony and further shown below, RTRP is needed, and our
23 neighboring communities will share in the benefits of RTRP.

24 A summary of this rebuttal testimony is presented below.

27 ¹ *Public Advocates Office Prepared Testimony [Public Version]* (Public Advocates Office Direct Testimony), filed
28 June 24, 2018, at 1-3.

1 **Riverside’s Forecast is Appropriate for Use in the Need Determination; Public Advocates Office**
2 **Wrongly Relies on the CEC Forecast [Scott Lesch]**

3 • The Riverside forecast accurately captures the relevant peak load that would be
4 served by the RTRP. In contrast, the CEC forecast looks at a much larger service territory and
5 measures the coincident, or system-wide, peak load. RTRP is a local area transmission project
6 and is designed to address the reliability needs of the City of Riverside.

7 • Riverside is a NERC regulated Distribution Provider and Resource Planner
8 (DP&RP), and adheres to all demand forecasting criteria incorporated into MOD-31.2.

9 • Riverside’s load is expected to increase over time, unlike other regions in
10 California.

11 • CEC staff acknowledges that the CEC 2018 IEPR mid-load, low-AAEE peak load
12 forecast for Riverside stems from a 2014 load anomaly and is not supported by more recent
13 coincident peak data. CEC staff asserts that Riverside’s current forecasts are “reasonable for a
14 long term planning context.”

15 • This testimony demonstrates that (1) Riverside’s current 1 in 2 non-coincident
16 peak load forecasts fall noticeably below the historical 2002-2018 observed peak trend line, and
17 exhibit a lower annual growth estimate than this historical trend; (2) Riverside’s non-coincident
18 peak load forecasts have exhibited a high degree of consistency over the last four biannual IEPR
19 cycles, and (3) the back-cast estimates produced by Riverside’s current non-coincident peak
20 forecasting model for years 2003-2018 are accurate and unbiased.
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RTRP Would Benefit Neighboring Cities in the County of Riverside

(1) Economic Benefits to the County of Riverside and Inland [Tracy Sato]

- Far from only benefiting the City of Riverside, the RTRP will benefit residents and employers throughout the Western Riverside County and entire inland region. Riverside serves as the County Seat, is an economic hub, and hosts numerous government facilities that serve the region. Examples of government services hosted in Riverside include social and medical assistance, tax assessment, court services, and legal functions. Riverside is also home to the largest employment base of any city in the region, providing over 134,000 jobs, 104,000 of which are the primary means of employment for workers who reside outside the City.
- Finally, Riverside serves as a hub for numerous medical facilities and educational centers for the entire inland region.

(2) Benefits of RTRP Extend to Neighboring Cities and Water Districts [George Hanson]

- The benefits of RTRP would be critical in the event of a complete service outage of the Riverside Public Utilities electric grid for water services. Potential consequences of an outage include an immediate local emergency due to the loss of potable water for a large portion of the City, the loss of water to fire hydrants, and loss of water to key buildings.
- The ability to remotely operate water supply distribution facilities and associated instrumentation would also be impacted.
- Wastewater treatment facilities in the City of Riverside, Rubidoux Community Services District, Jurupa Community Services District, the City of Jurupa Valley, and the Edgemont Community Services District would all be impacted by the loss of power. It is likely that an immediate public health emergency would be declared due to sanitary sewer overflow of untreated wastewater backing up into homes and spilling onto streets.
- Other regional water treatment plants located in the City of Riverside include the Henry J. Mills Treatment Plant and the Arlington Desalter, which collectively serve the City of Riverside, Western Municipal Water District, City of Corona, Temescal Valley Water District, Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, the Eastern Municipal Water District, and the City of Norco.

1
2 **Public Advocates Office Wrongly Applies and Incompletely and Improperly Analyzes Transmission**
3 **Planning Standards [Stephen Lafond]**

4 • CAISO Transmission Planning Standards do not apply to RTRP, contrary to
5 assertions by the Public Advocates Office. Although CAISO Transmission Planning Standards do
6 not apply to RTRP, it is reasonable for Riverside to plan its system to be consistent with the
7 standards.

8 • The RTRP is needed to provide a source of bulk power to existing load and future
9 load growth to Riverside's High-Density Urban Load Area.

10 • The CAISO Transmission Planning Standards states "the ISO does not allow non-
11 consequential load dropping in high density urban load areas in lieu of expanding transmission
12 or local resource capability." The Riverside-San Bernardino area is specifically listed as a CAISO
13 High-Density Urban Load Area. It has a single interconnection to the bulk electric system at
14 SCE's Vista Substation. This single interconnection is constrained by the thermal limits of the
15 Vista A banks, requiring Riverside's internal generation to be dispatched during high load
16 conditions to avoid overloads. The risk of Vista transformers being completely unavailable is
17 not merely theoretical; two such outages have occurred in the past 14 years. Overlapping
18 outages of two Vista transformers would not be an extreme event, as the Public Advocates
19 Office claims.

20 • Even assuming overlapping outages could be characterized as an extreme event,
21 Riverside's current and pressing needs would meet the three requirements cited by Public
22 Advocates Office: (1) Riverside is a high-density urban area, (2) Riverside faces potential outage
23 risks from seismic activity, third-party action, and co-locating facilities, and (3) Riverside faces
24 challenging restoration times in connection with the outage management and restoration
25 required following a complete blackout of Riverside's electric system.

26
27 **Public Advocates Office Fails to Consider the City of Riverside's Seismic Risk [Deputy Chief La**
28 **Wayne Hearn and Mark Annas]**

1 • Seismic risk is identified as Riverside’s top risk in the 2018 Local Hazard Mitigation
2 Plan, contrary to the Public Advocates Office’s assertion that this risk does not apply to
3 Riverside.

4
5 **Public Advocates Office Wrongly Criticizes Riverside’s Internal Generation Analysis [Daniel Garcia]**

6 • The Public Advocates Office mischaracterizes Riverside’s concerns with respect to
7 relying on its internal generation. It is indisputable that but for the investments made by
8 Riverside in its internal generation, reliability issues Riverside has already experienced would
9 have been worse.

10 • The manufacturer of the Springs Generation discontinued the production and
11 servicing of its units several years ago. The only known method for obtaining spare parts is
12 from any existing GE 10 units, consisting of 13 units in 2016. Riverside is not aware of any of
13 these units that have announced retirement.

14 • RERC units are reliable, but they are not baseload and insufficient to maintain
15 reliability under credible contingencies consistent with the CAISO Transmission Planning
16 Standards and NERC standards.

17 • Contrary to the Public Advocates Office assertion that RERC can run reliably for an
18 extended period of time, RERC is limited in its operation by the South Coast Air Quality
19 Management District’s permit conditions.

20 • Riverside’s Public Utilities Department has been recognized by the California
21 Energy Commission staff for its “cost-effective transition away from carbon-intensive
22 resources.”
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1 **Public Advocates Office Improperly Disregards Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Jurisdiction**
2 **Over Transmission Cost Allocation [Daniel Garcia]**

- 3 • Transmission cost allocation is governed by the Federal Energy Regulatory
4 Commission (FERC).
- 5 • Riverside supports the Hybrid Route and is sensitive to the cost disparity between
6 the Hybrid Route and alternatives in the Final Subsequent EIR.

7
8 **Wildfire Concerns Should Not Result in Rejection of the Hybrid Route [Deputy Chief La Wayne**
9 **Hearn and Mark Annas]**

- 10 • The Tier 2 designation for the Santa Ana riverbed is due to the history of fires
11 associated with various encampments. If RTRP is approved, it will begin construction within the
12 2021-2022 timeframe, several years after the first Wildfire Mitigation Plans, which are expected
13 to harden the utility system and mitigate the risk of utility caused wildfires.

14 The Commission should approve the CPCN for RTRP.

1 **II. REBUTTAL**

2 **A. Riverside's Forecast Is Appropriate for Use in the Need Determination; Public Advocates**
3 **Office Wrongly Relies on the CEC Forecast [Scott Lesch]**

4 *Q: The Public Advocates Office asserts that the Commission should use the CEC's (California Energy*
5 *Commission) 2018 IEPR (Integrated Energy Policy Report) mid-load, low-AAEE (Additional*
6 *Achievable Energy Efficiency) peak load forecast for Riverside as the basis for its consideration of*
7 *the need for the RTRP.² Do you agree with this assertion?*

8 *A:* No, I fundamentally do not agree. The CEC forecasts represent 1 in x coincident peak load
9 forecasts; specifically, coincident with the Southern California Edison (SCE) transmission access
10 charge (TAC) area peak. In contrast, the Riverside forecasts represent 1 in x non-coincident peak
11 load forecasts; or in other words, forecasts of Riverside system peaks, irrespective to when the
12 SCE TAC area peaks occur. Public Advocates Office cites that CEC's load forecasts are used by
13 the CAISO in its Transmission Planning Process (TPP) and suggests that CEC's load forecasts
14 should be used in planning for RTRP.³ This misguided recommendation fails to recognize that
15 while CEC's forecasts, which are coincidental peak load forecasts, are appropriate to use for
16 regional or system-wide transmission planning, i.e., in the CAISO TPP, they are not appropriate
17 for local area planning purposes. RTRP is a local area transmission project within the planning
18 purview of the applicable transmission owner/operator, in this instance SCE, designed to address
19 the reliability needs of Riverside. Therefore, non-coincident peak load forecasts should be used
20 to properly assess the need for RTRP instead of CEC's coincidental load forecasts.

21
22 *Q: Can you elaborate on the differences between coincident and non-coincident peak load*
23 *forecasts?*

24 *A:* Certainly. A non-coincident peak load forecast represents the highest load one expects to see
25 for a specific area under consideration during a certain time period. For example, Riverside's 1 in
26

27 _____
28 ² Public Advocates Office Testimony, at 3-1, lines 12-13.

³ Public Advocates Office Testimony, at 3-6, lines 10-13.

2 peak load forecast in 2019 is 593.4 MW; it represents the peak load Riverside expects to experience this year, under normal (1 in 2, or average) weather conditions.

In contrast, a coincident peak load forecast represents the load of a specific area under consideration at the exact same time that a much larger region or service territory experiences its peak load. For example, the CEC has determined that for 2019, Riverside's expected 1 in 2 coincident peak load is only 506.8 MW when the CAISO experiences its system-wide 1 in 2 peak.⁴

With respect to RTRP, the fundamental issue that must be addressed is what peak loading can occur at the Vista Substation. Obviously, Riverside's non coincident system peak needs to be used in this analysis, because that is what the Vista Substation will be experiencing.

Q: Why should the Commission recognize Riverside's peak load forecasts as reliable and unbiased, and rely upon Riverside's forecasts as the basis for its consideration of the need for the RTRP?

A: There is compelling evidence that Riverside's peak load forecasts are both reliable and unbiased. First, as a WECC and NERC regulated Distribution Provider and Resource Planner (DP&RP), Riverside must adhere to all applicable NERC reporting criteria for DP&RP entities, including all demand forecasting criteria incorporated in MOD-31.2.⁵ Riverside must develop and produce a transparent and defensible load and peak forecasting methodology, and make both the methodology and associated forecasting results available to all Transmission Planning entities and Balancing Authorities who request it. Accordingly, Riverside submits 10-year forward load and peak forecasts annually to the CAISO (in partial satisfaction of ISO Tariff requirements 4.9.5.3 and 4.9.10.1), and bi-annually to the CEC, as part of the IEPR process. Additionally, Riverside submits a complete and detailed explanation of its load and peak forecasting methodology bi-

⁴ To develop Riverside's peak load forecast, the CEC assigns Riverside a small percentage of the SCE regional peak load forecast according to the CEC-determined coincidence factor for Riverside. This process involves disaggregation of the regional peak load forecast and can result in dramatic differences compared to Riverside's own peak load forecast, which is based on Riverside-specific loads and empirical, data-driven analysis. Riverside's peak load forecasting methodology is well documented in the CEC IEPR Form 4 reports.

⁵ Appendix A, NERC Reliability Standard applicable to the reporting of all demand and energy data, as well as all load forecasting techniques used by any regulated DP or RP. Specific MOD-31.2 Standard can be found [here](#) at pages 1275-1285.

1 annually to the CEC (IEPR Form 4 reports), in addition to providing a complete and detailed
2 explanation of this methodology in its Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) document.

3 Furthermore, as required by Senate Bill 350, the CEC must conduct a review of
4 Riverside's IRP and comment on the appropriateness of its various components, including all
5 demand (load and peak) forecasts. Indeed, CEC has reviewed Riverside's 2018 IRP, which
6 contains the exact same peak forecasts presented in Riverside's direct testimony. The CEC Staff
7 Report on Riverside's 2018 IRP concludes that Riverside's forecast methodology is "adequately
8 described" and includes "reasonable assumptions".⁶ More specifically, CEC staff concluded that
9 Riverside's peak load forecasts are "reasonable for a long term planning context."⁷

10 Finally, as further shown below, Riverside's peak load forecasts as compared to the actual
11 Riverside's peak loads are far more accurate than CEC's forecasts of Riverside's peak load. This
12 evidence strongly supports using Riverside's own forecasts for planning purposes, not the CEC's
13 forecasts of Riverside's peak loads as suggested by Public Advocates Office.

14
15 Q: *Can you elaborate on appropriateness of using Riverside's peak load forecasts instead of CEC's*
16 *peak load forecasts for Riverside?*

17 A: Of course, and I'd like to comment on this topic using five graphs, in the order listed below.

18 1. Figure A-1. Current Riverside 1 in 2 and 1 in 10 non-coincident peak load forecasts versus
19 historical (observed) system peaks.

20 2. Figure A-2. Historical Riverside 1 in 2 non-coincident peak load forecasts submitted over
21 the last four IEPR cycles.

22 3. Figure A-3. Back-cast accuracy of Riverside non-coincident peak load forecasts compared
23 to historical (observed) system peaks.

24 4. Figure A-4. Comparison of Riverside non-coincident 1 in 2 peak load forecasts versus the
25 coincident 1 in 2 CEC peak load forecasts.

26 ⁶ Appendix B, CEC Staff Paper – Review of Riverside Public Utilities 2018 Integrated Resource Plan, TN# 229065,
27 July 23, 2019, at A-28.

28 ⁷ Appendix B, CEC Staff Paper – Review of Riverside Public Utilities 2018 Integrated Resource Plan, TN# 229065,
July 23, 2019, at A-29.

5. Figure A-5. Observed Riverside system peaks versus historical CEC 1:2 coincident peak load forecasts published in the 2013, 2014, 2015, 2017 and 2018 annual IEPR mid-load, low-AAEE forecasting tables

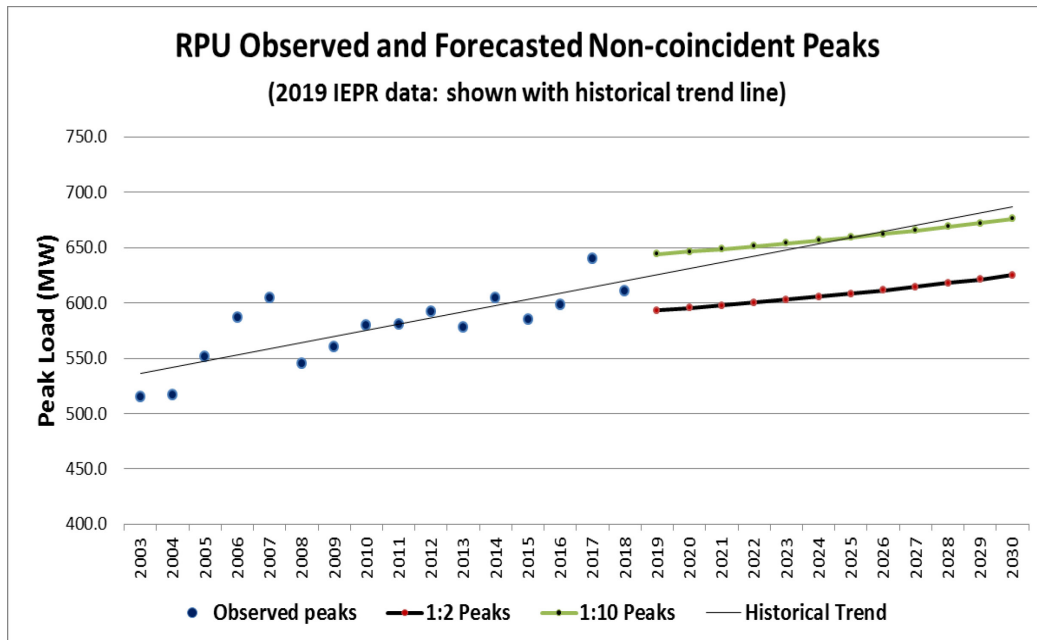


Figure A-1. Current Riverside 1:2 and 1:10 non-coincident peak load forecasts versus historical (observed) system peaks.

Figure A-1 compares Riverside's current set of 2019-2030 1 in 2 and 1 in 10 non-coincident peak load forecasts with Riverside's observed actual peaks over the 2003-2018 time frame. The best-fit (linear) historical trend line for Riverside's 2003-2018 peak data is also shown in this graph; this trend line exhibits an annual growth rate of 1% per year. It is clear that Riverside's 1 in 2 peak load forecasts fall noticeably below this trend line and exhibit a lower annual growth estimate. In addition to adjusting for atypical weather impacts, Riverside's forecasts are quantitatively adjusted for increasing levels of expected future energy efficiency (EE) and customer solar (PV) installations, and thus already forecast a lower growth rate in peak loads than the historical data suggests. It should also be noted that about half of the 1 in 10 peak load forecasts likewise fall below the historical trend line.

To summarize, this graph shows that it is also Riverside's expectation that the rate of the future load growth for Riverside's service area will decline from the historical load growth trend. However, a declining rate of load growth does not support the assertion that Riverside's load

growth will become negative, as CEC's forecasts suggest. Additionally, as will be discussed below, CEC's forecasts are based on a coincidental load anomaly that occurred in 2014 that CEC's staff acknowledges has improperly skewed its forecasts downward since 2015.

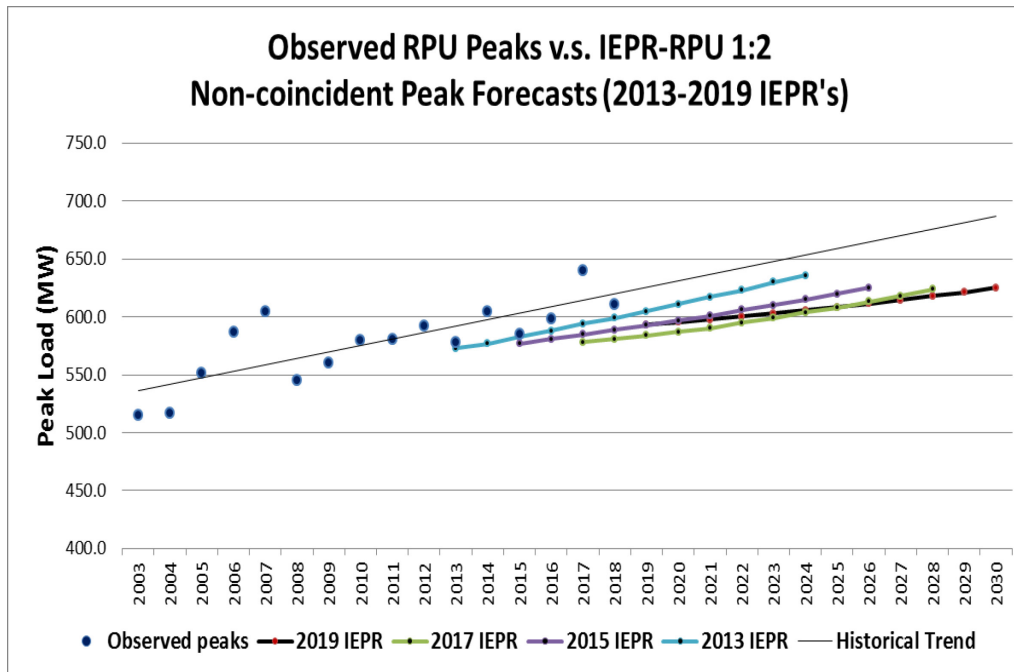


Figure A-2. Historical Riverside 1:2 non-coincident peak load forecasts submitted over the last four biannual IEPR cycles.

Next, Figure A-2 shows what Riverside's 1 in 2 non-coincident peak load forecasts have been over the last four IEPR cycles⁸, again compared to Riverside's observed actual peaks over the 2003-2018 time frame (and associated historical trend line). It should be noted that while Riverside's peak load forecasts have exhibited a high degree of consistency over these last four IEPR cycles, the annual forecasted growth rates have also been steadily decreasing. In the 2013 IEPR, Riverside's peak load forecasts exhibited an annual growth rate of 0.95%; by 2019, this growth rate had dropped down to 0.47%. Contrary to the Public Advocates Office's assertion, Riverside's peak growth rates do mirror the decreasing trends in peak growth throughout California. However, unlike other regions in California, Riverside's peaks are still expected to increase over time. Riverside is still experiencing a population growth rate of approximately 1%

⁸ Available [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#).
2013 IEPR Demand filing available from RPU upon request.

per year. Additionally, Riverside’s commercial loads are still growing by approximately 2% per year, and these loads represent about 65% of Riverside’s total load. Finally, in contrast to much of the SCE TAC area, Riverside (and the Inland region in general) still contains open space for future development. All of these facts support the expectation of continued load growth, albeit at more moderate rate than the historical trend.

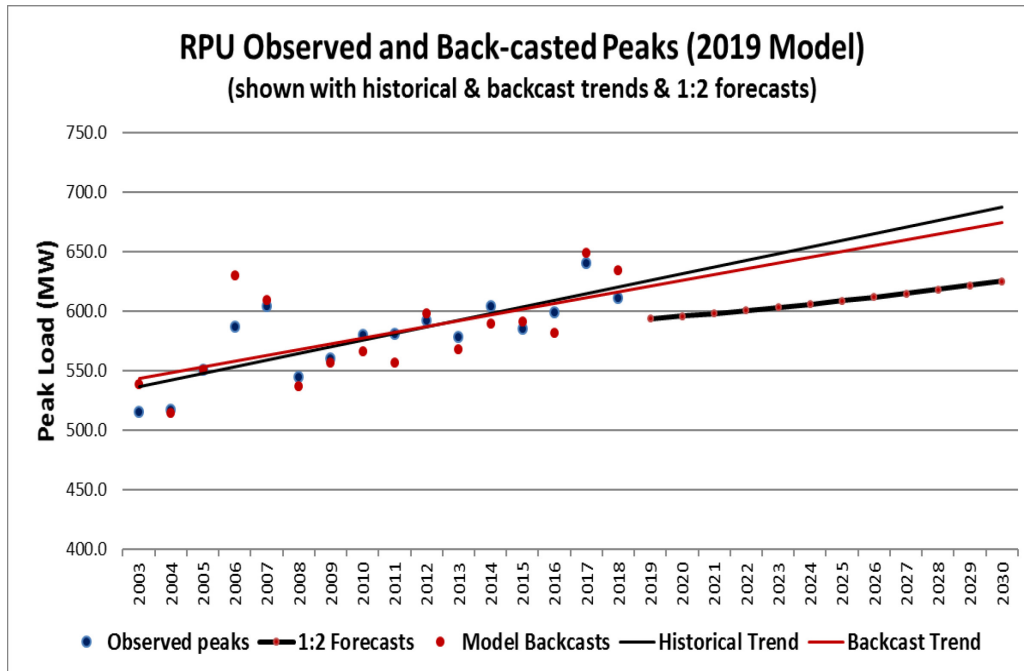


Figure A-3. Back-cast accuracy of Riverside non-coincident peak load forecasts compared to historical (observed) system peaks.

Furthermore, *Figure A-3* shows the accuracy of the 2003-2018 non-coincident peak load back-casts produced by Riverside’s peak load forecasting model. The back-casts show what the model predicted the peak loads to be in the 2003-2018 time period, as compared to what was actually observed. It is clear from this plot that the Riverside peak load model produces unbiased and highly accurate back-casts of Riverside’s historical peak loads.⁹

Finally, *Figure A-4* shows a comparison of Riverside’s 1 in 2 non-coincident peak load forecasts with the CEC’s 1 in 2 coincident peak IEPR forecasts, again with Riverside’s observed actual peaks over the 2003-2018 time period (and associated historical trend line). Public Advocates Office showed a similar plot in its testimony (using 1 in 10 peak forecasts), but

⁹ The correlation between these observed and back-cast predicted peaks is 0.89, the root mean square prediction error is 17.6 MW, and the average prediction error is just -1.3 MW.

without the benefit of also showing the actual historical peak load data. Overlaying these data together clearly shows that the CEC forecasts deviate substantially from Riverside's historical peak loads. As explained above, these CEC forecasts are not predicting Riverside's non-coincident (actual) peaks, but rather Riverside's coincidental peak to the SCE TAC area peaks -- and their purported accuracy for even this latter purpose is in serious question. Regardless, they clearly show no relationship to Riverside's system peaks over the last decade. As such, the CEC forecasts cannot and should not be used to properly assess the need for the RTRP.

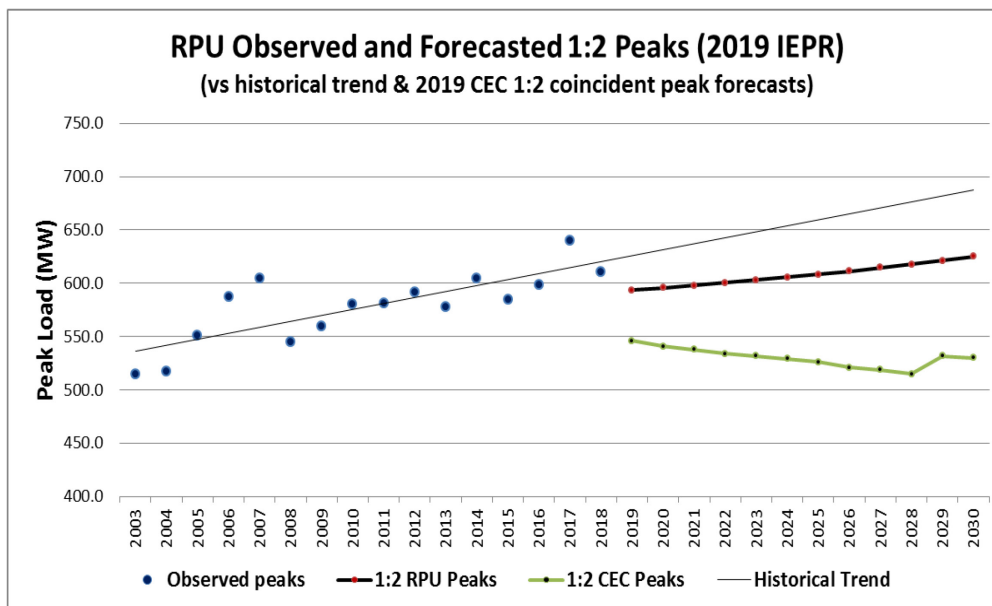


Figure A-4.
Comparison of Riverside non-coincident 1:2 peak load forecasts versus the coincident 1:2 CEC peak load forecasts.

Q: You have stated that the CEC's 2018 IEPR mid-load, low-AAEE peak load forecast for Riverside are improperly skewed and may be in error. Can you please elaborate on this statement?

A: Yes. In order to fully understand the issue here, one has to review the historical IEPR mid-load, low-AAEE forecasts produced by the CEC over the last six years. This data is shown graphically in Figure A-5, which shows the corresponding IEPR 1:2 coincident peak forecasts for Riverside for years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2017 and 2018.¹⁰ (The forecasts for year 2016 have been omitted, since they are almost identical to year 2015.) As one can clearly see in this graph, a substantial change

¹⁰ Available [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), and [here](#).

1 occurred in these coincident peak load forecasts between years 2014 and 2015. More
2 specifically, the CEC coincident peak load forecast for 2015 decreased by more than 100 MW,
3 the load forecast for 2025 decreased by almost 190 MW, and the expected future peak load
4 growth was completely eradicated.

5 After discovering this apparent anomaly, I spoke with Mr. Chris Kavalec in the CEC's IEPR
6 Demand Forecasting unit on July 3, 2019 and asked him if he could explain this anomalous
7 pattern. Mr. Kavalec promised to investigate this issue. On July 11, 2019 Mr. Kavalec held a
8 follow-up conversation with me to inform me that in 2015 the coincidence factor¹¹ for Riverside
9 had been adjusted downward (significantly) by CEC staff, based on a rather large observed
10 deviation between Riverside's actual peak load in 2014 and the system load Riverside
11 experienced at the time of the SCE TAC area peak. Mr. Kavalec stated that this coincidence
12 factor had not been updated since 2015, which explains why all of the IEPR coincident peak
13 forecasts for Riverside since 2015 have looked so different (from pre-2015 forecasts). Mr.
14 Kavalec further felt that the coincidental load anomaly observed in 2014 is not supported by the
15 more recent coincident peak data, making it a one-time anomaly, and thus should not be used as
16 basis for future load forecasts. Mr. Kavalec stated that this anomaly would be corrected in the
17 next (2019) preliminary demand forecast, and that he thought that this adjustment would
18 increase the CEC coincident peak forecasts for Riverside by 30-50 MW.¹²

26 ¹¹ The coincidence factor is Riverside's system MW level during the SCE TAC area peak divided by Riverside's
27 system MW peak. In 2014, this coincidence factor was atypically low compared to historical trends. According to
28 the CEC, this low coincidence factor has been causing Riverside's coincident peaks to be significantly under-
forecasted since 2015.

¹² Appendix C, CEC E-mail from Mr. Chris Kavalec, at A-57.

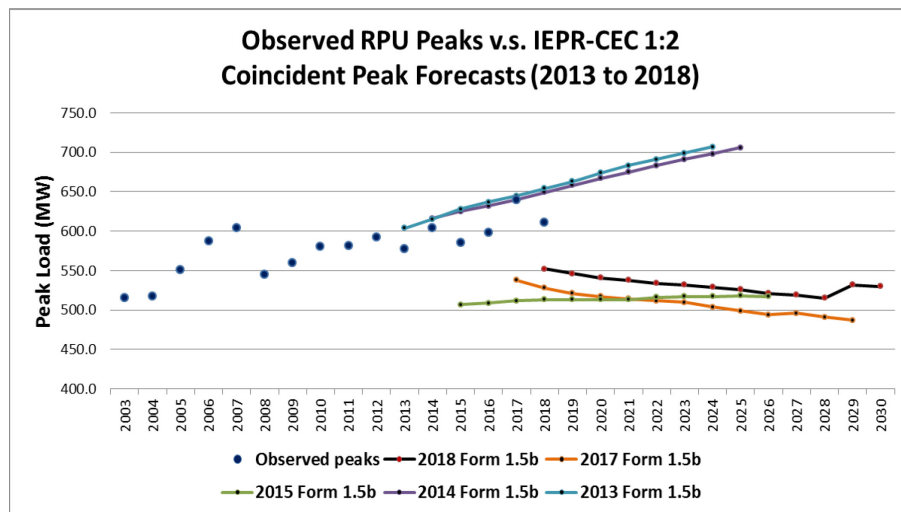


Figure A-5. Observed Riverside system peaks versus historical CEC 1:2 coincident peak load forecasts published in the 2013, 2014, 2015, 2017 and 2018 annual IEPR mid-load, low-AAEE forecasting tables.

Based on this conversation with CEC staff, I conclude that at least the CEC IEPR coincident peak forecasts for Riverside since 2015, based on a coincident load factor derived from anomalous data that occurred in 2014, contributed to the erroneous CEC's forecasts for Riverside. Additionally, since the assumptions, load disaggregation, and forecast methodologies used by CEC are not transparent, it is plausible that changes in the assumptions, disaggregation, and forecast methodologies used to extract Riverside's coincident peak load forecasts from the larger regional SCE peak load forecasts could have also occurred on/after 2015, further contributing to the unexplained, substantial, and abrupt changes to Riverside's coincident load forecasts. Thus, neither the calculated peaks nor apparent trend are reliable for load forecasting purposes, even for the purpose of determining Riverside's coincident peaks with the SCE TAC area.

Q: In summary, should the Commission rely on Riverside's non-coincident peak demand forecasts as the appropriate basis for the Commission's consideration of the need for the RTRP?

A: Yes, absolutely so. Furthermore, I believe that the following key points deserve to be reiterated:

- RTRP is a local area transmission project, designed to address the reliability needs of the City of Riverside. Riverside’s forecasts of its system peaks should therefore be used to properly assess the need for RTRP, as opposed to CEC’s IEPR coincident load forecasts for Riverside.
- Riverside is a NERC regulated Distribution Provider and Resource Planner (DP&RP) and adheres to all applicable NERC reporting criteria for DP&RP entities, including all demand forecasting criteria incorporated in MOD-31.2. Riverside’s load and peak demand forecasting methodologies follow best utility practices, and are both transparent and methodologically sound.
- CEC staff has already conducted a review of Riverside’s current load and peak forecasts, as part of Riverside’s 2018 IRP review process. Staff found that these forecasts are “reasonable for a long term planning context.”¹³
- The additional evidence in this testimony clearly shows that (1) Riverside’s current 1 in 2 non-coincident peak load forecasts fall noticeably below the historical 2002-2018 observed peak trend line, and exhibit a lower annual growth estimate than this historical trend; (2) Riverside’s non-coincident peak load forecasts have exhibited a high degree of consistency over the last four biannual IEPR cycles, showing a steadily decreasing growth rate consistent with general trends across California; and (3) the back-cast estimates produced by Riverside’s current non-coincident peak forecasting model for years 2003-2018 are accurate and unbiased.

In contrast to these results, the CEC peak load forecasts that Public Advocates Office advocates using represent coincident peak demand forecasts (coincident to the SCE TAC area peaks) that are not appropriate for the RTRP planning process. Furthermore, CEC staff has confirmed that its forecasts since 2015 are based on an anomalous coincident load factor that occurred in 2014, and has not been repeated since 2014. Thus, neither the estimated peaks nor the apparent trend observed in these coincident peak forecasts are reliable, or even indicative of the expected pattern in Riverside’s non-coincident peaks. For these reasons, the Commission

¹³ See Appendix B, CEC Staff Report on Riverside 2018 IRP, at A-29.

1 should dismiss Public Advocates Office's suggestion that CEC's IEPR coincident peak load
2 forecasts for Riverside be used instead Riverside's own non-coincident peak load forecasts.
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1 **B. RTRP Would Benefit Neighboring Cities in the County of Riverside**

2 **1. Economic Benefits to the County of Riverside and Inland Region**

3 Q. *Public Advocates Office asserts that “the benefits of RTRP are limited to Riverside”;¹⁴ do you*
4 *agree?*

5 A. No, not at all. The RTRP will ensure electric service reliability for the City of Riverside, which in
6 turn, benefits not only City residents and employers but residents and employers from
7 throughout Western Riverside County and the entire inland region. Residents and businesses
8 residing in surrounding cities and communities come to the City of Riverside for government
9 services, medical care, education and employment. As the County Seat for Riverside County, the
10 City of Riverside hosts numerous government facilities that serve the region, including County,
11 State and Federal agencies. What this means is:

- 12 • **Riverside is a central hub for regional government services:** City, County, State, and
13 Federal offices that serve the Western Riverside County region, providing all government
14 services, including social and medical assistance, tax assessment, courts, and legal functions;
- 15 • **Riverside is home to the largest employment base of any city in the region,** providing over
16 134,000 jobs, 104,000 of which are the primary means of employment for workers who
17 commute from outside of the City;
- 18 • **Riverside serves as a hub for public and private medical services for the Western Riverside**
19 **County region,** including three medical hospitals: Kaiser Permanente’s Riverside Medical Center,
20 Riverside Community Medical Center, and Parkview Community Hospital;
- 21 • **Riverside is home to major educational centers that serve the region,** including University
22 of California - Riverside; Cal Baptist University, La Sierra University, and Riverside Community
23 College.

24 Thus, the RTRP, which will support the City, will support the region. Each point above is detailed
25 below.

- 26 • **Riverside is a Central Hub for Regional Government Services**

28 ¹⁴ Public Advocates Office Direct Testimony, at 1-2 – 1-3.

1 ○ Riverside County Offices and Services: As the County Seat, the City of Riverside is
2 home not only to City offices, but also to State and Federal offices that serve the entire Inland
3 Empire region. The County of Riverside’s central administrative offices are housed in the
4 downtown area; a wide range of social, employment, development, and medical services also
5 have regional offices in various locations throughout the City. Most of the services provided by
6 the County serve all residents and businesses of the County, whether in incorporated cities or
7 unincorporated areas. A listing of all County Departments can be found [here](#).

8 ○ State of California Offices and Services: The State of California 4th District Court of
9 Appeal, the Riverside County Superior Court, as well as several offices for various agencies and
10 departments of the State, are located in the City of Riverside. Additional legal assistance centers
11 serve Riverside County areas, and include Family Law, Child Support, Civil, Probate and more.
12 Other State agencies with offices serving the Inland area include the Office of Emergency Services,
13 Housing and Community Development, Tax and Fee Administration, and the Department of
14 Alcoholic Beverage Control. Finally, the California Air Resources Board will soon be opening their
15 new Southern California headquarters, which will be “home to one of the largest and most
16 advanced vehicle emissions testing and research facilities in the world.”¹⁵

17 ○ Federal Offices and Services: Most notably, the California Central District’s George
18 E. Brown, Jr. Federal Building and United State Courthouse is located at 3470 Twelfth Street in
19 downtown Riverside. This location houses the Eastern Division of the United States Central
20 District Court of California, and serves all of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. Offices for
21 the Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Bureau of Investigations are also located
22 within the City. These federal offices provide services throughout the Inland Region of Southern
23 California.

24 • **Riverside is home to the largest employment base in the Inland Region.**

25 In 2015, the U.S. Census Bureau showed that Riverside had almost 145,000 jobs, about 22% of
26 the approximately 650,000 total jobs located in all of Riverside County. In fact, Riverside has
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28 ¹⁵ California Air Resources Board, press release October 27, 2017.

1 more jobs than any other City within 20 miles of the city limits. Riverside is host to more jobs
2 than the City of Ontario (almost 115,000) and the City of San Bernardino (over 105,000), both
3 located in San Bernardino County and considered to be major employment centers. Within
4 Riverside County, the City of Corona has the next highest job count, at almost 71,000 jobs.¹⁶

- 5 • **Riverside’s jobs are important jobs for individuals and their families.**

6 The data identified over 134,000 primary jobs located within the City of Riverside of its 145,000
7 total jobs¹⁷. A primary job is defined as the only job that a person holds or, if a person has more
8 than one job, the primary job is the one that pays the most money of all the jobs that person
9 holds. Jobs that pay the person less than their primary jobs are considered secondary jobs.

10 For primary jobs, Riverside residents hold approximately 30,000 of these jobs. The vast
11 majority of these primary jobs (about 104,000) are held by people that live in surrounding
12 areas.¹⁸ People from throughout Southern California depend on jobs located in the City of
13 Riverside as their primary means of employment, with thousands of residents coming to
14 Riverside from Moreno Valley, Corona, Jurupa Valley, and other cities. Table B-1 provides a list
15 of the number of jobs in the City of Riverside located near where workers live, while Map B-1
16 provides an illustration of the data.

17 16 U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of
18 Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2015). Analysis by RPU, July 21, 2019.

19 17 Ibid.

20 18 Ibid.

Table B-1. Where Workers Live Who are Employed in the City of Riverside

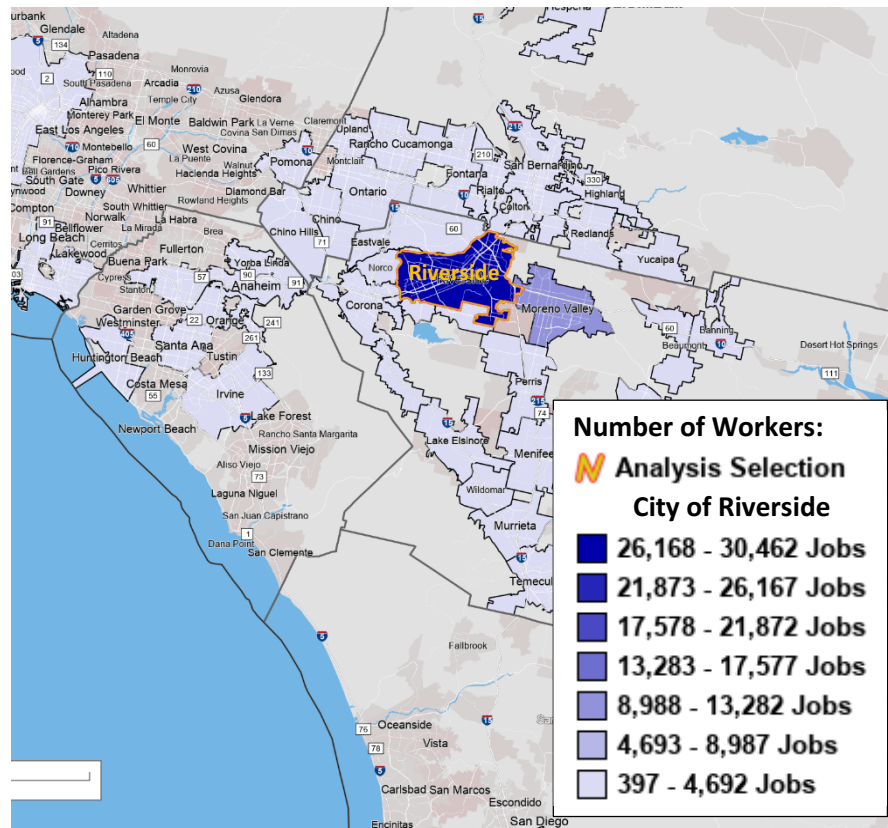
Rank	City or Place	2015	
		Count	Share
1	Riverside city, CA	30,462	22.7%
2	Moreno Valley city, CA	10,533	7.9%
3	Corona city, CA	4,373	3.3%
4	Jurupa Valley city, CA	4,078	3.0%
5	Los Angeles city, CA	3,712	2.8%
6	San Bernardino city, CA	3,522	2.6%
7	Fontana city, CA	3,234	2.4%
8	Perris city, CA	2,348	1.8%
9	Rialto city, CA	1,850	1.4%
10	Rancho Cucamonga city, CA	1,837	1.4%
11	San Diego city, CA	1,686	1.3%
12	Anaheim city, CA	1,542	1.1%
13	Redlands city, CA	1,537	1.1%
14	Ontario city, CA	1,518	1.1%
15	Woodcrest CDP, CA	1,511	1.1%
16	Hemet city, CA	1,444	1.1%
17	Murrieta city, CA	1,412	1.1%
18	Colton city, CA	1,406	1.0%
19	Eastvale city, CA	1,331	1.0%
20	Menifee city, CA	1,313	1.0%
21	Temecula city, CA	1,305	1.0%
22	Yucaipa city, CA	1,105	0.8%
23	Lake Elsinore city, CA	1,019	0.8%
24	Highland city, CA	1,014	0.8%
25	San Jacinto city, CA	940	0.7%
	All Other Locations	48,114	35.9%
	Total Primary Jobs	134,146	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2015).

Notes:

1. Race, Ethnicity, Educational Attainment, and Sex statistics are beta release results and are not available before 2009.
2. Educational Attainment is only produced for workers aged 30 and over.
3. Firm Age and Firm Size statistics are beta release results for All Private jobs and are not available before 2011.

Map B-1: Number of Workers Employed in the City of Riverside by Where Workers Live



- Riverside is a hub for public and private medical services for the Western Riverside County

Both public and private medical providers have medical facilities within the City of Riverside that serve all of the Western Riverside County region, including all of the surrounding cities.

As shown in Table B-2, hospitals located in the City of Riverside provide 873 beds. In 2017, they discharged 41,088 patients and provide service for over 190,496 patient days.¹⁹

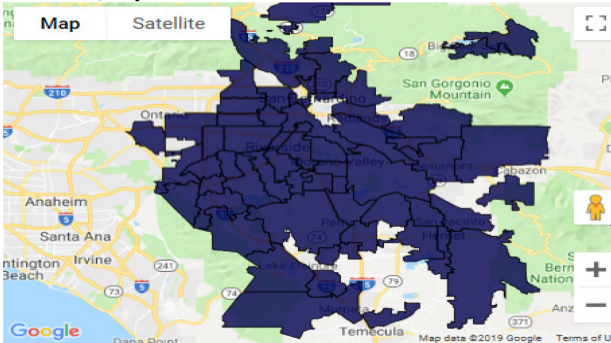
¹⁹ Source: American Hospital Directory, queried by RPU on July 21, 2019.

Table B-2: Hospital Detail Data

Hospital Name	Beds	Discharges	Patient Days
Riverside Community Hospital	456	22,938	108,874
Riverside Medical Center	226	10,001	45,311
Parkview Community Hospital Medical Center	191	8,149	36,311
Totals	873	41,088	190,496

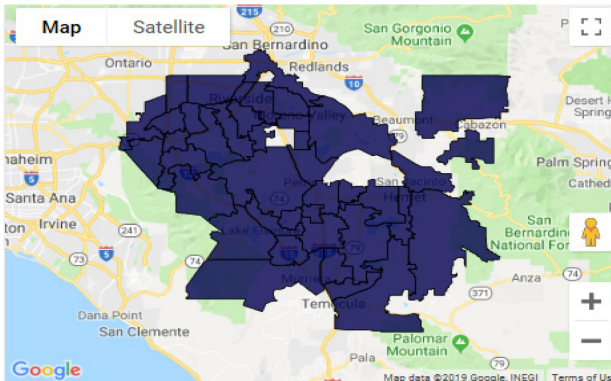
Source: American Hospital Directory, https://www.ahd.com/states/hospital_CA.html, queried by RPU on July 21, 2019

Map B-2: Riverside Community Medical Center, Zip Codes for Patients Served



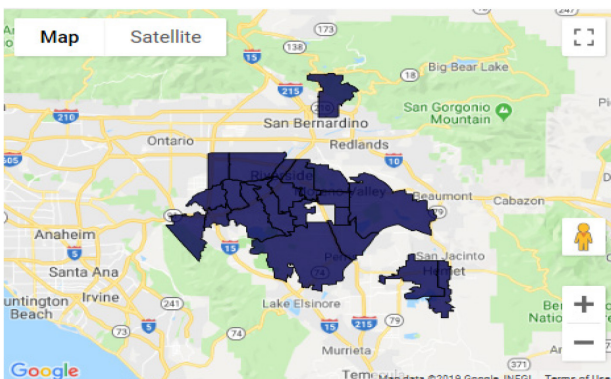
Maps B-2, B-3 and B-4 display the zip codes where patients at each medical facility reside. For all three hospitals, patients from all immediately surrounding cities and county areas are treated at the hospitals located within Riverside.

Map B-3: Kaiser Permanente Riverside Medical Center, Zip Codes for Patients



Each of the facilities provides numerous services for the Western Riverside County region. Riverside County's Community Medical Center is the County's largest medical center providing hospital, emergency, laboratory, medical testing, and more to Inland Southern California. Riverside Community Medical Center is located on Brockton near the downtown area. Kaiser Permanente's Riverside Medical Center is located on La Sierra and provides regional hospital, urgent care, emergency room, laboratory, pharmacy, and medical office services supporting Western Riverside County. Parkview Community Hospital is a third medical hospital that serves all of Western

Map B-4: Parkview Community Hospital, Zip Codes for Patients Served



Riverside County. Each of these facilities provides critical medical care for patients from throughout the region.

- **Riverside is Home to Major Education Centers that Serve the Region**

Finally, Riverside is home to three universities and a community college. The University of California's Riverside (UCR) campus serves about 24,000 students each year, offering almost 200 degree programs for undergraduates and graduates through post-doctoral studies.²⁰ During the 2015-2016 school year, UCR contributed \$2.7 billion to the U.S. economy, and \$287 million to the Inland Region.²¹ California Baptist University serves about 10,500 students each year, and offers over 110 degree programs, from bachelor through doctorate.²² La Sierra University serves 2,400 students each year and offers over 85 degree programs, from bachelor through doctorate.²³ Riverside Community College serves 19,000 students from throughout the region.²⁴

The City of Riverside has an immense regional significance as a center for the entire Western Riverside County and Inland region. From the services provided within the City, to the employers that provide jobs to the region, to the medical facilities, to the education services of its many higher educational institutions, Riverside is a critical focal point for services that benefit all surrounding populations. RTRP will provide electric service reliability for the City of Riverside and these facilities, benefitting the wider region.

²⁰ University of California, Riverside.

²¹ University of California, Riverside.

²² California Baptist University.

²³ La Sierra University.

²⁴ Riverside Community College.

2. Benefits of RTRP Extend to Neighboring Cities and Water Districts

Q. *The Public Advocates Office asserts that “the benefits of the RTRP are limited to Riverside.”²⁵ Please explain how RTRP would benefit surrounding communities in connection with their reliance on regional water and wastewater facilities located in Riverside.*

A: In the event of a complete service outage of the Riverside Public Utilities electrical grid, many local and regional water and wastewater facilities would be severely impacted. These facilities serve the critical function of providing water resources and services to first responders, key government and private buildings, and to the public within the regions served by Riverside Public Utilities and Western Municipal Water District.²⁶ While some of these facilities may have generator back-up power, temporary power is simply not as reliable as being on grid power. Without RTRP and with a loss of Vista substation, there would be disruptions to services provided by local and regional water and wastewater facilities to neighboring communities.

The following critical water and wastewater facilities are located within Riverside Public Utilities’ electrical service area and would be impacted by a loss of power:

- The City of Riverside’s water wells facilities – The City relies on groundwater wells and pumps (approximately 15 sites), and a loss of power would lead to the potential loss of raw groundwater to Riverside Public Utilities’ water service area.²⁷ This would result in the declaration of an immediate local emergency, including but not limited to water restrictions, and potential loss of water to fire hydrants,²⁸ key buildings, and the public.

- The City of Riverside’s water treatment facilities – The City also operates water treatment plants and chlorination stations. Riverside Public Utilities’ potable water distribution

²⁵ Public Advocates Office Prepared Testimony, dated June 24, 2019, at pages 1-2 to 1-3.

²⁶ See Appendix D, showing map of region served by Western Municipal Water District at A-59.

²⁷ The Riverside Public Utilities’ water service area is approximately 75 square miles, of which approximately 70 square miles are located in Riverside’s City limits. The remaining 5 square miles consist mainly of unincorporated land within the County of Riverside. The area within Riverside’s City boundaries is approximately 80 square miles, of which approximately 10 square miles are served by water retailers other than Riverside Public Utilities. The other potable water retailers within the City include Western Municipal Water District (WMWD, 9 square miles), Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD, 1 square mile), and the Riverside Highland Water Company (RHWCO, 0.25 square miles).

²⁸ Some of these fire hydrants are located within the 5 square miles outside of the City of Riverside, mainly of unincorporated land within the County of Riverside.

1 system provides drinking water for almost all of the City, and also to approximately five square
2 miles of unincorporated land in the County of Riverside. A loss of power would lead to the
3 potential loss of raw groundwater treatment to remove contaminants. This would result in the
4 declaration of an immediate local emergency, including but not limited to water restrictions, and
5 potential loss of water service to fire hydrants, key buildings, and to the public.

6 • The City of Riverside's water distribution facilities - The City also operates water
7 booster pump stations (approximately 30 sites). A loss of power would lead to the potential loss
8 of the ability to pump water to higher elevations within Riverside Public Utilities' potable water
9 distribution system. This would result in declaration of an immediate local emergency, including
10 but not limited to water restrictions, potential loss of water service to fire hydrants, key
11 buildings, and to the public.

12 If there were a loss of power city-wide, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA)
13 communications would potentially lose the ability to communicate with and remotely operate
14 water supply distribution facilities and associated instrumentation. This, too, would result in
15 declaration of an immediate local emergency, including but not limited to water restrictions,
16 potential loss of water service to fire hydrants, key buildings, and to the public.

17 Regional treatment facilities would also be directly impacted by a loss of power. One
18 example is the Riverside Regional Water Quality Control Plant, and its sewer lift stations. This
19 regional facility serves not only the City of Riverside, but also Rubidoux Community Services
20 District, Jurupa Community Services District, the City of Jurupa Valley, and Edgemont Community
21 Services District in unincorporated Edgemont. Customers for these agencies convey an
22 estimated five million gallons per day to the Regional Water Quality Control plant. Rubidoux
23 Community Services District provides sewer service to over 26,000 residents in Western
24 Riverside County,²⁹ north of the City of Riverside; Jurupa Community Services District provides
25 sewer service to 120,000 residents over a 40.8 square mile service area in northwest Riverside
26

27 ²⁹ Rubidoux District website, [About The District](#).
28

County,³⁰ north of the City of Riverside; and Edgemont Community Services District provides sewer service to over 10,000 residents in the City of Moreno Valley and City of Riverside.³¹ Rubidoux Community Service District and Edgemont do not own any sewer treatment plants, and must discharge 100% of their effluent to facilities outside of their service territory such as the Riverside Regional Water Quality Control Plant. The Jurupa Community Services District also sends wastewater to the Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority, which operates a plant located at the edge of Eastvale. Without power, there would be a potential loss of the ability to store, treat, and pump wastewater from the City of Riverside, Rubidoux Community Services District, Jurupa Community Services District, and Edgemont Community Services District.

It is likely that an immediate public health emergency in these communities would be declared due to sanitary sewer overflow of untreated wastewater backing up into homes and spilling onto streets. Maintaining wastewater service at all times is critical for public health and safety, environmental protection, and for strict regulatory compliance. Riverside owns and operates the Riverside Regional Water Quality Control Plant, along with several remote wastewater pump stations that transport wastewater to the treatment plant. Currently, about 29 million gallons per day of wastewater is collected and treated at the Riverside Regional Water Quality Control Plant. Riverside operates all wastewater facilities under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit issued by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board consistent with Environmental Protection Agency requirements. This permit requires all wastewater be treated to certain levels at all times prior to discharge to the Santa Ana River.

All wastewater facilities in the City of Riverside are connected to the Riverside Public Utilities' owned and operated electrical grid – all of which would be interrupted if service to Vista was interrupted. As is standard in the industry, and in compliance with regulations, wastewater facilities are designed to handle typical local electrical outage situations by incorporating standby

³⁰ Jurupa Community Services District 2015 Capacity Charges Study at 1.

³¹ Edgemont Community Services District Riverside County, California, Sewer System Management Plan Update at 3.

1 power generators. In the event of a complete outage for an extended period, wastewater
2 service impacts would be severe, both to the 330,000 City of Riverside residents, and also to the
3 City of Jurupa Valley and communities of Rubidoux and Edgemont which surround the City of
4 Riverside. A prolonged power outage (**for example, up to 30 days or more**)³² would likely cause
5 the following consequences:

- 6 • Require the declaration of an emergency;
- 7 • Require an emergency notice for Riverside residents, businesses and schools to
8 discontinue use of the sewer system;
- 9 • Require an emergency notice to the Jurupa, Rubidoux and Edgemont Community
10 Services Districts to stop wastewater service;
- 11 • Result in sewer overflows at sewer pump stations because of the loss of power
12 and inability to transport wastewater to the treatment plant. Raw wastewater would flow into
13 the community, channels, and natural drainage areas which flow to the Santa Ana River;
- 14 • Likely cause sewer overflows within the service areas of Jurupa Valley, Rubidoux,
15 and Edgemont Community Services District, with raw wastewater flowing into the community,
16 channels, and natural drainage areas which flow to the Santa Ana River;
- 17 • Likely cause raw wastewater to flow into the Santa Ana River, since wastewater
18 that does flow to the Riverside Regional Water Quality Control Plant could not be treated
19 because of the loss of power;
- 20 • Pose a significant environmental and health threat with the release of raw
21 wastewater into communities;
- 22 • Pose a significant threat to public health, since the Santa Ana River is used for
23 recreation;
- 24 • Pose a significant threat to the Santa Ana River ecosystem and habitat; and
- 25 • Pose a significant public health threat to downstream communities on the Santa
26 Ana River, since the river is a source of groundwater replenishment.

28 ³² *Infra* at 37. (A prolonged power outage could last from 30 days to 6-8 weeks to replace a transformer.)

1 There are two other regional water treatment plants located in the City of Riverside: the
2 Henry J. Mills Treatment Plant (operated by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern
3 California), and the Arlington Desalter (operated by Western Municipal Water District, which is a
4 member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California).

5 • The Henry J. Mills Water Treatment Plant treats 220 million gallons of water per
6 day. If the Henry J. Mills Water Treatment Plant, which is served power by Riverside Public
7 Utilities, were to lose power for an extended period of time, the following communities or
8 agencies would be impacted: the City of Riverside, Western Municipal Water District, City of
9 Corona, Temescal Valley Water District, Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, and the Eastern
10 Municipal Water District. This would result in the declaration of an immediate regional
11 emergency including but not limited to water restrictions, and potential loss of water service to
12 fire hydrants, key buildings, and to the public throughout the region.

13 • The Arlington Desalter also relies on power provided by Riverside Public Utilities,
14 and the Arlington Desalter is the City of Norco's primary source of local water. There is no
15 generator for the reverse osmosis treatment system nor the five groundwater production well
16 pumps at this facility. If power were lost, this would result in the declaration of an immediate
17 local emergency, including but not limited to water restrictions, and potential loss of water
18 service to fire hydrants, key buildings, and to the public.

19 A loss of power would also mean that Western Municipal Water District would not be
20 able to pump water from the Arlington Desalter to Western's La Sierra Pipeline. The Western
21 Municipal Water District's La Sierra Pipeline is a transmission pipeline that allows Western to
22 convey water to their retail service area. Without adequate water supply in this pipeline,
23 Western's water supply to their retail service area would be reduced. Due to the impact of a loss
24 of power on the La Sierra Pump Station, there would be a potential loss of the ability to pump
25 water to higher elevations within Western's potable water distribution system. Further, this
26 would result in the declaration of an immediate local emergency, including but not limited to
27 water restrictions, and potential loss of water service to fire hydrants, key buildings, and to the
28 public.

1 In addition, on November 21, 2018, the City of Riverside and City of Norco entered in a
2 five-year agreement for the sale of emergency potable water,³³ under which each city will
3 provide emergency potable water to the other. As part of this agreement, the cities will jointly
4 fund the construction of an interconnection, as no such connection currently exists. The
5 emergency agreement will provide up to 200 acre feet annually. The parties also agreed that
6 Riverside and Norco will consider other agreements related to further sales of wholesale or
7 surplus potable water supplies. The parties are currently negotiating an agreement for the sale
8 of such water supplies by Riverside to Norco, and expect to have that agreement in place by the
9 end of 2019.

10 On May 16, 2017, the City of Riverside and Western Municipal Water District (WMWD)
11 entered into a twenty-year Cooperative Agreement for Long-Term Wheeling and Surplus Water
12 Sales, delivering at least 7,000 acre feet of water annually to WMWD.³⁴ WMWD serves roughly
13 23,000 retail and eight wholesale customers with water from the Colorado River, State Water
14 Project and groundwater. As a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern
15 California, WMWD provides supplemental water to the cities of Corona, Norco, and Riverside,
16 and the water agencies of Box Springs Mutual, Eagle Valley Mutual, Elsinore Valley, Lee Lake and
17 Rancho California. WMWD serves customers directly in Orangecrest, Mission Grove, El
18 Sobrante, Eagle Valley, Temescal Canyon, Woodcrest, Lake Mathews, portions of Mead Valley
19 and Perris, and March Air Reserve Base, all of which are located in the City of Riverside.

20 For each of these water sales agreements, Riverside transports the water through its
21 system, which includes electrified facilities for boosting the water through Riverside's system. A
22 loss of power would mean that the City of Riverside would not be able to provide water to Norco
23 and WMWD. For example, due to the impact of a loss of power on the Mockingbird and
24 Whitegates Interconnections, there would be a loss of emergency interconnections between
25 Riverside and WMWD's potable water systems.

27 ³³ Appendix E, Riverside and Norco Agreement, at A-60 to A-66.

28 ³⁴ Appendix F, Riverside and Western Municipal Water District Agreement, at A-67 to A-107.

C. Public Advocates Office Wrongly Applies and Incompletely and Improperly Analyzes
Transmission Planning Standards

Q: Public Advocates Office asserts that CAISO Transmission Planning Standards apply to RTRP. Do you agree with this assertion?

A: No, I do not agree; Public Advocates Office is wrong. CAISO Transmission Planning Standards do not apply to RTRP because, as explained in Riverside's direct testimony, the driver of the need for RTRP is the inadequate 220/66kV transformer capacity of the Vista substation to serve Riverside's current and future load. The 220/115 and 220/66 kV transformers and related low voltage busses at Vista substation are not a part of the Bulk Electric System nor are these facilities under the operational control of the CAISO. These portions of Vista substation are under SCE operational control.³⁵ While Public Advocates Office is correct that SCE and Riverside are subject to the CAISO transmission system regulatory and operating standards, that is different from the application of CAISO's Transmission Planning Standards.

However, while not required, Riverside routinely plans consistently with the CAISO Transmission Planning Standards. Here, too, Public Advocates Office is also wrong in its analysis of the CAISO Transmission Planning Standards because a reasonable and prudent utility in a High-Density Urban Load Area must take action to avoid load shedding. A full analysis shows it is entirely appropriate under both the CAISO Transmission Planning Standards and NERC standards for Riverside to plan RTRP, and support this Commission's approval of RTRP as needed, to serve existing load and future load growth and provide a source of bulk power.

Q: Public Advocates Office asserts that "Riverside is requesting a level of reliability that goes beyond the accepted standards..."³⁶ Do you agree with the assertion?

A: No, I do not agree. As will be discussed below in detail, Public Advocates Office's analysis is incomplete in this respect, which leads to erroneous conclusions.

³⁵ Southern California Edison Company's (U 338-E) Direct Testimony Supporting Its Application For a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Riverside Transmission Reliability Project (SCE Direct Testimony), filed on March 1, 2019, at 20-21.

³⁶ Public Advocates Office Direct Testimony, at 1-3, lines 5-6.

1
2 Q: *Public Advocates Office asserts that Riverside requests a service reliability for the case of*
3 *complete Vista Substation outage and that such event is an “extreme event” per NERC and CAISO*
4 *transmission planning standards which only requires assessment and does not require*
5 *mitigation.³⁷ Do you agree?*

6 A: No, I do not agree. Again, Public Advocates Office errs in its analysis. CAISO Transmission
7 Planning Standards do not apply to RTRP. That said, consistent with the CAISO Transmission
8 Planning Standards, mitigation of credible contingencies that could cause a complete Vista
9 substation outage is required of a reasonable and prudent utility in a high-density urban load
10 area.

11 Further, to be clear, Riverside did not assert in Riverside’s direct testimony that a
12 complete Vista Substation outage in all situations must be mitigated per NERC standards.

13 Instead, Riverside’s analysis showed the need for additional source of bulk power, based
14 on the prudence of designing the system to withstand credible contingencies that could cause
15 Vista Substation to be unavailable to Riverside.³⁸

16
17 Q: *What are the contingencies that could cause Vista Substation to be unavailable to Riverside that*
18 *will require mitigation?*

19 A: Overlapping outages of Vista 220/66 kV transformers that SCE utilizes to serve Riverside, i.e. 1A
20 and 2A transformers at Vista 66kV C bus section is one of such contingencies that will require
21 mitigation, consistent with CAISO Transmission Planning Standards, Section 6 – **Planning for High**
22 **Density Urban Load Area Standard**, which Public Advocates Office fails to cite or analyze. As
23 detailed below, mitigation of overlapping outages at Vista is entirely consistent with this CAISO
24 specific standard. CAISO provides the following rationale in planning for high density urban load
25 area:

26 ³⁷ SCE Direct Testimony at 2-2, lines 14-17.

27 ³⁸ *City of Riverside’s Direct Testimony Supporting Southern California Edison Company’s (U 338-E) Application For a*
28 *Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Riverside Transmission Reliability Project* (Riverside Direct
Testimony), filed March 1, 2019, at 36, lines 3-17.

1 A local area is characterized by relatively small geographical size, with limited
2 transmission import capability and most often with scarce resources that
3 usually can be procured at somewhat higher prices than system resources.
4 These areas are planned to meet the minimum performance established in
5 mandatory standards or other historically established requirements, but tend
6 to have little additional flexibility beyond the planned-for requirements taking
7 into account both local resource and transmission capacity. The need for
8 system reinforcement in a number of local areas is expected to climb due to
9 projected resource retirements, with single and double contingency
conditions playing a material role in driving the need for reinforcement.
Relying on load shedding on a broad basis to meet these emerging needs
would run counter to historical and current practices, resulting in general
deterioration of service levels.³⁹

10 Specifically, CAISO planning criteria states in relevant part:

11 For local area long-term planning, the ISO does not allow non-consequential
12 load dropping in high density urban load areas in lieu of expanding transmission
13 or local resource capability to mitigate NERC TPL-001-4 standard P1-P7
contingencies and impacts on the 115 kV or higher voltage systems.⁴⁰

14 Riverside is a compact (81 square mile) high density urban area with a single interconnection to
15 the bulk electric system at SCE's Vista Substation. This single interconnection is constrained by
16 the thermal limits of the Vista A banks, requiring Riverside's internal generation to be dispatched
17 during high load conditions to avoid overloads. The risk of Vista transformers being completely
18 unavailable is not merely theoretical; there have been two such outages in the past 14 years, as
19 described in our prepared direct testimony.⁴¹

20
21 Q: *If CAISO Transmission Planning Standards and NERC standards were to apply, would overlapping*
22 *outages of Vista 1A and 2A transformers be a contingency covered by the CAISO High Density*
23 *Urban Load Area Standard?*
24

25
26
27 ³⁹ Appendix G, CAISO Transmission Planning Standards at A-126 (emphasis added).

28 ⁴⁰ Appendix G, CAISO Transmission Planning Standards at A-116 (emphasis added).

⁴¹ Riverside Direct Testimony at 40 – 45.

1 A: Yes, although again, these standards do not apply. If, however, they were to apply, NERC TPL-
2 001-4 standard P6 covers among multiple contingencies overlapping outages of two
3 transformers, which is the situation in Vista C-Section.

4
5 Q: *Is Riverside located in a High-Density Urban Load Area?*

6 A: Yes. CAISO specifically cites the [2010 Census Urban Area Reference Maps](#) in drawing the
7 boundaries of High Density Urban Load Area. CAISO concludes that the following urbanized
8 areas contain over one million persons which is the definition of High-Density Urban Load Area
9 per 2010 Census data.

10 Los Angeles--Long Beach--Anaheim, CA

11 San Francisco--Oakland, CA

12 San Diego, CA

13 Riverside--San Bernardino, CA

14 San Jose, CA

15 Riverside-San Bernardino area is listed as one of the High-Density Urban Load Areas. Since
16 Riverside is the largest city in the Inland Empire (Riverside-San Bernardino area), it is reasonable
17 and prudent for Riverside to plan consistently with this specific CAISO planning criteria for
18 electric services to serve Riverside. While Public Advocates Office seems to acknowledge that
19 Riverside could be characterized as High-Density Urban Load Area⁴²), Public Advocates Office
20 fails to consider the CAISO High Density Urban Load Area planning criteria, thus making its
21 analysis incomplete and erroneous.

22
23 Q: *Public Advocates Office states the only example in the CAISO's BAA that may require mitigation*
24 *under an extreme event is San Francisco Peninsula Area with three unique characteristics,*
25 *arguing that Riverside does not possess these unique characteristics and cannot require*
26 *mitigation under an extreme event.*⁴³ *How do you respond?*

27
28 ⁴² Public Advocates Office Direct Testimony at 2-3, lines 15-17.

⁴³ Public Advocates Office Direct Testimony at 2-3, lines 11 to 17.

1 A: Public Advocates Office is again incorrect, due to its superficial and misplaced analysis. First, as
2 analyzed properly above, CAISO's High-Density Urban Load Area planning criteria would not
3 allow load shedding for credible double contingencies, e.g. overlapping outages of two
4 transformers. Therefore, consistent with this CAISO High Density Urban Load Area standard,
5 overlapping outage of two Vista transformers would not be an extreme event as Public
6 Advocates Office wrongly claims.

7 Even assuming it could be characterized as an extreme event, Public Advocates Office
8 errs in its analysis. Riverside's current and pressing needs would meet the three requirements
9 cited by Public Advocates Office:

- 10 1. Riverside is a high-density urban area
- 11 2. Riverside faces potential outage risks from seismic activity, third-party action, and
12 co-locating facilities (See discussion of outage risks from seismic activity in section II.D)
- 13 3. Riverside faces challenging restoration times, as discussed in our direct testimony
14 in connection with the outage managements and restoration required following a
15 complete blackout of Riverside's electric system.⁴⁴ Further, SCE has indicated that the full
16 restoration of one transformer at Vista Substation would usually take about 30 days, but
17 could take as long as six to eight weeks.⁴⁵

18
19 Q: *Public Advocates Office concludes that the potential loss of Vista substation cannot be used to*
20 *justify the need for RTRP.⁴⁶ Do you agree?*

21 A. No, I do not agree. As explained above, consistent with CAISO Transmission Planning Standards
22 for High Density Urban Load Areas, because of the density of load and significant impacts of load
23 shedding to Riverside and the neighboring communities (see section II. B.), reasonable and
24 prudent utility planning precludes load shedding under overlapping contingencies of Vista
25 transformers.

26
27 ⁴⁴ Riverside Direct Testimony at 48 – 50.

28 ⁴⁵ Riverside is informed that SCE will attest to this fact in its prepared rebuttal testimony.

⁴⁶ Public Advocates Office Direct Testimony at 2-4.

1
2 Q: *Public Advocates Office cites four planning criteria per Section 5 of CAISO transmission planning*
3 *criteria which are used to determine if infrastructure upgrade is required and dismisses all of*
4 *them as the basis to serve Riverside's load.⁴⁷ Do you agree?*

5 A: No, I do not agree. Because again, CAISO Transmission Planning Standards do not apply to RTRP.
6 Public Advocates Office's testimony on this Section should be disregarded. However, similar to
7 the analysis above, it is reasonable for Riverside to seek consistency with this standard, and here
8 again, when analyzed appropriately, consistent planning with this Section 5, specifically criteria
9 3, supports RTRP. This criteria states:

10 Existing radial loads with available back-tie(s) (drop and automatic or manual pick up
11 schemes) should have their back-up tie(s) sized at a minimum of 50% of the yearly peak
12 or to accommodate the load 80% of the hours in a year (based on actual load shape for
13 the area), whichever is more constraining.⁴⁸

14 This criteria essentially states that for existing radial loads, the lack of or insufficient back-tie
15 capacity⁴⁹ to serve up to the greater of (a) 50% of the yearly peak or (b) to accommodate the
16 load 80% of the hours in a year should trigger the determination whether infrastructure upgrade
17 is required.

18 Consistent with this criteria, Riverside's lack of a sufficient back-tie would trigger the
19 determination of need for RTRP, to provide a sufficient back-tie.

20 Public Advocates Office wrongly dismissively states Criteria 3 as not applicable in
21 Riverside's case because Riverside does not have a back-tie.⁵⁰ Such interpretation is illogical and
22 should be rejected. The RTRP scope includes the construction of sufficient 66kV back-ties
23 between SCE's existing Vista Substation and Riverside Public Utilities' proposed Wilderness
24 Substation to satisfy this criteria for loads served by both substations.

25
26

⁴⁷ Public Advocates Office Direct Testimony at 2-4 – 2-5.

27 ⁴⁸ Appendix G, CAISO Transmission Planning Standards, at A-116.

28 ⁴⁹ Back-tie capacity is defined as "second source of power."

⁵⁰ Public Advocates Office Direct Testimony at 2-5, lines 1-2.

1 Q: Are there also issues with Public Advocates Office's analysis of Criteria #1 on page 2-5
2 to 2-8?

3 A: Yes. There are several shortcomings in Public Advocates Office's analysis.

4 First, as discussed above, it is reasonable and prudent for Riverside to undertake long
5 term planning consistently with the CAISO's High Density Urban Load Area planning criteria,
6 which does not allow non-consequential load dropping in high density urban load area in lieu of
7 expanding transmission or local resource capability to mitigate single and double contingencies
8 covered by NERC TPL-001-4 standard P1-P7.

9 Thus, it is not correct to state that as long as a single contingency or double
10 contingencies do not cause more than 250 MW of involuntary load dropping in Riverside, then
11 an infrastructure upgrade for the long term should not be considered. Rather, a complete
12 analysis of the standards indicates that such load shedding is precluded, and seeking consistency
13 with this standard is reasonable.

14 Second, Public Advocates Office wrongly relies on an emergency load transfer from Vista
15 to San Bernardino of 284 MW in its analysis to conclude that even under the allegedly most
16 stringent credible contingency of one Vista transformer outage and one RERC unit outage, there
17 still is plenty of capacity available to serve Riverside's 1-in-10 forecast peak load in 2019-2030
18 timeframe⁵¹.

19 Public Advocates Office failed to recognize three aspects in its analysis:

20 (1) the emergency load transfer⁵² from Vista to San Bernardino is only available for a very
21 short duration – the first four hours, and afterwards the loading of the line must return to its
22 normal rating of 210 MW⁵³;

24 ⁵¹ Public Advocates Office' assertion is based on LTELL of 336 MVA for the remaining Vista transformer serving
25 Riverside **plus** 180 MW of Riverside's internal generation discounting one RERC unit outage **plus** 284 MVA of
26 emergency load transfer capability from Vista to San Bernardino resulting in a load serving capability of 800 MVA
to serve Riverside's peak load of 675.9 MW. Public Advocates Office asserts that there would be a surplus of at
least of 124 MW in this scenario to serve Riverside's forecasted peak load.

27 ⁵² The short duration of transfer is not the only issue as SCE will explain in its rebuttal testimony of other
limitations.

28 ⁵³ Notably, the impact of impedance on the normal rating reduces it from 210 MW to 197 MW.

1 (2) due to impedance differences in the two 66 kV ties to San Bernardino, emergency
2 loading is limited to 264 MW, which occurs when the lower impedance line reaches its individual
3 142 MW emergency rating; and

4 (3) the double contingency considered by Public Advocates Office is not the most severe
5 contingency that should be considered. The most severe double contingency that could impact
6 Riverside is the overlapping outages of both Vista transformers under NERC TPL-001-4 standard
7 P6. In this double contingency scenario, consistent with the CAISO High Density Urban Load Area
8 planning criteria, long term mitigation is required.

9 In this scenario, there would only be 492 MW of emergency load serving capability to
10 start out with⁵⁴ and once the emergency loading period of four hours has passed, the load
11 serving capability will drop to 423 MW. In this double contingency scenario, the potential load
12 dropping is 183.9 MW (675.9 MW-492 MW) in the four hours and then the potential load
13 dropping increases to 250.9 MW (675.9 MW-425 MW).

14 In conclusion, Public Advocates Office's analysis that there is sufficient capability to serve
15 Riverside's peak load under credible double contingency under CAISO transmission planning
16 standards criteria is fatally flawed in multiple aspects. First, the direct application of these
17 planning standards is wrong. Second, and more substantively, Public Advocates Office's analysis
18 (a) fails to fully consider the standard, (b) rests improperly on an incomplete understanding of
19 the limitation of Vista-San Bernardino emergency load transfer capability and (c) relies on a
20 severely flawed choice of most severe double contingency scenario under CAISO High Density
21 Urban Load Area planning criteria.

22
23 Q: Do you agree with Public Advocates Office's assertion that double outage of Vista transformers is
24 an extremely rare event probabilistically and therefore do not warrant mitigation?⁵⁵

25 ⁵⁴ In this instance, the emergency loading transfer of 264 MW plus Riverside's internal generation of 228 MW
26 provides 492 MW of emergency load serving capability for four hours. After which time, only Riverside's internal
27 generation of 228 MW plus 197 MW normal rating of the San Bernardino 66 kV ties or 425 MW is left to serve
28 Riverside's load.

⁵⁵ Public Advocates Office Direct Testimony at 2-8, lines 16-20.

1 A: Whether double outage of Vista transformers is a low probability event is not a relevant factor in
2 transmission planning as the current NERC and CAISO transmission planning criteria do not take
3 into account the probabilities of particular contingencies in the planning.⁵⁶ Therefore, Public
4 Advocates Office's assertion that mitigation is not needed for low probability events has no
5 bearing in the planning space.⁵⁷

6 Further, given the critical facilities within Riverside and Riverside's significance to the
7 wider region and the severe impacts of outages,⁵⁸ even if the probability sounds like a low risk,
8 the consequences are high and consistent with industry standards, should reasonably be
9 planned for. Public Advocates Office does not cite any objective planning standard that requires
10 probabilistic⁵⁹ assessment as Public Advocates Office suggests. Therefore, Public Advocates
11 Office's argument should not be given any weight.

12
13 Q: *How do you respond to Public Advocates Office's criticism that RTRP does not even mitigate the*
14 *risks of load dropping for outage events that had occurred in the past (Public Advocates Office's*
15 *direct testimony page 2-8 to 2-9)?*

16 A: Again, Public Advocates Office misconstrues what RTRP is intended to achieve. RTRP is intended
17 to mitigate the risks of load dropping for Riverside under credible contingencies, consistent with
18 reasonable and prudent contingency planning (and although not applicable, CAISO Transmission
19 Planning Standards and NERC standards).

20 It is abundantly clear that had RTRP been in place – the impacts of unplanned outages in
21 the past could have been lessened both in duration and magnitude.⁶⁰

22 ⁵⁶ "Deterministic" is defined as meaning in which no randomness is involved in the development of future states
23 of the system. A deterministic model will thus always produce the same output from a given starting condition or
24 initial state.

25 ⁵⁷ NERC TLP-001-4 is a deterministic model. WECC provide additional guidance for using the deterministic model.
26 CAISO Transmission Planning Standards also use a deterministic approach (see [link](#)); see this [link](#); see also
27 Appendix G, CAISO Transmission Planning Standards.

28 ⁵⁸ See Section II.B, *infra*; see also Riverside Direct Testimony at 40 – 48.

⁵⁹ "Probabilistic" is defined as based on or adapted to a theory of probability and subject to or involve chance
variation.

⁶⁰ Appendix H, SCE data request response to Public Advocates Office data request, set 3, question 6, at A-130 – A-
132.

1 **D. Public Advocates Office Fails to Consider the City of Riverside’s Seismic Risk**

2 *Q. Public Advocates Office implies that Riverside has no “potential outage risk from seismic*
3 *activity”;*⁶¹ *does Riverside face risks from seismic activity?*

4 A. Yes, seismic risk is identified as Riverside’s top risk in the 2018 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
5 (LHMP).⁶² It is not at all clear why Public Advocates Office would argue that this risk does “not
6 apply to Riverside’s service territory”; the opposite is true. Seismic activity is our greatest
7 severity risk along with being a high probability risk. The LHMP is a requirement of the Disaster
8 Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), which provides the legal basis for FEMA mitigation planning
9 requirements for State, local and Tribal governments as a condition of mitigation grant
10 assistance. The LHMP process brings together partners from local, state and special districts and
11 the whole community for their planning input. According to the LHMP “Emergency Operations
12 could be seriously hampered by the loss of communications and damage to transportation
13 routes within, and to and from, the disaster area and by the **disruption of public utilities and**
14 **services.**”⁶³ The City of Riverside is in close proximity to major identified fault zones. The San
15 Andreas Fault lays east of the City, approximately 11 miles from downtown and has an estimated
16 capability of producing up to an 8.3 magnitude (M) earthquake. The state and City use a 7.8M
17 scenario for planning purposes. The San Jacinto Fault lays to the east of the City and at its closest
18 point is 7 miles from downtown. The fault is capable of producing a 7.0M earthquake. The
19 Elsinore Fault is 13 miles from downtown and is capable of producing a 6.0M earthquake. The
20 Chino and Whittier Faults are upper branches of the Elsinore Fault Zone and are capable of
21 producing an earthquake from 6.0 to 7.2M. The western portion of Riverside County is at a very
22 high risk for a significant earthquake according to the Riverside County LHMP which is the parent
23 document of the Riverside City LHMP.⁶⁴ The City of Riverside is the Government Center for
24 Riverside County; as such, the city has many of the major government facilities that would
25 respond to not only county unincorporated areas but also the contract cities and full service

26

⁶¹ Public Advocates Office Direct Testimony at 2-3.

27 ⁶² See Appendix I, City of Riverside 2018 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, at A-158.

28 ⁶³ Appendix I, City of Riverside 2018 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, at A-173.

28 ⁶⁴ Appendix J, County of Riverside July 2018 Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan at A-498 – A-516.

1 cities as the Operational Area. All of these facilities rely on power from the Riverside Public
2 Utilities.
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E. Public Advocates Office Wrongly Criticizes Riverside's Internal Generation Analysis

Q: How do you respond to Public Advocates Office's criticism⁶⁵ that Riverside's reluctance to rely on internal generation is unwarranted and fails to justify the approval of the RTRP?

A: This criticism is unfounded. Riverside is not reluctant to continue to utilize Riverside's internal generation to address Vista loading issue.⁶⁶ Riverside's substantial investments in its internal generation, which Public Advocates Office acknowledges, were in part made to address the Vista loading issue.

It is undisputable that but for the investments made by Riverside in its internal generation, reliability issues Riverside has already experienced would have been worse. Without its internal generation, the likelihood would have been even greater that Riverside would continue to experience serious reliability issues even under normal operating conditions⁶⁷.

Further, there is insufficient capacity to serve Riverside's growing load going forward even if all of Riverside's internal generation is fully utilized to address credible normal and contingent operating conditions.⁶⁸

Therefore, Public Advocates Office fundamentally mischaracterizes Riverside's concerns with respect to relying on Riverside's internal generation to address service reliability issues as being reluctance on Riverside's part to fully utilize Riverside's internal generation to address reliability issues. Such gross mischaracterization should be rejected.

1. Springs May Retire By 2027

Q: Public Advocates Office takes issue with Riverside's statement that spare parts for Spring Generation are not available in the United States and seeks explanation why Riverside facilities have a lifespan that is significantly shorter than the default life span used in the CAISO's TPP Studies.⁶⁹ Do you agree?

⁶⁵ Public Advocates Office Direct Testimony at 3-7, lines 14-15.

⁶⁶ See Riverside Direct Testimony at 28, lines 9 to 20.

⁶⁷ See Riverside Direct Testimony at 11-14 and 25-28.

⁶⁸ Riverside Direct Testimony at 52-61; see also Section II.A *infra*.

⁶⁹ Public Advocates Office Direct Testimony at 3-8, lines 3-8.

1 A: No, I do not agree. Public Advocates Office's statement regarding Riverside's internal generation
2 is factually incorrect. Electric generation may retire before the assumed lifespan of 40 years for
3 various reasons.

4 In the case of Springs Generation, It is a known fact⁷⁰ that General Electric Company, the
5 original manufacturer of GE 10 units discontinued the production and servicing of GE 10 units
6 several years ago. The only known way to obtain spare parts for the GE 10 units is find
7 replacement parts from the remaining fleet of GE 10 units that would retire from service. The
8 known remaining fleet of GE 10 units in the United States consisted of 13 units as of 2016.
9 Riverside is not aware of any GE 10 units that still operate that have announced retirement.

10 Therefore, actual facts, as opposed to Public Advocates Office speculation, support
11 Riverside's assertion that there are no known available spare parts in the United States for the
12 Springs Generation.⁷¹

13 It should be further noted that in Riverside's 2018 IRP, Riverside assumes retirement of
14 Springs Generation as of 2027 once RTRP is operational, primarily because of the uncertainty of
15 ongoing servicing and maintenance of Springs Generation⁷².

16 Also, in the 2018 IRP, Riverside assumes RERC generation will remain available for
17 operation to at least 2037. Thus, Public Advocates Office's criticism that Riverside assumes
18 significantly shorter lifespan for Riverside's facilities as to RERC is misplaced.

19 **2. RERC Units Are Reliable, But Not Baseload**

20 Q: *How do you respond to Public Advocates Office's assertion that the RERC production data*
21 *supports the view that RERC will available to meet Riverside's reliability needs and that Riverside*
22 *has not met the burden of proof otherwise?*⁷³

23 ⁷⁰ See Appendix K, *Forecast International's* Industrial & Marine Turbine Forecast from March 2016 regarding the
24 information regarding the GE-10 product line, at A-933.

25 ⁷¹ For the sake of completeness, Riverside has contacted several power plant maintenance services companies as
26 part of Riverside's preparation of its rebuttal testimony herein. Riverside has been informed by these companies
27 that original spare parts for GE10 are not available. Reconditioned parts might be available with special orders.
Further, some critical parts of GE10 may take an extensive lead time (up to one year) to find and recondition if at
all available.

28 ⁷² Appendix L, Riverside 2018 Integrated Resources Plan at A-942 (excerpted).

⁷³ Public Advocates Office Direct Testimony at 3-8 – 3-9 and 3-9, Table 1.

1 A: Public Advocates Office confuses the necessity to run RERC generation to maintain reliability in
2 the absence of RTRP vs. the insufficiency of solely relying on RERC to maintain reliability under
3 credible contingencies consistently with transmission planning criteria. Therefore, Public
4 Advocates Office's assertion is misplaced, irrelevant, and should be ignored.

5 The data that Public Advocates Office uses to support its assertion only shows that RERC
6 units generated during Riverside's peak period which is exactly what must happen in the absence
7 of RTRP as Riverside has demonstrated in Riverside's direct testimony⁷⁴. So, having RERC
8 available and generating power is a necessary condition to maintain reliability to Riverside today.

9 However, as Riverside has also demonstrated in its direct testimony and rebuttal
10 testimony herein, Riverside's internal generation in itself is not sufficient to maintain reliability
11 under credible contingencies consistent with the CAISO Transmission Planning Standards and
12 NERC standards.

13
14 Q: *How do you respond to Public Advocates Office's criticism that Riverside has not proven that*
15 *RERC is unreliable to operate for extended hours to maintain reliability based on historical data*
16 *that showed RERC is actually very reliable to maintain reliability for extended period of time?*⁷⁵

17 A: Public Advocates Office's criticism is unfounded because it is based on faulty data and an
18 incorrect premise.

19 First, Public Advocates Office claims that Riverside has not demonstrated that RERC units
20 cannot operate reliably for extended number of hours. Public Advocates Office cites as example
21 that at least one of the RERC units operated 1,917 hours in 2019.

22 RERC can only operate for limited number of hours in a given year due to the limitation
23 imposed by South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) permit conditions.

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26 ⁷⁴ As Riverside has demonstrated in Riverside's direct testimony, the existing Vista's capacity is insufficient to
27 meet Riverside's peak load under normal operating conditions - Section II.B.1 of Riverside Direct Testimony at 10-
28 14.

⁷⁵ Public Advocates Office Direct Testimony at 3-9 and 3-10.

1 Riverside explained the RERC limitations in Riverside's direct testimony⁷⁶. Thus Public Advocates
2 Office incorrectly states that at least one of the RERC units operated 1,917 hours in 2019;
3 Riverside provided no such data in its response to Public Advocates Office's data request.

4 Second, Public Advocates Office asserts that in 2017, RERC operated reliably for extended
5 number of hours (60% of the total run hours in 2017) when Riverside's load is less than 400 MW,
6 then consequently there is no reason to believe that RERC could not do the same when
7 Riverside's load peaks.

8 Public Advocates Office's analysis in this respect is based on the incorrect premise that
9 RERC has run well when Riverside's load is low (<400 MW), thus RERC should be able to run
10 reliably when Riverside's load is high (>400 MW) to reach the conclusion that RERC will be
11 available to run when Riverside's load is high (>400 MW).

12 RERC can only run for limited number of hours during a year due to limitations in
13 SCAQMD permit conditions. So, any hour RERC is run when Riverside's load is less than 400 MW
14 because CAISO dispatches RERC for CAISO's system needs will necessarily mean Riverside will
15 have less hours to run RERC for Riverside's reliability when Riverside's load is higher than 400
16 MW.

17 In 2017, CAISO ran RERC 60% of the time and Riverside ran RERC 40% of the time, and
18 Riverside has observed a trending up of CAISO run time of RERC units⁷⁷.

19 So the data cited by Public Advocates Office actually confirms the fact that CAISO has
20 used RERC extensively for CAISO's system needs when Riverside's load is low, leaving RERC less
21 available for Riverside to run when Riverside's load is high (>400 MW).

22 For these reasons, Public Advocates Office's criticism should be ignored.
23
24

25 ⁷⁶ RERC operating limitations per SCAQMD permits are specified in footnote 32 of Riverside's direct testimony, i.e.
26 RERC operating permit limits operation of RERC 1 and 2 to approximately 1,200 hours per year or so on average,
27 less than 4 hours per day. RERC 3 and 4 have slightly higher operating hours (approximately 1,800 per year) but
28 are further limited in the number of starts each month to 40 starts. Both RERC 3 and 4 capped out of their
monthly starts before month-end in October 2018, rendering them unavailable for the remainder of October
2018.

⁷⁷ See discussion of this trend in Riverside Direct Testimony at 58, lines 8-59, line 2.

1 Q: *How do you respond to Public Advocates Office's assertion that the existing operational variance*
2 *granted by the CAISO to operate RERC when Riverside's load is greater than 400 MW can be*
3 *continued indefinitely with and without RTRP (Public Advocates Office's direct testimony pages 3-*
4 *11 and 3-12)?*

5 A: Obviously Public Advocates Office does not speak for CAISO. Although Riverside will negotiate
6 with the CAISO for the continuation of the existing operational variance for RERC if RTRP is not
7 approved, and Riverside believes CAISO will be reasonable in its evaluation of such Riverside's
8 request if it comes to that, Riverside cannot reasonably prejudge the outcome.

9 It is clear that CAISO did not grant such variance lightly. The variance is limited to only
10 those hours when Riverside's load is greater than 400 MW; moreover, it is based on the explicit
11 recognition that Riverside is actively pursuing the RTRP project, which CAISO approved in 2006 as
12 being needed, to mitigate the reliability issues facing Riverside. As noted above, even if CAISO
13 continues to grant this variance in the future, it is not all clear that such variance will be
14 sufficient to allow Riverside to operate enough hours when Riverside's load is greater than 400
15 MW.

16 Thus, Riverside must continue to pursue the realistic and concrete solution - RTRP - to
17 address Riverside's legitimate reliability needs.

18 **3. Gas Supply Concerns Are Valid**

19 Q: *How do you respond to Public Advocates Office's admonition that Riverside should address its*
20 *concerns regarding gas supply issues in the ongoing Commission's Aliso Canyon proceedings?*⁷⁸

21 A: Riverside appreciates Public Advocates Office's concerns regarding Aliso Canyon. Riverside
22 believes it has raised the importance of Aliso Canyon issues to Riverside in the appropriate
23 venues⁷⁹ over the past three and a half years. Likewise, Riverside does not doubt the sincerity of
24 the Commission's and the California Legislature's expressed intent to find viable long- term
25 solutions for Aliso Canyon issues.

26 ⁷⁸ Public Advocates Direct Testimony at 3-10 at 3-11.

27 ⁷⁹ Riverside participated in California legislative hearings in 2016 and in numerous meetings and calls with the
28 CAISO and Southern California Gas Company (SoCal Gas) on the annual operating plans that SoCal Gas prepares
for how to operate Aliso Canyon for the year.

1 Nevertheless, the issues surrounding Aliso Canyon are complex and the long term
2 economic and operational viability of Aliso Canyon remain uncertain today after almost four
3 years.

4 To date, the system operators⁸⁰ have continued to rely on operational coordination and
5 procedures⁸¹ to maintain the integrity of the combined electric-gas systems with long term
6 solutions not yet in sight.

7 Given this, it would not be prudent for Riverside to expect that somehow Riverside's
8 unique reliability needs will be concretely addressed within the timeframe needed by Riverside
9 and possibly at the expense of many competing and equally legitimate interests and needs.

10 Thus, Riverside must continue to pursue the realistic and concrete solution - RTRP - to
11 address Riverside's legitimate reliability needs.

12
13 Q: *How do you respond to Public Advocates Office's assertion that the 10-year tolling agreement for*
14 *an LMS-100 generating plant as specified in Riverside's IRP could go a long way to mitigate*
15 *Riverside's reliability issues?*⁸²

16 A: Again, Public Advocates Office's assertion is baseless and results from a faulty understanding and
17 superficial analysis; this assertion should be rejected.

18 First, the LMS-100 generation plant that Riverside envisioned would be physically located
19 outside of Riverside's distribution system, thus would not contribute to mitigate Vista loading
20 issues under normal and contingency conditions. The power to be delivered from this plant
21 would have to flow through Vista.

22 Second, a gas tolling agreement does not necessarily equate to guaranteed physical gas
23 deliveries when needed. As discussed, Riverside is concerned about physical gas deliveries
24
25

26 ⁸⁰ SoCal Gas and CAISO.

27 ⁸¹ Operational coordination and procedures are necessary in the short term but may not be sufficient in
28 themselves to ensure long term reliability of the combined gas-electric system as they do not add new
infrastructures.

⁸² Public Advocates Office Direct Testimony at 3-12, lines 8-11.

1 caused by Aliso Canyon-related issues to Riverside’s internal generation. A gas tolling agreement
2 does not eliminate this concern.

3
4 *Q. Do you have anything to add?*

5 A. Yes, while these unfounded criticisms focus on gas-fired generation, I would like to reiterate that
6 Riverside leans into its obligations to meet and exceed California’s climate goals, and this has
7 been recognized by the Energy Commission staff in their review of our Integrated Resource Plan.
8 The staff report comments that our plan:

9
10 The Riverside Public Utilities’ (Riverside) IRP filing serves as a roadmap for a cost-
11 effective transition away from carbon-intensive resources, such as coal, to low
12 and zero-carbon resources that reduce the utility’s GHG emissions. The Riverside
13 IRP filing examined both current and proposed supply-side and demand-side
14 resources over a 20-year timeframe, along with strategies for meeting a diverse
15 set of legislative and regulatory mandates. Riverside IRP also examined longer
16 range activities such as energy storage, transportation electrification, distributed
17 resources and engagement with disadvantaged communities.⁸³

18
19 Riverside’s Integrated Resource Plan was approved by the Energy Commission on August 14,
20 2019.⁸⁴

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26 ⁸³ Appendix B, CEC Staff Paper – Review of Riverside Public Utilities 2018 Integrated Resource Plan, TN# 229065,
27 issued July 23, 2019, Executive Summary, at A-23.

28 ⁸⁴ While the CEC Business Meeting webpage has not been updated to reflect the final vote, the meeting can be
viewed [here](#).

F. The Public Advocates Office Improperly Disregards Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Jurisdiction Over Transmission Cost Allocation

Q. The Public Advocates Office argues that “[a]llocating the majority of the RTRP’s costs to non-Riverside ratepayers contradicts the ratemaking principle of cost causation because the costs are not attributed to the to the entities whose request is instigating those costs and who are receiving the benefits”⁸⁵ and asks the Commission to assign “as high a proportion of the annual costs to Riverside as is possible under current regulations.” How do you respond?

A. The Public Advocates Office’s argument is not only misplaced but also misguided, and the Commission should recognize that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is the regulatory body in charge of allocating transmission costs.

Q. Why do you say the Public Advocates Office’s argument is misplaced and misguided?

A. It is misplaced because the RTRP is a high-voltage transmission project that, if approved, will be integrated into the CAISO grid and operated by CAISO, and cost allocation of high voltage transmission is governed by FERC.⁸⁶ As California law states, FERC has the jurisdiction to order the CAISO to use an allocation methodology that achieves an “equitable balance of costs and benefits.”⁸⁷ Public Advocates Office’s argument is misguided because FERC has determined that rolling in networked transmission costs to transmission rates is just and reasonable;⁸⁸ FERC reasons that because “the transmission network is a single interconnected system serving and

⁸⁵ Public Advocates Office Direct Testimony at 4-5.

⁸⁶ CAISO Tariff Amendment No. 27, filed in FERC Docket ER00-2019, available [here](#).

⁸⁷ P.U. Code § 9600 (a)(2)(a) (“No later than two years after the initial operation of the Independent System Operator, the Independent System Operator shall recommend for adoption by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission a rate methodology determined by a decision of the Independent System Operator governing board, provided that the decision shall be based on principles approved by the governing board including, but not limited to, an equitable balance of costs and benefits”).

⁸⁸ 114 FERC ¶ 61,311 (March 27, 2006) at paragraph 84 (“the Commission [FERC] has used the any degree of integration test and operational control by the CAISO to determine whether the entitlements are integrated, network facilities and thus whether their costs may be included in the Cities’ TRRs, and, in turn, in the CAISO’s rates. It is the Commission’s policy that is it just and reasonable to include the costs of transmission owners’ facilities in an ISO’s transmission rates if they perform a network transmission function and the ISO has operational control over them.”).

1 benefitting all transmission customers, and it is this interconnected nature that makes for a
2 reliable system consistently providing for the delivery of electrical energy to all customers.”⁸⁹
3 Recently FERC ordered,

4
5 We find persuasive CAISO’s explanation that CAISO’s high voltage regional
6 transmission facilities, which provide a backbone function supporting regional
7 flows, providing transfers between California and other states, reducing
8 congestion and facilitating reserve sharing, facilitating import and export of power
9 and development of large-scale generation resources benefit all users of the grid.
10 We agree with CAISO that while regional benefits from high voltage transmission
11 facilities may inure to some areas of the regional grid more than others, the
12 benefits will vary over time, as will the sectors of the grid that benefit. For the
13 CAISO controlled grid, the effort to parse the benefits out further could lead to an
14 allocation of costs that would not be roughly proportionate to the benefits over
15 time.⁹⁰

16 This is a reasonable approach; Riverside has paid and continues to pay its portion of the costs of
17 all CAISO networked transmission facilities, including the expensive undergrounding portions of
18 Tehachapi transmission line through the City of Chino Hills as well as the Sunrise Power Link
19 much further to the south and the Transbay Cable Project to the north.
20

21 Q. *Do you have any response to other parties⁹¹ that support adoption of Alternative One, with more*
22 *undergrounding than the Hybrid Route?*

23 A. I understand that SCE estimates that alternatives with more undergrounding will cost more than
24 the Hybrid Route⁹², and that some citizens of Riverside have expressed concern over the cost
25 impact of undergrounding.⁹³ Riverside supports cost-efficient transmission planning because we
26 know that, per FERC policy, all ratepayers bear the costs of transmission and we recognize the
27
28

⁸⁹ 113 FERC ¶ 61,091 (Oct. 25, 2005) at paragraph 34.

⁹⁰ 143 FERC ¶ 61,057 (April 18, 2013) at Ordering Paragraph 298.

⁹¹ See *Direct Testimony of Penny Newman on Behalf of the City of Jurupa Valley* (Jurupa Valley Direct Testimony (Newman)), filed on June 24, 2019, at 14.

⁹² SCE Direct Testimony at 38, Table 2.

⁹³ See Appendix M, Letters from City of Riverside citizens, at A-943 – A-1028.

1 cost sensitivities. Accordingly, while appreciating the support for and recognition of the need for
2 RTRP,⁹⁴ Riverside supports approval of the Hybrid Route.

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27 ⁹⁴ Jurupa Valley Direct Testimony (Newman), at 14 (“The best decision for this project is obvious – adopt the Final
28 Subsequent EIR’s Environmentally Superior Alternative (Alternative No. 1) – and Underground the transmission
lines! The City of Riverside will still get its needed power”).

1 **G. Wildfire Concerns Should Not Result In Rejection of the Hybrid Route**

2 Q. *The City of Jurupa Valley raises concern over fire threat and the location of a portion of RTRP in a*
3 *“Level 2 Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.”⁹⁵ Please respond.*

4 A. We need to first recognize that Level 2 is not the highest designation of fire risk (Level 3 is the
5 highest.) A Tier 2 fire-threat area “depict areas where there is an elevated risk” from utility
6 associated wildfires.⁹⁶ A Tier 3 fire-threat area “depict areas where there is an extreme risk”
7 from utility associated wildfires.⁹⁷ As stated in the LHMP, the “threat of fire in the Santa Ana
8 riverbed is high from both natural causes and human related causes. Many of the fires in the
9 riverbed have been associated with the various encampments that exist within the foliage
10 areas.”⁹⁸ It is our understanding that the Level 2 designation for the Santa Ana riverbed is due to
11 the history of fires associated with the various encampments. Additionally, RTRP, if approved,
12 will begin construction in the 2021-2022 timeframe, several years after the first 2019 Wildfire
13 Mitigation Plans.⁹⁹ The Wildfire Mitigation Plans are expected to harden the system and
14 improve real-time monitoring; over time, this should mitigate the risk of wildfires associated with
15 utility infrastructure. Furthermore, the Public Safety Power Shutoffs should also serve to
16 mitigate the risk of wildfires associated with utility infrastructure.¹⁰⁰ Finally, RTRP will be new
17 construction, and as such, will be subject to up-dated design standards and fire prevention
18 standards. While we understand the concern, it should not lead to the adoption of an
19 alternative to the Hybrid Route. Rather, the Hybrid Route for RTRP should be approved.

25 ⁹⁵ Jurupa Valley Direct Testimony (*Newman*), at 9 and 12.

26 ⁹⁶ CPUC Fire Safety Rulemaking Background [website](#).

27 ⁹⁷ *Id.*

28 ⁹⁸ Appendix I, City of Riverside 2018 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, at A-182.

⁹⁹ See D.19-05-038, approving the SCE Wildfire Mitigation Plan.

¹⁰⁰ See Decision 19-05-042 Adopting Interim Guidelines for De-energization.

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A

NERC Reliability Standard MOD-31.2

A. Introduction

- 1. Title: Demand and Energy Data**
- 2. Number: MOD-031-2**
- 3. Purpose:** To provide authority for applicable entities to collect Demand, energy and related data to support reliability studies and assessments and to enumerate the responsibilities and obligations of requestors and respondents of that data.
- 4. Applicability:**

4.1. Functional Entities:

- 4.1.1** Planning Authority and Planning Coordinator (hereafter collectively referred to as the “Planning Coordinator”)

This proposed standard combines “Planning Authority” with “Planning Coordinator” in the list of applicable functional entities. The NERC Functional Model lists “Planning Coordinator” while the registration criteria list “Planning Authority,” and they are not yet synchronized. Until that occurs, the proposed standard applies to both “Planning Authority” and “Planning Coordinator.”

- 4.1.2** Transmission Planner

- 4.1.3** Balancing Authority

- 4.1.4** Resource Planner

- 4.1.5** Load-Serving Entity

- 4.1.6** Distribution Provider

5. Effective Date

- 5.1.** See the MOD-031-2 Implementation Plan.

6. Background:

To ensure that various forms of historical and forecast Demand and energy data and information is available to the parties that perform reliability studies and assessments, authority is needed to collect the applicable data.

The collection of Demand, Net Energy for Load and Demand Side Management data requires coordination and collaboration between Planning Authorities (Planning Coordinators), Transmission and Resource Planners, Load-Serving Entities and Distribution Providers. Ensuring that planners and operators have access to complete and accurate load forecasts – as well as the supporting methods and assumptions used to develop these forecasts – enhances the reliability of the Bulk Electric System. Consistent documenting and information sharing activities will also improve efficient planning practices and support the identification of needed system reinforcements. Furthermore, collection of actual Demand and Demand Side Management

performance during the prior year will allow for comparison to prior forecasts and further contribute to enhanced accuracy of load forecasting practices.

Data provided under this standard is generally considered confidential by Planning Coordinators and Balancing Authorities receiving the data. Furthermore, data reported to a Regional Entity is subject to the confidentiality provisions in Section 1500 of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation Rules of Procedure and is typically aggregated with data of other functional entities in a non-attributable manner. While this standard allows for the sharing of data necessary to perform certain reliability studies and assessments, any data received under this standard for which an applicable entity has made a claim of confidentiality should be maintained as confidential by the receiving entity.

B. Requirements and Measures

- R1.** Each Planning Coordinator or Balancing Authority that identifies a need for the collection of Total Internal Demand, Net Energy for Load, and Demand Side Management data shall develop and issue a data request to the applicable entities in its area. The data request shall include: *[Violation Risk Factor: Medium] [Time Horizon: Long-term Planning]*
 - 1.1.** A list of Transmission Planners, Balancing Authorities, Load Serving Entities, and Distribution Providers that are required to provide the data (“Applicable Entities”).
 - 1.2.** A timetable for providing the data. (A minimum of 30 calendar days must be allowed for responding to the request).
 - 1.3.** A request to provide any or all of the following actual data, as necessary:
 - 1.3.1.** Integrated hourly Demands in megawatts for the prior calendar year.
 - 1.3.2.** Monthly and annual integrated peak hour Demands in megawatts for the prior calendar year.
 - 1.3.2.1.** If the annual peak hour actual Demand varies due to weather-related conditions (e.g., temperature, humidity or wind speed), the Applicable Entity shall also provide the weather normalized annual peak hour actual Demand for the prior calendar year.
 - 1.3.3.** Monthly and annual Net Energy for Load in gigawatthours for the prior calendar year.
 - 1.3.4.** Monthly and annual peak hour controllable and dispatchable Demand Side Management under the control or supervision of the System Operator in megawatts for the prior calendar year. Three values shall be reported for each hour: 1) the committed megawatts (the amount under control or supervision), 2) the dispatched megawatts (the amount, if any,

activated for use by the System Operator), and 3) the realized megawatts (the amount of actual demand reduction).

- 1.4.** A request to provide any or all of the following forecast data, as necessary:
 - 1.4.1.** Monthly peak hour forecast Total Internal Demands in megawatts for the next two calendar years.
 - 1.4.2.** Monthly forecast Net Energy for Load in gigawatthours for the next two calendar years.
 - 1.4.3.** Peak hour forecast Total Internal Demands (summer and winter) in megawatts for ten calendar years into the future.
 - 1.4.4.** Annual forecast Net Energy for Load in gigawatthours for ten calendar years into the future.
 - 1.4.5.** Total and available peak hour forecast of controllable and dispatchable Demand Side Management (summer and winter), in megawatts, under the control or supervision of the System Operator for ten calendar years into the future.
- 1.5.** A request to provide any or all of the following summary explanations, as necessary,:
 - 1.5.1.** The assumptions and methods used in the development of aggregated Peak Demand and Net Energy for Load forecasts.
 - 1.5.2.** The Demand and energy effects of controllable and dispatchable Demand Side Management under the control or supervision of the System Operator.
 - 1.5.3.** How Demand Side Management is addressed in the forecasts of its Peak Demand and annual Net Energy for Load.
 - 1.5.4.** How the controllable and dispatchable Demand Side Management forecast compares to actual controllable and dispatchable Demand Side Management for the prior calendar year and, if applicable, how the assumptions and methods for future forecasts were adjusted.
 - 1.5.5.** How the peak Demand forecast compares to actual Demand for the prior calendar year with due regard to any relevant weather-related variations (e.g., temperature, humidity, or wind speed) and, if applicable, how the assumptions and methods for future forecasts were adjusted.
- M1.** The Planning Coordinator or Balancing Authority shall have a dated data request, either in hardcopy or electronic format, in accordance with Requirement R1.
- R2.** Each Applicable Entity identified in a data request shall provide the data requested by its Planning Coordinator or Balancing Authority in accordance with the data request issued pursuant to Requirement R1. *[Violation Risk Factor: Medium] [Time Horizon: Long-term Planning]*

- M2.** Each Applicable Entity shall have evidence, such as dated e-mails or dated transmittal letters that it provided the requested data in accordance with Requirement R2.
- R3.** The Planning Coordinator or the Balancing Authority shall provide the data listed under Requirement R1 Parts 1.3 through 1.5 for their area to the applicable Regional Entity within 75 calendar days of receiving a request for such data, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties. *[Violation Risk Factor: Medium] [Time Horizon: Long-term Planning]*
- M3.** Each Planning Coordinator or Balancing Authority, shall have evidence, such as dated e-mails or dated transmittal letters that it provided the data requested by the applicable Regional Entity in accordance with Requirement R3.
- R4.** Any Applicable Entity shall, in response to a written request for the data included in parts 1.3-1.5 of Requirement R1 from a Planning Coordinator, Balancing Authority, Transmission Planner or Resource Planner with a demonstrated need for such data in order to conduct reliability assessments of the Bulk Electric System, provide or otherwise make available that data to the requesting entity. This requirement does not modify an entity's obligation pursuant to Requirement R2 to respond to data requests issued by its Planning Coordinator or Balancing Authority pursuant to Requirement R1. Unless otherwise agreed upon, the Applicable Entity: *[Violation Risk Factor: Medium] [Time Horizon: Long-term Planning]*
- shall not be required to alter the format in which it maintains or uses the data;
 - shall provide the requested data within 45 calendar days of the written request, subject to part 4.1 of this requirement; unless providing the requested data would conflict with the Applicable Entity's confidentiality, regulatory, or security requirements
- 4.1.** If the Applicable Entity does not provide data requested because (1) the requesting entity did not demonstrate a reliability need for the data; or (2) providing the data would conflict with the Applicable Entity's confidentiality, regulatory, or security requirements, the Applicable Entity shall, within 30 calendar days of the written request, provide a written response to the requesting entity specifying the data that is not being provided and on what basis.
- M4.** Each Applicable Entity identified in Requirement R4 shall have evidence such as dated e-mails or dated transmittal letters that it provided the data requested or provided a written response specifying the data that is not being provided and the basis for not providing the data in accordance with Requirement R4.

C. Compliance

1. Compliance Monitoring Process

1.1. Compliance Enforcement Authority

As defined in the NERC Rules of Procedure, “Compliance Enforcement Authority” means NERC or the Regional Entity in their respective roles of monitoring and enforcing compliance with the NERC Reliability Standards.

1.2. Evidence Retention

The following evidence retention periods identify the period of time an entity is required to retain specific evidence to demonstrate compliance. For instances where the evidence retention period specified below is shorter than the time since the last audit, the Compliance Enforcement Authority may ask an entity to provide other evidence to show that it was compliant for the full time period since the last audit.

The Applicable Entity shall keep data or evidence to show compliance with Requirements R1 through R4, and Measures M1 through M4, since the last audit, unless directed by its Compliance Enforcement Authority to retain specific evidence for a longer period of time as part of an investigation.

If an Applicable Entity is found non-compliant, it shall keep information related to the non-compliance until mitigation is complete and approved, or for the time specified above, whichever is longer.

The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall keep the last audit records and all requested and submitted subsequent audit records.

1.3. Compliance Monitoring and Assessment Processes:

Compliance Audit

Self-Certification

Spot Checking

Compliance Investigation

Self-Reporting

Complaint

1.4. Additional Compliance Information

None

Table of Compliance Elements

R #	Time Horizon	VRF	Violation Severity Levels			
			Lower VSL	Moderate VSL	High VSL	Severe VSL
R1	Long-term Planning	Medium	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Planning Coordinator or Balancing Authority developed and issued a data request but failed to include either the entity(s) necessary to provide the data or the timetable for providing the data.
R2	Long-term Planning	Medium	<p>The Applicable Entity, as defined in the data request developed in Requirement R1, failed to provide all of the data requested in Requirement R1 part 1.5.1 through part 1.5.5</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The Applicable Entity, as defined in the data request developed in Requirement R1, provided the data requested in Requirement R1, but</p>	<p>The Applicable Entity, as defined in the data request developed in Requirement R1, failed to provide one of the requested items in Requirement R1 part 1.3.1 through part 1.3.4</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The Applicable Entity, as defined in the data request developed in Requirement R1, failed to provide one of the requested items in Requirement R1 part</p>	<p>The Applicable Entity, as defined in the data request developed in Requirement R1, failed to provide two of the requested items in Requirement R1 part 1.3.1 through part 1.3.4</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The Applicable Entity, as defined in the data request developed in Requirement R1, failed to provide two of the requested items in Requirement R1 part</p>	<p>The Applicable Entity, as defined in the data request developed in Requirement R1, failed to provide three or more of the requested items in Requirement R1 part 1.3.1 through part 1.3.4</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The Applicable Entity, as defined in the data request developed in Requirement R1, failed to provide three or more of the requested items in Requirement R1 part 1.4.1 through part 1.4.5</p>

			<p>did so after the date indicated in the timetable provided pursuant to Requirement R1 part 1.2 but prior to 6 days after the date indicated in the timetable provided pursuant to Requirement R1 part 1.2.</p>	<p>1.4.1 through part 1.4.5</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The Applicable Entity, as defined in the data request developed in Requirement R1, provided the data requested in Requirement R1, but did so 6 days after the date indicated in the timetable provided pursuant to Requirement R1 part 1.2 but prior to 11 days after the date indicated in the timetable provided pursuant to Requirement R1 part 1.2.</p>	<p>1.4.1 through part 1.4.5</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The Applicable Entity, as defined in the data request developed in Requirement R1, provided the data requested in Requirement R1, but did so 11 days after the date indicated in the timetable provided pursuant to Requirement R1 part 1.2 but prior to 15 days after the date indicated in the timetable provided pursuant to Requirement R1 part 1.2.</p>	<p>OR</p> <p>The Applicable Entity, as defined in the data request developed in Requirement R1, failed to provide the data requested in the timetable provided pursuant to Requirement R1 prior to 16 days after the date indicated in the timetable provided pursuant to Requirement R1 part 1.2.</p>
R3	Long-term Planning	Medium	<p>The Planning Coordinator or Balancing Authority, in response to a request by the Regional Entity, made available the data requested, but did so after 75 days</p>	<p>The Planning Coordinator or Balancing Authority, in response to a request by the Regional Entity, made available the data requested, but did so after 80 days</p>	<p>The Planning Coordinator or Balancing Authority, in response to a request by the Regional Entity, made available the data requested, but did so after 85 days</p>	<p>The Planning Coordinator or Balancing Authority, in response to a request by the Regional Entity, failed to make available the data requested prior to 91 days</p>

			from the date of request but prior to 81 days from the date of the request.	from the date of request but prior to 86 days from the date of the request.	from the date of request but prior to 91 days from the date of the request.	or more from the date of the request.
R4	Long-term Planning	Medium	<p>The Applicable Entity provided or otherwise made available the data to the requesting entity but did so after 45 days from the date of request but prior to 51 days from the date of the request</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The Applicable Entity that is not providing the data requested provided a written response specifying the data that is not being provided and on what basis but did so after 30 days of the written request but prior to 36 days of the written request.</p>	<p>The Applicable Entity provided or otherwise made available the data to the requesting entity but did so after 50 days from the date of request but prior to 56 days from the date of the request</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The Applicable Entity that is not providing the data requested provided a written response specifying the data that is not being provided and on what basis but did so after 35 days of the written request but prior to 41 days of the written request.</p>	<p>The Applicable Entity provided or otherwise made available the data to the requesting entity but did so after 55 days from the date of request but prior to 61 days from the date of the request</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The Applicable Entity that is not providing the data requested provided a written response specifying the data that is not being provided and on what basis but did so after 40 days of the written request but prior to 46 days of the written request.</p>	<p>The Applicable Entity failed to provide or otherwise make available the data to the requesting entity within 60 days from the date of the request</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The Applicable Entity that is not providing the data requested failed to provide a written response specifying the data that is not being provided and on what basis within 45 days of the written request.</p>

D. Regional Variances

None.

E. Interpretations

None.

F. Associated Documents

None.

Version History

Version	Date	Action	Change Tracking
1	May 6, 2014	Adopted by the NERC Board of Trustees	
1	February 19, 2015	FERC order approving MOD-031-1	
2	November 5, 2015	Adopted by the NERC Board of Trustees	
2	February 18, 2016	FERC order approving MOD-031-2. Docket No. RD16-1-000	

Rationale

During development of this standard, text boxes were embedded within the standard to explain the rationale for various parts of the standard. Upon BOT approval, the text from the rationale text boxes was moved to this section.

Rationale for R1:

Rationale for R1: To ensure that when Planning Coordinators (PCs) or Balancing Authorities (BAs) request data (R1), they identify the entities that must provide the data (Applicable Entity in part 1.1), the data to be provided (parts 1.3 – 1.5) and the due dates (part 1.2) for the requested data.

For Requirement R1 part 1.3.2.1, if the Demand does not vary due to weather-related conditions (e.g., temperature, humidity or wind speed), or the weather assumed in the forecast was the same as the actual weather, the weather normalized actual Demand will be the same as the actual demand reported for Requirement R1 part 1.3.2. Otherwise the annual peak hour weather normalized actual Demand will be different from the actual demand reported for Requirement R1 part 1.3.2.

Balancing Authorities are included here to reflect a practice in the WECC Region where BAs are the entity that perform this requirement in lieu of the PC.

Rationale for R2:

This requirement will ensure that entities identified in Requirement R1, as responsible for providing data, provide the data in accordance with the details described in the data request developed in accordance with Requirement R1. In no event shall the Applicable Entity be required to provide data under this requirement that is outside the scope of parts 1.3 - 1.5 of Requirement R1.

Rationale for R3:

This requirement will ensure that the Planning Coordinator or when applicable, the Balancing Authority, provides the data requested by the Regional Entity.

Rationale for R4:

This requirement will ensure that the Applicable Entity will make the data requested by the Planning Coordinator or Balancing Authority in Requirement R1 available to other applicable entities (Planning Coordinator, Balancing Authority, Transmission Planner or Resource Planner) unless providing the data would conflict with the Applicable Entity's confidentiality, regulatory, or security requirements. The sharing of documentation of the supporting methods and assumptions used to develop forecasts as well as information-sharing activities will improve the efficiency of planning practices and support the identification of needed system reinforcements.

The obligation to share data under Requirement R4 does not supersede or otherwise modify any of the Applicable Entity's existing confidentiality obligations. For instance, if an entity is prohibited from providing any of the requested data pursuant to confidentiality provisions of an Open Access Transmission Tariff or a contractual arrangement, Requirement R4 does not

require the Applicable Entity to provide the data to a requesting entity. Rather, under Part 4.1, the Applicable Entity must simply provide written notification to the requesting entity that it will not be providing the data and the basis for not providing the data. If the Applicable Entity is subject to confidentiality obligations that allow the Applicable Entity to share the data only if certain conditions are met, the Applicable Entity shall ensure that those conditions are met within the 45-day time period provided in Requirement R4, communicate with the requesting entity regarding an extension of the 45-day time period so as to meet all those conditions, or provide justification under Part 4.1 as to why those conditions cannot be met under the circumstances.

APPENDIX B

CEC Staff Paper on Riverside's 2018 IRP

DOCKETED	
Docket Number:	18-IRP-01
Project Title:	Integrated Resource Plan
TN #:	229065
Document Title:	Staff Paper - Review of Riverside Public Utilities 2018 Integrated Resource Plan
Description:	*** THIS DOCUMENT SUPERSEDES TN #227738 ***
Filer:	Harinder Kaur
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STAFF PAPER

Review of Riverside Public Utilities 2018 Integrated Resource Plan

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Energy Assessments Division

California Energy Commission

California Energy Commission

Gavin Newsom, Governor



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DISCLAIMER

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ABSTRACT

Senate Bill 350 (de León, Chapter 547, Statutes of 2015), (Public Utilities Code section 9621) requires the Energy Commission to review the integrated resource plans of identified publicly owned utilities to ensure they meet various requirements specified in the law, including greenhouse gas emission reduction targets and renewable energy procurement requirements.

Integrated resource plans are long-term planning documents that outline how publicly owned utilities will meet demand reliably and cost effectively, while achieving state policy goals and mandates. Riverside Public Utilities submitted its *2018 Integrated Resource Plan* and supplemental information, which the City of Riverside City Council adopted on December 11, 2018, and sent to the Energy Commission for review on December 18, 2018. This staff paper presents the results of the Energy Commission staff review of the Riverside Public Utilities integrated resource plan.

Keywords: Publicly owned utility, integrated resource plan, demand, resources, portfolio, generation, transmission, distribution, Renewables Portfolio Standard, forecast, energy efficiency, transportation electrification, demand response, greenhouse gas, GHG, emissions, system reliability, integration, local reliability, energy storage, distributed generation,

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Public Utilities Code (PUC) section 9621 requires publicly owned utilities meeting an electrical demand threshold to adopt an integrated resource plan (IRP) that meets certain requirements, targets, and goals, including greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction targets and renewable energy procurement requirements. The Energy Commission's *Publicly Owned Utility Integrated Resource Plan Submission and Review Guidelines* additionally require the utilities to file an IRP with data and supporting information sufficient to demonstrate that they meet these requirements and various targets and planning goals from 2018 to 2030. The Energy Commission must review the IRPs to ensure consistency with the requirements of PUC section 9621.

The Riverside Public Utilities' (Riverside) IRP filing serves as a roadmap for a cost-effective transition away from carbon-intensive resources, such as coal, to low and zero-carbon resources that reduce the utility's GHG emissions. The Riverside IRP filing examined both current and proposed supply-side and demand-side resources over a 20 year timeframe, along with strategies for meeting a diverse set of state and regional legislative and regulatory mandates. Riverside IRP also examined longer range planning activities such as energy storage, transportation electrification, distributed resources, and engagement with disadvantaged communities.

Riverside modeled and evaluated seven resource planning scenarios to assess greenhouse gas reduction targets, renewable portfolio standard requirements, and capacity and energy replacement. Riverside plans to meet its GHG reduction targets and RPS goals with a combination of solar, wind, storage, geothermal, and some short-term spot market purchases. In 2017, Riverside had 36 percent renewable portfolio standard (RPS) eligible resources and is on track to increase to 43 percent by 2021. Riverside plans to meet the high end of the California Air Resources Board (CARB) GHG reduction target range (486,277 metric tons of carbon dioxide). One significant GHG reduction measure will be divesting from the Intermountain Power Plant in 2027, which will convert from coal to natural gas in 2025.

In reviewing the Riverside IRP to determine consistency with the requirements of PUC section 9621, Energy Commission staff relied on the four standardized reporting tables and narrative descriptions in the IRP filing, as well as analysis and verification of these materials. Staff's review of the IRP filing results in the following conclusions with respect to consistency with the requirements of PUC section 9621:

- *Achieving Greenhouse Gas Emissions Targets and Renewables Portfolio Standard Requirements:* The values reported in the standardized forms, along with the narrative discussion in the IRP filing, demonstrate that the utility plans to meet the greenhouse-gas emission reduction requirements of PUC section 9621(b)(1), and the renewable energy procurement requirement of PUC section 9621(b)(2).

- *Meeting Planning Goals:* The values reported in standardized forms, along with the analysis and discussion provided in the IRP filing, demonstrate that the utility intends to meet planning goals related to retail rates, reliability, transmission and distribution systems, localized air pollution, and disadvantaged communities as set forth in PUC section 9621(b)(3).
- *Considering Peak Needs:* The values reported in the standardized forms, along with analysis and narrative discussion, demonstrate the utility has considered the role of existing renewable generation, grid operational efficiencies, energy storage, and distributed resources (including energy efficiency) in helping to ensure the utility's energy and reliability needs in the hours that encompass the peak hour as set forth in PUC section 9621(c).
- *Addressing Resource Procurement Types:* The IRP filing includes values reported in the standardized forms and narrative discussion that demonstrate the utility has addressed the procurements requirements for energy efficiency and demand response, energy storage, transportation electrification, portfolio diversification, and resource adequacy as set forth in PUC section 9621(d).

In addition to the provisions regarding IRPs, Senate Bill 350 (De León, Chapter 547, Statutes of 2015) requires the Energy Commission to establish statewide and utility specific targets to achieve a statewide doubling of energy efficiency by 2030. The IRP is consistent with the PUC section 9621 requirement in that it addresses energy efficiency and demand response. Energy Commission staff observe that aggressive energy efficiency and demand response programs will be needed for utilities and other energy efficiency deliverers to meet the 2030 energy efficiency doubling targets and capture the benefits of demand response. As part of the *2019 Integrated Energy Policy Report*, the Energy Commission will report on progress in achieving the doubling targets, including those for Riverside Public Utilities, and update the targets as necessary.

CHAPTER 1:

Background, Demand Forecast, and Procurement Plan

This chapter outlines the Energy Commission's review process and provides an overview of Riverside Public Utilities (Riverside) and its IRP development process. In addition, the chapter addresses the *POU IRP Guidelines* requirements that POU's provide a demand forecast and a procurement plan as part of its IRP.

Introduction

California Public Utilities Code (PUC) section 9621 requires publicly owned utilities (POU) with an annual electrical demand exceeding 700 gigawatt hours to develop integrated resource plans (IRP). IRPs are electricity system planning documents that describe how utilities plan to meet their energy and capacity resource needs while achieving policy goals and mandates; meeting physical and operational constraints; and fulfilling other priorities such as reducing impacts on customer rates. PUC section 9621 requires the governing board of a POU to adopt an IRP and a process for updating it at least once every five years by January 1, 2019.

PUC section 9621 further requires each POU meeting the electrical demand threshold to submit its IRP and updates to the Energy Commission for review to determine if it is consistent with the requirements of PUC section 9621. If the Energy Commission determines an IRP is inconsistent with these requirements the Energy Commission shall provide recommendations to correct the deficiencies. The Energy Commission adopted the *Publicly Owned Utility Integrated Resource Plan Submission and Review Guidelines* (*POU IRP Guidelines*) to govern the submission of the POU's IRPs.¹ PUC section 9622 requires the Energy Commission to review POU IRPs to ensure they achieve PUC section 9621 provisions (See Appendix A).

Energy Commission IRP Review Process

In conducting its review, Energy Commission staff assessed the data in the standardized tables and narrative discussions provided in the IRP filing, along with staff analysis, informal communications with Riverside's staff, and verification of data or information, as needed. In assessing whether Riverside's IRP is consistent with the requirements of PUC section 9621, staff considered the data supporting the assertions in the IRP.

Energy Commission staff also relied on staff subject matter experts to review sections of the IRP filing, including Riverside's energy and peak demand forecasts, projections

¹ California Energy Commission. *Publicly Owned Utility Integrated Resource Plan Submission and Review Guidelines*. Revised Second Edition. October 2018, Publication Number CEC-200-2018-004-CMF. <https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/GetDocument.aspx?tn=224889>.

for renewable resource additions and whether they achieved RPS requirements, energy efficiency savings projections and programs, and plans for transportation electrification.

Overview of Riverside Public Utilities

Riverside is a city-owned, not-for-profit electric and water utility in Riverside County, California as described below.

- Riverside distributes electricity to an 81.5 square mile territory that includes the City of Riverside.
- In 2017, Riverside delivered approximately 2.3 million megawatt-hours (MWh) of energy to roughly 109,300 metered customers, including 97,400 residential, 850 industrial customers, and 11,000 small and medium-sized commercial customers.
- Residential customers constitute almost 90 percent of total customer meters; however, commercial and industrial customers consume approximately two thirds of the total load.
- Riverside owns generation, sub transmission,² and distribution assets that deliver energy to its customers.
- Riverside has 558 megawatts (MW) of dependable capacity. It experienced its highest peak load of 640.3 MW in August 2017. Capacity shortfalls over the forecast period are met with short-term purchases.
- Riverside Public Utilities is governed by Riverside's City Council and a Board of Public Utilities. The board consists of nine community volunteers and oversees policies, operations, rates and revenues, expenditures, planning, and regulatory compliance.

Riverside's Planning Process

Although Riverside's board of public utilities and city council are ultimately responsible for developing and adopting an IRP, public and stakeholder input was part of the development process. Riverside engaged the California Independent System Operator (California ISO) and other industry stakeholders, through in-person meetings and webinars, to address technical issues like resource adequacy, distributed resources, and transmission congestion. Riverside held over 50 public community outreach meetings to address customer rate impacts and programs for low-income and disadvantaged communities.

Riverside analyzed seven portfolio scenarios, using production cost modeling, for cost and reliability impacts. Riverside used the model results to compare the scenarios for cost and reliability to determine how to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, maintain

² Riverside's sub-transmission assets consist of 33 kV and 69 kV lines.

reliability, and meet other policy goals at least cost to their ratepayers. Riverside used the IRP process to analyze long term procurement strategies to help it meet the 2030 carbon reduction goals and quantify how much these strategies impact the utility's future cost of service. The IRP analysis and production cost model results will assist Riverside in planning for a lower carbon future in a flexible and financially responsible way. It will also allow them to begin to assess how various emerging technologies may affect GHG reductions and costs to better define future procurement actions.

Demand Forecast, Methodology, and Assumptions

The *POU IRP Guidelines* (Chapter 2.E.1) identify the need for a forecast of energy and peak demand to determine whether a POU's IRP is consistent with the requirements of PUC section 9621.³ In addition, under the POU IRP Guidelines (Chapter 2.E.2) the POU must provide information on the methodology used in developing the demand forecast, if a POU chooses to use a forecast other than the Energy Commission's adopted demand forecast.⁴ Staff reviewed the demand forecast and supporting information provided in the IRP filing and determines that it presents an adequate estimation of future energy and peak demand and meets the *POU IRP Guideline* requirements set forth above.

Riverside has a climate typical of many inland areas in California, with hot, dry summers and mild winters. This weather leads to utility loads and peaking needs that are significantly higher in the summer months. While the load profile of a winter day is generally flat, a typical summer day will experience a late afternoon peak demand that is double that of the early morning off-peak demand. In August, the utility needs about 50 percent more energy and 90 percent more capacity to meet load requirements as compared to February.

Riverside used regression based econometric models to forecast its expected hourly system loads (MW), total monthly system load (GWh), monthly system peak load (MW), and total monthly retail load (GWh) for its four customer classes. The models are statistically developed and calibrated to historical monthly load data extending back to January 2003 with the following input variables:

- *Economic Effect:* Annual per capita personal income econometric input variable for the Riverside – San Bernardino – Ontario metropolitan service area.
- *Calendar Effect:* Numbers of weekdays and holidays in each month.
- *Weather Effect:* Monthly weather indices calculated from historical average daily temperature levels. Forecasted average monthly weather indices are based on historical averages.

3 *POU IRP Guidelines*, Chapter 2, E., Pp 5-6.

4 The most recently adopted demand forecast is for the *2017 Integrated Energy Policy Report*. Kavalec, Chris, Asish Gautam, Mike Jaske, Lynn Marshall, Nahid Movassagh, and Ravinderpal Vaid. 2018. *California Energy Demand 2018 — 2030 Revised Forecast*. California Energy Commission, Electricity Assessments Division. Publication Number: CEC-200-2018-002-CMF.
http://www.energy.ca.gov/2017_energy_policy/documents/#demand.

- *Temporary Load/Peak Impacts Due to 2011-2012 Economic Incentive Program:* Indicator variables that calibrate to the observed load and peak gains and losses over the 2011-2014 time period associated with the 2011-2012 economic incentive program.
- *Cumulative Energy Efficiency Savings since 2005:* Cumulative projected monthly load and peak reduction estimates for “Baseload”, “Lighting”, and “Heating, ventilation, and air condition (HVAC)” program components.
- *Cumulative Solar PV installations since 2001:* Cumulative projected monthly load and peak reduction estimates based on installed AC capacity and monthly load scaling/peak shaping factors.
- *Incremental Electric Vehicle Loads:* Expected net EV load growth based Energy Commission Transportation Electrification Common Assumptions 3.0 model.

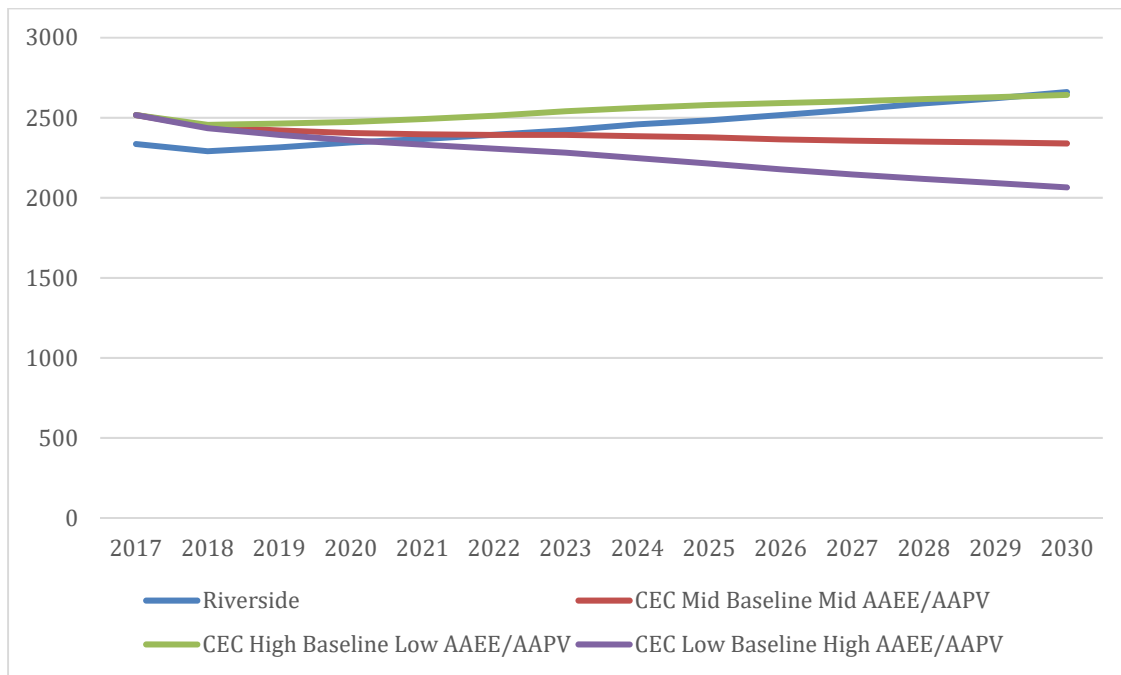
Based on the monthly system load and peak econometric models, with input variables identified above, Riverside calculated annual forecasted system loads and peaks. These forecasts assume a historical average annual per capita personal income growth rate (~2.9 percent/year), continued 1 percent/year energy efficiency efforts, a moderate amount of continued customer PV installations and a business-as-usual growth rate in electric vehicles.

Riverside’s forecast methodology and assumptions are adequately described. Input variables of the forecast model are explained in detail with data source and reasonable assumptions. With the significant statistical results of the two econometric models, Riverside’s demand forecast methodology is sufficient in a long-term planning context.

Energy Forecast

Riverside’s reported net system load for base year 2017 is 7.18 percent lower than the base year used by the Energy Commission in the demand forecast. The difference may be a result of Riverside using a different method to calculate system losses. It is also possible that Riverside used a different dataset for sales than the QFER data used by the Energy Commission because the reported retail sales in 2017 is 6.79 percent lower than the retail sales figure used by the Energy Commission. Riverside forecasts annual system load growth of 1 percent from 2017 to 2030. This is higher than 0.38 percent for the Energy Commission’s forecast in High Baseline Low AAEE/AAPV scenario. However, the differences in the forecasts are not so great as to have a significant impact of the development of a long-term resource plan. **Figure 1** shows a comparison of the Riverside’s energy forecast with the Energy Commission’s forecasts for Riverside.

Figure 1: Riverside and Energy Commission Energy Forecasts 2017-2030 (GWh)

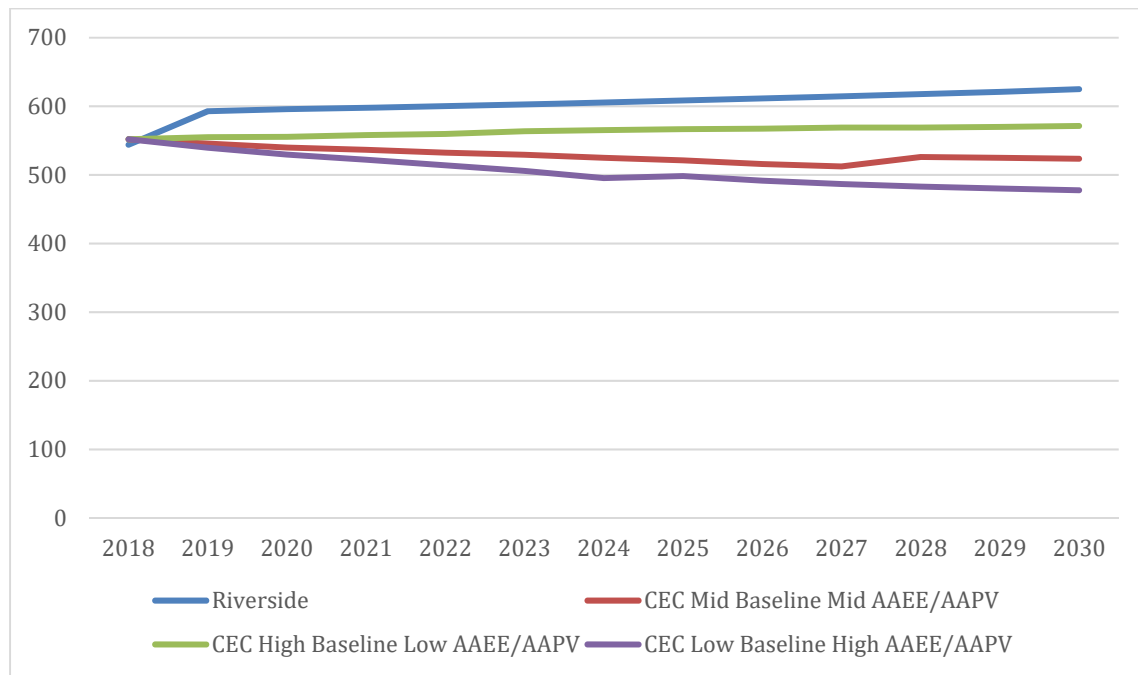


Source: California Energy Commission staff

Peak Forecast

Riverside's system peak of 2018 report in CRAT is coincident-adjusted, as determined by the Energy Commission. For 2019 and afterward, peaks are non-coincident. Riverside predicts annual system peak growth rate of 0.48 percent from 2019 to 2030. This is slightly higher than 0.26 percent for the Energy Commission's forecast in High Baseline Low AAEE/AAPV scenario. Riverside's forecast is reasonable for a long-term planning context. **Figure 2** shows a comparison of Riverside's peak forecast with the Energy Commission's peak forecast for Riverside.

Figure 2: Riverside and Energy Commission Peak Forecasts 2018-2030 (MW)



Source: California Energy Commission staff

Resource Procurement Plan

The Energy Commission's *POU IRP Guidelines* require that a POU report the mix of resources they plan to use to meet demand from 2018-2030.⁵ The guidelines also require a POU to include in its IRP data and supporting information sufficient to demonstrate that the POU is meeting various targets and goals. Based on staff's review, Riverside's IRP filing meets these guideline requirements. The following discusses Riverside's existing resources, procurement strategy, and the portfolio analysis underlying the resources in 2030 identified in the standardized forms.

Existing Resources

A decade ago, Riverside's resource portfolio comprised a mix of coal, nuclear, natural gas, and geothermal resources, along with some hydroelectric and energy exchange contracts to meet peaking needs.⁶ Riverside's resource portfolio has evolved over time in response to California ISO market price volatility, fuel and delivery risk tolerances, generation and distribution needs, and load and peak demand growth. Riverside's current resource mix includes coal, nuclear, hydroelectric, natural gas, geothermal, wind, and solar resources.

⁵ *POU IRP Guidelines*, Chapter 2.F., P. 6.

⁶ In energy exchange contracts Riverside buys energy that is delivered at peak times when it is most needed and the energy is returned to seller at an off-peak period.

In recent years, Riverside has decreased its reliance on nuclear and coal resources in favor of renewable resources. Before the closure of San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station in 2012, that facility had provided Riverside with 39 MW of firm base-load capacity. Riverside replaced that loss by increasing its geothermal resources and through power purchase agreements with new wind and solar facilities. In 2017, 36 percent of its load was served by renewable energy, a figure that is expected to increase to 43 percent by 2021. Riverside's existing and future renewable resources are detailed in Chapter 2, section on renewable portfolio standard planning requirements.

Riverside's base-load resources include the Intermountain Power Project (IPP), Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station (12 MW capacity), Salton Sea number five geothermal plant (46 MW capacity), and CalEnergy geothermal portfolio (40 MW capacity). IPP is a coal-fired power plant located in Utah that Riverside has a contracted share of up to 136 MW of capacity. Riverside's contract with IPP runs through 2027. Another source of base load capacity includes the Clearwater combined-cycle natural gas plant (28 MW capacity).

Riverside's daily peaking resources include the 194 MW natural gas-powered Riverside Energy Resource Center and the 36 MW Springs Generation Facility. Riverside also receives peaking power from its allocation to Hoover Dam power (24 MW capacity).

Riverside's current renewable resources include three wind energy projects (Wintec-Pacific Solar (1.3 MW), WKN-Wagner (6 MW), and Cabazon (39 MW)) and seven solar projects (AP North Lake (20 MW), Antelope Big Sky Ranch (10 MW), Antelope DSR (25 MW), Summer Solar (10 MW), Kingbird B (14 MW), Recurrent Columbia II (11 MW), and Tequesquite (7.3 MW)), in addition to the geothermal resources mentioned above.

In 2018, Riverside's net energy load was 2,291 GWh.⁷ Of that, 741 GWh was from RPS-eligible resources, 805 GWh from non-RPS eligible resources, and a net of 745 GWh was from short term and spot market purchases.

In addition to its generation resources, Riverside also has entitlement shares in several transmission assets, including The Southern Transmission System, Mead-Phoenix Transmission Project, and Mead-Adelanto Transmission Project. Riverside is currently pursuing a new project called the Riverside Transmission Reliability Project, which will provide a second point of interconnection with Southern California Edison's (SCE's) transmission facilities.

In 2025, Riverside expects to lose 72 MW of capacity due to the retirement of the IPP coal power plant. It will lose an additional 64 MW of capacity if it exits the IPP natural gas power plant in 2027. Riverside's spring's resource is also expected to be retired at the end of 2027, leading to the loss of 36 MW of local and system capacity. Riverside

⁷ Net energy load is total generation plus energy received from other areas, less energy delivered to other areas through interchange needed to serve load

will need to add additional local and system resources during this timeframe to replace the lost resources.

Resource Portfolio Evaluation

In developing its IRP, Riverside used production cost modelling to analyze seven planning scenarios that assessed GHG reduction targets, RPS targets, and capacity and energy replacement. The baseline scenario includes a GHG reduction of 40 percent below 1990 levels, a 50 percent RPS, and normal renewable pricing levels. The six other scenarios studied included increased levels of GHG reductions and RPS eligible resources, and varied normal or high price levels for future renewables.

Portfolio Diversification

Potential new resources that Riverside analyzed included a 44 MW solar PV plus battery storage project, extension or repowering of the 39 MW Cabazon wind facility, contracts for summer low carbon energy products, and two baseload renewable assets.

Riverside Portfolio Costs

Riverside has considered a number of fixed costs in its IRP analysis. Riverside's obligations for decommissioning the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station are expected to be \$2 million annually through the IRP forecast period. Other costs considered include:

- Transmission project costs and transmission revenue requirement costs
- Carbon allowances and revenues
- CAISO uplift fees and other power resource costs
- Personnel and operations and maintenance costs
- Debt service costs
- General fund transfer tax obligations

Riverside performed cost of service and risk forecasts for the different scenarios. For the baseline portfolio, Riverside's cost of service is forecasted to grow about 1.2 percent per year between 2020 and 2035. For scenarios with higher GHG reductions and RPS levels, the cost of service forecasts are only slightly higher than for the baseline portfolio.

Market Risks

A significant risk for Riverside is the future costs of renewable energy. The forecasts of cost of service discussed above depend strongly on future pricing for renewable energy assets. If renewable energy prices stay in line with current estimates, Riverside should be able to meet its GHG and RPS goals with relatively modest cost of service increases. However, if future renewable energy prices are much higher than current estimates, it will be difficult for Riverside to meet its goals without substantial cost increases.

Procurement Strategy

An issue Riverside discussed in its 2018 IRP is whether to participate in the conversion of IPP coal facility to natural gas. During the 2014 IRP process Riverside examined the financial aspects of IPP repowering project based on very preliminary cost factors available at the time. Since that time the California participants have mutually agreed to retire the coal units two years ahead of schedule (by June 2025) and accelerate the timeline for the repowering to natural gas. However, the costs associated with this repowering project have steadily increased, even though the final configuration for the new natural gas generation asset is still being determined. In addition, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) has informed the California participants that 1.2 to 1.3 billion dollars in transmission upgrades will be needed and all participants will be expected to sign 50 year contract commitments for both the generation and transmission assets.

In the 2018 IRP, Riverside staff recommended exiting the IPP repowering contract altogether. With a 50 year contract length necessary for participation in the IPP repowering and the state moving aggressively to a carbon-free grid by 2045, Riverside could be left with a stranded thermal generation asset for 20 to 25 years. Riverside also points to the risks from numerous regulatory uncertainties associated with permitting of the repowering project and natural gas pipeline to serve it.

Because Riverside has a contractual obligation for IPP output until 2027, the repowering project reduces Riverside's share of the project from 136 MW to just 65 MW from July 2025 through June 2027, after which the IPP contract will terminate. Thus, Riverside needs to determine how to replace up to 136 MW of baseload, carbon intensive coal energy with cleaner low (or zero) carbon alternatives by the middle of the next decade.

Riverside has sufficient renewable resource to meet or exceed the current SB 350 RPS requirements through 2024. Riverside's plan to meet the RPS targets are detailed in Chapter 2, section on renewable portfolio standard planning requirements. The utility will either have to procure additional renewable resources or apply previously accumulated excess procurement credits toward meeting the renewable targets. Riverside believes it reasonable to expect that to meet future carbon reductions it will continue to procure renewable resources.

Another plausible alternative late in the forecast period could be procuring near zero carbon, firm energy deliveries from the Pacific Northwest and Canada (PowerEx or Bonneville Power Administration), which are primarily hydroelectric resources that would not hamper their ability to meet GHG targets. The shift to renewable and low carbon resources will allow Riverside to reduce its reliance on natural gas in the latter years of the planning horizon.

Table 1 provides a summary of the forecasted amount of energy from different resource types in Riverside's portfolio in 2019, 2025, and 2030. Table 2 provides a summary of the capacity resources Riverside will rely on to meet peak demand and

reliability requirements in the same year. **Tables A-1** and **Table A-2** in Appendix A identify the energy and capacity for individual resources for all years.

Table 1: Energy Resources by Type 2019, 2025, and 2030 (MWh)

		2019	2025	2030
Total Net Energy for Load		2,314,846	2,484,436	2,660,184
Non-RPS Resources	Natural Gas	98,932	272,996	149,676
	Large Hydro	30,005	30,005	30,005
	Coal	617,478	295,065	0
	Nuclear	92,969	93,276	95,218
	Spot Purchases	539,043	627,850	889,405
	Spot Sales	(64,761)	(72,030)	(28,533)
RPS Resources	Biofuels	6,326	0	0
	Geothermal	643,764	647,973	944,285
	Small Hydro	0	0	0
	Solar PV	258,351	393,616	383,423
	Wind	92,739	92,914	92,914
	Planned Intermittent Contract	0	102,800	103,200
Total Energy Procured		2,314,486	2,484,436	2,660,184
Surplus/Shortfall		0	0	0

Source: California Energy Commission, Energy Assessments Division, based on Riverside 2018 IRP filing

Table 2: Capacity Resources by Type for 2019, 2025, and 2030 (MW)

		2019	2025	2030
Peak Demand		593	608	625
Planning Reserve Margin		89	91	94
Peak Procurement Requirement		682	700	719
Non-RPS Resources	Natural Gas	258	322	222
	Large Hydro	24	24	24
	Coal	136	0	0
	Nuclear	12	12	12
RPS Resources	Biofuels	0	0	0
	Geothermal	86	86	126
	Small Hydro	0	0	0
	Solar PV	32	50	50
	Wind	10	10	10
Total Capacity Procured		558	504	444
Surplus/Shortfall		(124)	(196)	(275)

Source: California Energy Commission, Energy Assessments Division, based on Riverside 2018 IRP filing

CHAPTER 2:

Review for Consistency with Public Resources Code Section 9621

This chapter summarizes the main elements of Riverside's IRP and provides staff's findings regarding the consistency of the IRP filing with PUC section 9621 requirements, as well as the *POU IRP Guidelines*. These include whether the utility meets GHG reduction targets and RPS energy procurement requirements, as well as planning goals for retail rates, reliability, transmission and distribution systems, net load, and disadvantaged communities. In addition, the IRP must address procurement of energy efficiency and demand response, energy storage, transportation electrification and portfolio diversification.

Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Targets

POUs are required to meet the GHG targets established by the CARB, in coordination with the Energy Commission and California Public Utilities Commission.⁸ These GHG targets reflect the electricity sector's percentage in achieving the economy-wide GHG emission reductions of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. Energy Commission staff reviewed the GHG emissions associated with Riverside's portfolio of resources in 2030, as identified in their IRP and standardized reporting tables. Staff also independently assessed the emission factors associated with various resources in Riverside's portfolio to ensure they are consistent when compared with other data and information available to staff.

Based on its review staff finds that Riverside plans to achieve the GHG emission target range of 275,000 to 487,000 target metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO₂e) by 2030 established by CARB. Riverside's 2017 GHG emissions were 942,576 MTCO₂e, and its 2030 official target is 486,277 MTCO₂e, (0.486 MMTCO₂e) which is consistent with the requirement of PUC section 9621(b)(1). In the IRP, Riverside also examined the costs associated with reaching a GHG emissions target of 385,137 MTCO₂e, which is consistent with the mid-point of Riverside's GHG target range established by CARB.

Since 2014, Riverside has begun to reduce its GHG emissions, with a 22 percent reduction from 2014 to 2017. The utility's GHG reduction goal is equivalent to a 51 percent reduction from 1990 levels. One of the primary ways Riverside will reduce its GHG emissions will be through replacement of energy it currently receives from the IPP with low-carbon energy purchases from the Pacific Northwest or Canada.

⁸ Public Utilities Code Section 9621(b)(1).

In performing its GHG emissions analysis, Riverside estimated future GHG emissions by first adding the average hourly dispatch amounts for each thermal generation plant to determine an annual value. Second, any incremental renewable energy needed to meet RPS requirements was added into the portfolio. Third, any additional resources needed to meet the forecasted retail load was assumed to be met with unspecified CAISO market purchases with a default emission factor of 0.428 metric tons of CO₂e per MWh. Other assumptions used to forecast GHG emissions included:

- The IPP coal plant retirement on June 30, 2025 and replacement with a CCNG plant with an emissions factor no higher than 0.428.
- No new tolling agreements between Riverside and any other combined cycle natural gas (CCNG) plants before 2030.⁹
- All remaining generation assets perform as expected through 2030.

Table 3 shows GHG emissions for Riverside’s portfolio of resources in 2019, 2025, and 2030. Appendix B (**Table B-3**) includes a table identifying the emission intensities and total emissions for individual resources for all years.

Table 3: Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Riverside’s Resources Portfolio

	Fuel Type	GHG Intensity (MT CO ₂ e/MWh)	Total Emissions (MMT CO ₂ e)		
			2019	2025	2030
Riverside Energy Resource Center	Natural gas	.5131	0.039	0.048	0.063
Clearwater	Natural gas	.5163	0.011	0.012	0.014
Springs	Natural gas	.7443	0.001	0.001	0
Intermountain Power Project	Coal	.9160	0.565	0.270	0
Intermountain Repower Project	Natural gas	.3771	0	0.058	0
Net spot market/short-term purchases		.428	0.203	0.238	0.368
Total Portfolio emissions			0.819	0.628	0.446

Source: California Energy Commission, Energy Assessments Division, based on Riverside 2018 IRP filing

As part of the IRP review, staff compared the emissions intensities used by Riverside for its natural gas-fired generation facilities against historical values. **Table 4** compares projected intensities used in the IRP to values for 2013 – 2017. **Table 4** indicates that Riverside’s projections regarding the emissions intensities of its natural gas-fired generation are in line with historical values.

⁹ A tolling agreement is an agreement in which one party pays a generator a fee to convert fuel into electric power.

Table 4: Historical (2013 – 2017) and Projected Emission Intensities (MT CO₂e/MWh)

Facility	IRP Projected	2013-17 Average
Clearwater	0.5163	0.428
Springs	0.7443	0.703
Intermountain	0.916	0.913
Riverside Energy Resource Center	0.5131	0.519

Source: Quarterly Fuel and Energy Report filings, Riverside IRP

Renewable Portfolio Standard Planning Requirements

PUC section 9621(b)(2) requires that POU IRPs ensure procurement of at least 50 percent renewable portfolio standard by 2030 consistent with Article 16 (commencing with section 399.11) of Chapter 2.3. Energy Commission staff reviewed the renewable procurement standardized reporting table, the discussion in the IRP filing, and the renewable procurement plan submitted by Riverside. Energy Commission staff finds that Riverside plans to meet the RPS procurement requirements and all interim compliance periods, and is generally consistent with requirements of PUC section 9621(b)(2), as discussed below.

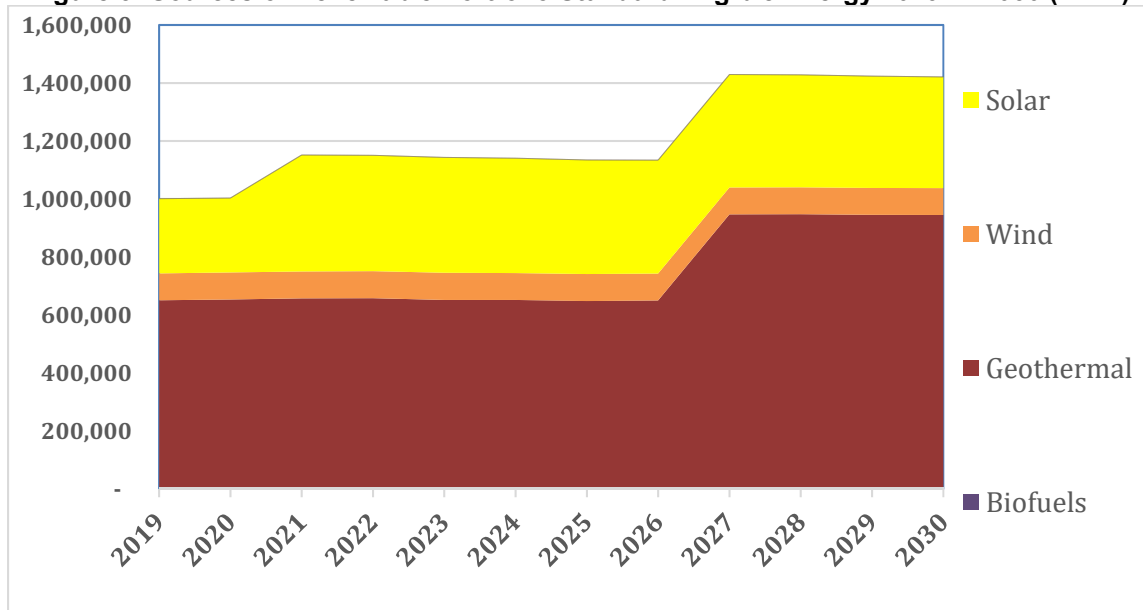
Meeting the 50 percent RPS target requires that Riverside procure an annual average of 1,187 GWh of renewable energy from 2028 to 2030. Riverside's planned resource portfolio meets the 2030, as well as the interim, renewable energy procurement requirements. In 2017, renewable energy was 36 percent of Riverside's retail sales, and the utility currently has sufficient renewable resources under contract to meet RPS requirements through 2024. As previously discussed, Riverside expects to procure additional renewables to meet RPS requirements beyond 2024. Renewable procurement will be driven by GHG reductions, as it will need higher levels of renewables than required by the RPS to meet its GHG targets. Riverside plans to reach a 57 percent RPS by 2030.

Riverside's largest sources of renewable energy are the Salton Sea number five geothermal project and CalEnergy geothermal. Geothermal energy currently accounts for over 60 percent of Riverside's renewable energy sources, while solar energy is just over 25 percent and wind energy approximately 9 percent. By 2030, Riverside plans to increase geothermal and solar energy resources significantly to meet its RPS requirements.

Riverside's RPS procurement plan reflects the post-2020 RPS compliance periods established by SB 350 and the portfolio balance requirements for those compliance periods. The RPS procurement plan also incorporates the 65 percent long-term procurement requirement and provisions for a retail sales exclusion and optional compliance measures.

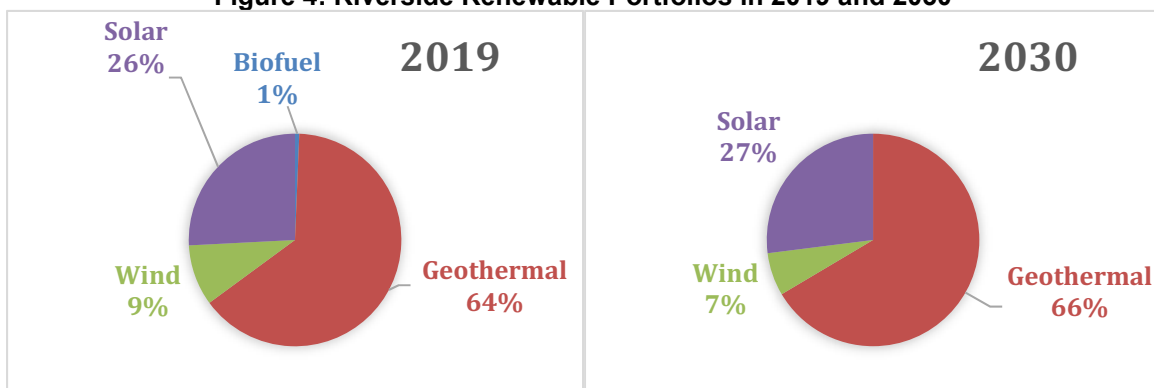
Staff's analysis of forecasted RPS compliance is based on information in the Energy Balance Table (EBT) and the RPS Procurement Table (RPT). Because RPS compliance is based on the retirement and application of REC's for compliance, staff relied on the RPT to the extent possible. However, staff relied on the EBT to obtain procurement information to estimate progress for categories not reported in the RPT. The procurement information reported in the EBT and RPT indicates procurement in excess of what Riverside contemplated in its RPS procurement plan, but resembles the scenario in the IRP in which three new RPS contracts are added to Riverside's portfolio in 2021, 2025, and 2027. **Figure 3** shows a breakdown of Riverside's RPS-eligible energy sources. **Figure 4** compares Riverside's RPS portfolios in 2019 and 2030.

Figure 3: Sources of Renewable Portfolio Standard Eligible Energy 2019 — 2030 (MWh)



Source: California Energy Commission, Energy Assessments Division, based on Riverside 2018 IRP filing

Figure 4: Riverside Renewable Portfolios in 2019 and 2030



Source: California Energy Commission, Energy Assessments Division, based on Riverside Public Utilities 2018 Integrated Resource Plan filing

Retail Rates

PUC section 9621(b)(3) requires POU's to develop IRPs that enhance each POU's ability to fulfill their obligation to serve their customers at just and reasonable rates and minimize impacts on ratepayer bills. Staff reviewed the analysis and information Riverside presented in their IRP filing on the rate and bill impacts from different resource portfolios they evaluated. Energy Commission staff finds that Riverside's IRP outlines plans that will allow for just and reasonable rates and will minimize impacts on ratepayer bills.

In 2015, the City of Riverside approved the "Utility 2.0" strategic plan for Riverside Public Utilities. This document contained plans for maintaining the physical infrastructure and financial health of the utility. Since then, Riverside has also completed cost of service and rate design studies, which were used to develop a new rate proposal. Over 50 public outreach meetings were conducted related to the rate proposal. The rate proposal was revised based on community and City Council feedback and approved in May 2018, and the new rates will take effect in 2019. The proposal will result in an average annual rate increase of three percent for typical customers, which is the first electric rate increase since 2011. Riverside compared its proposed electric rates to Southern California Edison and San Diego Gas & Electric and found them to be substantially lower.¹⁰

Key changes in Riverside's new rates include adjustments to fixed charges to better recover infrastructure-related costs, restructuring of the industrial time of use (TOU) reliability charge to better reflect the actual impacts of industrial customer's loads, and extension of the summer residential rates from three months to four months. In addition, Riverside introduced a new TOU rates for EV customers and a new program offering customers a 100 percent renewable energy rate. Riverside has also made changes to its low-income and fixed-income programs to help offset the impact of rate increases on low-income customers.

The additional revenue from rate increases will be used to finance new and upgraded infrastructure, procure higher levels of renewable energy, and meet utility operation costs.

System and Local Reliability

SB 350 requires filing POU's to adopt an IRP that ensures system and local reliability and addresses resource adequacy (RA) requirements.¹¹ Energy Commission staff reviewed the IRP and the capacity reporting table in the IRP filing and finds that Riverside has planned for sufficient resources to maintain a reliable electric system over the planning horizon. Riverside's selected portfolio of resources contains sufficient capacity to meet

¹⁰ Riverside's forecasted average monthly residential rate for 592 kilowatt hours per month is \$106, compared with \$217 for San Diego Gas & Electric and \$141 for Southern California Edison.

¹¹ Public Utilities Code section 9621(b)(3).

anticipated resource adequacy requirements in 2030. The staff finds that the IRP is consistent with the reliability requirements in PUC section 9621(b)(3) and resource adequacy requirements in PUC section 9621(d)(1)(E).

System Reliability

Riverside is a scheduling coordinator and a participating transmission owner with The California ISO. As such, it has turned over operation of its transmission entitlements to the California ISO. Load-serving entities within California (ISO) must provide sufficient capacity to meet their coincidence adjusted monthly peak load forecast plus a planning reserve margin. Riverside uses the default planning reserve margin in the CAISO tariff of 15 percent for its planning reserve margin. Riverside projected monthly capacity amounts for the 2018-2037 timeframe. Starting in 2019, Riverside will need to procure additional system resource adequacy to meet its forecasted system peaks and 15 percent reserve margin, especially in third quarter of each year. In 2020, Riverside's contract with Salton Sea Unit 5 geothermal will expire. Although Riverside will continue to receive this geothermal energy as part of its CalEnergy Portfolio contract, it will not be able to count it towards its resource adequacy requirements. In 2025, Riverside will lose 64 MW of capacity credit when the IPP coal plant closes and is replaced by a smaller natural gas plant.

Through 2027, Riverside plans to fill capacity shortfalls with year-ahead system and local resource adequacy purchases. By 2028, Riverside's capacity needs will become more significant, and the utility will likely need additional resources to replace retirements in their portfolio. Riverside identified several potential future resources that would help in meeting future capacity and resource adequacy requirements, including a solar plus energy storage project, a wind project, low carbon energy product purchases, and baseload renewable assets.

Local and Flexible Capacity Needs

Riverside is located in the Los Angeles Basin Local Reliability Area. Riverside estimated future local capacity requirements based on a CAISO technical study¹², but Riverside notes the difficulty in confidently forecasting its local resource adequacy requirement. Riverside's local resource adequacy requirements have been stable for the past two years.

Riverside's flexible capacity requirements from 2015-2018 have been extremely volatile. Estimates of near-term flexible capacity requirements, like local capacity, are also based on a CAISO technical study. Through 2022, Riverside has enough local and flexible capacity to satisfy its requirements, except for months in which a local resource adequacy resource is offline for scheduled maintenance. Riverside plans to purchase resource adequacy products to satisfy its requirements in those months.

¹² <http://www.caiso.com/Documents/Final2018LocalCapacityTechnicalReport.pdf>.

Since additional wind and solar resources could increase future flexible capacity requirements, Riverside does not plan to add additional intermittent resources unless they contain a battery component. CAISO's flexible capacity requirements are expected to change in the next few years, making it difficult to forecast future requirements.

Transmission and Distribution Systems

PUC section 9621(b)(3) also requires filing POUs to adopt an IRP that ensures that the POU achieves the goal of strengthening the diversity, sustainability, and resilience of the bulk transmission and distribution systems, and local communities. Energy Commission staff reviewed data and information presented in Riverside's IRP filing to ensure they adequately plan to maintain and enhance their transmission and distribution systems. Staff finds Riverside has planned for enough transmission contracts to adequately deliver resources to their service area to meet the requirement as discussed below. Staff also finds that Riverside conducts adequate planning to address the adequacy of their distribution system. As such, staff finds the IRP is consistent with the transmission and distribution requirements set forth above.

Riverside's Energy Delivery Division is responsible for managing and maintaining its sub transmission and distribution facilities. Its objectives are to ensure electric service reliability, to operate and maintain the system safely, efficiently, and in compliance with requirements, and to supervise and control all activities related to energy distribution delivery.

Transmission System

Riverside's system is interconnected to the California transmission grid at Southern California Edison's (SCE's) Vista Substation. Riverside's electrical system is comprised of 15 substations linked by a network of 69 kV and 33 kV lines. The system includes 98.6 circuit miles of sub-transmission lines.

In connection with its entitlement to IPP, Riverside acquired a 10.2 percent (195 MW) entitlement in the transfer capability of the 500-kV DC bi-pole transmission line, known as the southern transmission system (STS). This line provides for the transmission of energy from, among other resources, the IPP to the California transmission grid. The STS provides approximately 2,400 MW of transfer capability, of which Riverside has a total entitlement that was increased from 195 MW to 244 MW after upgrades completed in January 2011. In addition, Riverside has a 12 MW entitlement in Southern California Public Power Authority's share of the Mead-Phoenix Transmission Project and a 118 MW entitlement to SCPA's share of the Mead-Adelanto Transmission Project.

The proposed Riverside Transmission Reliability Project would provide Riverside a second transmission interconnection and additional transmission capacity to meet projected load growth. The project is awaiting approval from the CPUC and would entail creation of a new 220 kV transmission interconnection, construction of new SCE and Riverside substations, and expansion of Riverside's 69 kV network.

Distribution System

Riverside's overhead distribution network contains 513 miles of distribution circuits with approximately 23,000 poles. Its underground distribution network has over 817 miles of cable. Riverside reviews all requests for interconnection in accordance with Electric Rule 22.¹³ Riverside is currently investigating the potential use of micro-synchrophasors, secondary voltage regulators, and secondary static VAR compensation on its system to help resolve power quality issues on its distribution system. Riverside is planning to model its distribution system to identify circuits and substations that have reached their distributed generation penetration limits and take actions necessary to alleviate these limits.

In 2015, Riverside formed an Operational Technology Office to develop and support technologies focused on automating and improving operations. Riverside has identified a number of projects that would allow for optimized deployment of distributed generation resources. Riverside's high priority projects include an upgraded Geographic Information System and new systems for meter data management, distribution automation, and advanced distribution management. Deployment of these systems would allow for improved demand-side energy management.

Disadvantaged Communities and Localized Air Pollutants

PUC section 9621(b)(3) requires POUs to minimize localized air pollutants and GHG emissions with early priority on disadvantaged communities. Energy Commission staff reviewed information presented in Riverside's IRP filing to determine the extent to which they are minimizing local air pollutants with a priority on disadvantaged communities. Staff finds that Riverside has made efforts to address these issues in selecting the resources they plan to include in their portfolio consistent with the requirement set forth above.

According to the 2016 American Community Survey, over 30 percent of households in Riverside have incomes below 200 percent of the federal poverty level and over 40 percent of the Riverside's population reside in disadvantaged communities. Riverside used the California Environmental Protection Agency's (CalEPA's) CalEnviro Screen tool to identify disadvantaged communities in its service territory. Due primarily to high pollution levels, much of Riverside's service territory is considered to be disadvantaged communities. Riverside has taken a number of actions to reduce GHG and air pollutant emissions, including increasing rooftop PV installations, promoting EV use through increased EV charger installations, and conversion of over 50 percent of the city's non-emergency vehicles to alternative fuels. The Riverside Energy Resource Center,

¹³ Electric rule 22 describes the interconnection, operation, and metering requirements for distributed generation facilities to be connected to the distribution system.

Riverside's most important generating station, employs technologies that have reduced harmful pollutants below the levels required.

Net Energy Demand in Peak Hours

PUC section 9621(c) requires POUs to consider existing renewable generation portfolio, grid operation efficiency, energy storage, distributed energy resources, and energy reduction measures (such as energy efficiency and demand response) in an effort to reduce the need for new or additional gas-fired generation, distribution and transmission resources. Riverside's IRP includes a discussion of how they consider preferred resources can contribute to meeting peak demand when selecting resources for its portfolio. This is consistent with the requirement that filing POUs address how they can meet peak hour demand with renewable and other preferred resources.

Riverside analyzed its net energy demand in peak hours by creating net-load curves for a typical winter and summer day. The analysis showed that additional PV resources would exacerbate Riverside's "duck curve" during winter months. To avoid this problem, Riverside plans to only procure future resources, including intermittent renewables that include energy storage to serve its load.

Additional Procurement Goals

PUC section 9621(d)(1) requires filing POUs to address procurement of energy efficiency and demand response, energy storage, transportation electrification, and a diversified portfolio, which are discussed below. The resource adequacy provisions of this code section are discussed in system reliability section on pages 18-19.

Energy Efficiency and Demand Response Resources

Staff finds that Riverside's IRP is consistent with the requirement in PUC section 9621(d)(1)(A), as they include a discussion of energy efficiency and demand response programs they plan to implement and quantifies the amount of energy efficiency savings they plans to achieve.

Riverside has offered demand side management and energy efficiency programs for over 20 years, with significant expansion beginning in 1997 after California's electricity market restructuring. Riverside's first energy efficiency (EE) target was adopted in 2008 and has been updated every three or four years.

Riverside offers numerous demand side management and energy efficiency programs to its customers. Programs for commercial customers include efficient air conditioner rebates, energy efficient lighting rebates, energy efficient appliance rebates, shade tree rebates, weatherization rebates, energy efficiency audit programs, energy management system rebates, rebates for construction projects that exceed Title 24 requirements, and thermal energy storage incentives, among others. Residential customer programs include Energy Star appliance rebates, energy efficient air conditioner rebates, shade

tree rebates, weatherization rebates, and a whole house energy efficiency rebate program.

In 2016, Riverside and other members of the California Municipal Utilities Association used Navigant Consulting to identify potential targets for energy efficiency programs. Navigant used its Electricity Resource Assessment Model to develop potential energy savings targets for 2018 through 2027. Navigant developed energy efficiency estimates for technical potential, economic potential, maximum market potential, and market potential. Riverside elected to adopt an energy efficiency savings target of one percent of forecast sales through 2030, a figure that is consistent with the maximum market potential figure identified by Navigant. **Table 5** compares Riverside's targets of energy efficiency savings for 2018 to 2027 to the target adopted by the Energy Commissions the report *Senate Bill 350: Doubling Energy Efficiency Savings by 2030*.¹⁴ Riverside's energy efficiency savings targets are higher than the Energy Commission's doubling targets.

Table 5: Riverside Energy Efficiency Targets (GWh)

	Riverside target (GWh)	SB 350 target for Riverside (GWh)
2018	22,900	21,000
2019	23,010	21,000
2020	23,070	20,000
2021	23,110	19,000
2022	23,250	18,000
2023	23,320	18,000
2024	23,370	16,000
2025	23,450	15,000
2026	23,470	14,000
2027	23,688	13,000

Source: Riverside IRP

Energy Storage

Staff finds that Riverside's IRP is consistent with the requirement in PUC section 9621(d)(1)(B) to address procurement of energy storage as it discusses the potential role of energy storage on their system. In compliance with Assembly Bill 2514 (Skinner,

¹⁴ Riverside only provided energy efficiency savings for 2018 to 2027 because the Navigant Study did not identify specific savings amounts beyond 2027,

Chapter 469, Statutes of 2010), Riverside opened a proceeding in February 2012 to investigate energy storage and determine appropriate energy storage targets. Riverside completed its investigation in September 2014 and elected to adopt a target of zero MW energy storage because energy storage was not determined to be cost-effective at this time. In 2017, as required by legislation, Riverside re-evaluated its energy storage targets and elected to increase its target to six MW of energy storage by 2020. Of this target, Riverside expects to install a five MW Ice Bear thermal energy systems. Riverside is also planning a future solar plus storage project that would have 44 MW of solar PV along with 22 MW and 88 MWh of battery energy storage.

Starting in 2016, Riverside contracted with Ascend Analytics (Ascend) to evaluate the viability and cost-effectiveness of owning and operating energy storage in the California ISO market. Ascend modeled battery revenues for batteries operating in the California ISO market under five different use-cases. Ascend's most significant findings were that higher-power, shorter-duration batteries are expected to generate significantly greater revenue than lower power, longer-duration batteries and that energy storage participation in the day-ahead ancillary services market is the most profitable use-case modeled. However, there are many uncertainties, including California ISO dispatch instructions and battery life expectancy, that make it difficult to predict the profitability of energy storage projects.

Transportation Electrification

Staff finds that Riverside's IRP is consistent with the requirement of PUC section 9621(d)(1)(C), which requires that the IRP address transportation electrification. Riverside is in the process of developing a transportation electrification strategy to address the increasing demand for EV charging infrastructure. This program, which started in mid-2018 and is expected to be complete in early 2019, will address community education, support for Riverside customers, and planning for EV growth.

Riverside currently has 45 charging locations that offer 104 Level 2 (high capacity) chargers and 37 DC fast chargers. There is also a Tesla supercharger station in downtown Riverside. To facilitate additional installations, Riverside has implemented a streamlined permitting process for residential and non-residential charging stations. The City of Riverside has also implemented EV rebates for city residents and EV time of use rates for customers that have installed EV chargers.

Riverside used the Light-Duty Plug-in Electric Vehicle (PEV) Energy and Emissions Calculator (EV Calculator) developed by the Energy Commission and the NewGen Strategies and Solutions (NewGen) Load Shapes Analysis Model (LSAM Model) to analyze the potential impacts of increasing levels of EVs. Using the EV Calculator, Riverside analyzed four scenarios for EV growth, including a business as usual scenario, a scenario based on the Governor's 2025 goal of 1.5 million EVs deployed, and two scenarios based on the 2030 goal of 5 million EVs deployed. From 2015 to 2017, Riverside's EV population almost doubled, from 1021 EVs to 2004 EVs. Under the four

scenarios analyzed, Riverside's 2030 EV population would range from 5,224 EVs deployed to 52,856 EVs deployed, and net annual GHG emission reductions in 2030 would range from 9,897 MT of CO² to 103,742 MT of CO².

Separately, NewGen analyzed various scenarios of EV population levels and charging equipment types for Riverside. A notable result of this analysis is that with larger numbers of high capacity chargers (for example, Level 2 chargers), peak demand is significantly higher than with lower penetration levels of high capacity chargers. The NewGen analysis also determined expected load profiles and revenue changes based on future EV adoption levels.

Transportation electrification has potential benefits for Riverside, but significant challenges include uncertainty of future EV adoption rates and types of EVs, the need to adjust rate tariffs to minimize impacts of future EV charging, and the rapidly changing technologies related to EVs and EV infrastructure.

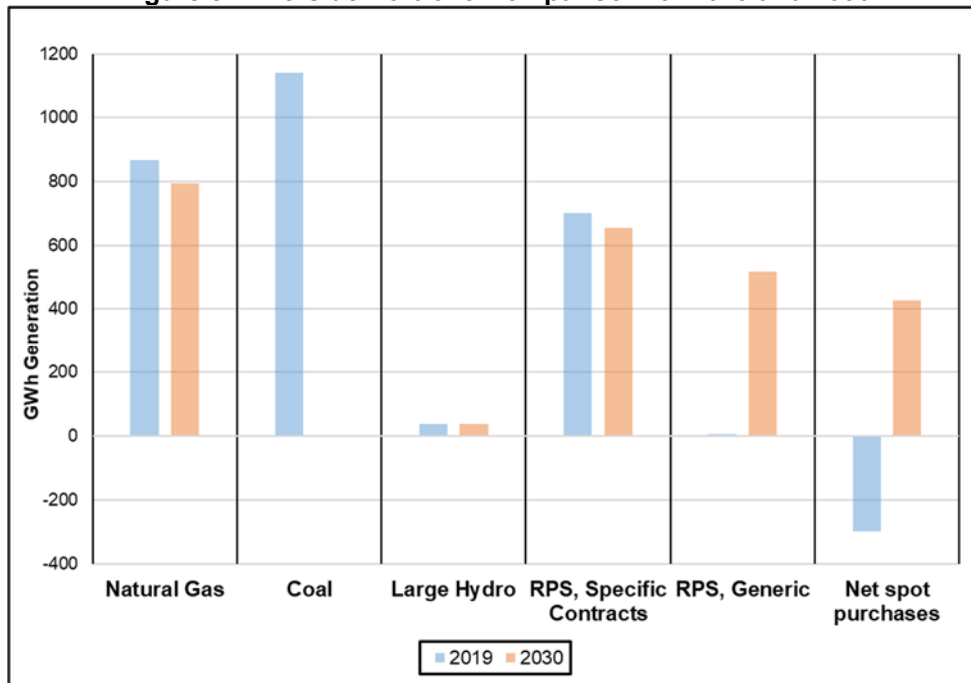
Portfolio Diversification

PUC section 9621(d)(1)(D) requires that POUs address the procurement of a diversified portfolio of resources consisting of both short-term and long-term electricity, electricity related, and demand response products. Based on staff's review of Riverside's existing resources, their portfolio analysis, and the selection of resource additions in their IRP staff concludes that Riverside has fulfilled this requirement.

Figure 5 shows a comparison of the energy mix by resource in Riverside's preferred portfolio in 2019 and 2030.

Riverside currently has a range of resources, including solar, wind, geothermal, natural gas, nuclear, and coal resources. As Riverside moves towards lowering GHG emissions and increase its RPS portfolio, its coal and natural gas resources will decrease, while its renewable resources will increase. The IRP discusses the need to procure resources that best fit Riverside's resource needs and analyzes the costs associated with various types of resources.

Figure 5: Riverside Portfolio Comparison for 2019 and 2030



Source: California Energy Commission, Energy Assessments Division, based on Riverside 2018 IRP filing Energy Balance Table

Appendix A

PUBLIC UTILITIES CODE - PUC

DIVISION 4.9. RESTRUCTURING OF PUBLICLY OWNED ELECTRIC UTILITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE RESTRUCTURING OF THE ELECTRICAL SERVICES INDUSTRY [9600 - 9622]

(Division 4.9 added by Stats. 1996, Ch. 854, Sec. 12.)

9621.

(a) This section shall apply to a local publicly owned electric utility with an annual electrical demand exceeding 700 gigawatthours, as determined on a three-year average commencing January 1, 2013.

(b) On or before January 1, 2019, the governing board of a local publicly owned electric utility shall adopt an integrated resource plan and a process for updating the plan at least once every five years to ensure the utility achieves all of the following:

(1) Meets the greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets established by the State Air Resources Board, in coordination with the commission and the Energy Commission, for the electricity sector and each local publicly owned electric utility that reflect the electricity sector's percentage in achieving the economywide greenhouse gas emissions reductions of 40 percent from 1990 levels by 2030.

(2) Ensures procurement of at least 50 percent eligible renewable energy resources by 2030 consistent with Article 16 (commencing with Section 399.11) of Chapter 2.3 of Part 1 of Division 1.

(3) Meets the goals specified in subparagraphs (D) to (H), inclusive, of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 454.52, and the goal specified in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 454.52, as that goal is applicable to each local publicly owned electric utility. A local publicly owned electric utility shall not, solely by reason of this paragraph, be subject to requirements otherwise imposed on electrical corporations.

(c) In furtherance of the requirements of subdivision (b), the governing board of a local publicly owned electric utility shall consider the role of existing renewable generation, grid operational efficiencies, energy storage, and distributed energy resources, including energy efficiency, in helping to ensure each utility meets energy needs and reliability needs in hours to encompass the hour of peak demand of electricity, excluding demand met by variable renewable generation directly connected to a California balancing authority, as defined in Section 399.12, while reducing the need for new electricity generation resources and new transmission resources in achieving the state's energy goals at the least cost to ratepayers.

(d) (1) The integrated resource plan shall address procurement for the following:

(A) Energy efficiency and demand response resources pursuant to Section 9615.

(B) Energy storage requirements pursuant to Chapter 7.7 (commencing with Section 2835) of Part 2 of Division 1.

(C) Transportation electrification.

(D) A diversified procurement portfolio consisting of both short-term and long-term electricity, electricity-related, and demand response products.

(E) The resource adequacy requirements established pursuant to Section 9620.

(2) (A) The governing board of the local publicly owned electric utility may authorize all source procurement that includes various resource types, including demand-side resources, supply side resources, and resources that may be either demand-side resources or supply side resources, to ensure that the local publicly owned electric utility procures the optimum resource mix that meets the objectives of subdivision (b).

(B) The governing board may authorize procurement of resource types that will reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions from the electricity sector and meet the other goals specified in subdivision (b), but due to the nature of the technology or fuel source may not compete favorably in price against other resources over the time period of the integrated resource plan.

(e) A local publicly owned electric utility shall satisfy the notice and public disclosure requirements of subdivision (f) of Section 399.30 with respect to any integrated resource plan or plan update it considers.

(Amended by Stats. 2017, Ch. 389, Sec. 2. (SB 338) Effective January 1, 2018.)

PUBLIC UTILITIES CODE - PUC

DIVISION 1. REGULATION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES [201 - 3260]

(Division 1 enacted by Stats. 1951, Ch. 764.)

PART 1. PUBLIC UTILITIES ACT [201 - 2120]

(Part 1 enacted by Stats. 1951, Ch. 764.)

CHAPTER 3. Rights and Obligations of Public Utilities [451 - 651]

(Chapter 3 enacted by Stats. 1951, Ch. 764.)

ARTICLE 1. Rates [451 - 467]

(Article 1 enacted by Stats. 1951, Ch. 764.)

454.52.

(a) (1) Beginning in 2017, and to be updated regularly thereafter, the commission shall adopt a process for each load-serving entity, as defined in Section 380, to file an integrated resource plan, and a schedule for periodic updates to the plan, to ensure that load-serving entities do the following:

(A) Meet the greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets established by the State Air Resources Board, in coordination with the commission and the Energy Commission, for the electricity sector and each load-serving entity that reflect the electricity sector's percentage in achieving the economy wide greenhouse gas emissions reductions of 40 percent from 1990 levels by 2030.

(B) Procure at least 50 percent eligible renewable energy resources by December 31, 2030, consistent with Article 16 (commencing with Section 399.11) of Chapter 2.3.

(C) Enable each electrical corporation to fulfill its obligation to serve its customers at just and reasonable rates.

(D) Minimize impacts on ratepayers' bills.

(E) Ensure system and local reliability.

(F) Strengthen the diversity, sustainability, and resilience of the bulk transmission and distribution systems, and local communities.

(G) Enhance distribution systems and demand-side energy management.

(H) Minimize localized air pollutants and other greenhouse gas emissions, with early priority on disadvantaged communities identified pursuant to Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code.

(2) (A) The commission may authorize all source procurement for electrical corporations that includes various resource types including demand-side resources, supply side resources, and resources that may be either demand-side resources or supply side

resources, taking into account the differing electrical corporations' geographic service areas, to ensure that each load-serving entity meets the goals set forth in paragraph (1).

(B) The commission may approve procurement of resource types that will reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions from the electricity sector and meet the other goals specified in paragraph (1), but due to the nature of the technology or fuel source may not compete favorably in price against other resources over the time period of the integrated resource plan.

(3) In furtherance of the requirements of paragraph (1), the commission shall consider the role of existing renewable generation, grid operational efficiencies, energy storage, and distributed energy resources, including energy efficiency, in helping to ensure each load-serving entity meets energy needs and reliability needs in hours to encompass the hour of peak demand of electricity, excluding demand met by variable renewable generation directly connected to a California balancing authority, as defined in Section 399.12, while reducing the need for new electricity generation resources and new transmission resources in achieving the state's energy goals at the least cost to ratepayers.

(b) (1) Each load-serving entity shall prepare and file an integrated resource plan consistent with paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) on a time schedule directed by the commission and subject to commission review.

(2) Each electrical corporation's plan shall follow the provisions of Section 454.5.

(3) The plan of a community choice aggregator shall be submitted to its governing board for approval and provided to the commission for certification, consistent with paragraph (5) of subdivision (a) of Section 366.2, and shall achieve the following:

(A) Economic, reliability, environmental, security, and other benefits and performance characteristics that are consistent with the goals set forth in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a).

(B) A diversified procurement portfolio consisting of both short-term and long-term electricity and electricity-related and demand reduction products.

(C) The resource adequacy requirements established pursuant to Section 380.

(4) The plan of an electric service provider shall achieve the goals set forth in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) through a diversified portfolio consisting of both short-term and long-term electricity, electricity-related, and demand reduction products.

(c) To the extent that additional procurement is authorized for the electrical corporation in the integrated resource plan or the procurement process authorized pursuant to Section 454.5, the commission shall ensure that the costs are allocated in a fair and equitable manner to all customers consistent with Section 454.51, that there is no cost shifting among customers of load-serving entities, and that community choice aggregators may self-provide renewable integration resources consistent with Section 454.51.

(d) To eliminate redundancy and increase efficiency, the process adopted pursuant to subdivision (a) shall incorporate, and not duplicate, any other planning processes of the commission.

(e) This section applies to an electrical cooperative, as defined in Section 2776, only if the electrical cooperative has an annual electrical demand exceeding 700 gigawatthours, as determined based on a three-year average commencing with January 1, 2013.

(Amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 92, Sec. 174. (SB 1289) Effective January 1, 2019.)

Appendix B

Table B-1: Energy Resources, All Years (MWh)

Technology		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Total Net Energy for Load		2,314,846	2,345,840	2,366,855	2,393,686	2,422,473	2,458,738	2,484,436	2,516,884	2,550,641	2,589,565	2,622,243	2,660,184	
Non-RPS Resources	Riverside ERC	Natural Gas	76,364	77,783	83,972	89,170	92,747	94,595	94,200	99,383	105,651	113,404	116,405	122,717
	Clearwater	Natural Gas	21,208	21,598	22,769	23,973	24,414	24,087	24,125	25,084	25,760	27,003	27,127	27,549
	Springs	Natural Gas	1,360	1,393	1,430	1,487	1,638	1,641	1,754	1,656	1,950	0	0	0
	IPP	Coal	617,478	633,051	638,397	633,720	622,311	661,499	295,065	0	0	0	0	0
	IPP Repower	Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	152,887	297,764	143,993	0	0	0
	Palo Verde	Nuclear	92,969	93,048	92,691	92,542	93,255	93,101	93,276	92,599	95,043	93,089	93,523	95,218
	Hoover	Large Hydro.	30,005	30,002	30,005	30,005	30,005	30,002	30,005	30,005	30,005	30,002	30,005	30,005
	Summer Ultra Low Carbon		0	0	0	0	0	0	102,800	104,000	104,000	103,200	102,000	103,200
RPS resources	Salton Sea 5	Geothermal	322,932	120,810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Salton Sea 5 Incr.	Geothermal	11,983	4,486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CalEnergy	Geothermal	308,850	521,640	650,317	651,369	649,688	651,245	647,973	649,466	648,531	648,911	647,811	647,675
	Wintec	Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WKN	Wind	21,519	21,519	21,519	21,519	22,862	21,519	21,519	21,519	21,519	21,519	21,519	21,519
	AP Northlake	Solar PV	49,348	48,993	48,638	48,282	47,927	47,571	47,216	46,860	46,505	46,150	45,794	45,439
	Antelope Big Sky	Solar PV	24,286	24,164	24,043	23,923	23,803	23,684	23,566	23,448	23,331	23,214	23,098	22,983
	Summer Solar	Solar PV	24,286	24,164	24,043	23,923	23,803	23,684	23,566	23,448	23,331	23,214	23,098	22,983
	Kingbird B	Solar PV	41,233	41,026	40,817	40,609	40,400	40,193	39,984	39,776	39,567	39,360	39,151	38,943
	Columbia II	Solar PV	32,938	32,773	32,609	32,446	32,284	32,123	31,962	31,802	31,643	31,485	31,328	31,171
	Cabazon	Wind	71,220	71,395	71,220	71,220	71,220	71,395	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tequesquite	Solar PV	15,752	15,705	15,595	15,517	15,440	15,394	15,286	15,209	15,133	15,088	14,982	14,907
	Antelope DSR 1	Solar PV	70,507	70,155	69,804	69,455	69,108	68,762	68,418	68,077	67,736	67,397	67,060	66,725
	ARP Loyalton	Biofuels	6,326	6,346	6,323	6,320	1,565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Solar + Storage	Solar PV	0	0	146,345	145,661	144,975	144,591	143,618	142,949	142,277	141,902	140,937	140,272
	Baseload Res.	Geothermal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	298,064	298,295	297,144	296,610
	Cabazon Repower	Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	71,395	71,395	71,395	71,395	71,395	71,395
	Total Energy	N/A	2,314,846	2,345,840	2,366,855	2,393,686	2,422,473	2,458,738	2,484,436	2,516,884	2,550,641	2,589,565	2,622,243	2,660,184
	Surplus/Shortfall	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: California Energy Commission, Energy Assessments Division, based on Riverside 2019 IRP filing Energy Balance Table

Table B-2: Capacity Resources, All years (MW)

		Technology	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Peak Demand			593	596	598	600	603	606	608	611	615	618	621	625
Planning Reserve Margin			89	89	90	90	90	91	91	92	92	93	93	94
Peak Procurement Requirement			682	685	688	690	693	696	700	703	707	711	715	719
Non-RPS Resources	Riverside ERC	Natural gas	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194
	Clearwater	Natural gas	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
	Springs	Natural gas	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	0	0	0
	IPP	Coal	136	136	136	136	136	136	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IPP Repower	Natural gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	64	0	0	0	0
	Palo Verde	Nuclear	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Hoover	Large hydroelectric	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	Summer Ultra Low Carbon Power Purchase		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RPS resources	Salton Sea 5	Geothermal	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Salton Sea 5 Incremental	Geothermal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CalEnergy	Geothermal	40	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
	Wintec	Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WKN	Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	AP Northlake	Solar PV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Antelope Big Sky	Solar PV	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Summer Solar	Solar PV	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Kingbird B	Solar PV	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Columbia II	Solar PV	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Cabazon	Wind	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tequesquite	Solar PV	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Antelope DSR 1	Solar PV	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	ARP Loyalton	Biofuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cabazon Repower	Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Solar + Storage	Solar PV	0	0	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	Baseload Resource	Geothermal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	40	40
Total Capacity Procured			558	558	558	558	558	558	476	476	412	376	376	376
Surplus/Shortfall			(124)	(127)	(112)	(114)	(117)	(120)	(196)	(199)	(227)	(267)	(271)	(275)

Source: California Energy Commission, Energy Assessments Division, based on Riverside 2019 IRP filing Capacity Resource Accounting Table

Table B-3: GHG Emissions from Riverside's Resource Portfolio, All Years

	Fuel Type	GHG Intensity (MT CO ₂ e/MWh)	Total Emissions (MT CO ₂ e)											
			2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Riverside Energy Resource Center	NG	0.5131	39,166	39,928	43,101	45,774	47,598	48,534	48,336	50,989	54,198	58,179	59,703	62,935
Clearwater	NG	0.5163	10,954	11,171	11,769	12,384	12,605	12,445	12,453	12,942	13,287	13,934	13,994	14,215
Springs	NG	0.7443	1,012	1,037	1,064	1,107	1,219	1,222	1,305	1,233	1,451	0	0	0
Intermountain Power Project	Coal	0.9160	565,595	579,859	584,756	580,472	570,021	605,917	270,272	0	0	0	0	0
Intermountain Repower Project	NG	0.3771	0	0	0	0	0	0	57,654	112,287	54,300	0	0	0
Net spot market/short-term purchases		0.428	202,993	207,918	148,224	159,449	177,632	177,043	237,891	313,486	263,309	340,234	355,183	368,453
Portfolio emissions	portfolio	NA	819,719	839,912	788,915	799,187	809,075	845,160	627,912	490,936	386,545	412,347	428,880	445,603

Source: California Energy Commission, Energy Assessments Division, based on Riverside 2019 IRP filing Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accounting Table

APPENDIX C

CEC Email from Chris Kavalec, dated July 11, 2019

From: Kavalec, Chris@Energy [<mailto:Chris.Kavalec@energy.ca.gov>]
Sent: Thursday, July 11, 2019 10:52 AM
To: Lesch, Scott
Subject: [External] CEC Riverside Peak Forecasts

Scott,

In summarizing our discussion this morning, there are two points to be made:

1. The annual peaks for Riverside provided in our IEPR "Load-Serving Entity and Balancing Authority Forecasts" spreadsheets are estimates under 1 in x weather conditions *coincident with the SCE transmission access charge area peaks*.
2. In 2015, the coincidence factor for Riverside was adjusted downward based on load data from 2014. However, as more recent history has shown, 2014 proved to be an anomalous year in terms of Riverside-SCE coincidence, and the coincidence factor will be updated (increased) for the soon-to-be-released 2019 IEPR preliminary demand forecast. I estimate that this adjustment will increase the Riverside 1 in 2 annual coincident peaks by 30-50 MW.

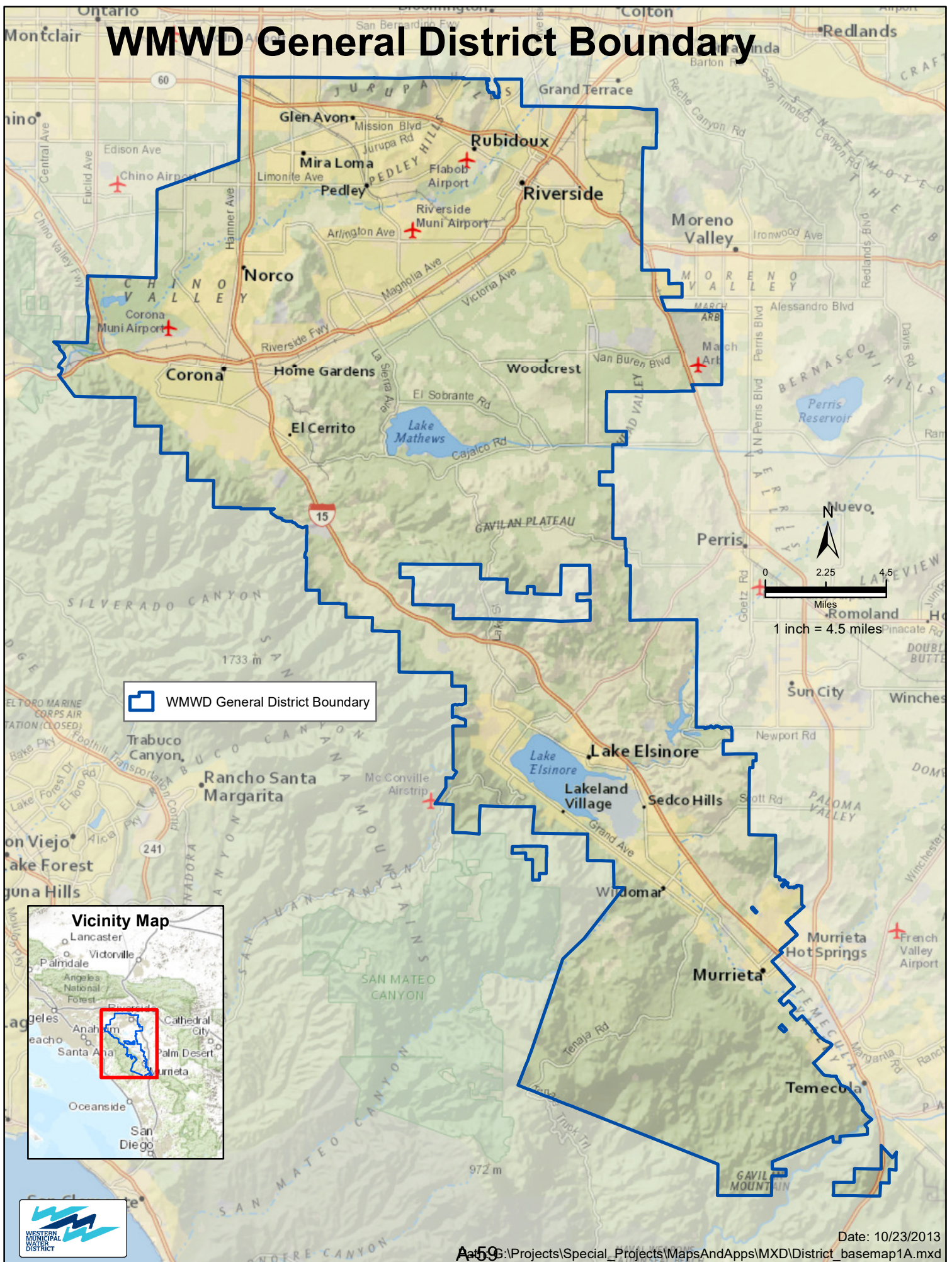
Best,
Chris

Chris Kavalec
Energy Assessments Division
California Energy Commission
(916) 654-5184

APPENDIX D

Map of region served by Western Municipal Water District

WMWD General District Boundary



APPENDIX E

Riverside and Norco Agreement

COPY

**AGREEMENT FOR THE SALE OF
EMERGENCY POTABLE WATER**

CITIES OF NORCO AND RIVERSIDE

1. Parties and Dates

This Agreement regarding the Sale of Emergency Potable Water ("Agreement") is entered into as of the 21st day of November, 2018, by and between CITY OF NORCO, a California municipal corporation ("Norco") and CITY OF RIVERSIDE, a California charter city and municipal corporation located within Riverside County, California ("Riverside"). Norco and Riverside may be referred to individually as "Party" or collectively as "Parties."

2. Recitals

- 2.1** Riverside provides potable water service to its customers within its city limits as well as outside of its city limits to certain customers located within the County of Riverside. Norco provides potable water service to its customers within its city limits as well as outside of its city limits to certain customers within its service area located in the County of Riverside.
- 2.2** Both Parties wish to construct an interconnection, or inter-tie, between the potable water system operated by Riverside and the potable water system operated by Norco. The interconnection will be located near the intersection of Arlington Avenue and Crestview Drive and will be designed and constructed to have the ability to convey water supplies between the Parties in the event of an emergency.
- 2.3** The Parties wish to enter into this Agreement in order for Riverside to provide such emergency potable water service to Norco or for Norco to provide such emergency potable water service to Riverside on a temporary basis. In the future, Riverside and Norco may consider other mutual agreements related to the sale of wholesale or surplus potable water supplies.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the preceding promises and the mutual covenants thereafter contained, and for other good and valuable consideration, the Parties agree as follows:

3. Terms

- 3.1 Term.** The term of this Agreement shall commence on the date first written above and, unless otherwise terminated pursuant to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, shall continue for a period of five (5) years. This Agreement shall automatically renew for a successive five (5) year period unless either Party provides notice of termination to the other in writing, at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to the termination date of the then-current term Agreement. However, this Agreement may be terminated at any time pursuant to Section 3.8 of this Agreement.
- 3.2 Amount of Water; Meter; Delivery Point.** Subject to the other terms of this Agreement, the selling Party agrees to make available to the purchasing Party water supplies necessary to assist the purchasing Party to serve its customers because of an emergency, as further defined herein. The amount of emergency water delivered from one Party to another shall not exceed more than 200 acre-ft/yr, unless the parties agree

otherwise. For the purposes of this Agreement, “emergency” shall not be limited to a water shortage emergency as declared by the State of California. However, the receiving Party understands and acknowledges that the selling Party’s primary responsibility is to serve its own customers. Accordingly, the selling Party shall have the sole discretion to determine what amount of water, if any, to sell to the purchasing Party in case of emergency. The selling Party can exercise that discretion for any reason, including determining whether the sale of such water will adversely affect the quality, reliability or cost of service related to water deliveries by selling Party to its retail or wholesale customers and/or cause selling Party to violate the terms of any other obligations with respect to the production, treatment or delivery of water. The Parties further agree that the precise quantity and pressure of water delivered from the selling Party to the purchasing Party may also vary due to climate conditions, water supply, system availability and other conditions. Water shall ordinarily be delivered through the interconnection near Arlington Avenue and Crestview Drive which will serve as a two-way connection with two separate meters owned and maintained by each Party. Riverside will make available to Norco flow and pressure signals for this intertie from its SCADA system. Norco will be responsible for their communication hardware. The right to use such connection and take water shall be subject to the terms and conditions herein.

3.2.1 Construction of Interconnection. Riverside will design and construct the interconnection and both Parties shall split the design and construction costs of the interconnection. Riverside and Norco shall own and maintain their respective portions of the interconnection within their Service Areas.

3.3 Request Procedure. Both Parties may have a need for emergency water to serve its customers near the intersection of Arlington Avenue and Crestview Drive in the County of Riverside. When emergency water, as defined in Section 3.4, is required, the requesting Party shall do its best to request emergency water in writing or by email including the details describing the need for delivery of emergency water, desired flowrate, duration, and start and stop dates. Upon such request, selling Party shall provide its availability, start and stop dates, estimated duration of emergency water sale, flow rate, and any other details describing the need for delivery of emergency water to the purchasing Party. The selling Party will confirm in writing or by email their availability to provide the requested emergency water. If requesting Party does not have sufficient time to make such request in writing, requesting Party may make a verbal request that shall then be subsequently confirmed in writing or by email. Selling Party has no obligation to respond until such request is received in writing or by email, but shall make a reasonable effort to review the request pending receipt of the written documentation. The current staff list and contact information for both Parties is included as Exhibit ‘A’.

3.4 Definition of Emergency. Emergency water service is defined as a temporary need of water due to loss of an existing water supply, failure of water supply or distribution pipelines, mechanical or electrical failure of water system equipment, or to overcome short term water quality impediments. Emergency water shall not be provided for longer than 60 calendar days without written approval of the selling Party.

3.5 Payments for Water and Maintenance Costs. Both Parties recognize each agency has multiple sources of potable water supply that have variable costs associated with producing said water. Therefore, both Parties agree to minimize direct payments for water provided to either party to the extent possible by instead returning an equal quantity of water for any water received through the connection. The returned quantity of water shall be completed within 180 days after said emergency has concluded. Should any

party fail to reimburse the other party within the required 180-day period, then said party may be assessed Metropolitan Water District's current Tier 1 rate for treated potable water for the quantity delivered. All deliveries of emergency water shall be tracked by Riverside per event and said data provided to both parties by formal letter. Any invoices should be sent to the addresses shown in Section 3.19 below.

- 3.6 **Water Quality.** All water supplied pursuant to this Agreement shall be of good and sufficient quality, and shall comply with any and all applicable standards and laws. Water sold for potable/public drinking water uses shall conform to all applicable local, state and federal drinking water laws and standards.
- 3.7 **Interruption of Water Supply.** The Parties acknowledge and agree that from time to time during the term of the Agreement it may be necessary for the selling Party to interrupt the flow of water to the purchasing Party. The selling Party retains the right, in its sole discretion, to interrupt the flow of water any time for any reason; provided, however, that the selling Party shall exercise best efforts to minimize, to the extent possible, the frequency and duration of any such interruption. The selling Party will also exercise its best efforts to notify the purchasing Party at least 24 hours in advance of any substantial reduction or cessation of water supply deliveries to the purchasing Party.
- 3.7 **Insurance.** The Parties have reviewed the insurance or self-insurance programs of each other and are satisfied that the same or substantially similar coverage or programs shall remain in effect during the term of this Agreement.
- 3.8 **Termination.** Either Party may terminate this Agreement, for any or no reason, upon the expiration of thirty (30) calendar days after written notice of termination is provided to the other Party.
- 3.9 **No Assignment.** Neither Party may assign its rights under this Agreement.
- 3.10 **Indemnification.** Riverside and Norco shall each defend, indemnify and hold the other Party and its officials, officers, employees, consultants, subcontractors, volunteers and agents free and harmless from any and all claims, demands, causes of action, costs, expenses, liability, loss, damage or injury, in law or equity, to property or persons, including wrongful death, to the extent arising out or incident to any negligent acts omissions or willful misconduct of the indemnifying party or its officials, officers, employees, consultants, subcontractors, volunteers and agents arising out of or in connection with the performance of this Agreement, including but not limited to, the negligent or willful failure to provide water which does not meet all federal, state and local laws related to water quality.
- 3.11 **Entire Agreement.** This Agreement contains the entire agreement between the Parties respecting the subject matter thereof and complements all prior understandings and agreements, whether oral or in writing, between the Parties respecting the subject matter of this Agreement.
- 3.13 **Severability.** In any term, covenant, condition or provisions of this Agreement, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, shall to any extent be held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, void or unenforceable, the remainder of the terms, covenants, conditions or provisions of this Agreement, or the application thereof to any other person or circumstance, shall remain in full force and affect and shall in no way be affected, impaired or invalidated thereby.

- 3.14 **Waiver of Covenants, Conditions and Remedies.** The waiver by one (1) Party of the performance of any covenant or condition under this Agreement shall not invalidate this Agreement nor shall it be considered a waiver by it or any other covenant or condition under this Agreement. The waiver by either or both Parties of the time for performing any act under this Agreement shall not constitute a waiver of the time for performing any other act or an identical act required to be performed at a later time.
- 3.15 **Amendment.** This Agreement may be amended at any time by the written agreement of the Parties. All amendments and changes of this Agreement, in all or in part, and from time to time, shall be binding upon the Parties despite any lack of legal consideration, so long as the same shall be in writing and duly approved and executed by the Parties hereto.
- 3.16 **Relationship of Parties.** The Parties agree that their relationship is one of mutual assistance and that nothing contained herein shall render either Party, the agent or legal representative of the other for any purpose whatsoever, nor shall this Agreement be deemed to create any form of business organization between the Parties hereto, nor is either Party granted any right or authority to assume or create any obligation or responsibility on behalf of the other Party, nor shall either Party be in any way liable for any debt of the other.
- 3.17 **No Third Party Benefit.** This Agreement is intended to benefit only the Parties hereto and no other person or entity has or shall acquire any rights hereunder.
- 3.18 **Further Acts.** Each Party hereby agrees that it shall, upon request of the other, execute and deliver such further documents (in form and substance reasonably acceptable to the Party to be charged) and do such other acts and things as are reasonably necessary and appropriate to effectuate the terms and conditions of this Agreement.
- 3.19 **Notices.** All notices and demands that either Party is required or desires to give to the other shall be given in writing by United States registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, by personal delivery, by facsimile with confirmation of receipt, or express courier service or by electronic mail to the street address or facsimile number set forth below for the respective Party or any electronic mail address subsequently given, provided that if any Party gives notice of a change of name or address, notices to that Party shall thereafter be given as set forth in that notice. All notices and demands shall be effective upon receipt or upon refusal to accept delivery.

City of Norco
2870 Clark Avenue
Norco, California 92860
Attention: Public Works
Director

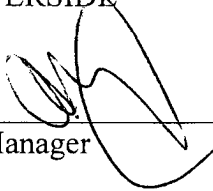
City of Riverside
3701 University Ave. 3rd Floor
Riverside, CA 92501
Attention: Public Utilities
General Manager

3.20 **Counterparts.** This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which, taken together, shall constitute one and the same instrument.

[SIGNATURES ON NEXT PAGE.]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement as of the day and year first above written.

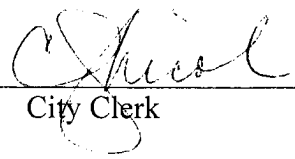
CITY OF RIVERSIDE

By:  _____
City Manager Al Zelinka
City Manager

CITY OF NORCO

By: _____
Ted Hoffman - Mayor

ATTEST:

By:  _____
City Clerk

ATTEST:

By: _____
Cheryl Link - City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By:  _____
Assistant City Attorney

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: _____
John Harper - City Attorney

EXHIBIT 'A'

**AGREEMENT FOR THE SALE OF
EMERGENCY POTABLE WATER**

**CITIES OF NORCO AND RIVERSIDE
CONTACT LIST**

City of Riverside

David Garcia
Water Operations Manager
(951) 351-5612 (Office)
(951) 315-9391 (Cell)
dagarcia@riversideca.gov

Robin Glenney
Water Quality Administrator
(951) 351-6344 (Office)
(951) 288-2628 (Cell)
rglenney@riversideca.gov

Cliff Bellinghausen
Chief Water Operator
(951) 351-6318 (Office)
(909) 223-2128 (Cell)
cbellinghausen@riversideca.gov

John Nicols
Senior Water Operator
(951) 351-6370 (Office)
(951) 830-7397 (Cell)
jnicols@riversideca.gov

City of Norco

Terry Piorkowski
Public Works Superintendent
951-270-5602 (Office)
951-545-7877 (Cell)
tpiorkowski@ci.norco.ca.us

Derek Lacombe
Public Works Supervisor
951-270-5605 (Office)
951-258-7029 (Cell)
dlacombe@ci.norco.ca.us

David Ortiz
Water Quality Control Tech
951-206-7053 (Cell)
dortiz@ci.norco.ca.us

APPENDIX F

Riverside and Western Municipal Water District Agreement

COPY

**2017 COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
FOR LONG-TERM WHEELING AND SURPLUS WATER SALES**

BETWEEN

CITY OF RIVERSIDE

AND

WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

**RIVERSIDE – WESTERN
2017 COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR
LONG-TERM WHEELING AND SURPLUS WATER SALES**

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EXHIBIT D – WHEELING, SHARED SAVINGS AND SHARED BENEFIT

 METHODOLOGY

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RIVERSIDE – WESTERN
2017 COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR
LONG-TERM WHEELING AND SURPLUS WATER SALES

1. **PARTIES:** This Cooperative Agreement for Long-Term Wheeling and Surplus Water Sales (“Agreement”) is made and entered into this 16th day of May, 2017, by and between the **City of Riverside** (“Riverside”), a California charter city and municipal corporation, and the **Western Municipal Water District** (“Western”), a public agency. Both parties are organized and existing under the laws of the State of California and are hereinafter sometimes referred to jointly as the “Parties” or individually as a “Party.”

2. **RECITALS:**

2.1 Riverside operates a municipal utility providing wholesale water and electric services to entities located within and outside of its service territory, and retail water and electric service to its customers located within its service territory.

2.2 Western operates a municipal water district providing wholesale and retail water and wastewater services to entities located within its service territory.

2.3 Each Party is subject to the terms of the judgment in *Western Municipal Water District v. East San Bernardino County Water District* (Riverside County Superior Court No. 78426) governing, among other things, the Parties’ respective rights and obligations related to the beneficial use and maintenance of the Bunker Hill Basin, Rialto/Colton Basin, Riverside North Basin, and Riverside South Basin (collectively, the “Water Basins”).

2.4 Pursuant to periodic agreement between Western and the Riverside Highland Water Company, Western has from time to time in the recent past secured the right to produce and export groundwater annually from the Bunker Hill Basin. Western is seeking to secure a long-term agreement and to make said supply available for the production, treatment, and conveyance services under this Agreement.

1 2.5 Pursuant to an August 23, 2001 "Reciprocal Use Agreement" between Western
2 and the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, Western has the right to produce and export
3 groundwater annually from the Bunker Hill Basin.

4 2.6 Western, from time to time, may have access to additional water which may or
5 may not be stored or conserved groundwater in the Water Basins and would be subject to the
6 production, treatment and/or conveyance services under this Agreement.

7 2.7 Riverside, from time to time, may have unused capacity in its groundwater
8 production, treatment, water transmission, and/or water distribution facilities.

9 2.8 On March 30, 2009, the Parties entered into that certain Cooperative Agreement
10 for Water Production and Conveyance ("2009 Agreement"), wherein Riverside agreed to
11 operate its unused capacity in its groundwater production, treatment, water transmission, and/or
12 water distribution facilities to produce and convey Western's annually allocated, stored, or
13 conserved groundwater in the Water Basins to points of interconnection between the Parties'
14 water utility systems. The Parties hereby agree that except for provisions in the 2009
15 Agreement, as amended, which apply to non-potable water, the balance of the provisions of the
16 2009 Agreement are amended and restated by this Agreement, meaning that the potable water
17 provisions in the 2009 Agreement, as amended, shall be of no further force or effect.

18 2.9 Western, from time to time, may request that Riverside provide Production
19 Services, Treatment Services and/or Conveyance Services, and Riverside shall provide such
20 services using its water extraction, treatment and conveyance facilities to the extent that the
21 provision of such services will not, in Riverside's sole judgment which shall not be
22 unreasonably exercised, (i) adversely affect the quality, reliability or cost of service related to
23 water deliveries by Riverside to its retail or wholesale customers and/or (ii) cause Riverside to
24 violate the terms of any binding obligations existing as of the date of this Agreement with
25 respect to the production, treatment or delivery of water.
26

1 2.10 The Parties desire to enter into this Agreement in order to: (a) provide for a new
2 long-term wheeling agreement for the production, treatment and conveyance of a firm annual
3 volume of Western-acquired water by Riverside (referred to herein as “wheeling”); (b) develop
4 the pricing of Riverside’s adjusted annual water right from the San Bernardino Basin Area
5 (“SBBA”) which is determined to be surplus to Riverside’s retail needs (referred to herein as
6 “Surplus Water Sales”); and (c) obtain system capacity to move local groundwater to Western
7 customers.

8 2.11 The Parties agree to begin investigating ways to develop and deliver supplies from
9 the Riverside Basin, as provided for in the 1969 Judgment, to maximize the benefit for users
10 within Western while ensuring all provisions of the 1969 Judgment are up-held.

11 2.12 The Parties agree to meet and confer, in good faith, as to the provision of recycled
12 water and non-potable water by Riverside to Western.

13 **3. AGREEMENT:** In consideration of the foregoing Recitals that are incorporated herein by
14 this reference and the mutual terms and conditions herein, the Parties agree as follows:

15 **4. DEFINITIONS:** Terms used herein with initial capitalization, whether in singular or
16 plural, shall have the following meanings:

17 4.1 1969 Judgment: The judgment rendered by the court in *Western Municipal*
18 *Water District v. East San Bernardino County Water District* (Riverside County Superior Court
19 No. 78426) and governing, among other things, the Parties’ respective rights and obligations
20 related to the beneficial use and maintenance of the Bunker Hill Basin, Rialto/Colton Basin,
21 Riverside North Basin and Riverside South Basin.

22 4.2 AFY: Acre-feet per year.

23 4.3 Authorized Representative: The representative or their designee identified by
24 each Party, in accordance with Section 12, to act on such Party's behalf with respect to those
25 matters specified herein to be the functions of such Authorized Representative.
26

1 4.4 Bunker Hill Basin: The groundwater basin so defined and described in the 1969
2 Judgment.

3 4.5 Bunker Hill Export Allocation: Riverside's annual volumetric export right of
4 groundwater from the Bunker Hill Basin as defined in the 1969 Judgment as amended from
5 time to time.

6 4.6 Capital Recovery Component: The component of the Service Rate intended to
7 recover Riverside's capital cost of providing Production, Treatment, and/or Conveyance
8 Services along the flow path to Western.

9 4.7 Conveyance Services: Riverside's use of its water treatment, transmission and
10 distribution systems to convey water from a Point of Receipt to a Point of Delivery.

11 4.8 Commodity Price: This term shall have the meaning set forth in Section 10.2.

12 4.9 Curtailment: Any shortage of water delivery relative to the Operating Plan as
13 defined in Section 4.18. Curtailment is measured on a monthly basis and is assigned to
14 Riverside (if unable to deliver water) or Western (if unable to receive water). The Curtailments
15 for both Parties are summed at the end of the calendar year. Western's annual obligation to
16 receive water is reduced by Riverside's Curtailment, and vice-versa. In any given month,
17 where feasible and practical, Riverside may deliver more water and Western may receive more
18 water than what is specified in the Operating Plan. These excesses are summed and will reduce
19 any applicable Curtailment. If Riverside and Western agree to Make-Up water as defined in
20 Section 4.38, any applicable Curtailment will be reduced by that amount.

21 4.10 Curtailment Payment: If Western has a Curtailment for any given year, Western
22 shall make payment to Riverside as set forth in Sections 6.1.2 and 6.2.2.

23 4.11 Delivery Month: A month for which Western has requested Production,
24 Treatment, Conveyance and/or Services in the Operating Plan.

25 4.12 Fiscal Year: The twelve (12) month period commencing each July 1 during the
26 term of this Agreement and ending the following June 30.

1 4.13 Make-Up Water: By mutual consent of the Operating Committee, up to 500
2 AFY of Western Water and/or Riverside Water that is not delivered in the current calendar year
3 may be eligible to be delivered the following calendar year. Make-up water is intended to be
4 used during the following calendar year. Make-up water shall not be available in consecutive
5 years unless approved by Riverside. Make-up water is not subject to Curtailment Payment.
6 Non-delivered Western water shall be used for Make-Up Water before non-delivered Riverside
7 Water, unless the Parties mutually agree otherwise for any given year.

8 4.14 MWD: The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

9 4.15 MWD Tier 1 cost: The published volumetric rate charged by MWD for full-
10 service potable water supply. If MWD amends its rates such that the MWD Tier 1 cost is no
11 longer applicable to the pricing under this Agreement, the parties agree to meet and confer and
12 amend this Agreement to include an appropriate pricing reference.

13 4.16 Operation & Maintenance Component: The component of the Service Rate
14 intended to recover Riverside's operating and maintenance cost of providing Production,
15 Treatment, and/or Conveyance Services.

16 4.17 Operating Committee Meeting: The work group referenced in Section 6.4.

17 4.18 Operating Plan: The written plan, developed collaboratively by Western and
18 Riverside, as set forth in Section 6.3. Attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein by
19 reference is an example Operating Plan.

20 4.19 Point of Delivery: The Point of Interconnection where water is delivered to
21 Western by Riverside in connection with Conveyance Services provided hereunder.

22 4.20 Point of Interconnection: A point where the water transmission and/or
23 distribution systems of Riverside and Western interconnect.

24 4.21 Point of Receipt: The Point of Interconnection where water is delivered to
25 Riverside by Western, or on Western's behalf, in connection with Conveyance Services
26 provided hereunder. With respect to Riverside's simultaneous provision of both Production

Services and Conveyance Services, the well head discharge block valve shall be deemed to be the Point of Receipt.

4.22 Production Services: Riverside's extraction of groundwater for the benefit of Western using Riverside's water well(s) in the Water Basins.

4.23 Prudent Utility Practice: Any of the practices, methods, and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts (including but not limited to the practices, methods, and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the water utility industry prior thereto) known at the time the decision was made, which would have been expected to accomplish the desired result at the lowest reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety, and expedition, taking into account the fact that Prudent Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather to be a spectrum of possible practices, methods, or acts which could have been expected to accomplish the desired result. Prudent Utility Practice includes due regard for manufacturers' warranties and requirements of agencies of competent jurisdiction.

4.24 Rialto/Colton Basin: The groundwater basin so defined and described in the 1969 Judgment.

4.25 Riverside North Basin: The groundwater basin so defined and described in the 1969 Judgment.

4.26 Riverside South Basin: The groundwater basin so defined and described in the 1969 Judgment.

4.27 Riverside Water: The portion of Riverside's Bunker Hill Basin Export Allocation under the 1969 Judgment that in Riverside's sole judgment, which shall not be unreasonably exercised, is surplus to Riverside's retail and wholesale customer demand which is made available for purchase by Western.

4.28 SBBA: The groundwater basin defined and described in the 1969 Judgment.

1 4.29 Service Rate: The rate, expressed in dollars per acre-foot and rounded to
2 nearest cent, to be paid by Western to Riverside in connection with Riverside's provision of
3 Production, Treatment, and/or Conveyance Services.

4 4.30 Shared Benefit Methodology: This methodology shall have the meaning set
5 forth in Exhibit D, attached hereto and incorporated by reference.

6 4.31 Storage Services: The retention and storage of water using Riverside's reservoir
7 capability for later delivery of such water to Western.

8 4.32 Surplus Water Sales: This term shall have the meaning set forth in Section 2.12
9 herein.

10 4.33 Treatment Services: The use and operation of water treatment such as, but not
11 limited to, ion exchange, granular activated carbon, membrane filtration, and/or blending to
12 achieve compliance with State drinking water standards.

13 4.34 Uncontrollable Force: Any cause or event which is beyond the control of the
14 Party affected, including, but not restricted to, failure of or threat of failure of facilities, flood,
15 earthquake, storm, fire, lightning, epidemic, war, riot, civil disturbance or disobedience, labor
16 dispute or strike, labor or material shortage, sabotage, restraint by court order or public
17 authority and action or non-action by or failure to obtain the necessary authorizations or
18 approvals from any governmental agency or authority which by exercise of due diligence
19 such Party could not reasonably have been expected to avoid and which by exercise of due
20 diligence it shall be unable to overcome.

21 4.35 Water Basins: This term shall have the meaning set forth in Section 2.3 herein.

22 4.36 Western Water: Any water secured by Western through separate agreement
23 that is intended to be produced, treated and/or conveyed through Riverside's system.

24 4.37 Willful Misconduct: This term shall have the meaning set forth in Section
25 13.4 herein.
26

1 **5. EFFECTIVE DATE AND TERM:**

2 5.1 This Agreement shall be effective July 1, 2017. The terms of this Agreement
3 pertaining to the production, treatment and/or conveyance of Western Water shall remain in
4 effect until June 30, 2037, and the terms of this Agreement pertaining to Riverside Water shall
5 remain in effect until June 30, 2027, unless earlier terminated as follows:

6 5.1.1 Upon advance written notice by either Party at least two (2) years prior
7 to the specified date of termination; or

8 5.1.2 Upon ten (10) days advance written notice by the non-defaulting Party to
9 the defaulting Party following a material breach of this Agreement.

10 5.2 Obligations incurred hereunder but not satisfied prior to termination of this
11 Agreement shall survive such termination until fully discharged, including any payments due
12 by one Party to the other Party hereunder.

13 5.3 Beginning upon expiration/termination of the terms of this Agreement
14 pertaining to Riverside Water, Riverside shall make a reasonable good faith effort, subject to
15 governing body approvals, to deliver up to 2,000 AFY of Riverside Water to Western in times
16 of emergency shortage that may be caused by drought or infrastructure outage that negatively
17 impacts Western's imported water supply. The price of this water will be based on the "Shared
18 Benefit Methodology" described in this Agreement.

19 **6. PRODUCTION, TREATMENT AND CONVEYANCE SERVICES:**

20 6.1 Western Water:

21 6.1.1 Riverside shall utilize its water production, treatment and conveyance
22 facilities during each Delivery Month as required to deliver Western Water to Western in
23 accord with the duly approved Operating Plan established pursuant to Section 6.3. Riverside
24 shall provide up to 5,408 AFY of Western Water over the next 20 years. For each acre-foot of
25 Western Water so delivered by Riverside to Western, Western shall pay Riverside at the rate
26 calculated in Section 10.

1 6.1.2 Western shall have the right to curtail delivery of the Western Water at
2 any time and of the duration specified by Western by providing 30-days' notice for non-
3 emergency curtailments and notice as soon as practically possible for emergency curtailments.
4 However, Western agrees that if delivery is curtailed by Western, Western shall pay Riverside a
5 Curtailment Payment equal to the Capital Recovery Component, as defined in 10.1.3,
6 multiplied by the acre-feet of curtailed Western Water as compensation to Riverside for
7 Riverside's commitment to annually provide to Western up to 5,408 AFY of production,
8 treatment and conveyance capacity. Make-Up Water may be applied towards the amount of
9 deliveries curtailed by Western in order to reduce or eliminate the amount of the Curtailment
10 Payment. Should Riverside be unable to deliver any portion of the 5,408 AFY of Western
11 Water during any year of this Agreement, Western shall not be obligated to such curtailment
12 payment for that portion of the Western Water that Riverside is not able to deliver for that year.

13 6.1.3 Western is working to secure long-term arrangements for 5,408 AFY of Western
14 Water. Should Western be unable to secure Western Water equal to 5,408 AFY for the term of
15 this Agreement, Western agrees to notify Riverside in advance of an annual Operating
16 Committee Meeting and the applicable Operating Plan shall reflect the actual volume of
17 secured Western Water. Riverside agrees to modify the Curtailment Payment provision to
18 match the actual volume of secured Western Water for the following calendar year and beyond.

19 6.1.4 In any calendar year, all Western Water shall be conveyed prior to any Riverside
20 Water.

21 6.2 Riverside Water:

22 6.2.1 Riverside shall deliver a minimum of 2,000 AFY of Riverside Water to
23 Western, over the next ten-years. If, in its sole judgment, Riverside has additional water in
24 excess of the 2,000 AFY in a given year, Riverside will notify Western prior to the
25 development of the Operating Plan. If Western is interested in purchasing some or all of the
26 excess supplies and has the ability to receive it, those excess supplies will be incorporated

1 into the Operating Plan. The Western Water to be delivered to Western under this Agreement
2 shall take delivery priority over Riverside Water, as set forth in the applicable Operating
3 Plan. Supplies in excess of 2,000 AFY will not be subject to the curtailment payment set
4 forth in Section 6.2.2. Delivery of Riverside Water in excess of 2,000 AFY will not require
5 modification or amendment of this Agreement. For each acre-foot of Riverside Water
6 extracted by Riverside on Western's behalf, Western shall pay Riverside the rate determined
7 in accordance with Section 10.

8 6.2.2 Western shall have the right to curtail delivery of the Riverside Water at
9 any time and of the duration specified by Western by providing 30-days' notice for non-
10 emergency curtailments and notice as soon as practically possible for emergency curtailments.
11 However, Western agrees that if delivery is curtailed, Curtailment Payment shall be equal to the
12 Commodity Price, as defined in Section 10.2, multiplied by acre-feet of Curtailed Riverside
13 Water, as compensation for Riverside's commitment to annually provide to Western a
14 minimum of 2,000 AFY of production, treatment and conveyance capacity. Make-Up Water
15 may be applied towards the amount of deliveries curtailed by Western in order to reduce or
16 eliminate the amount of the Curtailment Payment. Should Riverside be unable to deliver any
17 portion of the 2,000 AFY of Riverside Water during any year of this Agreement, Western shall
18 not be obligated to such curtailment payment for that portion of the Western Water that
19 Riverside is not able to deliver for that year.

20 6.2.3 Riverside Water shall not be subject to Curtailment Payment until
21 January 1, 2018.

22 6.3 Operating Plan:

23 6.3.1 Western and Riverside will work collaboratively to develop a mutually
24 agreeable Operating Plan, in the format of the example in Exhibit A. Two (2) original copies
25 of the initial Operating Plan setting forth the services requested, signed by Western's
26 Authorized Representative, shall be submitted to Riverside's Authorized Representative no

1 later than November 1 of each year for the following calendar year and shall specify the
2 services requested by Western, including, but not limited to, the date(s) of service, the
3 quantities of water involved, the origin of any water to be conveyed by Riverside, the
4 groundwater basin of origin in the case of Production Services, and the Points of Receipt and
5 Points of Delivery. The Operating Plan can be adjusted monthly by mutual agreement.

6 6.3.2 If Riverside's Authorized Representative reasonably determines that
7 Western's initial proposed Operating Plan is feasible and consistent with Prudent Utility
8 Practice and the operation of Riverside's water extraction, transmission, distribution and
9 treatment systems, Riverside's Authorized Representative shall countersign both copies of the
10 proposed Operating Plan and return one (1) fully executed copy to Western. Unless otherwise
11 communicated in writing to Western, Riverside shall provide the Production, Treatment and
12 Conveyance Services specified in the fully executed Operating Plan, subject to the terms of this
13 Agreement. In the event Riverside reasonably determines that an Operating Plan is not feasible
14 and/or is not consistent with Prudent Utility Practice, Riverside shall provide such notice to
15 Western within 30 days and the Parties shall then engage in good faith negotiations to resolve
16 said issues and to develop a mutually agreeable Operating Plan. The failure of Riverside to
17 provide an executed copy of the Plan, or to provide notice within 30 days that a Plan is
18 infeasible, shall constitute Riverside's approval of the Plan.

19 6.3.3 If an Operating Plan has not been countersigned by Riverside in
20 accordance with Section 6.3.2, and Riverside has sent the notice in accordance with section
21 6.3.2, the General Managers from Western and Riverside will meet and confer to forge a
22 compromise by January 1. Should the General Managers be unable to reach a resolution by
23 January 1, both Parties agree to mediation and shall share the expense of mediation equally.
24 Such mediation shall be completed by March 1, unless the Parties mutually agree to an
25 extension.
26

1 6.3.4 Riverside shall provide Production, Treatment and Conveyance Services
2 from October 1 through May 31 and shall make diligent good faith efforts to provide such
3 services every month of the year.

4 6.4 Operating Committee Meetings: The Authorized Representatives shall
5 annually conduct at least one coordination meeting during the term of this Agreement. It is
6 anticipated that said meeting will take place in the fall of each year prior to November 1 and
7 may include, for example and not by way of limitation, the following agenda items:

8 (a) Actual energy and Operations and Maintenance costs as well as
9 reconciliation of payments for the previous year;

10 (b) Calculation of the Commodity Charge for Riverside Water;

11 (c) Operational challenges of the past year;

12 (d) Projected costs for the upcoming year;

13 (e) Operational planning for the upcoming year;

14 (f) A 5-year projection of capital improvements that may be necessary to
15 fulfill deliveries to Western;

16 (f) Review components of and the cost calculation of the Capital Recovery
17 Component; and

18 (g) Other items necessary to ensure successful fulfilment of the terms of this
19 Agreement as determined in the discretion of each Party.

20 **7. MEASUREMENT OF WATER PRODUCED OR CONVEYED:**

21 7.1 Any metering devices used to measure the delivery of water under this
22 Agreement at a Point of Interconnection shall be owned by Riverside and shall be installed,
23 operated, calibrated, and maintained in accordance with Riverside's standard requirements.
24 Any such metering devices shall be maintained directly by Riverside or by agents or
25 subcontractors directly under Riverside's control.
26

1 7.2 Riverside shall inspect and test the metering devices at least once per calendar
2 year, unless more frequent testing and inspection is appropriate as a result of repairs to or
3 replacements of a metering device. Riverside shall provide reasonable advance notice to
4 Western of any such testing or inspection in order to permit a representative of Western to
5 witness such activities, and shall provide Western with copies of any periodic or special
6 inspection or testing reports relating to the metering devices upon request by Western.
7 Western, at its own expense, may request in writing that Riverside initiate additional testing
8 and inspection of the metering devices, and Riverside shall comply with any such request as
9 soon as practical after the request is made.

10 7.3 As part of this agreement, Riverside shall recalibrate or replace all existing
11 metering devices prior to December 1, 2017.

12 **8. [RESERVED]**

13 **9. CONTINUITY OF SERVICE:**

14 9.1 Riverside reserves the right to curtail Production, Treatment and Conveyance
15 Services hereunder; (i) upon reasonable advance notice to Western to make repairs,
16 replacements, modifications, or to perform maintenance work, all for the purpose of
17 maintaining continuity of Production, Treatment and Conveyance Services, or (ii) without
18 notice to Western because of an existing or impending Uncontrollable Force, as determined in
19 Riverside's sole judgment which shall not be unreasonably exercised.

20 9.2 Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 9.1, Riverside may interrupt or curtail
21 Production, Treatment, and Conveyance Services to the extent that the continued provision of
22 such services could, in Riverside's sole judgment which shall not be unreasonably exercised, (i)
23 adversely affect the quality, reliability or cost of service related to water deliveries by Riverside
24 to its retail customers, (ii) cause Riverside to violate the terms of any rule, regulation, or
25 binding obligation it may otherwise have with respect to the production, treatment or delivery
26 of water, (iii) Riverside experiences a significant loss of extraction capacity, export rights,

1 treatment capacity, and/or conveyance capacity in any portion of its water system, or (iv) in
2 accordance with Prudent Utility Practice.

3 **10. RATES AND CHARGES:**

4 10.1 Western Water: For Western Water Production, Treatment and Conveyance
5 Services rendered by Riverside to Western hereunder, Western shall pay the following rate(s)
6 per acre-foot of water, or portion thereof, applicable to the service provided.

7 10.1.1 Energy Component: The Energy Component of the rates for Western
8 Water Services shall be in accord with the pricing sheets referenced in Section 10.6 below.
9 For fiscal year 2017-18, a single average energy unit cost of \$115 per acre-foot will be used
10 for the monthly energy costs. Prior to each November 1 of the Agreement term, the actual
11 costs per Section 10 shall be reconciled against the prior invoiced costs and the difference
12 shall be invoiced or credited in accordance with Section 10.4. Each subsequent year, the
13 prior year's actual average unit costs for energy will be used in the monthly billing for the
14 following 12-months until a new reconciliation occurs.

15 10.1.2 O&M Component: The O&M Component of the rates for Western
16 Water shall be in accord with the pricing sheets referenced in Section 10.6 below. For fiscal
17 year 2017-18, a single average O&M unit cost of \$142 per acre foot will be used for the
18 monthly O&M costs. Prior to each November 1 of the Agreement term, the actual costs per
19 Section 10 shall be reconciled against the prior invoiced costs and the difference shall be
20 invoiced or credited in accordance with Section 10.4. Each subsequent year, the prior year's
21 actual average unit costs for O&M will be used in the monthly billing for the following 12-
22 months until a new reconciliation occurs.

23 10.1.3 Capital Recovery Component: The Capital Recovery Component of
24 the rates for Western Water shall be in accord with the pricing sheets referenced in Section
25 10.6 below. The Capital Recovery Component will be comprised of costs for the
26 conveyance of Western Water, including but not limited to Riverside's Waterman Wells,

1 Waterman Supply Transmission Pipeline, Distribution System Transmission Lines, and
2 Booster Stations, as further described and identified on the schematic illustration included in
3 Exhibit C and incorporated herein by reference. For fiscal year 2017-18, an average blended
4 rate of \$260 per acre-foot will be used. The Capital Recovery Component shall be annually
5 adjusted to reflect the percentage increase, if any, in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban
6 Consumers for the Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside area published by the United States
7 Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (1982/84=100) ("CPI"). The Parties agree
8 to annually review the cost elements and, if warranted by mutual consent of the Parties, reset
9 the Capital Recovery Component to reflect then current costs. New or upgraded facilities that
10 are constructed after the date of this agreement, which are clearly shown to benefit the
11 Production, Treatment and Conveyance Services provided to Western, will be added to and
12 incorporated into the Capital Recovery Component. Riverside shall only include costs for
13 new or upgraded facilities which are used to convey water to Western.

14 10.2 Riverside Water: Western agrees to pay Riverside the Energy, O&M, and
15 Capital Recovery Component charges, as described in Section 10.1, and a Commodity Price.
16 Both Parties agree to use a "Shared Benefit Methodology" to calculate the Commodity Price
17 of the Riverside Water and the savings to Western in relation to the MWD Tier 1 cost. The
18 Shared Benefit Methodology is intended to establish an all-inclusive price that equally splits
19 the difference between Riverside's rate to deliver Western Water, less Western's weighted
20 average transmission and delivery costs at all current and future interconnections, and the
21 MWD Tier 1 cost for that applicable year. The difference between the calculated all-inclusive
22 price and Riverside's rate to deliver Western Water will be deemed to be the commodity
23 price ("Commodity Price"). An example of said calculation and escalation is set forth below:

24 10.2.1 Example - If Riverside's cost to deliver Western Water is \$517 per
25 acre-foot, Western's pumping cost is \$60 per acre-foot and the MWD Tier 1 cost is \$979 per
26 acre-foot, then the total cost to deliver Riverside Water to Western would be (\$517 - \$60 +

1 \$979) / 2) = \$718. MWD Tier 1 cost for the applicable year is _____.

2 10.2.2 The price would be set for fiscal year 2017-18 and calculated annually
3 prior to November 1, through 2026 based on the cost structure described above.

4 10.2.3 Reconciliation: Prior to each November 1 of the Agreement term, the
5 actual Commodity Price will be determined based on actual costs per Section 10.2 and the
6 costs shall be reconciled against the prior invoiced costs and the difference shall be invoiced
7 or credited in accordance, with Section 10.4. Each subsequent year, the prior year's actual
8 average unit costs for energy and O&M, along with the Capital Recovery Component and the
9 published MWD Tier 1 costs for the coming year will be used in the monthly billing for the
10 following 12-months; or, until a new reconciliation occurs.

11 10.3 Basis of Billing: All costs shall be accrued based on the reading of
12 Riverside's meter(s); all water produced and conveyed through Riverside's water system
13 shall be billed based on the meter reading at the Point of Interconnection.

14 10.4 Invoicing and Reconciliation of Costs: For each monthly billing cycle,
15 Riverside shall invoice Western in accordance with Section 11 of this Agreement for the
16 costs detailed in this Section 10. Prior to each November 1 of the Agreement term, the actual
17 costs per Section 10 shall be reconciled against the prior invoiced costs and the difference
18 shall be invoiced or credited. Each subsequent year, the prior year's actual average unit costs
19 for energy and O&M will be used in the monthly billing for the following 12-months; or,
20 until a new reconciliation occurs.

21 10.5 Pricing Sheets: The pricing sheet for the Energy, Operations & Maintenance
22 ("O&M") and Capital Recovery components to be charged by Riverside are set forth in
23 Exhibit "B" attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference. The pricing sheet for the
24 Western Water and the Riverside Water, including the Shared Benefit Methodology to be
25 charged by Riverside, are set forth in Exhibit "D" attached hereto and incorporated herein by
26 reference.

1 **11. BILLING AND PAYMENT:**

2 11.1 Riverside shall bill Western for charges due hereunder by the fifteenth (15th)
3 day of each month for services rendered during the prior month, including any required
4 adjustments to bills previously paid by Western. Western shall pay such bills not later than
5 the fifth (5th) day of the month following the month in which bill is issued, or on the first
6 business day thereafter if the fifth (5th) day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday. Payments
7 which are not made in full by said due dates shall thereafter accrue interest at the lesser of (i)
8 one percent (1%) per month of the unpaid balance, or (ii) the maximum rate otherwise
9 permitted by law applicable to this Agreement, prorated by days until payment is sent by
10 Western.

11 11.2 In the event any portion of any bill is disputed, Western shall pay the bill,
12 including the disputed amount, under protest when due. If the protested portion of the
13 payment is found to be incorrect, Riverside shall promptly refund the protested portion,
14 including interest at the lesser of (i) one percent (1%) per month, or (ii) the maximum rate
15 otherwise permitted by law applicable to this Agreement, prorated by days from the date of
16 payment by Western to the date the refund check is sent or the refund payment is otherwise
17 made by Riverside.

18 11.3 If Western does not dispute in writing any billing within one hundred eighty
19 (180) days after the bill was rendered by Riverside, Western shall be deemed to have waived
20 any further or continuing right to dispute such bill.

21 11.4 Unless otherwise agreed by the Authorized Representatives, bills shall be
22 rendered and remittances made by their submission to the following addresses:

23 Bills rendered by Riverside to Western:

24 Western Municipal Water District
25 14205 Meridian Parkway
26 Riverside, CA 92518

Payments made by Western to Riverside:

City of Riverside
Accounts Receivable
3900 Main Street
Riverside, CA 92522

11.5 If the Parties are each required to pay an amount to each other in the same calendar month under this Agreement, then such amounts with respect to each Party may be aggregated and the Parties may discharge their obligations to pay through netting of the respective amounts due, in which case the Party, if any, owing the greater aggregate amount may pay to the other Party the difference between the amounts owed.

11.6 The Parties shall conduct an audit at least once every five (5) years during the term of this Agreement in order to determine the accuracy of the calculations required to be performed for the costs and cost escalators under this Agreement. The Parties shall each pay one-half of the cost of said audits.

12. AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES: The Parties warrant that their Authorized Representatives have the authority to bind the respective Party to all relevant commitments under this Agreement. Initially, the Parties' Authorized Representatives shall be the individuals holding the positions set forth in the notice provisions of Section 29. Any Party may at any time change the designation of its Authorized Representative by written notice to the Authorized Representatives of the other Party. Each Party's Authorized Representative is authorized to act on its behalf in the implementation of this Agreement and with respect to those matters contained herein which are the functions and responsibilities of the Authorized Representatives. Each Authorized Representative may delegate actual performance of such functions and responsibilities; provided, that any agreement of the Authorized Representatives required to be in writing shall be signed by the Authorized Representatives.

13. LIABILITY AND INDEMNIFICATION:

13.1 Limitation of Liability: Except as to the gross negligence or Willful

1 Misconduct of a Party, each Party shall release and hold harmless the other Party from and
2 against any and all liability, loss, damage, and expense arising from, alleged to arise from, in
3 connection with, or incident to the services rendered under this Agreement.

4 13.2 Limitation on Damages: No Party shall be liable for any consequential,
5 incidental, punitive, special, or exemplary damages or lost opportunity costs, lost profit, or
6 other business interruption damages, by statute or in tort or contract, under any provision of
7 this Agreement.

8 13.3 Indemnification: Notwithstanding Section 13.1, each Party shall indemnify,
9 defend, and hold harmless the other Party, its directors, members, officers, employees, and
10 agents from and against any and all third-party claims, suits, or actions instituted on account
11 of personal injuries or death of any person (including but not limited to workers and the
12 public) or physical damage to property resulting from or arising out of the indemnitor's
13 Willful Misconduct or grossly negligent act or omission while engaged in the performance of
14 obligations or exercise of rights under this Agreement.

15 13.4 Definition of Willful Misconduct: For purposes of this Agreement, Willful
16 Misconduct shall be defined as:

17 13.4.1 Action taken or not taken by a Party at the direction of its directors or
18 other governing body, officers, or employees having management or administrative
19 responsibility affecting its performance under this Agreement, which:

20 13.4.1.1 Is knowingly or intentionally taken or not taken with
21 conscious indifference to the consequences thereof or with intent that injury or damage would
22 result or would probably result therefrom;

23 13.4.1.2 Has been determined by final arbitration award or judgment
24 or judicial decree to be a material default under this Agreement, and which action occurs or
25 continues beyond the time specified in such arbitration award or judgment or judicial decree
26 for curing such default, or, if no time to cure is specified therein, occurs or continues

thereafter beyond a reasonable time to cure such default; or

13.4.1.3 Is knowingly or intentionally taken or not taken with the knowledge that such action taken or not taken is a material default under this Agreement.

13.4.2 As used in this definition:

13.4.2.1 Willful Misconduct does not include any act or failure to act which is merely involuntary, accidental, or negligent.

13.4.2.2 The phrase "employees having management or administrative responsibility" means those employees of a Party who are responsible for one or more of the executive functions of planning, organizing, coordinating, directing, controlling, and supervising such Party's performance under this Agreement, with responsibility for results.

14. RELATIONSHIP OF THE PARTIES: The covenants, obligations, and liabilities of the Parties are intended to be several and not joint or collective, and nothing herein contained shall ever be construed to create an association, joint venture, trust, or partnership, or to impose a trust or partnership covenant, obligation, or liability on or with regard to any Party. Each Party shall be individually responsible for its own covenants, obligations, and liabilities as herein provided. No Party shall be under the control of or shall be deemed to control the other Party. Neither Party shall be the agent of or have a right or power to bind the other Party without such other Party's express written consent, except as provided in this Agreement.

15. UNCONTROLLABLE FORCES: If the existence of an Uncontrollable Force disables a Party from performing its obligations under this Agreement (except for such Party's obligations to make payments hereunder), such Party shall not be considered to be in default in the performance of any such obligations while such disability of performance exists. A Party rendered unable to fulfill any of its obligations under this Agreement by reason of an Uncontrollable Force shall exercise due diligence to remove such inability with all reasonable dispatch. Nothing contained herein shall be construed so as to require a Party

1 to settle any strike or labor dispute in which it may be involved.

2 **16. AUDITS:** Each Party shall have the right to audit any costs, payments, settlements,
3 or other supporting information pertaining to this Agreement. Any such audit shall be
4 undertaken by the requesting Party or its representative at reasonable times and in
5 conformance with generally accepted auditing standards. The audited Party shall fully
6 cooperate with any such audit, the cost of which shall be paid by the requesting Party. The
7 right to audit a billing shall extend for a period of three (3) years following the rendering of
8 the bill. Each Party shall retain all necessary records or documentation for the entire length
9 of such three (3) year period and shall, to the extent permitted by law, take all steps
10 reasonably available to assure the confidentiality of the audited Party's accounting records
11 and supporting documents.

12 **17. THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARIES:** Unless otherwise specified in this Agreement,
13 there are no third party beneficiaries to this Agreement. This Agreement shall not confer any
14 right or remedy upon any person or entity other than the Parties and their respective successors
15 and assigns permitted under Section 19. This Agreement shall not release or discharge any
16 obligation or liability of any third party to any Party or give any third party any right of
17 subrogation or action over or against any Party.

18 **18. DISPUTE RESOLUTION:**

19 18.1 The Parties' Authorized Representatives shall attempt to amicably and
20 promptly resolve any dispute arising between the Parties under this Agreement. Nothing in
21 this Agreement shall preclude either Party from taking any lawful action it deems appropriate
22 to enforce its rights under this Agreement.

23 18.2 Any action at law or in equity brought by either of the parties hereto for the
24 purpose of enforcing a right or rights provided for by this Agreement shall be tried in the
25 Superior Court of the County of Riverside, State of California, and the parties hereby waive
26 all provisions of law providing for a change of venue in such proceedings to any other

1 county. This agreement shall be governed, construed, and enforced in accordance with the
2 laws of the State of California, without regard to its conflict of laws rules.

3 18.3 In the event either party hereto shall bring suit to enforce any term of this
4 Agreement or to recover any damages for and on account of the breach of any term or
5 condition of this Agreement, it is mutually agreed that each party will bear their own attorneys'
6 fees and costs.

7 **19. ASSIGNMENT OF INTERESTS:**

8 19.1 Neither Party shall assign this Agreement without the prior written consent of
9 the other Party, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed. Western
10 expressly understands and agrees that it shall not be unreasonable for Riverside to withhold or
11 delay its consent to any proposed or purported assignment by Western to any person or entity
12 ("Assignee") that has not demonstrated to Riverside's reasonable satisfaction that Riverside's
13 interests as contemplated herein will not be adversely effected thereby.

14 19.2 Any assignment by a Party of its interest in this Agreement which is made
15 without the prior written consent of the other Party shall not relieve the assigning Party from
16 primary liability for any of its duties and obligations under this Agreement, and in the event of
17 any such assignment, the assigning Party shall continue to remain primarily liable for payment
18 of any and all money due the other Party as provided under this Agreement, and for the
19 performance and observance of all covenants, duties, and obligations to be performed and
20 observed under this Agreement by the Party to the same extent as though no assignment had
21 been made.

22 19.3 Whenever an assignment of a Party's interest in this Agreement is made with
23 the written consent of the other Party, the assigning Party's assignee shall expressly assume in
24 writing the duties and obligations under this Agreement of the assigning Party and, within
25 thirty (30) days after any such assignment and assumption of duties and obligations, the
26 assigning Party shall furnish, or cause to be furnished, to the other Party a true and correct

1 copy of such assignment and assumption of duties and obligations. Upon the effective date of
2 such assignment, the assigning Party shall be relieved of its obligations and duties under this
3 Agreement.

4 19.4 Subject to the foregoing restrictions on assignment, this Agreement shall be
5 binding upon, inure to the benefit of and be enforceable by the Parties and their respective
6 successors and assigns.

7 **20. NO DEDICATION OF FACILITIES:** Any undertaking by a Party to the other
8 Party under this Agreement shall not constitute the dedication of the system, or any portion
9 thereof, of that Party to the public or to the other Party, nor affect the status of that Party as an
10 independent system.

11 **21. COMPLETE AGREEMENT:** This Agreement contains the entire agreement and
12 understanding between the Parties as to the subject matter of this Agreement and supersedes
13 all prior commitments, representations, and discussions between the Parties.

14 **22. CONSTRUCTION OF AGREEMENT:** Ambiguities or uncertainties in the
15 wording of this Agreement shall not be construed for or against either Party, but shall be
16 construed in a manner that most accurately reflects the intent of the Parties when this
17 Agreement was executed and is consistent with the nature of the rights and obligations of the
18 Parties with respect to the matter being construed.

19 **23. NONDISCRIMINATION:** During the performance of this Agreement, neither Party
20 shall deny the Agreement's benefits to any person, nor shall either Party discriminate
21 unlawfully against any employee or applicant for employment, on the ground or because of
22 race, color, creed, national origin, ancestry, age, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, or
23 disability including the medical condition of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
24 or any condition related thereto. Each Party shall insure that the evaluation and treatment of
25 employees and applicants for employment are free of such discrimination.

26 **24. EVENTS OF DEFAULT:** In the event that a Party shall materially default in the

1 performance of its obligations under this Agreement, the Authorized Representative of the
2 non-defaulting Party may give written notice of the default to the Authorized Representative of
3 the defaulting Party. If within thirty (30) days after the non-defaulting Party's Authorized
4 Representative shall have given such written notice to the defaulting Party's Authorized
5 Representative, the defaulting Party shall have failed to cure the default in its performance of
6 this Agreement, or if such default requires more than thirty (30) days to cure and the defaulting
7 Party fails to commence such cure and diligently prosecute such cure to completion, in
8 addition to any other remedies provided by law, the non-defaulting Party may terminate this
9 Agreement by written notice of termination as provided for in Section 5.2.2. In addition to any
10 other cause of default arising hereunder, a Party shall be in default if:

11 24.1 It becomes insolvent; or

12 24.2 It makes a general assignment of substantially all of its assets for the benefit of
13 its creditors, files a petition for bankruptcy or reorganization or seeks other relief under any
14 applicable insolvency laws; or

15 24.3 It has filed against it a petition for bankruptcy, reorganization or other relief
16 under any applicable insolvency laws and such petition is not dismissed within sixty (60) days
17 after it is filed.

18 **25. AMENDMENTS:** This Agreement may be modified, supplemented or amended
19 only by a writing duly executed by the Parties.

20 **26. WAIVERS:** Any waiver at any time by any Party of its rights with respect to a
21 default under this Agreement, or with respect to any other matter arising in connection with
22 this Agreement, shall not be deemed a waiver with respect to any subsequent default or other
23 matter arising in connection therewith. Any delay, short of the statutory period of limitation
24 in asserting or enforcing any right, shall not be deemed a waiver of such right.

25 **27. SECTION HEADINGS:** All captions and headings appearing in this Agreement are
26 inserted to facilitate reference and shall not govern, except where logically necessary, the

1 interpretations of the provisions hereof.

2 **28. GOVERNING LAW:** This Agreement shall be interpreted, governed by, and
3 construed under the laws of the State of California or the laws of the United States as
4 applicable, as if executed and to be performed wholly within the state of California.

5 **29. NOTICES:**

6 29.1 Any notice, demand or request provided for in this Agreement, or served,
7 given or made in connection with it, shall be in writing and shall be deemed properly served,
8 given or made if delivered in person or sent by United States mail, postage prepaid, to the
9 persons specified below, unless otherwise provided for in this Agreement:

10 **To City of Riverside:**

11 City of Riverside
12 Public Utilities Department
13 3750 University Ave., 3rd floor
Riverside, CA 92501
Attn: General Manager

To Western:


Western Municipal Water District
14205 Meridian Parkway
Riverside, CA 92518
Attn: General Manager

14 29.2 Either Party may at any time, by written notice to the other Party, change the
15 designation or address of the person so specified as the one to receive notices pursuant to this
16 Agreement.

17 **30. SIGNATURE CLAUSE:** The signatories hereto represent that they have been
18 appropriately authorized to enter into this Cooperative Agreement for Water Production and
19 Conveyance on behalf of the Party for whom they sign.
20 (signatures on following page)

1 **CITY OF RIVERSIDE,**
2 **A California Charter City and**
3 **Municipal Corporation**

WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

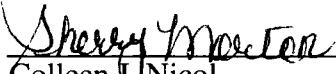
4 By:  **John A. Russo**
5 **City Manager**

By: _____
John V. Rossi
General Manager

6 Date: June 6, 2017

Date: _____

7
8
9 Attest:

10 By:  _____
11 **Colleen Nicol**
12 **City Clerk**

13 Date: June 7, 2017

14
15 **APPROVED AS TO FORM**
16 **CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE**

17 BY:  _____
18 **Deputy City Attorney**

1 **RIVERSIDE – WESTERN**
2 **2017 COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR**
3 **LONG-TERM WHEELING AND SURPLUS WATER SALES**

4 **EXHIBIT A**

11 **EXAMPLE OPERATING PLAN**

**CALENDAR YEAR 2018 OPERATING PLAN
FOR
COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR LONG-TERM WHEELING AND SURPLUS WATER DISTRICT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF RIVERSIDE AND WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT (Western)**

The Operating Committee, comprised of representatives from the City of Riverside (Riverside) and Western Municipal Water District (Western) agree to the delivery schedule in Table 1 for Calendar Year 2018.

Table 1. Calendar Year 2018 Delivery Schedule (acre-feet)

Source	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun*	Jul*	Aug*	Sep*	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
Water	925	925	925	925	925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5400
Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2000
Water	-	-	-	925	925	925	-	-	-	-	-	-	7408
Riverside	-	925	925	925	925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7408
Water	925	925	925	925	925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7408
TOTAL	925	925	925	925	925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5400

*No guaranteed deliveries.
*If capacity exists, deliveries may occur.
*If capacity exists, deliveries may occur.

upon mutual agreement to adjust monthly delivery targets and/or make-up up to 500 acre-feet of deliveries in the next calendar year.

per the Cooperative Agreement, if the delivery schedule above is unattainable, the Operating Committee has the ability to, upon mutual agreement to adjust monthly delivery targets and/or make-up up to 500 acre-feet of deliveries in the next calendar year.

City of Riverside Authorized Designee

Western Municipal Water District Authorized Designee

Signature: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Title: _____

1 **RIVERSIDE – WESTERN**
2 **2017 COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR**
3 **LONG-TERM WHEELING AND SURPLUS WATER SALES**

4 **EXHIBIT B**

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11 **PRICING SHEETS FOR ELECTRICITY, O&M AND**
12 **CAPITAL RECOVERY COMPONENTS**
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EXHIBIT 'B'
EXAMPLE PRICING SHEET FOR THE RIVERSIDE-WESTERN WHEELING & SURPLUS WATER SALES AGREEMENT
(Electricity, O&M, and Capital Recovery Components)

Not Part of the Agreement. For Example Only.

Electricity	Escalator	Mockingbird PS (Van Buren Highline)	Whitegates (Green Orchard BS)	Blended Rate
		\$/AF	\$/AF	\$/AF
Average Electrical Pumping Cost Estimate ¹	Based on	\$94	\$157	\$115
	Actuals			
Operations & Maintenance (O&M)				
Supply Operations Cost ²	Based on	\$62	\$62	\$62
Distribution Operations Cost ³	Actuals	\$42	\$42	\$42
Supply & Distribution Maintenance Cost ⁴		\$2	\$2	\$2
Average Capitalized Pump & Well Maintenance Cost ⁵		\$36	\$36	\$36
		\$142	\$142	\$142
O&M Subtotal:				
Capital Recovery				
Waterman Wells ⁶		\$44	\$44	\$44
Waterman Supply Transmission Pipeline ⁷		\$105	\$105	\$105
Distribution System Transmission Lines ⁸	ENR LA Metro	\$66	\$133	\$89
Reservoir Storage ⁹	CCI	\$0	\$0	\$0
Booster Stations ¹⁰		\$12	\$42	\$22
		\$227	\$324	\$260
Capital Recovery Subtotal:				
Total (\$/AF):		\$463	\$623	\$517
AFY to Deliver:		4,908	2,500	

Notes: (Capital Recovery & Maintenance costs related only to RPU Water Facilities along hydraulic path to Western Delivery Points.)

1 Average annual electrical unit cost for water delivery to Mockingbird & Whitegates Western Delivery Points based on actual electrical billings in 2015. Used average electrical cost from Amendment 1 as presented in Energy Cost Sheet. Electrical Charge, will be true'd up at the end of each year. The previous years information will be used to establish a baseline for the coming year. At the end of each year, the costs will be true'd up based on actuals and a debit/credit will be issued.

2 Operations \$/AF Unit Cost for Bunker Hill Basin (Waterman Supply Transmission Pipeline) Water Production. Calculated in Operations & Maint. Sheet, under Exhibit C. Water Fund Cost Center total spending proportional to share of power cost for water production of Waterman wells for FY 2013-2014. FY 2013-2014 Water Fund Cost Center 6200000 (Water Production & Operations) [41, 42, & 88 Only] Less Line Item Accounts.
a. Settlement Reimbursements b. 422200 (Power Costs) c. 422923 (Capacity/Standby Charges) d. 447100 (Taxes and Assessments)
The sum of the cost components divided by the total production of Waterman wells (including production associated with Western acquired supplies) will be the basis for the Supply Operations Cost.

3 Operations \$/AF Unit Cost for Linden/Evans Reservoir (Potable Water System) Water Distribution. Calculated in Operations & Maint. Sheet, under Exhibit C. Water Fund Cost Center total spending proportional to share of power cost for water distribution for FY 2013-2014. FY 2013-2014 Water Fund Cost Center 6200000 (Water Production & Operations) [41, 42, & 88 Only] Less Line Item Accounts
a. 422200 (Power Costs) b. 422923 (Capacity/Standby Charges) c. 447100 (Taxes and Assessments)
The sum of the cost components divided by the total potable water sales (including Western acquired supplies) will be the basis for the distribution Operations Cost.

4 Maintenance \$/AF Unit Cost for Bunker Hill Basin (Waterman Supply Transmission Pipeline) Production and Linden/Evans Reservoir (Potable Water System) Distribution. Calculated in Operations & Maint. Sheet, under Exhibit C. Water Fund Cost Center total spending proportional to RPU retail water sales for FY 2013-2014
1a. Total capital replacement cost of Bunker Hill Basin (Waterman Supply Transmission Pipeline) production system divided by total water production from Waterman Wells (including Western acquired supplies)
2a. Total capital replacement cost of Linden/Evans Reservoirs to 1200 Zone Mockingbird and 1700 Zone Whitegates Deliveries divided by total potable water sales (including Western acquired supplies)
FY 2013-2014 Water Fund Cost Center 6205000 (PU Water Field Operations/Maintenance) divided by total RPU Water System capital replacement cost, equated to 0.58%
1b. Resulting capital replacement cost (\$/AF) multiplied by 0.58% for apportioned production system maintenance cost
2b. Resulting capital replacement cost (\$/AF) multiplied by 0.58% for apportioned distribution system maintenance cost
Western's wheeled water flow weighted proportional unit cost obtained from resulting apportioned production & distribution system maintenance cost
O&M will be true'd up at the end of each year. The previous years information will be used to establish a baseline for the coming year.
At the end of each year, the costs will be true'd up based on actuals and a debit/credit will be issued.

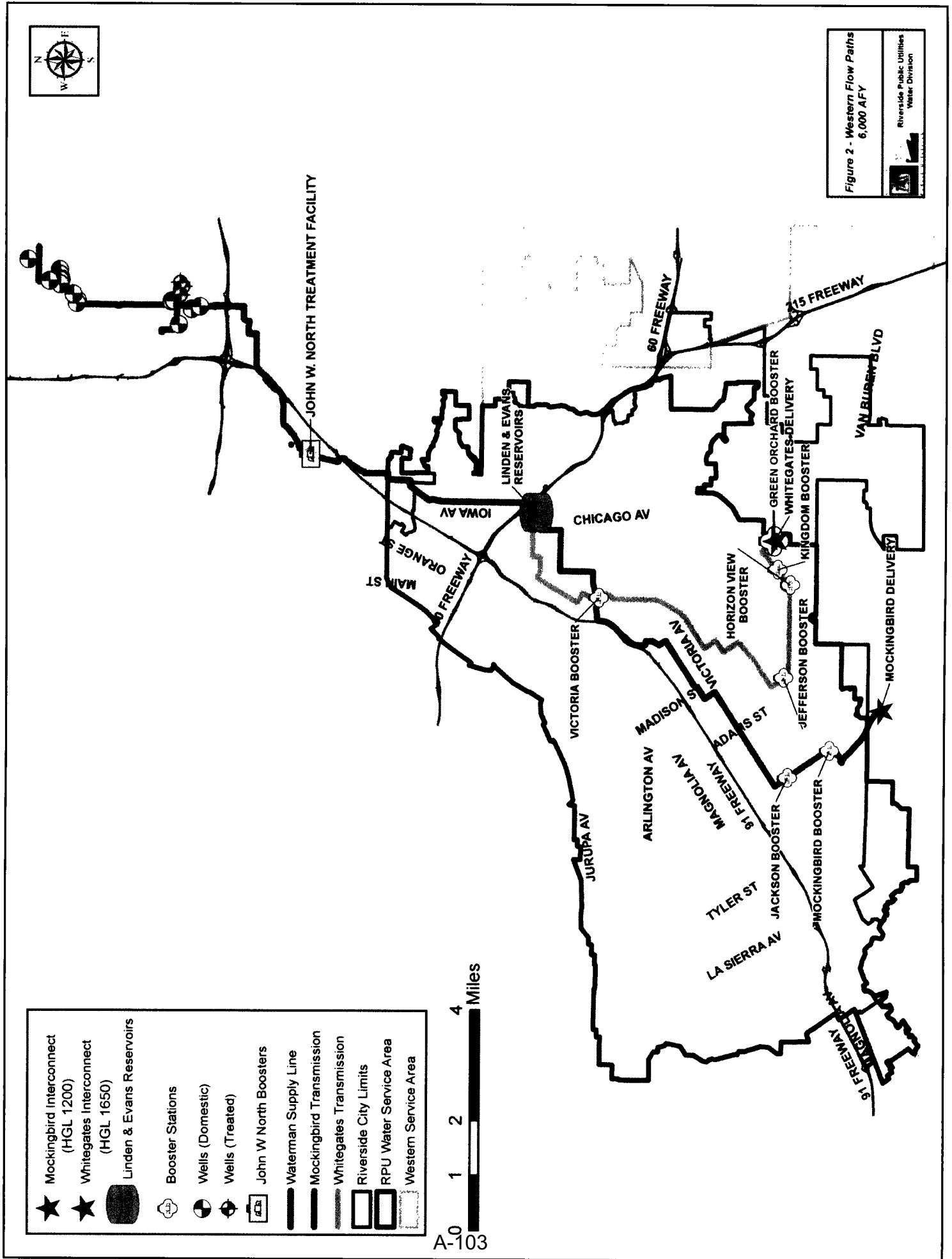
5. Average Capitalized Maintenance Unit Cost for all RPU Pumps & Wells. Calculated in Operations & Maint. Sheet, under Exhibit C.
6. \$/AF Unit cost for replacement of existing RPU Waterman Supply Transmission waterlines over 120 year life cycle at 5% interest. Calculated in Capital Recovery Sheets, under Distribution System Transmission Lines.
7. \$/AF Unit cost for replacement of existing RPU Distribution System Transmission waterlines over 120 year life cycle at 5% interest. Calculated in Capital Recovery Sheets, under Distribution System Transmission Lines.
8. \$/AF unit cost for replacement of existing RPU Booster Stations over 60 year life cycle at 5% interest. During high demands, reservoir capacity reserved for RPU Customers.
9. Reservoir usage not critical during non-firm deliveries.
10. \$/AF unit cost for replacement of existing RPU Booster Stations over 60 year life cycle at 5% interest. During high demands, reservoir capacity reserved for RPU Customers.

1 **RIVERSIDE – WESTERN**
2 **2017 COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR**
3 **WATER PRODUCTION AND CONVEYANCE**

4 **EXHIBIT C**

11 **FLOW PATH SCHEMATIC**

Exhibit C – Flow Path Schematic



1 **RIVERSIDE – WESTERN**
2 **2017 COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR**
3 **WATER PRODUCTION AND CONVEYANCE**

4 **EXHIBIT D**

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6 **WHEELING, SHARED SAVINGS AND SHARED BENEFIT METHODOLOGY**
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EXHIBIT 'D'
EXAMPLE PRICING SHEET FOR THE RIVERSIDE - WHEELING, SURPLUS WATER SALES, SHARED BENEFIT METHODOLOGY

Not Part of the Agreement. For Example Only.

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
WHEELING PRICE										
Volume (AF):	5,408									
Assumed inflation:	4%									
A RPU Capital Recovery	\$ 259	\$ 269	\$ 280	\$ 291	\$ 303	\$ 315	\$ 328	\$ 341	\$ 354	\$ 369
B Energy	\$ 115	\$ 120	\$ 124	\$ 129	\$ 135	\$ 140	\$ 146	\$ 151	\$ 157	\$ 164
C O&M	\$ 142	\$ 148	\$ 154	\$ 160	\$ 166	\$ 173	\$ 180	\$ 187	\$ 194	\$ 202
D Wheeling Unit Price	\$ 516	\$ 537	\$ 558	\$ 580	\$ 604	\$ 628	\$ 653	\$ 679	\$ 706	\$ 734
E Wheeling Revenue	\$ 2,790,528	\$ 2,902,149	\$ 3,018,235	\$ 3,138,964	\$ 3,264,523	\$ 3,395,104	\$ 3,530,908	\$ 3,672,144	\$ 3,819,030	\$ 3,971,791

* Capital Recovery will be escalated at CPI. Energy and O&M charges are based on actual costs calculated annually.

Year	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
WHEELING PRICE - Continued										
A RPU Capital Recovery	\$ 383	\$ 399	\$ 415	\$ 431	\$ 449	\$ 466	\$ 485	\$ 505	\$ 525	\$ 546
B Energy	\$ 170	\$ 177	\$ 184	\$ 191	\$ 199	\$ 207	\$ 215	\$ 224	\$ 233	\$ 242
C O&M	\$ 210	\$ 219	\$ 227	\$ 236	\$ 246	\$ 256	\$ 266	\$ 277	\$ 288	\$ 299
D Wheeling Unit Price	\$ 764	\$ 794	\$ 826	\$ 859	\$ 894	\$ 929	\$ 966	\$ 1,005	\$ 1,045	\$ 1,087
E Wheeling Revenue	\$ 4,130,663	\$ 4,295,890	\$ 4,467,725	\$ 4,646,434	\$ 4,832,292	\$ 5,025,583	\$ 5,226,607	\$ 5,435,671	\$ 5,653,098	\$ 5,879,222
										\$ 83,096,562

Capital Recovery will be escalated at CPI. Energy and O&M charges are based on actual costs calculated annually.

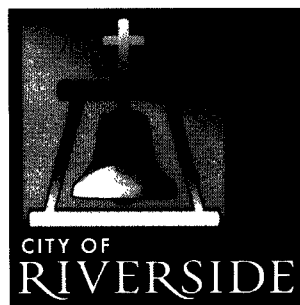
SURPLUS WATER PRICE (SHARED SAVINGS)

Volume (AF):	2,000									
Assumed inflation:	4%									
F MWD Projected Unit Price	\$ 979	\$ 1,015	\$ 1,053	\$ 1,092	\$ 1,123	\$ 1,164	\$ 1,205	\$ 1,249	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,344
G WMWD Additional Transmission Costs	\$ 60	\$ 62	\$ 65	\$ 67	\$ 70	\$ 73	\$ 76	\$ 79	\$ 82	\$ 85
H RPU Commodity Charge	\$ 202	\$ 208	\$ 215	\$ 222	\$ 225	\$ 232	\$ 238	\$ 246	\$ 254	\$ 262
I RPU Capital Recovery	\$ 259	\$ 269	\$ 280	\$ 291	\$ 303	\$ 315	\$ 328	\$ 341	\$ 354	\$ 369
J Energy	\$ 115	\$ 120	\$ 124	\$ 129	\$ 135	\$ 140	\$ 146	\$ 151	\$ 157	\$ 164
K O&M	\$ 142	\$ 148	\$ 154	\$ 160	\$ 166	\$ 173	\$ 180	\$ 187	\$ 194	\$ 202
L Surplus Water Sales Unit Price	\$ 718	\$ 745	\$ 773	\$ 802	\$ 828	\$ 859	\$ 891	\$ 925	\$ 960	\$ 997
M Surplus Water Sales Revenue	\$ 1,435,000	\$ 1,489,240	\$ 1,546,210	\$ 1,604,938	\$ 1,656,456	\$ 1,718,794	\$ 1,781,985	\$ 1,849,065	\$ 1,920,067	\$ 1,993,030
										\$ 16,994,785

* RPU Commodity Charge will be calculated annually based on splitting the difference between Riverside's wheeling cost (Capital Recovery, Energy, and O&M), less Western's weighted average transmission and delivery costs at all current and future interconnections, and MWD's Tier 1 costs.

SHARED BENEFIT METHODOLOGY

N Western's Savings	\$ 403,000	\$ 415,960	\$ 429,998	\$ 444,078	\$ 449,161	\$ 463,208	\$ 476,176	\$ 491,023	\$ 507,704	\$ 524,172
O RPU Commodity	\$ 403,000	\$ 415,960	\$ 429,998	\$ 444,078	\$ 449,161	\$ 463,208	\$ 476,176	\$ 491,023	\$ 507,704	\$ 524,172
										\$ 4,604,482



**CITY COUNCIL,
SUCCESSOR AGENCY,
AND
PUBLIC FINANCING AUTHORITY
MINUTES**

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 2017, 1 P.M.
ART PICK COUNCIL CHAMBER
CITY HALL
3900 MAIN STREET

City of Arts & Innovation

		G A R D N E R	M E L E N D R E Z	S O U B I R O U S	D A V I S	M A C A R T H U R	P E R R Y	B U R N A R D
	WARDS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Roll Call:	Present	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mayor Bailey called the meeting to order at 1 p.m. in the Art Pick Council Chamber with all Councilmembers present.								
ORAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE AUDIENCE								
Tom Evans and Finn Comer spoke regarding the Show and Go Car Show. John Fisher spoke regarding the City Council Election and voting. Theresa Newham spoke regarding the Lift Coffee Shop, and the Cheech Marin Center for Chicano Arts, Culture, and Industry. Kevin Aiken spoke regarding homelessness.								
<u>COMMUNICATIONS</u>								
LEGISLATIVE REPORT								
Intergovernmental Relations Officer Lopez reported on Senate Bill 130, Governor Brown's May Budget revision, and the Federal Budget.								
<u>DISCUSSION CALENDAR</u>								
2017 COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT - WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT - LONG-TERM WHEELING AND SURPLUS WATER SALES								
Following discussion, the City Council (1) approved the 2017 Cooperative Agreement for Long-Term Wheeling and Surplus Water Sales with Western Municipal Water District for anticipated revenue of \$100 million overall, to lease and monetize anticipated unused production and conveyance capacity with Riverside's water system through June 30, 2037, and to lease and monetize anticipated unused water export rights in the Bunker Hill Basin through June 30, 2027; and (2) authorized the City Manager, or his designee, to execute the agreement.	Motion Second All Ayes			X	X			
MEASURE Z SPENDING PRIORITIES - CONTINUED TO LATER IN THE DAY								
Following discussion, the City Council received and provided input on staff's revised Measure Z spending priorities over a five-year period as outlined in the written staff report in conjunction with separately presented Measure Z spending recommendations from the Budget Engagement Commission, the matter was continued to later in the day.								

RECEIVED

DATE: May 23, 2017

JUN 02 2017

PARTIES: Western Municipal Water District

City of Riverside
City Clerk's Office

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: 2017 Cooperative Agreement for Long-Term Wheeling and Surplus Water Sales with Western Municipal Water District Through June 30, 2037 for Production, Treatment, and Conveyance of Western Water and Through June 30, 2027 for Riverside Water.

SCOPE OF CONTRACT/SERVICE: Long-Term Wheeling and Surplus Water Sales Agreement with Western Municipal Water District

REASON FOR AMENDMENT (e.g., more time needed, additional scope added, extension permitted from original contract, etc):

DEPARTMENT:

BUDGET ACCOUNT (GL Key and Object): 6210000-421000

DEPT. HEAD APPROVAL:  _____

PLEASE RETURN TO: Leslie Mitchell, City Clerk's Office, ext. 4276

APPENDIX G

CAISO Transmission Planning Standards

California ISO Planning Standards

Effective September 6, 2018

Table of Contents

- I. Introduction**
- II. ISO Planning Standards**
 - 1. Applicability of Reliability Standards to non-Bulk Electric System Facilities under ISO Operational Control
 - 2. Voltage Standard
 - 3. Specific Nuclear Unit Standards
 - 4. Loss of Combined Cycle Power Plant Module as a Single Generator Outage
 - 5. Planning for New Transmission versus Involuntary Load Interruption Standard
 - 6. Planning for High Density Urban Load Centers Standard
 - 7. San Francisco-Peninsula Extreme Event Reliability Standard
 - 8. Other Planning Standards
- III. ISO Planning Guidelines**
 - 1. Special Protection Systems
- IV. Loss of Combined Cycle Power Plant Module as a Single Generator Outage Standard Supporting Information**
- V. Background behind Planning for New Transmission versus Involuntary Load Interruption Standard**
- VI. Background behind Planning for High Density Urban Load Area Standard**
- VII. Interpretations of Terms from the NERC Reliability Standards and WECC Regional Criteria**

I. Introduction

The California ISO (ISO) tariff provides for the establishment of planning guidelines and standards above those established by NERC and WECC to ensure the secure and reliable operation of the ISO controlled grid. The primary guiding principle of these Planning Standards is to develop consistent reliability standards for the ISO grid that will maintain or improve transmission system reliability to a level appropriate for the California system.

These ISO Planning Standards are not intended to duplicate the NERC and WECC reliability standards, but to complement them where it is in the best interests of the security and reliability of the ISO controlled grid. The ISO planning standards will be revised from time to time to ensure they are consistent with the current state of the electrical industry and in conformance with NERC Reliability Standards and WECC Regional Criteria. In particular, the ISO planning standards:

- Address specifics not covered in the NERC Reliability Standards and WECC Regional Criteria;
- Provide interpretations of the NERC Reliability Standards and WECC Regional Criteria specific to the ISO Grid;
- Identify whether specific criteria should be adopted that are more stringent than the NERC Reliability Standards and WECC Regional Criteria where it is in the best interest of ensuring the ISO controlled grid remains secure and reliable.

NERC Reliability Standards and WECC Regional Criteria:

The following links provide the minimum standards that ISO needs to follow in its planning process unless NERC or WECC formally grants an exemption or deference to the ISO. They are the NERC Transmission Planning (TPL) standards, other applicable NERC standards (i.e., NUC-001 Nuclear Plant Interface Requirements (NPIRs) for Diablo Canyon Power Plant), and the WECC Regional Criteria:

<http://www.nerc.com/pa/stand/Pages/ReliabilityStandardsUnitedStates.aspx?jurisdiction=United States>

<https://www.wecc.biz/Standards/Pages/Default.aspx>

Section II of this document provides additional details about the ISO Planning Standards. Guidelines are provided in subsequent sections to address certain ISO planning standards, such as the use of new Special Protection Systems, which are not specifically addressed at the regional level of NERC and WECC. Where appropriate, background information behind the development of these standards and references (web links) to subjects associated with reliable transmission planning and operation are provided.

II. ISO Planning Standards

The ISO Planning Standards are:

1. Applicability of Reliability Standards to non-Bulk Electric System Facilities under ISO Operational Control

In planning for identified non-BES facilities, according to NERC Bulk Electric System definition and WECC BES Inclusion and Exclusion Guidelines, that have been turned over to the ISO operational control, the ISO will apply the NUC-001 Nuclear Plant Interface Requirements (NPIRs) for Diablo Canyon Power Plant, the approved WECC Regional Criteria and NERC Transmission Planning (TPL) standard TPL-001-4 categories P0, P1 and P3 contingencies taken on the non-BES equipment. All other NERC Transmission Planning (TPL) standard TPL-001-4 categories of contingencies taken on non-BES equipment may be evaluated for risk and consequences and may be used for project justification in conjunction with reduction in load outage exposure, through a benefit to cost ratio (BCR) under standard 5 section 4 herein.

2. Voltage Standard

Voltage and system performance must meet WECC Regional Criteria TPL-001-WECC-CRT-3 <https://www.wecc.biz/Reliability/TPL-001-WECC-CRT-3.1.pdf>.

In accordance with Requirements WR2 and WR3 of WECC Regional Criteria TPL-001-WECC-CRT-3 the following standards and limits are to be used within the ISO controlled grid.

Table 1: ISO steady state voltage standard.

Voltage level	Normal Conditions (P0)		Contingency Conditions (P1-P7)		Voltage Deviation P1&P3
	Vmax (pu)	Vmin (pu)	Vmax (pu)	Vmin (pu)	
≤ 200 kV	1.05	0.95	1.10	0.90	≤8%
≥ 200 kV	1.05	0.95	1.10	0.90	≤8%
≥ 500 kV	1.05	1.00	1.10	0.90	≤8%

The voltage deviation applies only to load and generating buses within the ISO controlled grid (including generator auxiliary load). The maximum total voltage deviation for standard TPL-001-4 category P3 is ≤8% measured from the voltage that exists after the initial condition (loss of generator unit followed by system adjustments) and therefore takes into consideration only voltage deviation due to the second event.

All buses within the ISO controlled grid that cannot meet the requirements specified in Table 1 will require further investigation. Exceptions to this voltage standard may be granted by the ISO and will be documented through stakeholder process. The ISO will make public all exceptions through its website.

Exceptions and clarifications by PTO area:

Table 2: System Voltage Limits in SCE Area

Facility	Nominal Voltage	Steady State Pre-Contingency		Steady State Post-Contingency	
		High (kV/p.u.)	Low (kV/p.u.)	High (kV/p.u.)	Low (kV/p.u.)
All buses	525 kV	540/1.029	520/0.990	550/1.048 ²	498.8/0.950
Alamitos, Arcogen, Huntington Beach, Mandalay, Redondo	230 kV	230/1.000 ¹	220/0.957	230/1.000 ²	207/0.900
Bailey, Chevmain, Cima, Colorado River, Cool Water, Eagle Mt., Eagle Rock, El Casco, Gene, Harborgen, Highwind, Iron Mt., Inyo, Ivanpah, Johanna, Lewis, Primm, Rancho Vista, Red Bluff, Sandlot, Santiago, Serrano, Whirlwind, Windhub	230 kV	241.5/1.050	218.5/0.95	245/1.065 ²	207/0.900
All other buses	230 kV	241.5/1.050	218.5/0.95	242/1.052 ²	207/0.900
Eagle Mtn, Blythe	161 kV	169/1.050 ²	152.95/0.950	169/1.050 ²	144.9/0.900
Cool Water, Inyokern, Kramer, Victor	115 kV	120.75/1.050	109.25/0.950	121/1.052 ²	103.5/0.900
Control, Inyo	115 kV	120.75/1.05	117/1.026	121/1.052 ²	114.5/0.996
All other buses	115 kV	120.75/1.050	109.25/0.950	123/1.070 ²	103.5/0.900
All buses	66 kV	69.3/1.050	62.7/0.950	72.5/1.090 ²	59.4/0.900

¹ Due to equipment (circuit breaker) voltage limit.

Table 3: System Voltage Limits in PG&E Area

Facility	Nominal Voltage	Steady State Pre-Contingency		Steady State Post-Contingency	
		High (kV/p.u.)	Low (kV/p.u.)	High (kV/p.u.)	Low (kV/p.u.)
DCPP bus	500 kV	545/1.090	512/1.024	550/1.100	512/1.024
All other buses	500 kV	550/1.100	518/1.036	550/1.100	473/0.946
DCPP bus	230 kV	242/1.052	218/0.948	242/1.052	207/0.900
All other buses	230 kV	242/1.052	219/0.952	242/1.052	207/0.900
All buses	115 kV	121/1.052 ²	109/0.948	121/1.052 ¹	104/0.904
All buses	70 kV	72.5/1.036	66.5/0.950	72.5/1.036	63.0/0.900
All buses	60 kV	63.0/1.050	57.0/0.950	66.0/1.100	54.0/0.900

Maximum voltage deviation: DCPP 230 kV bus at 11 kV or 4.78%.

Table 4: System Voltage Limits in SDG&E Area

Facility	Nominal Voltage	Steady State Pre-Contingency		Steady State Post-Contingency	
		High Limit (kV)	Low Limit (kV)	High Limit (kV)	Low Limit (kV)
All buses	525 kV	550/1.048	498.75/0.950	550/1.048	472.5/0.900
All buses	230 kV	241.5/1.050	218.5/0.950	241.5/1.050	207/0.900
All buses	138 kV	144.9/1.050	131.1/0.950	144.9/1.050	124.2/0.900
All buses	69 kV	72.45/1.050	65.55/0.950	72.45/1.050	62.1/0.900

Table 5: System Voltage Limits in VEA Area

System	Facility	Steady State Pre-Contingency		Steady State Post-Contingency	
		High (kV/p.u.)	Low (kV/p.u.)	High (kV/p.u.)	Low (kV/p.u.)
All buses	230 kV	248.4/1.080	218.5/0.950	253/1.100	207/0.900
All buses	138 kV	149.0/1.080	131.1/0.950	151.8/1.100	124.2/0.900

Table 6: System Voltage Limits for Trans Bay Cable

System	Facility	Steady State Pre-Contingency		Steady State Post-Contingency	
		High Limit (kV/p.u.)	Low Limit (kV/p.u.)	High Limit (kV/p.u.)	Low Limit (kV/p.u.)
All buses	230 kV	241.5/1.050	218.5/0.950	253/1.100	207/0.900
All buses	115 kV	120.75/1.050	109.25/0.950	126.5/1.100	103.5/0.900

² PG&E Utility Standard TD1036S allows 115 kV voltages to operate as high as 126 kV until capital projects can be placed into service to achieve a desired operating limit of 121 kV.

3. Specific Nuclear Unit Standards

The criteria pertaining to the Diablo Canyon Power Plant (DCPP), as specified in the NUC-001 Nuclear Plant Interface Requirements (NPIRs) for DCPP, and Appendix E of the Transmission Control Agreement located on the ISO web site at: <http://www.caiso.com/Pages/documentsbygroup.aspx?GroupID=3972DF1A-2A18-4104-825C-E24350BA838F>

4. Loss of Combined Cycle Power Plant Module as a Single Generator Outage Standard

A single module of a combined cycle power plant is considered a single contingency (G-1) and shall meet the performance requirements of the NERC TPL-001-4 standard for single contingencies (P1). Supporting information is located in Section IV of this document. Furthermore any reference to the loss of a “generator unit” in the NERC multiple contingency standards (P3-P5) shall be similar to the loss of a “single module of a combined cycle power plant”.

A re-categorization of any combined cycle facility that falls under this standard to a less stringent requirement is allowed if the operating performance of the combined cycle facility demonstrates a re-categorization is warranted. The ISO will assess re-categorization on a case by case based on the following:

- a) Due to high historical outage rates in the first few years of operation no exceptions will be given for the first two years of operation of a new combined cycle module.
- b) After two years, an exception can be given upon request if historical data proves that no outage of the combined cycle module was encountered since start-up.
- c) After three years, an exception can be given upon request if historical data proves that outage frequency is less than once in three years.

The ISO may withdraw the re-categorization if the operating performance of the combined cycle facility demonstrates that the combined cycle module exceeds a failure rate of once in three year. The ISO will make public all exceptions through its website.

5. Planning for New Transmission versus Involuntary Load Interruption Standard

This standard sets out when it is necessary to upgrade the transmission system from a radial to a looped configuration or to eliminate load dropping otherwise permitted by WECC and NERC planning standards through transmission infrastructure improvements. It does not address all circumstances under which load dropping is permitted under NERC and WECC planning standards.

1. No single contingency (TPL-001-4 P1) should result in loss of more than 250 MW of load.
2. All single substations of 100 MW or more should be served through a looped system with at least two transmission lines “closed in” during normal operation.
3. Existing radial loads with available back-tie(s) (drop and automatic or manual pick-up schemes) should have their back-up tie(s) sized at a minimum of 50% of the yearly peak load or to accommodate the load 80% of the hours in a year (based on actual load shape for the area), whichever is more constraining.
4. Upgrades to the system that are not required by the standards in 1, 2 and 3 above may be justified by eliminating or reducing load outage exposure, through a benefit to cost ratio (BCR) above 1.0 and/or where there are other extenuating circumstances.

6. Planning for High Density Urban Load Area Standard

6.1 Local Area Planning

A local area is characterized by relatively small geographical size, with limited transmission import capability and most often with scarce resources that usually can be procured at somewhat higher prices than system resources.³ The local areas are planned to meet the minimum performance established in mandatory standards or other historically established requirements, but tend to have little additional flexibility beyond the planned-for requirements taking into account both local generation and transmission capacity. Increased reliance on load shedding to meet these needs would run counter to historical and current practices, resulting in general deterioration of service levels.

For local area long-term planning, the ISO does not allow non-consequential load dropping in high density urban load areas in lieu of expanding transmission or local resource capability to mitigate NERC TPL-001-4 standard P1-P7 contingencies and impacts on the 115 kV or higher voltage systems.

- In the near-term planning, where allowed by NERC standards, load dropping, including high density urban load, may be used to bridge the gap between real-time operations and the time when system reinforcements are built.
- In considering if load shedding, where allowed by NERC standards, is a viable mitigation in either the near-term, or the long-term for local areas that would not call upon high density urban load, case-by-case assessments need to be considered. Assessments should take in consideration, but not limited to, risk assessment of the outage(s) that would activate the SPS including common right of way, common structures, history of fires, history of lightning, common substations,

³ A “local area” for purposes of this Planning Standard is not necessarily the same as a Local Capacity Area as defined in the CAISO Tariff.

restoration time, coordination among parties required to operate pertinent part of the transmission system, number of resources in the area, number of customers impacted by the outage, outage history for resources in the area, retirement impacts, and outage data for the local area due to unrelated events.

6.2 System Wide Planning

System planning is characterized by much broader geographical size, with greater transmission import capability and most often with plentiful resources that usually can be procured at somewhat lower prices than local area resources. Due to this fact more resources are available and are easier to find, procure and dispatch. Provided it is allowed under NERC reliability standards, the ISO will allow non-consequential load dropping system-wide SPS schemes that include some non-consequential load dropping to mitigate NERC TPL-001-4 standard P1-P7 contingencies and impacts on the 115 kV or higher voltage systems.

7. Extreme Event Reliability Standard

The requirements of NERC TPL-001-4 require Extreme Event contingencies to be assessed; however the standard does not require mitigation plans to be developed for these Extreme Events. The ISO has identified in Section 7.1 below that the San Francisco Peninsula area has unique characteristics requiring consideration of corrective action plans to mitigate the risk of extreme events. Other areas of the system may also be considered on a case-by-case basis as a part of the transmission planning assessments.

7.1 San Francisco-Peninsula - Extreme Event Reliability Standard

The ISO has determined through its Extreme Event assessments, conducted as a part of the annual transmission planning process, that there are unique characteristics of the San Francisco Peninsula area requiring consideration for mitigation as follows.

- high density urban load area,
- geographic and system configuration,
- potential risks of outages including seismic, third party action and collocating facilities; and
- challenging restoration times.

The unique characteristics of the San Francisco Peninsula form a credible basis for considering for approval corrective action plans to mitigate the risk of outages that are beyond the application of mitigation of extreme events in the reliability standards to the rest of the ISO controlled grid. The ISO will consider the overall impact of the mitigation on the identified risk and the associated benefits that the mitigation provides to the San Francisco Peninsula area.

8. Other Planning Standards

8.1 Local Capacity Area Technical Criteria

A Local Capacity Area, as defined in the ISO Tariff, is planned to meet the minimum performance established in mandatory standards as well as local capacity technical study criteria as defined in ISO Tariff section 40.3.1.1.

8.2 Scheduled Outage Planning Standard

Scheduled outages are necessary to support reliable grid operations. During scheduled outages the P0 and P1 performance requirements in NERC TPL-001-4 for either BES or non-BES facilities must be maintained. A Corrective Action Plan action(s) must be implemented when it is established through a combination of real-time data and technical studies that there is no window to accommodate necessary scheduled outages.

III. ISO Planning Guidelines

The ISO Planning Guidelines include the following:

1. Special Protection Systems

As stated in the NERC glossary, a Special Protection System (SPS) is “an automatic protection system designed to detect abnormal or predetermined system conditions, and take corrective actions other than and/or in addition of faulted components to maintain system reliability.” In the context of new projects, the possible action of an SPS would be to detect a transmission outage (either a single contingency or credible multiple contingencies) or an overloaded transmission facility and then curtail generation output and/or load in order to avoid potentially overloading facilities or prevent the situation of not meeting other system performance criteria. A SPS can also have different functions such as executing plant generation reduction requested by other SPS; detecting unit outages and transmitting commands to other locations for specific action to be taken; forced excitation pulsing; capacitor and reactor switching; out-of-step tripping; and load dropping among other things.

The primary reasons why SPS might be selected over building new transmission facilities are that SPS can normally be implemented much more quickly and at a much lower cost than constructing new infrastructure. In addition, SPS can increase the utilization of the existing transmission facilities, make better use of scarce transmission resources and maintain system reliability. Due to these advantages, SPS is a commonly considered alternative to building new infrastructure in an effort to keep costs down when integrating new generation into the grid and/or addressing reliability concerns under multiple contingency conditions. While SPSs have substantial advantages, they

have disadvantages as well. With the increased transmission system utilization that comes with application of SPS, there can be increased exposure to not meeting system performance criteria if the SPS fails or inadvertently operates. Transmission outages can become more difficult to schedule due to increased flows across a larger portion of the year; and/or the system can become more difficult to operate because of the independent nature of the SPS. If there are a large number of SPSs, it may become difficult to assess the interdependency of these various schemes on system reliability. These reliability concerns necessarily dictate that guidelines be established to ensure that performance of all SPSs are consistent across the ISO controlled grid. It is the intent of these guidelines to allow the use of SPSs to maximize the capability of existing transmission facilities while maintaining system reliability and optimizing operability of the ISO controlled grid. Needless to say, with the large number of generator interconnections that are occurring on the ISO controlled grid, the need for these guidelines has become more critical.

It needs to be emphasized that these are guidelines rather than standards and should be used in the development of any new SPS. In general, these guidelines are intended to be applied with more flexibility for low exposure outages (e.g., double line outages, bus outages, etc.) than for high exposure outages (e.g., single contingencies). This is to emphasize that best engineering practice and judgment will need to be exercised by system planners and operators in determining when the application of SPS will be acceptable. It is recognized that it is not possible or desirable to have strict standards for the acceptability of the use of SPS in all potential applications.

ISO SPS1

The overall reliability of the system should not be degraded after the combined addition of the SPS.

ISO SPS2

The SPS needs to be highly reliable. Normally, SPS failure will need to be determined to be non-credible. In situations where the design of the SPS requires WECC approval, the WECC Remedial Action Scheme Design Guide will be followed.

ISO SPS3

The total net amount of generation tripped by a SPS for a single contingency cannot exceed the ISO's largest single generation contingency (currently one Diablo Canyon unit at 1150 MW). The total net amount of generation tripped by a SPS for a double contingency cannot exceed 1400 MW. This amount is related to the minimum amount of spinning reserves that the ISO has historically been required to carry. The quantities of generation specified in this standard represent the current upper limits for generation tripping. These quantities will be reviewed periodically and revised as needed. In addition, the actual amount of generation that can be tripped is project specific and may depend on specific system performance issues to be addressed. Therefore, the amount of generation that can be tripped for a specific project may be lower than the amounts provided in this guide. The net amount of generation is the gross plant output less the plant's and other auxiliary load tripped by the same SPS.

ISO SPS4

For SPSs, the following consequences are unacceptable should the SPS fail to operate correctly:

- A) Cascading outages beyond the outage of the facility that the SPS is intended to protect: For example, if a SPS were to fail to operate as designed for a single contingency and the transmission line that the SPS was intended to protect were to trip on overload protection, then the subsequent loss of additional facilities due to overloads or system stability would not be an acceptable consequence.
- B) Voltage instability, transient instability, or small signal instability: While these are rare concerns associated with the addition of new generation, the consequences can be so severe that they are deemed to be unacceptable results following SPS failure.

ISO SPS5

Close coordination of SPS is required to eliminate cascading events. All SPS in a local area (such as SDG&E, Fresno, etc.) and grid-wide need to be evaluated as a whole and studied as such.

ISO SPS6

The SPS must be simple and manageable. As a general guideline:

- A) There should be no more than 6 local contingencies (single or credible double contingencies) that would trigger the operation of a SPS.
- B) The SPS should not be monitoring more than 4 system elements or variables. A variable can be a combination of related elements, such as a path flow, if it is used as a single variable in the logic equation. Exceptions include:
 - i. The number of elements or variables being monitored may be increased if it results in the elimination of unnecessary actions, for example: generation tripping, line sectionalizing or load shedding.
 - ii. If the new SPS is part of an existing SPS that is triggered by more than 4 local contingencies or that monitors more than 4 system elements or variables, then the new generation cannot materially increase the complexity of the existing SPS scheme. However, additions to an existing SPS using a modular design should be considered as preferable to the addition of a new SPS that deals with the same contingencies covered by an existing SPS.
- C) Generally, the SPS should only monitor facilities that are connected to the plant or to the first point of interconnection with the grid. Monitoring remote facilities may add substantial complexity to system operation and should be avoided.
- D) An SPS should not require real-time operator actions to arm or disarm the SPS or change its set points.

ISO SPS7

If the SPS is designed for new generation interconnection, the SPS may not include the involuntary interruption of load. Voluntary interruption of load paid for by the generator is acceptable. The exception is that the new generator can be added to an existing SPS that includes involuntary load tripping. However, the amount of involuntary load tripped by the combined SPS may not be increased as a result of the addition of the generator.

ISO SPS8

Action of the SPS shall limit the post-disturbance loadings and voltages on the system to be within all applicable ratings and shall ultimately bring the system to within the long-term (4 hour or longer) emergency ratings of the transmission equipment. For example, the operation of SPS may result in a transmission line initially being loaded at its one-hour rating. The SPS could then automatically trip or run-back additional generation (or trip load if not already addressed under ISO SPS7 above) to bring the line loading within the line's four-hour or longer rating. This is intended to minimize real-time operator intervention.

ISO SPS9

The SPS needs to be agreed upon by the ISO and may need to be approved by the WECC Remedial Action Scheme Reliability Task Force.

ISO SPS10

The ISO, in coordination with affected parties, may relax SPS requirements as a temporary "bridge" to system reinforcements. Normally this "bridging" period would be limited to the time it takes to implement a specified alternative solution. An example of a relaxation of SPS requirement would be to allow 8 initiating events rather than limiting the SPS to 6 initiating events until the identified system reinforcements are placed into service.

ISO SPS11

The ISO will consider the expected frequency of operation in its review of SPS proposals.

ISO SPS12

The actual performance of existing and new SPS schemes will be documented by the transmission owners and periodically reviewed by the ISO and other interested parties so that poorly performing schemes may be identified and revised.

ISO SPS13

All SPS schemes will be documented by the owner of the transmission system where the SPS exists. The generation owner, the transmission owner, and the ISO shall retain copies of this documentation.

ISO SPS14

To ensure that the ISO's transmission planning process consistently reflects the utilization of SPS in its annual plan, the ISO will maintain documentation of all SPS utilized to meet its reliability obligations under the NERC reliability standards, WECC regional criteria, and ISO planning standards.

ISO SPS15

The transmission owner in whose territory the SPS is installed will, in coordination with affected parties, be responsible for designing, installing, testing, documenting, and maintaining the SPS.

ISO SPS16 Generally, the SPS should trip load and/or resources that have the highest effectiveness factors to the constraints that need mitigation such that the magnitude of load and/or resources to be tripped is minimized. As a matter of principle, voluntary load tripping and other pre-determined mitigations should be implemented before involuntary load tripping is utilized.

ISO SPS17

Telemetry from the SPS (e.g., SPS status, overload status, etc.) to both the Transmission Owner and the ISO is required unless otherwise deemed unnecessary by the ISO. Specific telemetry requirements will be determined by the Transmission Owner and the ISO on a project specific basis.

IV. Loss of Combined Cycle Power Plant Module as a Single Generator Outage Standard Supporting Information

Loss of Combined Cycle Power Plant Module as a Single Generator Outage

Standard - A single module of a combined cycle power plant is considered a single (G-1) contingency and shall meet the performance requirements of the NERC TPL-001-4 standard for single contingencies (P1).

The purpose of this standard is to require that an outage of any turbine element of a combustion turbine be considered as a single outage of the entire plant and therefore must meet the same performance level as the NERC TPL-001-4 standard P1.

The ISO has determined that, a combined cycle module should be treated as a single contingency. In making this determination, the ISO reviewed the actual operating experience to date with similar (but not identical) combined cycle units currently in operation in California. The ISO's determination is based in large part on the performance history of new combined cycle units and experience to date with these units. The number of combined cycle facility forced outages that have taken place does not support a double contingency categorization for combined cycle module units in general. It should be noted that all of the combined cycle units that are online today are treated as single contingencies.

Immediately after the first few combined cycle modules became operational, the ISO undertook a review of their performance. In defining the appropriate categorization for combined cycle modules, the ISO reviewed the forced outage history for the following three combined cycle facilities in California: Los Medanos Energy Center (Los

Medanos), Delta Energy Center (Delta), and Sutter Energy Center (Sutter)⁴. Los Medanos and Sutter have been in service since the summer of 2001, Delta has only been operational since early summer 2002.

Table 2 below sets forth the facility forced outages for each of these facilities after they went into operation (i.e. forced outages ⁵that resulted in an output of zero MWs.) The table demonstrates that facility forced outages have significantly exceeded once every 3 to 30 years. Moreover, the ISO considers that the level of facility forced outages is significantly above the once every 3 to 30 years even accounting for the fact that new combined cycle facilities tend to be less reliable during start-up periods and during the initial weeks of operation. For example, four of the forced outages that caused all the three units at Los Medanos to go off-line took place more than nine months after the facility went into operation.

Facility	Date	# units lost
Sutter ⁶	08/17/01	No visibility
Sutter	10/08/01	1 CT
Sutter	12/29/01	All 3
Sutter	04/15/02	1 CT + ST
Sutter	05/28/02	1 CT
Sutter	09/06/02	All 3
Los Medanos ⁷	10/04/01	All 3
Los Medanos	06/05/02	All 3
Los Medanos	06/17/02	All 3
Los Medanos	06/23/02	1CT+ST
Los Medanos	07/19/02	All 3
Los Medanos	07/23/02	1CT+ST
Los Medanos	09/12/02	All 3
Delta ⁸	06/23/02	All 4
Delta	06/29/02	2 CT's + ST
Delta	08/07/02	2 CT's + ST

Table 2: Forced outages that have resulted in 0 MW output from Sutter, Los Medanos and Delta after they became operational

⁴ Los Medanos and Sutter have two combustion turbines (CT's) and one steam turbine (ST) each in a 2x1 configuration. Delta has three combustion turbines (CT's) and one steam turbine (ST) in a 3x1 configuration. All three are owned by the Calpine Corporation.

⁵ Only forced outages due to failure at the power plant itself are reported, forced outages due to failure on the transmission system/switchyard are excluded. The fact that a facility experienced a forced outage on a particular day is public information. In fact, information on unavailable generating units has been posted daily on the ISO website since January 1, 2001. However, the ISO treats information regarding the cause of an outage as confidential information.

⁶ Data for Sutter is recorded from 07/03/01 to 08/10/02

⁷ Data for Los Medanos is recorded from 08/23/01 to 08/10/02

⁸ Data for Delta is recorded from 06/17/02 to 08/10/02

The ISO realizes that this data is very limited. Nevertheless, the data adequately justifies the current classification of each module of these three power plants as a single contingency.

V. Background behind Planning for New Transmission versus Involuntary Load Interruption Standard

For practical and economic reasons, all electric transmission systems are planned to allow for some involuntary loss of firm load under certain contingency conditions. For some systems, such a loss of load may require several contingencies to occur while for other systems, loss of load may occur in the event of a specific single contingency. Historically, a wide variation among the PTOs has existed predominantly due to slightly differing planning and design philosophies. This standard is intended to provide a consistent framework upon which involuntary load interruption decisions can be made by the ISO when planning infrastructure needs for the ISO controlled grid.

The overarching requirement is that implementation of these standards should not result in lower levels of reliability to end-use customers than existed prior to restructuring. As such, the following is required:

1. No single contingency (TPL-001-4 P1) may result in loss of more than 250 MW of load.

This standard is intended to coordinate ISO planning standards with the WECC requirement that all transmission outages with at least 300 MW or more be directly reported to WECC. It is the ISO's intent that no single contingency (TPL-001-4 P1) should trigger loss of 300 MW or more of load. The 250 MW level is chosen in order to allow for differences between the load forecast and actual real time load that can be higher in some instances than the forecast and to also allow time for transmission projects to become operational since some require 5-6 years of planning and permitting with inherent delays. It is also ISO's intent to put a cap on the radial and/or consequential loss of load allowed under NERC standard TPL-001-4 single contingencies (P1).

2. All single substations of 100 MW or more should be served through a looped system with at least two transmission lines "closed in" during normal operation.

This standard is intended to bring consistency between the PTOs' substation designs. It is not the ISO's intention to disallow substations with load below 100 MW from having looped connections; however it is ISO's intention that all substations with peak load above 100 MW must be connected through a looped configuration to the grid.

3. Existing radial loads with available back-tie(s) (drop and automatic or manual pick-up schemes) should have their back-up tie(s) sized at a minimum of 50% of the

yearly peak load or to accommodate the load 80% of the hours in a year (based on actual load shape for the area), whichever is more stringent.

This standard is intended to insure that the system is maintained at the level that existed prior to restructuring. It is obvious that as load grows, existing back-ties for radial loads (or remaining feed after a single contingency for looped substations) may not be able to pick up the entire load; therefore the reliability to customers connected to this system may deteriorate over time. It is the ISO's intention to establish a minimum level of back-up tie capability that needs to be maintained.

4. Upgrades to the system that are not required by the standards in 1, 2 and 3 above may be justified by eliminating or reducing load outage exposure through a benefit to cost ratio (BCR) above 1.0 and/or where there are other extenuating circumstances.

It is ISO's intention to allow the build-up of transmission projects that are proven to have a positive benefit to ratepayers by reducing load drop exposure.

Information Required for BCR calculation: For each of the outages that required involuntary interruption of load, the following should be estimated:

- The maximum amount of load that would need to be interrupted.
- The duration of the interruption.
- The annual energy that would not be served or delivered.
- The number of interruptions per year.
- The time of occurrence of the interruption (e.g., week day summer afternoon).
- The number of customers that would be interrupted.
- The composition of the load (i.e., the percent residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural).
- Value of service or performance-based ratemaking assumptions concerning the dollar impact of a load interruption.

The above information will be documented in the ISO Transmission Plan for areas where additional transmission reinforcement is needed or justified through benefit to cost ratio determination.

VI. Background behind Planning for High Density Urban Load Area Standard for Local Areas

A local area is characterized by relatively small geographical size, with limited transmission import capability and most often with scarce resources that usually can be procured at somewhat higher prices than system resources. These areas are planned to meet the minimum performance established in mandatory standards or other historically established requirements, but tend to have little additional flexibility beyond the planned-for requirements taking into account both local resource and transmission capacity. The need for system reinforcement in a number of local areas is expected to

climb due to projected resource retirements, with single and double contingency conditions playing a material role in driving the need for reinforcement. Relying on load shedding on a broad basis to meet these emerging needs would run counter to historical and current practices, resulting in general deterioration of service levels. One of the fundamental ISO Tariff requirements is to maintain service reliability at pre-ISO levels, and it drives the need to codify the circumstances in which load shedding is not an acceptable long-term solution:

1. For local area long-term planning, the ISO does not allow non-consequential load dropping in high density urban load areas in lieu of expanding transmission or local resource capability to mitigate NERC TPL-001-4 standard P1-P7 contingencies and impacts on the 115 kV or higher voltage systems.

This standard is intended to continue avoiding the need to drop load in high density urban load areas due to, among other reasons, high impacts to the community from hospitals and elevators to traffic lights and potential crime.

The following is a link to the 2010 Census Urban Area Reference Maps:

<http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/maps/2010ua.html>

This site has diagrams of the following urbanized areas which contain over one million persons.

Los Angeles--Long Beach--Anaheim, CA
San Francisco--Oakland, CA
San Diego, CA
Riverside--San Bernardino, CA
San Jose, CA

2. In the near-term planning, where allowed by NERC standards, load dropping, including high density urban load, may be used to bridge the gap between real-time operations and the time when system reinforcements are built.

This standard is intended to insure that a reliable transition exists between the time when problems could arise until long-term transmission upgrades are placed in service.

3. In considering if load shedding, where allowed by NERC standards, is a viable mitigation in either the near-term, or the long-term for local areas that would not call upon high density urban load, case-by-case assessments need to be considered. Assessments should take in consideration, but not limited to, risk assessment of the outage(s) that would activate the SPS including common right of way, common structures, history of fires, history of lightning, common substations, restoration time, coordination among parties required to operate pertinent part of the transmission system, number of resources in the area, outage

history for resources in the area, retirement impacts, and outage data for the local area due to unrelated events.

It is ISO's intention to thoroughly evaluate the risk of outages and their consequences any time a load shedding SPS is proposed regardless of population density.

VII. Interpretations of terms from NERC Reliability Standard and WECC Regional Criteria

Listed below are several ISO interpretations of the terms that are used in the NERC standards that are not already addressed by NERC.

Combined Cycle Power Plant Module: A **combined cycle** is an assembly of heat engines that work in tandem off the same source of heat, converting it into mechanical energy, which in turn usually drives electrical generators. In a combined cycle power plant (CCPP), or combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) plant, one or more gas turbine generator(s) generates electricity and heat in the exhaust is used to make steam, which in turn drives a steam turbine to generate additional electricity.

Entity Responsible for the Reliability of the Interconnected System Performance:

In the operation of the grid, the ISO has primary responsibility for reliability. In the planning of the grid, reliability is a joint responsibility between the PTO and the ISO subject to appropriate coordination and review with the relevant local, state, regional and federal regulatory authorities.

Entity Required to Develop Load Models: The PTOs, in coordination with the utility distribution companies (UDCs) and others, develop load models.

Entity Required to Develop Load Forecast: The California Energy Commission (CEC) has the main responsibility for providing load forecast. If load forecast is not provided by the CEC or is not detailed and/or specific enough for a certain study then the ISO, at its sole discretion, may use load forecasts developed by the PTOs in coordination with the UDCs and others.

Footnote 12 of TPL-001-4 Interpretation and Applicable Timeline⁹: The shedding of Non-Consequential load following P1, P2-1 and P3 contingencies on the Bulk Electric System of the ISO Controlled Grid is not considered appropriate in meeting the performance requirements. In the near-term planning horizon the requirements of Footnote 12 may be applied until the long-term mitigation plans are in-service. In the near-term transmission planning horizon, the non-consequential load loss will be limited to 75 MW and has to meet the conditions specified in Attachment 1 of TPL-001-4.

⁹Implementation and applicable timeline will remain the same as the "Effective Date:"(s) described in the NERC TPL-001-4 standard.

High Density Urban Load Area: Is an Urbanized Area, as defined by the US Census Bureau¹⁰ with a population over one million persons.

Projected Customer Demands: The load level modeled in the studies can significantly impact the facility additions that the studies identify as necessary. For studies that address regional transmission facilities such as the design of major interties, a 1 in 5-year extreme weather load level should be assumed. For studies that are addressing local load serving concerns, the studies should assume a 1 in 10-year extreme weather load level. The more stringent requirement for local areas is necessary because fewer options exist during actual operation to mitigate performance concerns. In addition, due to diversity in load, there is more certainty in a regional load forecast than in the local area load forecast. Having a more stringent standard for local areas will help minimize the potential for interruption of end-use customers.

Planned or Controlled Interruption: Load interruptions can be either automatic or through operator action as long as the specific actions that need to be taken, including the magnitude of load interrupted, are identified and corresponding operating procedures are in place when required.

Time Allowed for Manual Readjustment: This is the amount of time required for the operator to take all actions necessary to prepare the system for the next contingency. This time should be less than 30 minutes.

¹⁰ Urbanized Area (UA): A statistical geographic entity consisting of a densely settled core created from census tracts or blocks and contiguous qualifying territory that together have a minimum population of at least 50,000 persons.

APPENDIX H

SCE Data Response to Public Advocates Office Data Request, Set 3, Question 6

Southern California Edison
A.15-04-013 – RTRP

DATA REQUEST SET Cal Advocates - A1504013 - SCE - 003

To: PAO
Prepared by: Lionel Olivares
Job Title: [Click here to enter text.](#)
Received Date: 12/21/2018

Response Date: 1/27/2019

Question 06:

II. Capabilities and limitations of Vista Substation to serve both the SCE and RPU 69 kV load
The questions below seek to clarify on the capabilities and limitations of Vista Substation to serve both the SCE and RPU 69 kV load. In October 2012, RPU issued a draft EIR in which RPU described a current SCE operating procedure in the event of the unplanned loss of a SCE 230/69 kV transformer serving the Vista Bus Section C 69 kV.1

6. The described operating procedure places both the RPU and SCE 69 kV load on two Vista 230/69 kV transformers.

- a. Please provide the historical peak demands and load duration curves for the SCE portion of the Vista 69 kV load. Please specify whether these are metered loads, recorded loads or weather adjusted loads.
- b. Please provide the historical peak demands and load duration curves for the total (SCE + RPU) Vista 69 kV load. Please specify whether these are metered loads, recorded loads or weather adjusted loads.
- c. How much of the SCE Vista 69 kV load is SCE able to transfer to other SCE stations in the event of a Vista 230/69 kV outage?
- d. What is the historic frequency of SCE 230/69 kV transformer unplanned outages during peak load periods? Has SCE ever had to resort to tripping load served from Vista 69 kV due to the loss of a Vista 230/69 kV transformer? If so, what is the historical frequency of such events.

Response to Question 06:

6. The described operating procedure places both the RPU and SCE 69 kV load on two Vista 230/69 kV transformers.

- a. Please provide the historical peak demands and load duration curves for the SCE portion of the Vista 69 kV load. Please specify whether these are metered loads, recorded loads or weather adjusted loads.**

Vista A Historic Peak Load Weather Adjusted(MVA)									
2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
282.2	279.7	267.3	252.8	242.8	244.4	287.6	311.5	256.7	249.2

Please see the attached file “Vista A Load Duration Curves 2009-2018.pdf” for the load duration curves for the SCE portion of the Vista 69 kV load. The load duration curves provided are unadjusted metered values for the two Vista 230/69 kV transformers serving the Vista “A” bus section.

b. Please provide the historical peak demands and load duration curves for the total (SCE + RPU) Vista 69 kV load. Please specify whether these are metered loads, recorded loads or weather adjusted loads.

SCE’s historical peak demand values for the years 2009-2018 are provided in the response to 6.a. above. These represent the peak demand values for the selected day of each year and are weather-adjusted values.

RPU’s historical peak demand values for the years 2011-2018 are provided in RPU’s response to Question 1 of this Data Request set. Those values represent RPU’s “peak gross demand and load net of internal generation at the peak gross load hour for those years based upon RPU’s hourly load data.” Those values for any given year are non-coincident to the SCE values and may even have occurred on different dates.

Please see the attached file “Vista A and C Combined Load Duration Curves 2009-2018.pdf” for the load duration curves for the SCE portion of the Vista 69 kV load. The load duration curves provided are unadjusted metered values for all four of the Vista 230/69 kV transformers serving both Vista “A” and “C” 69 kV bus sections.

c. How much of the SCE Vista 69 kV load is SCE able to transfer to other SCE stations in the event of a Vista 230/69 kV outage?

Under normal operating conditions, the amount of 69 kV load SCE is able to transfer to other SCE stations is approximately 10 MVA. However, in the event of the loss of the Vista Substation presumed by the question, SCE assumes that this would be an emergency condition which would effectively allow SCE to transfer a higher amount of load.

Consistent with SCE’s response to question 7.a.ii of this data request set, the amount of load that can transferred out of the Vista 69 kV System to the Mira Loma 69 kV System under emergency conditions is approximately 55 MVA.

d. What is the historic frequency of SCE 230/69 kV transformer unplanned outages during peak load periods? Has SCE ever had to resort to tripping load served from Vista 69 kV due to the loss of a Vista 230/69 kV transformer? If so, what is the historical frequency of such events.

As referenced in other documentation available in this proceeding (A.15-04-013), there were significant unplanned outages affecting Vista Substation on July 3, 2005 and October 26, 2007 resulting in the loss of the ability to serve load. These outages affected RPU’s customers, with the 2007 outage impacting all of RPU’s customers in the City of Riverside.

In addition, subsequent to that outage, other unplanned outages of 230/69 kV transformers have also occurred within SCE service territory during peak load periods. Outage data was pulled from SCE's substation outage database for dates ranging from January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2018. For the purpose of this data request, the peak hours both weekdays and weekends are defined from 4 PM to 9 PM. A total of 4 unplanned SCE 230/69 kV transformer outages were found during peak hours. This equates to an average of approximately 0.4 outages per year during peak load periods, for this time period.

Notably, without restricting this search to peak hours, during this same time period a total of 18 unplanned SCE 230/69 kV transformer outages occurred throughout SCE's service territory. This equates to an average of approximately 1.8 outages per year.

APPENDIX I

City of Riverside 2018 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

2018

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN



Approved by FEMA July 30, 2018

Prepared by: Mark D. Annas

City of Riverside ANNEX

1/1/2018

CONTACT INFORMATION

CITY OF RIVERSIDE

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PLAN ADOPTION/RESOLUTION

The City of Riverside will submit plans to Riverside County Emergency Management Department who will forward to California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CAL OES) for review prior to being submitted to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). In addition, we will wait to receive an "Approval Pending Adoption" letter from FEMA before taking the plan to our local governing bodies for adoption. Upon approval, the City of Riverside will insert the signed resolution.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the City of Riverside Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) is to evaluate and assess the risks identified hazards pose to the city, review and assess past disaster occurrences and through the engagement of the whole community set goals to mitigate potential risks to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people, property and environment from natural, man-made and technological hazards.

The Riverside Fire Department – Office of Emergency Management coordinated the development and update to the 2012 City of Riverside LHMP Annex to address planning considerations unique to the City of Riverside.

This 2017 LHMP is a plan update that was prepared pursuant to the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 to achieve eligibility and potentially secure mitigation funding through Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Mitigation Assistance, Pre-Disaster Mitigation, and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs.

The City of Riverside LHMP Annex integrates with the Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and provides a uniform approach to community mitigation efforts.

The City's planning process followed a methodology presented by FEMA and Cal OES which included conducting meetings coordinated by Riverside Fire Department – Office of Emergency Management. These meetings were comprised of participating Federal, State and local jurisdictions, departments, agencies, special districts, school districts, non-profit communities, universities, businesses and general public.

The plan identifies vulnerabilities, provides recommendations for prioritized mitigation actions, evaluates resources and identifies mitigation shortcomings, provides future mitigation planning and maintenance of existing plan.

The plan is implemented upon FEMA approval, and adoption by City Council.

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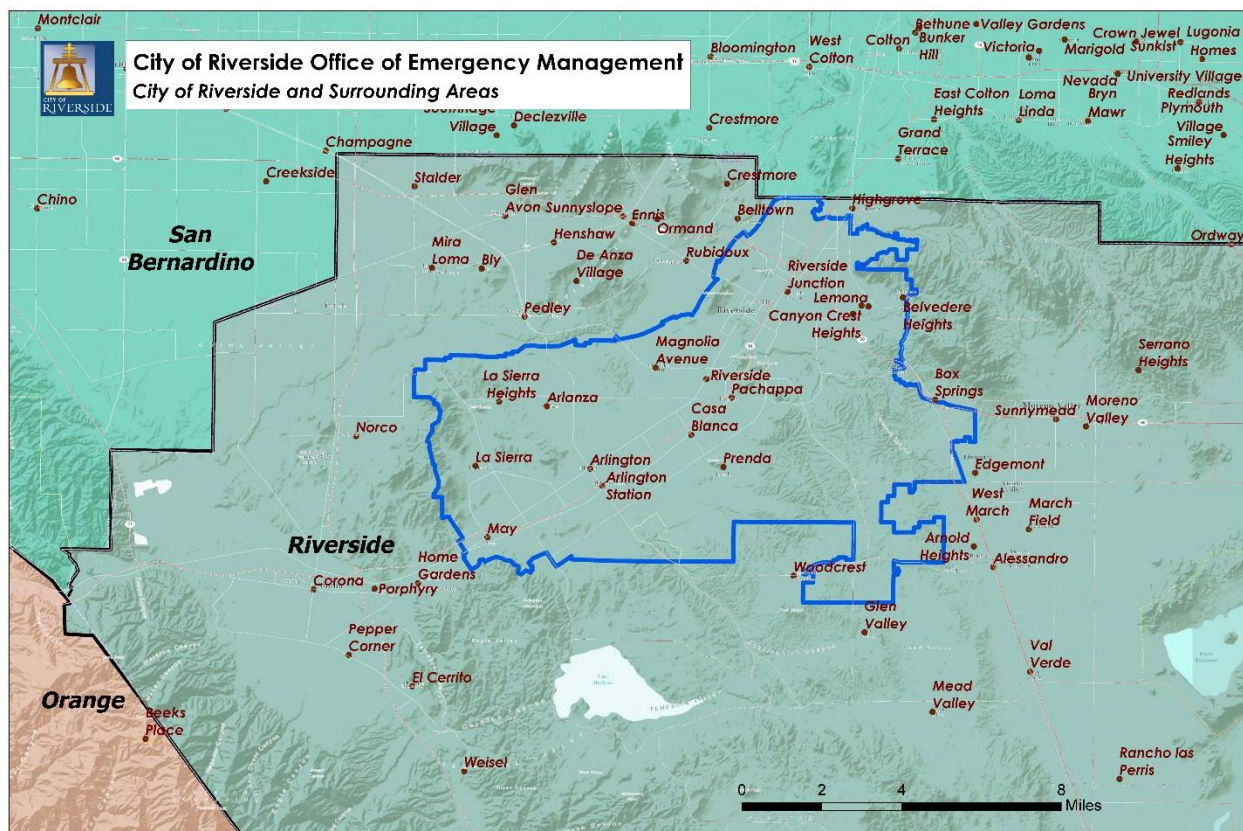
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SECTION 1.0 - COMMUNITY PROFILE

1.1 CITY MAP



1.2 GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE DESCRIPTION

The City of Riverside is located in Riverside County, California, United States, and is the county seat. Named for its location beside the Santa Ana River, it is located at the center of the Inland Empire and is the largest city in the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario metropolitan area of Southern California, the 4th largest inland California City and is located approximately 60 miles (97 km) east of Los Angeles. Riverside is the 59th most populous City in the United States and the 12th most populous city in California. The City of Riverside is currently 81 square miles. According to the California Department of Finance, Riverside has a 2017 estimated population of 326,792.

The City of Riverside sits in a valley surrounded by small mountain areas as well as large mountain ranges such as the San Jacinto and San Bernardino mountains. Within the City, surface elevations range from 700 feet above mean sea level near the Santa Ana River to over 1,400 feet west of La Sierra Avenue. The highest point in the sphere of City's Sphere of Influence is Arlington Mountain, standing 1,853. The City's downtown elevation is 860 feet.

The County seat for the County of Riverside is located in the City of Riverside, along with numerous State and Federal facilities. Riverside is situated along two major freeway systems; both of these freeways bisect the City. Along the northern edge of the City runs Highway 60 and is considered a primary east-west freeway link flowing traffic and goods westward to the Los Angeles metropolitan area and easterly to the Arizona border and beyond. The 91/215 freeway traverses the center portion of the City and is a primary north and south route for traffic and goods connecting Los Angeles metropolitan area to Las Vegas, Salt Lake City and beyond.

Major railway freight and passenger traffic follows the 91/215 freeway through the City leading from the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach to the San Bernardino/Colton rail yards, where the railcars are re-assembled for connections to northern and eastern portions of the country.

The City of Riverside is home to four large college campuses: University of California at Riverside, California Baptist University, La Sierra University and Riverside Community College. With the exception of Riverside Community College, each of these campuses houses students throughout the academic year. The University of California at Riverside, an important agricultural, research, and engineering university, attracts students from throughout the world. K-12 education is provided by two school districts, Riverside Unified and Alvord Unified, with a total of (40) elementary schools, (11) middle schools, and (12) high schools. In addition the Riverside County Office of Education is headquartered in Riverside and supports (1) regional learning center, (7) Head Start Programs, (2) School of Career Education sites, as well as providing education at: (1) community school, (6) Welcome Back Kids Programs; and (2) Detention Centers within the city limits. There are also a number of private schools including Sherman Indian High School (houses students throughout the academic year) and the California School for the Deaf.

Other attractions in Riverside include the Fox Performing Arts Center, Riverside Metropolitan Museum, which houses exhibits and artifacts of local history, the California Museum of Photography, the California Citrus State Historic Park, and the Parent Washington Navel Orange Tree, one of the two original orange trees in California.

The City is served by three major hospitals (Kaiser, Riverside Community, and Parkview Community).

Riverside experiences a semi-arid or an arid Mediterranean climate with hot, dry summers and mild, relatively wet winters. Temperatures in the summer can exceed 95°F (35°C) but with low humidity. In the winter, high temperatures may not rise above 55°F (13°C) during rainy days. On average, January is the coldest month with an average high/low of 68°F/43°F (20°C/6°C) while August is the hottest with a high/low of 95°F/64°F (35°C/18°C). Riverside receives 10.22" of precipitation annually with most of it occurring in the winter and early spring, especially January through March, with January being the wettest month. However, during El Nino years, Southern California can receive considerably more precipitation and cooler temperatures than average.

Figure 1.2.1 – Table – Climate Data for City of Riverside

Climate data for Riverside

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	97 (36)	92 (33)	98 (37)	104 (40)	108 (42)	112 (44)	113 (45)	112 (44)	113 (45)	108 (42)	98 (37)	93 (34)	117 (47)
Average high °F (°C)	66 (19)	68 (20)	70 (21)	76 (24)	80 (27)	87 (31)	94 (34)	94 (34)	91 (33)	83 (28)	74 (23)	68 (20)	78.9
Average low °F (°C)	42 (6)	44 (7)	45 (7)	48 (9)	53 (12)	57 (14)	61 (16)	62 (17)	60 (16)	53 (12)	45 (7)	41 (5)	54.9
Record low °F (°C)	24 (-4)	27 (-3)	29 (-2)	33 (1)	38 (3)	44 (7)	49 (9)	49 (9)	42 (6)	32 (0)	26 (-3)	22 (-6)	22 (-6)
Precipitation inches (mm)	2.47 (62.7)	2.39 (60.7)	2.19 (55.6)	.60 (15)	.25 (6.4)	.10 (3)	.03 (0.8)	.17 (4.3)	.26 (6.6)	.26 (6.6)	.78 (19.8)	1.17 (29.7)	10.67 (271)

1.3 BRIEF HISTORY

On March 20, 1774, Juan Bautista De Anza, leading an exploratory expedition to find a good land route from southern Mexico to Alta California, reached what is today known as Riverside.

Riverside was founded in the early 1870s and is the birthplace of the California citrus industry. Founded by John W. North and a group of Easterners who wished to establish a colony dedicated to furthering education and culture. Riverside was built on land that was once a Spanish rancho. Investors from England and Canada transplanted traditions and activities adopted by prosperous citizens: the first golf course and polo field in Southern California were built in Riverside.

The first orange trees were planted in 1871, but the citrus industry in Riverside began two years later when Eliza Tibbets received two Brazilian navel orange trees sent to her by a friend at the Department of Agriculture in Washington. The trees thrived in the Southern California climate and the navel orange industry grew rapidly. Within a few years, the successful cultivation of the newly discovered navel orange led to a California Gold Rush of a different kind: the establishment of the citrus industry. By 1882, there were more than half a million citrus trees in California, almost half of which

were in Riverside. By the mid-1880s five packing houses sprang up in Riverside. The Santa Fe Railroad opened a direct line to Riverside in 1886 allowing direct shipment to the east. Eight years later the first refrigerated rail cars shipped oranges from Riverside to the east on the Santa Fe Railroad. The development of refrigerated railroad cars and innovative irrigation systems established Riverside as the wealthiest City per capita by 1895.

About 1875, Matthew Gage began work on a canal to bring water to all of Riverside, parts of which had no water available. With the irrigation made possible by Gage's canal, Riverside's greatest growth period began. Three new subdivisions—White's Addition, Hall's Addition, and Arlington Heights—were developed.

One of the first documented “disaster incidents” was on April 17, 1908 when there was an elephant stampede in Downtown Riverside. The elephant leading the stampede was named Floto. Floto was owned by the circus Sells-Floto Circus. The incident occurred when a Standard Oil wagon caught fire and ignited several of the circus tents. Frightened by this undue excitement, the herd of elephants became uncontrollable and charged through the east side of town, knocking down fences, outhouses and despoiling orchards.

During World War I, March Field, now March Air Reserve Base was established for the training of aviators. During World War II, March Field was expanded and another base, Camp Haan, was started across from March Field. The site is now occupied by the new National Veteran's Cemetery. A third base was built, called Camp Anza, which later became a City subdivision, called Arlanza.

As the City prospered, a small guest hotel designed in the popular Mission Revival style grew to become the world famous Mission Inn, favored by presidents, royalty and movie stars. Postcards of lush orange groves, swimming pools, and magnificent homes have attracted vacationers and entrepreneurs throughout the years. Many relocated to the warm, dry climate for reasons of health and to escape Eastern winters.

Riverside has over 100 City Landmarks, 20 National Register Sites and 2 National Landmarks have been designated by the City Council, all offering enjoyment and education to City residents and visitors. Examples include the Mission Inn, the Chinatown site, the National Packing House, Citrus Experiment Station and engineering feats like the Gage Canal. Many of these landmarks are found in the Downtown's Mission Inn Historic District. California's Mission Revival style, born in Riverside, can be seen throughout the City, most notably in the Mission Inn, the Municipal Auditorium, First Church of Christ Scientist, and the Fox Theater, home of the Riverside International Film Festival.

The Mission Inn was developed from the Glenwood Tavern, owned by Captain Christopher Columbus Miller, who moved to Riverside in 1874 to survey land for the Gage Canal, which brought water to Riverside. His son Frank developed a lasting interest in culture and the arts and took over the expansion of the Inn. Over the years he embellished and expanded it into a unique resort known all over the world. It has played host to numerous movie stars, musicians and heads of state. Ronald and Nancy Reagan honeymooned there, and Richard and Pat Nixon were married on its grounds. Teddy Roosevelt planted a tree in its courtyard, and a special chair, built for President William Howard Taft when he visited, is still in the Inn's collection.

1.4 ECONOMY DESCRIPTION

The City has seven distinct economic factors. These factors show the diversity of the City as it develops from a bedroom and agricultural community to a City of expanding activity. These factors are:

- Residential/Bedroom Community
 - Both long-term permanent housing and short-term temporary college dormitory housing
- Industrial/Warehouse
- Arts and Culture
- Agriculture
- Military
- Education - College/University Level
 - University of California, Riverside
 - California Baptist University
 - La Sierra University
 - Riverside Community College
- Major Medical Care
 - Three major primary hospitals for the region and several Senior Care Facilities

Figure 1.4.1 – Table Listing City of Riverside Major Employers

#	Employer	# of Employees
1	County of Riverside	11,628
2	University of California, Riverside	7,500
3	Riverside Unified School District	3,500
4	Kaiser Permanente	4,500
5	City of Riverside	2,461
6	Riverside Community Hospital	1,900
7	Riverside County Office of Education	1,765
8	Alvord Unified School District	1,445
9	Parkview Community Hospital	1,350
10	Riverside Community College District	1,061

1.5 POPULATION AND HOUSING

The 2017 population of the City of Riverside from the California Department of Finance was estimated at 326,792.

Figure 1.5.1 Population Characteristics – City of Riverside

2016 STATISTICAL SUMMARY				
<i>Category</i>	<i>Riverside</i>	<i>Riverside County</i>	<i>Riverside Relative to Riverside County*</i>	<i>SCAG Region</i>
2016 Total Population	324,696	2,347,828	[13.8%]	18,954,083
2016 Population Density (Persons per Square Mile)	4,002	324	3,678	489
2016 Median Age (Years)	32.1	34.8	-2.7	36.0
2016 Hispanic	52.9%	48.1%	4.8%	46.8%
2016 Non-Hispanic White	30.9%	36.4%	-5.5%	31.2%
2016 Non-Hispanic Asian	6.8%	6.2%	0.6%	12.7%
2016 Non-Hispanic Black	6.1%	6.0%	0.1%	6.3%
2016 Non-Hispanic American Indian	0.4%	0.5%	-0.1%	0.3%
2016 All Other Non-Hispanic	2.8%	2.9%	-0.1%	2.7%
2016 Number of Households	94,845	713,205	[13.3%]	6,132,938
2016 Average Household Size	3.3	3.2	0.1	3.1
2016 Median Household Income	\$55,999	\$57,367	-\$1,368	\$61,792
2016 Number of Housing Units	99,859	828,383	[12.1%]	6,629,879
2016 Homeownership Rate	55.7%	54.3%	1.4%	54.3%
2016 Median Existing Home Sales Price	\$350,000	\$332,000	\$18,000	\$466,000
2015 - 2016 Median Home Sales Price Change	9.4%	7.1%	2.3%	6.6%
2016 Drive Alone to Work	79.0%	80.9%	-1.9%	78.8%
2016 Mean Travel Time to Work (minutes)	32.0	35.0	-3.0	31.0
2015 Number of Jobs	136,185	709,940	[19.2%]	7,920,602
2014 - 2015 Total Jobs Change	4,343	27,752	[16%]	117,499
2015 Average Salary per Job	\$46,463	\$42,060	\$4,403	\$53,962
2016 K-12 Public School Student Enrollment	57,612	423,183	14%	2,961,726

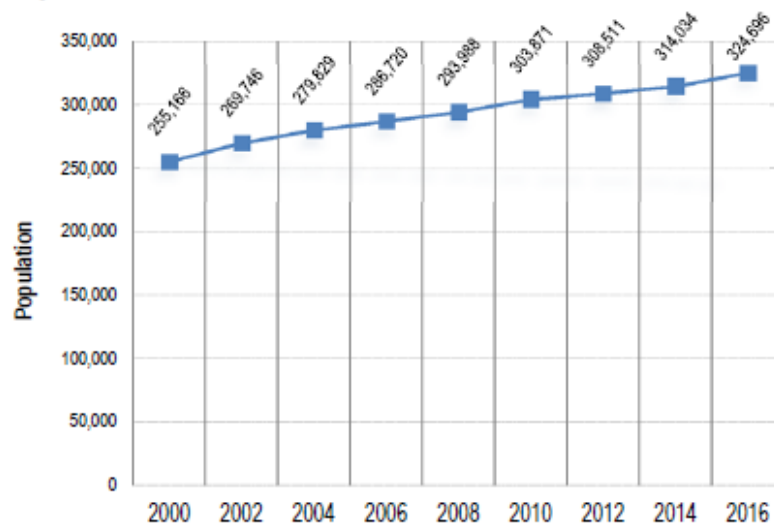
Source: Sources: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2015; Nielsen Co.; California Department of Finance E-5, May 2016; CoreLogic/DataQuick; California Department of Education; and SCAG * Numbers with [] represent Riverside's share of Riverside County. The other

numbers represent the difference between Riverside and Riverside County. Mapped jurisdictional boundaries are as of July 1, 2016 and are for visual purposes only. Report data, however, are updated according to their respective sources.

Figure 1.5.2 Population Growth Chart – 2000 Comparison to 2016

Population Growth

Population: 2000 - 2016

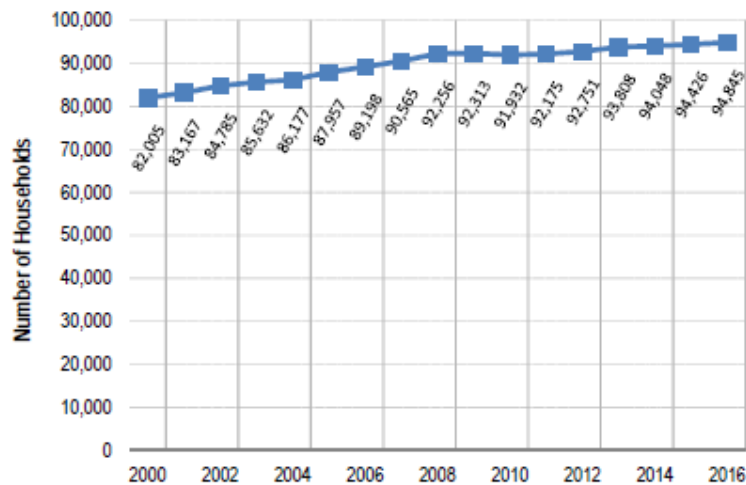


Source: California Department of Finance, E-5, 2016

- Between 2000 and 2016, the total population of the City of Riverside increased by 69,530 to 324,696 in 2016.
- During this 16-year period, the city's population growth rate of 27.2 percent was lower than the Riverside County rate of 51.9 percent.
- 13.8% of the total population of Riverside County is in the City of Riverside.

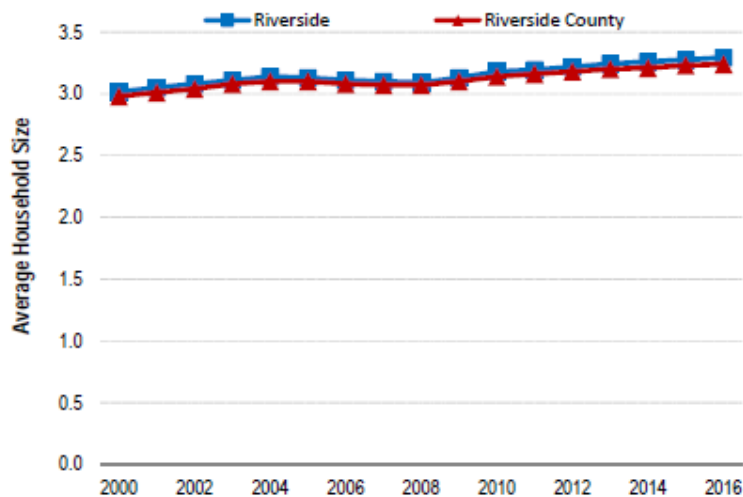
Figure 1.5.3 Housing Characteristics – City of Riverside

Number of Households: 2000 - 2016



Sources: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census; California Department of Finance, E-5, 2016

Average Household Size: 2000 - 2016



Source: California Department of Finance, E-5, 2016

- Between 2000 and 2016, the total number of households in the City of Riverside increased by 12,840 units, or 15.7 percent.
- During this 16-year period, the city's household growth rate of 15.7 percent was lower than the county growth rate of 40.9 percent.
- 13.3 percent of Riverside County's total number of households are in the City of Riverside.
- In 2016, the city's average household size was 3.3, higher than the county average of 3.2.

1.6 DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND LAND USE

The City of Riverside continues to grow in all areas. In 2017 the Riverside Community Hospital will open up a \$420 million expansion of the hospital consisting of an additional 105 rooms. Approximately 38 single family, senior, and multi-family residential projects with a total of 3,210 units are currently in the planning pipeline. Two new hotels are slated for development in the downtown area. Industrial warehouses are being built within the city limits as well adjacent to the city in the March Joint Powers area.

Figure 1.6.1

LOCAL JURISDICTION DEVELOPMENT TRENDS QUESTIONNAIRE 2017

JURISDICTION: Riverside	DOES YOUR AGENCY HAVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR LAND USE AND/OR DEVELOPMENT ISSUES WITHIN YOUR JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES? YES		
	2012 DATA	2017 DATA	2022
Current Population in Jurisdiction or Served	310,674	326,792*	Projected Population in Jurisdiction or Served - in 2022 337,786
Current Sq Miles in Jurisdiction or Served	81	81	Projected Sq Miles in Jurisdiction or Served - in 2022 81
Does Your Jurisdiction have any ordinances or regulations dealing with disaster mitigation, disaster preparation, or disaster response?	Yes	Yes	If yes, please list ordinance or regulation number. RMC 9.20
What is the number one land issue your agency will face in the next five years	Affordable housing. Controlling commercial & residential developments to limit the number of vacant homes and commercial buildings. Dealing with aged and obsolete housing and commercial buildings.		
Approximate Number of Homes/Apts/etc.	98,444	107,325	Projected Number of Homes/Apts/etc. - in 2022 116,206
Approximate Total Residential Value	229,497,575.00		Projected Residential Total Value - in 2022 n/a
Approximate Number of Commercial Businesses	22,621		Projected Number of Commercial Businesses - in 2022
Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in flood hazard zones	35	35	Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in flood hazard zones - in 2022 35
Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in earthquake hazard zones	100	100	Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in earthquake hazard zones - in 2022 100
Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in wildland fire hazard zones	10	10	Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in wildland fire hazard zones - in 2022 10
Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in flood hazard zones	35	35	Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in flood hazard zones - in 2022 35
Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in earthquake hazard zones	100	100	Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in earthquake hazard zones - in 2022 100
Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in wildland fire hazard zones	10	10	Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in wildland fire hazard zones - in 2022 10
Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in flood hazard zones	40	40	Projected Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in flood hazard zones - in 2022
Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in earthquake hazard zones	183	183	Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in earthquake hazard zones - in 2022
Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in wildland fire hazard zones	10	10	Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in wildland fire hazard zones - in 2022
Does your jurisdiction plan on participating in the County's on-going plan maintenance program every two years as described in Part I of the plan?	Yes		If not, how will your jurisdiction do plan maintenance?
Will a copy of this plan be available for the various planning groups within your jurisdiction for use in future planning and budgeting purposes?	Yes		

*State of California, Department of Finance, *E-1 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State with Annual Percent Change — January 1, 2016 and 2017*. Sacramento, California, May 2017.

SECTION 2.0 - PLANNING PROCESS

2.1 LOCAL PLANNING PROCESS

The City of Riverside participated in various LHMP planning meetings since 2012 in anticipation of updating the LHMP Plan as well as updating the City's Safety Element of the General Plan.

The City of Riverside's Office of Emergency Management works closely with the representatives from various City department's (See Table 2.1) on the development of updates for the City's General Plan's Safety Element and this Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. OEM reached out to departments via in person meetings, phone calls and email to seek representation on the LHMP Planning Team. Department Representatives were invited to meetings via email. Meetings were held to discuss, identify, and prioritize appropriate mitigation strategies. The group was presented with an overview of the identified threats to the City and surrounding areas. There was a discussion of several mitigation efforts identified by the City. An assessment and ranking of hazards was conducted by the city LHMP Planning Team in 2016. Input from the public was sought via a survey and town halls in 2016 to gather information on how the public viewed hazards and possible mitigation strategies.

LHMP Planning Meetings with the City of Riverside Departments were held on:

- 11/4/2015
- 11/19/2015
- 12/16/2015
- 1/20/2016
- 2/17/2016
- 3/23/2016
- 4/06/2016
- 5/11/2016
- 6/8/2016
- 5/24/2017

Table 2.1 City LHMP Planning Team

Department	Position
City Attorney	Assistant City Attorney
City Clerk	Assistant City Clerk
Finance	Purchasing/Risk Management

Community & Economic Development	Sr. Planner
Community & Economic Development	Principal Planner
Community & Economic Development	Building Official
Fire Department	Division Chief/Fire Marshal
Fire Department Office of Emergency Management	Emergency Services Administrator
Fire Department Office of Emergency Management	Emergency Services Coordinator
General Services	Operations Superintendent
Library	Administrative Services Manager
Museum – Arts & Culture	Project Development Coordinator
Parks, Recreation & Community Services	Administrative Analyst
Public Works	Emergency Services Coordinator
Public Utilities	Principal Engineer

Community Partner meetings were held to discuss specific hazards and their threats to our community partners such as Riverside School District, Riverside Community College, UCR, Riverside Community and Kaiser Hospitals, Riverside County Schools, etc. The group was presented with an overview of the identified threats to the City and surrounding areas. There was a discussion of several mitigation efforts identified by the City.

Community Partners Meetings and Outreach:

- 1/20/2016 - CERT
- 2/2/2016 – Education
- 2/24/2016 – Hospitals
- 4/2/2016 – Hospitals

In addition, the following agencies have provided written and/or oral comments during the drafting process and at Community Partnership, City LHMP Planning meetings, OA Jurisdiction Planning meetings, and/or via email and telecommunication:

- City of Moreno Valley
- City of Corona
- California Baptist University
- March Air Reserve Base
- Parkview Community Medical Center
- Riverside City College
- Riverside County Office of Education

- Riverside Unified School District

The chart in Section 3.3 indicates the scoring by the planning group during the 2016 planning sessions.

At the beginning of the planning process un-reinforced masonry buildings and asbestos were discussed however they were not added to the list of hazards to be ranked.

2.2 PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL (OA) PLANNING PROCESS

The City and its Community Partners participated in workshops and meetings conducted by Riverside County. Below is a list of those meetings:

Planning Meetings presented by the County of Riverside:

- April 14, 2016 – OAPC in Beaumont
- July 14, 2016 – OAPC in Beaumont
- December 8, 2016 – LHMP Workshop at Riverside EMD
- February 7, 2017 – LHMP Cities Workshop at Riverside EMD
- April 3, 2017 Mitigation Planning for Local Communities Training with one-on-one technical assistance in Riverside.
- June 6, 2017 LHMP Cities Workshop at Riverside EMD

2.3 DATES AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

A one month public comment period was held from January 11 – February 11, 2016, during which a survey was provided to the community using the City's website, town hall meetings and the through the public library system. The survey was promoted via a press release, social media, website, and via an email blast to 25,279 registrants to the Parks newsletter. The survey results consisted of a representative group of community members from the City. There was a discussion of several mitigation efforts identified by the City. An assessment and ranking of hazards was conducted by the community members who turned in 175 completed surveys the results of which is shown on the table below. The survey also sought input on risk reduction methods and projects to reduce hazard related losses. A one-week public comment period of the Public Review Draft was held from June 6 – June 14, 2017. The public comment period was promoted via media release, social media accounts, email and at a CERT meeting that took place during the comment period. (See Appendix A for copies of survey flyers and sign-in sheets.)

Public Meetings Were Held on:

- 1/11/2016 – Ward 1 – Northside Improvement Association
- 1/12/2016 – City Council Presentation to Promote Survey
- 1/13/2016 – Ward 2 – Lincoln Park Neighborhood Group
- 1/13/2016 – Ward 3 – M.A.N.A. Group
- 1/13/2016 – Ward 4 – Community Action Group
- 1/14/2016 – Ward 2 – University Neighborhood Group
- 1/14/2016 – Riverside County OAPC
- 1/18/2016 – Ward1 – Downtown Area Neighborhood Alliance
- 1/25/2016 – Ward 1 – Neighbors of Mt. Rubidoux
- 1/27/2016 – Ward 7 – Ward Meeting @ La Sierra Senior Center
- 02/4/2016 – Ward 2 – Eastside Forum
- 2/8/2016 – Ward 1 – Northside Improvement Association
- 2/10/2016 – Ward 2 – Lincoln Park Neighborhood Group
- 2/11/2016 – Ward 3 – M.A.N.A. Group
- 2/11/2016 – Ward 4 – Ward 4 Community Meeting @ Orange Terrace CC
- 9/21/2016 – Public Safety Committee Presentation
- 6/6/2017 – City Council Presentation to Promote Open Comment Period for LHMP Draft

In addition an LHMP webpage was created to allow feedback to be submitted at any time. This webpage was linked to from the City of Riverside's main site, www.riversideca.gov, as well as at the direct link of <https://www.riversideca.gov/fire/oem/hazard.asp>.

Figure 2.3.1 LHMP Webpage, February 15, 2016.

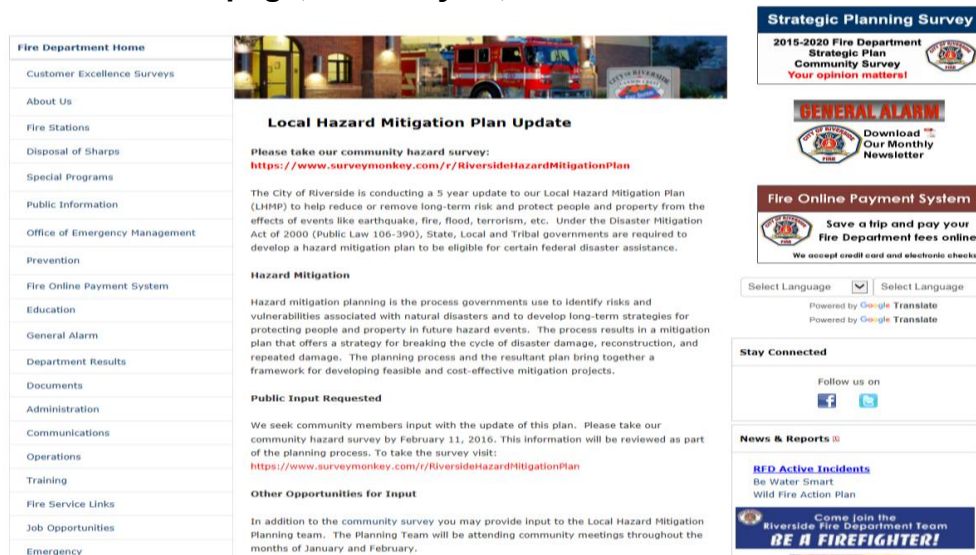


Figure 2.3.2 2016 Ranking Community Survey- City of Riverside

	Community Survey
HAZARD	
Earthquake	1
Flooding	12
Drought	2
Terrorism	6
Wildland Fire	11
Power Outage	3
Severe Weather: Extreme Heat	4
Severe Weather: Wind Event	9
Transportation Accidents – Rail/Aircraft/Highway	7
Water System	5
Hazmat Accidents - Industrial	16
Cyber Security	8
Gas/Fuel Pipeline	13
Severe Weather: Winter Weather	20
Communication Outage	14

Sewer System	15
Terrorism – Attack Against Agricultural	19
Pandemic/Disease/Contamination	10
Dam Failure/Inundation	23
Insect Infestation	17
Civil Unrest	18
Landslide	21
Nuclear Accidents - SONGS	24
Tornado	25
Jail/Prison Event	22

2.4 PLANS ADOPTED BY RESOLUTION

Upon approval by FEMA, the LHMP will be presented to the City of Riverside City Council in a public meeting for adoption via an official Resolution.

SECTION 3.0 – MITIGATION ACTIONS/UPDATES

3.1 UPDATES FROM 2012 PLAN

The following hazards were added since the approval of the 2012 plan: Cyber Security and Communications Outage. Additionally Tornado was separated out from Severe Wind and Summer/Winter Weather was separated as Extreme Heat and Winter Weather.

3.2 LIST OF COUNTY AND CITY HAZARDS CROSSWALK

County Hazard	City Hazard
Earthquake	Earthquake
Pandemic Flu	Pandemic/Disease/Contamination
Wildland Fire	Wildland Fire
Electrical Failure	Power Outage
Emergent Disease/Contamination	See Pandemic/Disease/Contamination

Cyber Attack	Cyber Security
Terrorist Event	Terrorism – Humans/Structures
Communications Failure	Communications Outage
Flood	Flooding
Civil Disorder	Civil Unrest
Climate Change	Impacts multi hazards
Drought	Drought
Nuclear/Radiological Incident	Nuclear Incident/Accident – SONGS / Hazmat
Extreme Weather	See Severe Weather: Extreme Heat Severe Weather: Wind Event
Transportation Failure	Transportation Accidents – Rail/Aircraft/Highway
Dam Failure	Dam Failure/Inundation
Aqueduct	See Water System
Tornado	Tornado
Insect Infestation	Insect Infestation
Jail/Prison Event	Jail/Prison Event
Pipeline Disruption	Gas/Fuel Pipeline Disruption
Landslide	Landslide
Hazmat Incident	Hazmat Accidents – Industrial (Hazardous/Radioactive Materials)
Water Supply Disruption/Contamination	Water System
	Sewer System
	Severe Weather: Wind Event

	Severe Weather: Extreme Heat
	Severe Weather: Winter Weather
	Terrorism - Attack Against Agricultural

County twenty-four primary hazard risks: (Rank Order)

1. Earthquake
2. Pandemic Flu
3. Wildland Fire
4. Electrical Failure
5. Emergent Disease/Contamination
6. Cyber Attack
7. Terrorist Event
8. Communications Failure
9. Flood
10. Civil Disorder
11. Climate Change
12. Drought
13. Nuclear/Radiological Incident
14. Extreme Weather
15. Transportation Failure
16. Dam Failure
17. Aqueduct
18. Tornado
19. Insect Infestation
20. Jail/Prison Event
21. Pipeline Disruption
22. Landslide
23. Hazmat Incident
24. Water Supply Disruption/Contamination

City of Riverside twenty-five primary hazard risks: (Rank Order)

1. Earthquake
2. Flooding
3. Drought
4. Terrorism – Humans/Structures
5. Wildland Fire
6. Power Outage/Electrical Failure

7. Severe Weather: Extreme Heat
8. Severe Weather: Wind Event
9. Transportation Accidents – Rail/Aircraft/Highway
10. Water System
11. Hazmat Accidents – Industrial (Hazardous/Radioactive Materials)
12. Cyber Security
13. Gas/Fuel Pipeline Disruption
14. Severe Weather: Winter Weather
15. Communications Outage
16. Sewer System
17. Terrorism - Attack Against Agricultural
18. Pandemic/Disease/Contamination
19. Dam Failure/Inundation
20. Insect Infestation
21. Civil Unrest
22. Landslide
23. Nuclear Incident/Accident - SONGS
24. Tornado
25. Jail/Prison Event

Additional un-ranked hazards that have been identified by the group include:

- Un-reinforced masonry buildings
- Asbestos

3.3 NEW HAZARDS OR CHANGES FROM 2012

The following hazards were added since the approval of the 2012 plan: Cyber Security and Communications Outage. Additionally Tornado was separated out from Severe Wind and Summer/Winter Weather was separated as Extreme Heat and Winter Weather.

Table 3.3.1 City Hazard Chart

HAZARD	SEVERITY AVERAGE	PROBABILITY AVERAGE	RANKING AVERAGE	2012 LHMP Ranking	2017 FINAL RANKING
Earthquake	4	3	1	1	1
Flooding	3	3	3.9	3	2
Drought	3	3	4.6	7	3
Terrorism	3	2	5.8	9	4
Wildland Fire	2	3	6.2	2	5
Power Outage	2	2	7.2	5	6
Severe Weather: Extreme Heat	2	3	8.15	13*	7
Severe Weather: Wind Event	2	3	8.23	15	8
Transportation Accidents – Rail/Aircraft/Highway	2	2	9.7	4	9
Water System	2	2	10.1	10	10
Hazmat Accidents - Industrial	2	3	10.4	6	11
Cyber Security	2	2	10.85	n/a	12
Gas/Fuel Pipeline	2	2	12.9	8	13
Severe Weather: Winter Weather	2	2	13.15	13*	14
Communication Outage	2	2	13.23	n/a	15
Sewer System	2	2	14.5	14	16
Terrorism – Attack Against Agricultural	2	1	15.15	17	17

Pandemic/Disease/Contamination	2	2	15.23	11	18
Dam Failure/Inundation	2	1	15.5	12	19
Insect Infestation	2	2	17	22	20
Civil Unrest	2	2	17.1	16	21
Landslide	1	1	17.4	20	22
Nuclear Accidents - SONGS	2	1	19.2	18	23
Tornado	2	1	19.8	n/a	24
Jail/Prison Event	1	2	20.4	21	25

3.4 BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIQUE HAZARDS

The City of Riverside faces a diverse array of potential natural and human caused hazards. As with most cities in the Inland Empire, one of the primary concerns is the impact of a large earthquake in the region. Flood risk is a real concern with the Santa Ana River nearby, the large number of dams and reservoirs in and close to the City, the number of canals and arroyos traversing the City, and the low lying areas in the City that are routinely subject to flooding during heavy rains. The City's undeveloped hillsides and the Santa Ana riverbed provide an untapped fuel base for the City's yearly round of wildfires. Additionally, the legal and illegal activities of businesses and members of the community present potential hazards as well. The City's transportation network of roads, freeways, rail lines and airports provide additional associated risks to the City.

3.5 MITIGATION PROJECT UPDATES

Hazard Type	Project Description	Lead Department	Status/Update
Multi-Hazard	Incorporate Updated Local Hazard Mitigation Plan with City of Riverside General Plan	Fire Department - Office of Emergency Management	Ongoing

Earthquake	Evaluation of the city's drinking water system	City of Riverside Public Utilities	Delayed due to lack of funds and higher priority projects. Maintained as a Future Mitigation Action
Earthquake	Retrofit Hunter Substation	City of Riverside Public Utilities	Not Completed with other substation retrofits. Proposed Future Mitigation Action in 2017 plan
Earthquake	Retrofit Mt. View Substation and La Colina Substation	City of Riverside Public Utilities	Completed
Fire	Develop Fire Prevention (High Wind Response) Plan for electric utilities to conform to CPUC's requirements to reduce the threat of fire during high winds.	City of Riverside Public Utilities	Completed January 10, 2012.
Fire	Brush Clearance	City of Riverside Fire, Public Utilities, and Parks	Ongoing
Flood	Freeman Substation 3301 Gibson Street, Riverside, CA 92504	City of Riverside Public Utilities	Project pending funding or inclusion on Capital

	Flood Mitigation- Drainage or levee		Improvement Program Budget
Flood	<p>MONROE MDP - MONROE CHANNEL</p> <p>Replacement of City's existing open channel with underground reinforced concrete box with ten-year storm capacity. Project limits are from California Avenue upstream to Magnolia Avenue.</p>	City of Riverside and Riverside County Flood Control	RFP to be released in January 2013
Flood	<p>SOUTHWEST RIVERSIDE MDP LINES G, G-1 & F-1</p> <p>From Lincoln Avenue southerly to Victoria Avenue in Meyers Street. Includes Lateral G-1 to Van Buren Boulevard and Lateral F-1 to Harrison Street. City of Riverside to design- build.</p>	City of Riverside	Project to begin 3 rd Quarter 2013
Flood	<p>SYCAMORE DAM – OUTLET STRUCTURE MODIFICATIONS</p>	Riverside County Flood Control District	4 th Quarter 2013

	Reconstruct outlet structure to prevent blockage by debris accumulation. This is a pilot project to develop a solution for the District's six other Riverside Reservoirs.		
Flood	<p>Challen Park Storm Preparations</p> <p>Installation of straw waddle along California Street hillside to mitigate and reduce runoff onto adjacent sidewalk and street.</p>	City of Riverside Parks, Recreation, Community Services	Completed
Flood	<p>Ryan Bonaminio Park Storm Preparations</p> <p>Native plant area regarded to improve drainage to main storm drain. Adjacent turf area regarded to improve drainage.</p>	City of Riverside Parks, Recreation, Community Services	Completed
Flood	<p>Ameal Moore Nature Center Storm Preparations</p> <p>Native plants installed on slope to help keep soil in place. Sandbags installed</p>	City of Riverside Parks, Recreation, Community Services	Completed

	near structure to protect structure and divert waters.		
Flood	<p>Doty-Trust Park Storm Preparations</p> <p>Install plastic sheeting and sandbagging on slopes to reduce runoff and prevent mudslides into park.</p>	City of Riverside Parks, Recreation, Community Services	Completed
Flood	<p>Mt. Rubidoux Roadway Drainage Improvements</p> <p>Installation of 1200 linear feet of rock berm, 120 hay bales, 30 linear feet of rock gutter concreated in place, construct 15 water bars, install 225 sand bags. Staged 6,000 sandbags for resident use.</p>	City of Riverside Parks, Recreation, Community Services	Projected completion December 31, 2016
Road Improvement	<p>Hidden Valley Wildlife Reserve Improve Entry Rd</p> <p>Arlington Ave to Maint. Sta./Vista Pt. 1.60 miles 0 ft/ 0 ft Const Access road improvements and</p>	City of Riverside.	FY 12/13

	Bike Trail on earthen levee.		
Replace Bridge	<p>Van Buren Blvd Bridges</p> <p>Santa Ana River</p> <p>0.10 miles 0 ft/ 0 ft</p> <p>Replace existing bridges</p>	City of Riverside and City of Jurupa Valley	FY 12/13
Geology and Soil Erosion	<p>Prior to the approval of the final construction plans, an Erosion Control plan that incorporates Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control erosion and protect water quality shall be approved by the Public Works Department. The BMPS shall be implemented by the construction contractor throughout the construction period.</p>	City of Riverside Public Works Department	Completed in 2013
Multi-Hazard	Video surveillance and access control project. Substation physical security project at all RPU	City of Riverside Public Utilities	Completed June 23, 2016

	critical electric infrastructure sites.		
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SECTION 4.0 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

4.1 CRITICAL FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURES

Critical Facilities Type	Number
Airports	1
Communications Centers	3
Detention Centers	3
Emergency Command Centers	2
Police Stations	6
Fire Stations	14
Primary Care Hospitals	3
Federal Law Enforcement/Court Facilities	9
Maintenance Yards	2
Schools and Day Care Facilities	121
+Public Utilities—Water Facilities	33
+Public Utilities—Electric Facilities	19
Water Treatment Plants	2
Dams/Reservoirs	11
Primary City Buildings	13
Primary County Buildings	30
Courts	4
Community Centers (shelters)	15
Non-Governmental Buildings	25
Totals	316

4.2 ESTIMATING POTENTIAL LOSS

Please refer to Riverside County Operational Area MJHMP Section 4.5 for the property loss value for the City of Riverside.

4.3 TABLE REPLACEMENT VALUES

The listed critical facilities have been identified as Law Enforcement Sensitive locations and under DHS guidance, their exact locations (addresses) and other vital information are restricted.

Schools and hospitals are considered critical facilities, but are not listed in this table.

Facilities listed are exposed to multiple hazards.

Name of Asset	Building Value (\$)	Contents Value (\$)
Airport Terminal	\$4,824,777.00	\$252,649.00
Amtrak @@	\$0.00	
Amtrak - Metrolink Station @@	\$0.00	
Arlington Lib	\$516,092.00	\$2,058,284.00
Army Well 1	\$0.00	
Army Well 3	\$0.00	
AT&T Regional Control Center @@	\$0.00	
AT&T Switching Facility @@	\$0.00	
AT&T Telephone @@	\$0.00	
Bobby Bonds Park Community Center	\$13,161,400.00	\$376,040.00
Bordwell Park – Stratton Community Center	\$4,792,750.00	\$100,900.00
Bryant Park – Arlanza Community Center	\$10,089,500.00	\$237,400.00
California Tower ***	\$0.00	
Casa Blanca Branch Lib	\$3,217,059.00	\$2,093,264.00
Cesar Chavez Community Center	\$3,595,564.00	
CHP ***	\$0.00	
City Utility - Water Booster Station	\$61,109.00	\$151,668.00
City Utility - Water Booster Station	\$45,318.00	\$120,574.00
City Utility - Water Buchanan #2 Well	\$28,530.00	\$115,016.00
City Utility - Water Cook Booster Station	\$13,986.00	\$243,426.00
City Utility - Water Country Club Booster	\$97,324.00	\$96,185.00
City Utility - Water Crest Booster Station	\$44,635.00	\$75,836.00
City Utility - Water Cunningham Well	\$12,482.00	\$77,098.00
City Utility - Water Electric Well	\$18,916.00	\$104,145.00
City Utility - Water Booster Station	\$67,228.00	\$278,826.00
City Utility - Water Field Booster Station	\$6,994.00	\$78,490.00
City Utility - Water Fill Well	\$13,986.00	\$77,098.00
City Utility - Water Frances Mary Booster Station	\$178,329.00	\$165,571.00
City Utility - Water Grand Terrace Booster Station	\$229,230.00	\$400,342.00
City Utility - Water Iowa Booster Station	\$173,791.00	\$657,228.00
City Utility - Water Lemon Booster Station 1	\$78,133.00	\$240,139.00
City Utility - Water Lemon Booster Station 2	\$202,353.00	\$671,130.00
City Utility - Water Mockingbird Booster Station	\$188,904.00	\$470,173.00

City Utility - Water Mockingbird Canyon Valve Station	\$41,533.00	\$470,173.00
City Utility - Water Mulberry Booster Station	\$189,206.00	\$207,279.00
City Utility - Water Olivewood #2 Booster Station	\$52,876.00	\$262,892.00
City Utility - Water Public Works Department	\$224,704.00	\$0.00
City Utility - Water Ross Booster Station	\$8,160.00	\$171,853.00
City Utility - Water Springs Well	\$56,056.00	\$94,792.00
City Utility - Water Sugarloaf Booster	\$110,779.00	\$155,459.00
City Utility - Water Tilden Booster Station	\$152,636.00	\$503,030.00
City Utility - Water University City Booster	\$116,667.00	\$355,156.00
City Utility - Water Victoria Booster	\$157,167.00	\$610,467.00
City Utility - Water Well 1	\$11,774.00	\$70,519.00
City Utility - Water Well 2	\$13,434.00	\$70,519.00
City Utility - Water Well B	\$29,791.00	\$115,016.00
City Utility - Water Well Bldg.	\$113,511.00	\$98,730.00
City Utility - Water Well C	\$20,357.00	\$87,879.00
CHA Warehouse **		
Corona Citrus Packing House @@	\$0.00	
Corp Yard	\$3,021,011.00	\$1,863,144.00
Dales Senior Center	\$5,106,250.00	\$107,500.00
DEA #	\$0.00	
DMV ***	\$0.00	
DMV ***	\$0.00	
DMV ***	\$0.00	
Electric New Substation Bldg.	\$161,048.00	\$7,437,321.00
Electric - Plaza Bldgs. 1 & 2 Substation	\$62,154.00	\$5,544,023.00
Electric Casa Blanca Substation	\$0	\$9,224,828.00
Electric Central Substations	\$16,491.00	\$2,007,131.00
Electric Freeman Bldgs. 1-4 Substation	\$271,267.00	\$15,164,297.00
Electric Harvey Lynn Bldgs. 1-3 Substation	\$94,903.00	\$12,018,444.00
Electric Hunter Bldgs. 1-4 Substation	\$125,130.00	\$7,537,481.00
Electric Kaiser Substation	\$0	\$819,012.00
Electric La Colina Bldgs. 1-3 Substation	\$157,463.00	\$20,513,896.00
Electric Maintenance Bldg. Substation	\$680,743.00	\$391,662.00
Electric Mt. View Bldgs. 1-3 Substation	\$183,163.00	\$11,055,352.00
Electric Orangecrest Substation	\$0	\$2,455,759.00
Electric Sherman Substation	\$133,569.00	
Electric Springs Co - Generation Plant	\$25,562,000.00	\$23,890,006.00
Electric Springs Substation	\$5,050,217.00	\$0

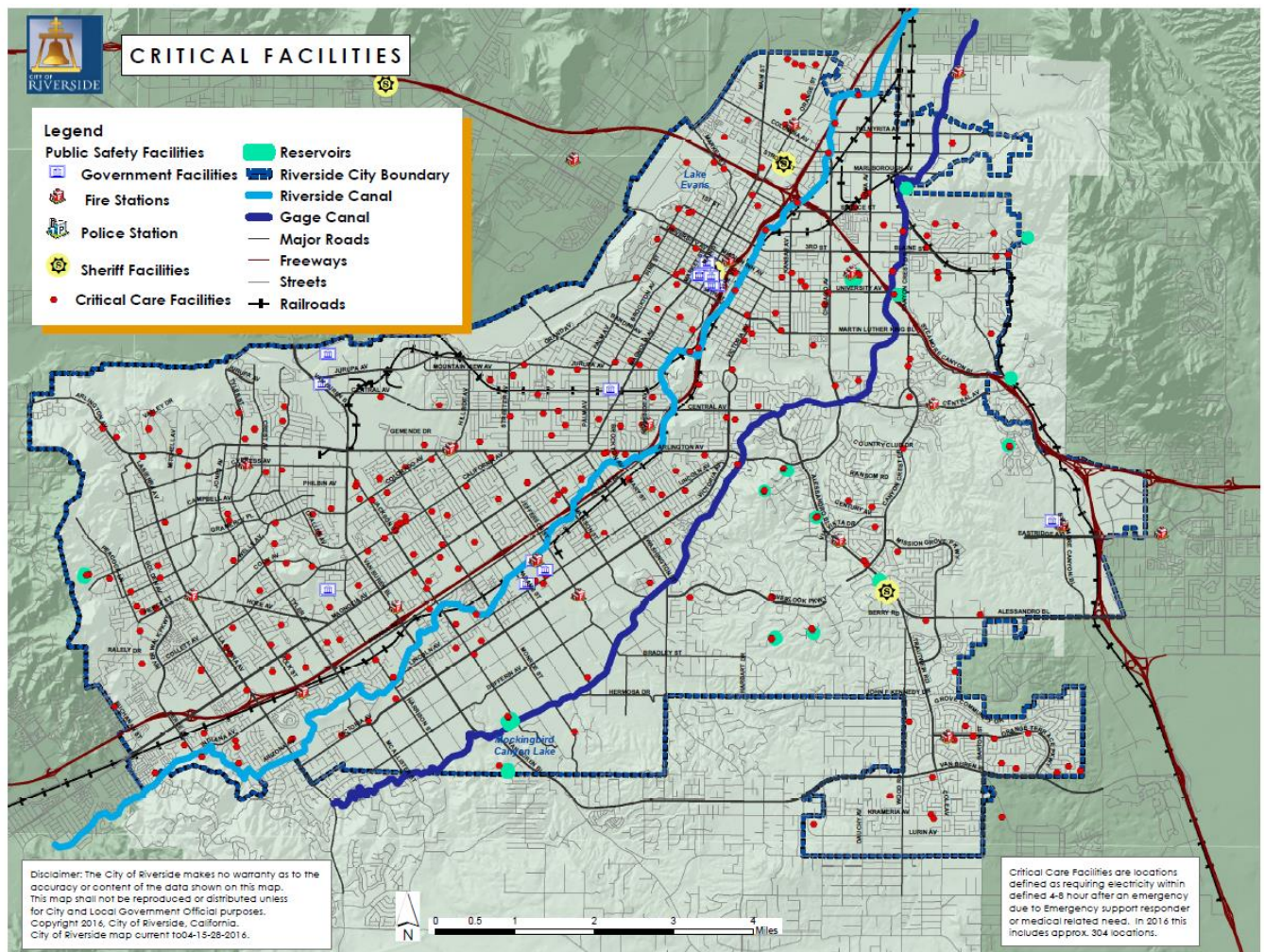
Electric Substation 1	\$1,001,773.00	\$7,934,136.00
Electric Substation 2	\$464,850.00	\$0.00
Electric University Substation	\$0	\$5,935,281.00
Eric M. Solander Center	\$0.00	
Federal Public Defender #	\$0.00	
Fire Dept Classroom Training	\$29,580.00	\$0.00
Fire Headquarters	\$10,536,412.00	\$577,106.00
Janet Goeske Senior Center	\$10,177,200.00	\$254,430.00
Hunt Park – Renck Community Center		
Nichols Park – Joyce Jackson Community Center	\$4,300,000.00	\$86,000.00
La Sierra Branch Lib	\$1,967,644.00	\$2,183,974.00
La Sierra Park Community Center	\$4,602,500.00	\$92,050.00
La Sierra Park – La Sierra Senior Center		
Reid Park – Ruth Lewis Community Center	\$4,300,000.00	\$86,000.00
Lincoln Park Community Center	\$1,050,000.00	\$20,000.00
Main Library	\$11,103,137.00	\$15,271,835.00
Marcy Library	\$1,967,881.00	\$2,698,542.00
Metro Water District	\$0.00	
Metrolink @	\$0.00	
Metrolink @	\$0.00	
Orange Square Office Facility	\$20,913,726.00	\$2,068,613.00
Orange Terrace Park – Orange Terrace Library		
Orange Terrace Park – Orange Terrace Community Center		
Pepsi Bottling Co. @@	\$0.00	
Pierce St Lift Stn# 15	\$0.00	
Police Dept Headquarters	\$9,486,105.00	\$1,678,967.00
Police Dept Helicopter Hangar	\$2,748,715.00	\$713,758.00
Police Dept Patrol Building	\$6,298,811.00	\$1,119,752.00
Primary EOC	\$8,807,698.00	\$1,088,743.00
Public Utilities Main Offices	\$18,601,104.00	
Ralph's Distribution Center @@	\$0.00	
RFD# 1	See Headquarters	
RFD# 10	\$587,179.00	\$103,010.00
RFD# 11	\$1,409,232	\$177,709.00
RFD# 12	\$2,738,152.00	\$394,335.00
RFD# 13	\$3,992,823.00	\$217,748.00
RFD# 14	\$4,227,694.00	\$217,748.00
RFD# 2	\$2,935,899.00	\$250,382.00
RFD# 3	\$2,935,899	\$351,240.00
RFD# 4	\$1,409,232.00	\$144,588.00

RFD# 5	\$2,818,464.00	\$100,733.00
RFD# 6	\$2,935,899.00	\$98,585.00
RFD# 7	\$1,409,232.00	\$129,298.00
RFD# 8	\$1,409,232	\$189,455.00
RFD# 9	\$1,409,232.00	\$140,672.00
Riverside City Hall	\$31,788,330.00	\$4,121,965.00
Riverside Co. ** Admin Center - Main Bldg.	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Admin Center - Tower	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Health Service	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Jail	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Jail & Probation	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Public Defender	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Public Soc Services	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Animal Control	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Child Protective Services Admin	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Co Clerk	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Coroner's Office	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Courthouse East Wing	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Courthouse West Wing	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** DA's Office	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** DPSS	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Facilities	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Family Law	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Flood Control	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Hall Of Justice	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Health	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Juvenile Court	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Law Lib	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Mental Health	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Mental Health	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Mental Health	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Mental Health	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Probation	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Public Health	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Purchasing	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Roads Dept	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Transportation Dept	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. ** Workforce Training Center	\$0.00	
Riverside Co. Public Works **	\$0.00	
Riverside Convention Center	\$43,904,053.00	\$2,766,895.00
Riverside Public Utilities Building	\$4,860,480.00	

Villegas Park – Villegas Community Center		
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- ** Riverside County Facilities
- *** State Facilities
- # Federal Facilities
- @@ Private Industry

Figure 4.3.1 Critical Facilities



4.4 IDENTIFICATION OF RISKS AND VULNERABILITIES

Earthquake - Severity – 4, Probability – 3, Rank 1

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act requires the State Geologist to identify earthquake fault zones along traces of both recently and potentially active major faults. Although there are no such zones within the City or its Sphere of Influence, earthquakes are still of a major concern with the close proximity of major fault zones to the City. See Figure 4.4.1 Fault Zone Map and Figure 4.4.2 Fault Map Riverside County.

For planning purposes, the City of Riverside uses FEMA's HAZUS software for determining the types of damages and impacts of various earthquakes. For the LHMP process, the City has selected a scenario of a 7.8M earthquake on the San Andreas Fault with an epicenter in the Salton Sea region. This scenario has been used by Cal-OES for planning purposes and provides the highest potential for damage to the City based on the capabilities of all of the earthquakes in the area.

A major earthquake occurring in or near the City may cause deaths and casualties, extensive property damage, fires and hazardous material spills and other ensuing hazards. The effects could be aggravated by aftershocks and by the secondary effects of fire, hazardous material/chemical accidents and possible failure of the waterways and dams. The time of day and season of the year would have a profound effect on the number of dead and injured and the amount of property damage sustained. Extensive search and rescue operations would be required to assist trapped or injured persons. Emergency medical care, food and temporary shelter could be required by injured or displaced persons. Identification and burial of many dead persons would pose difficult problems; public health would be a major concern. Mass evacuation may be essential to save lives, particularly in areas downwind from hazardous material releases. Many families would be separated particularly if the earthquake should occur during working hours, and a personal inquiry or locator system could be essential to maintain morale. Emergency operations could be seriously hampered by the loss of communications and damage to transportation routes within, and to and from, the disaster area and by the disruption of public utilities and services.

(See Figure 4.4.1 Fault Zone Map and Figure 4.3.1 Critical Facilities.)

The economic impact on the City of Riverside from a major earthquake would be considerable in terms of loss of employment and loss of tax base. Also, a major earthquake could cause serious damage and/or outage of computer facilities. The

loss of such facilities could curtail or seriously disrupt the operations of banks, insurance companies and other elements of the financial community. In turn, this could affect the ability of local government, business and the population to make payments and purchases.

Although there are a number of faults within a 50 mile range of the City, the fault zones listed below are seen as primary faults to the City.

The **San Andreas Fault** lays to the east of the City and at its closest point is eleven miles from Downtown Riverside, abutting the San Bernardino Mountains. The San Andreas Fault is estimated to have the capability of producing up to an 8.3 magnitude (M) earthquake.

The **San Jacinto Fault** also lays to the east of the City and at its closest point, is seven miles from Downtown. This fault passes through the intersection of Interstates 10 and 215, the City of Loma Linda and the Box Springs Mountains. This fault has the capability of producing up to a 7.0M earthquake.

The **Elsinore Fault** passes within thirteen miles of Downtown, extending approximately four miles west of Lake Mathews and Corona and south into the city of Lake Elsinore. This northwest-southwest trending fault has the capability of producing up to a 6.0M earthquake.

The **Chino and Whittier Faults** are the two upper branches of the Elsinore Fault Zone. Northwest of Corona (Glen Ivy area), the Elsinore fault splits into two segments: the southwestern strand becoming the 40 km long Whittier Fault (probable magnitudes between 6.0 and 7.2) and the northeastern strand becoming the 21 km long Chino Fault (probable magnitudes between 6.0 and 7.0).

The **Chino-Central Avenue Fault** is located in the western portion of the Valley Region and is within an Alquist-Priolo Zone indicating that movement within the past 11,000 years is suspected. The Chino-Central Avenue fault is a southwest dipping, reverse-right lateral oblique slip fault that splays off from the Elsinore fault in the Corona area and continues to the Chino area for a total length of about 17 miles (28 kilometers). The Chino-Central Avenue fault is considered capable of generating a magnitude 6.7 earthquake.

(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.1).

Figure 4.4.1 Fault Zone Map City of Riverside

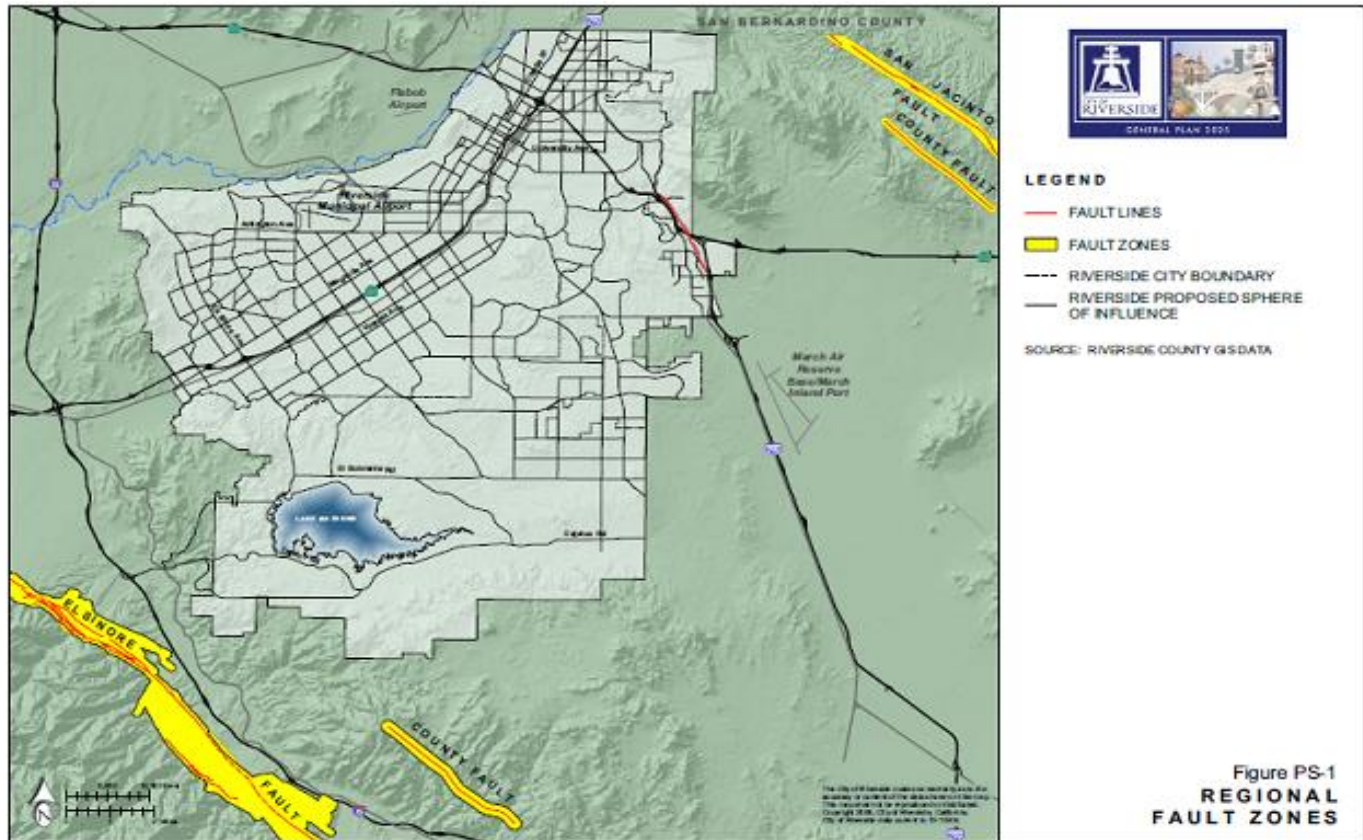
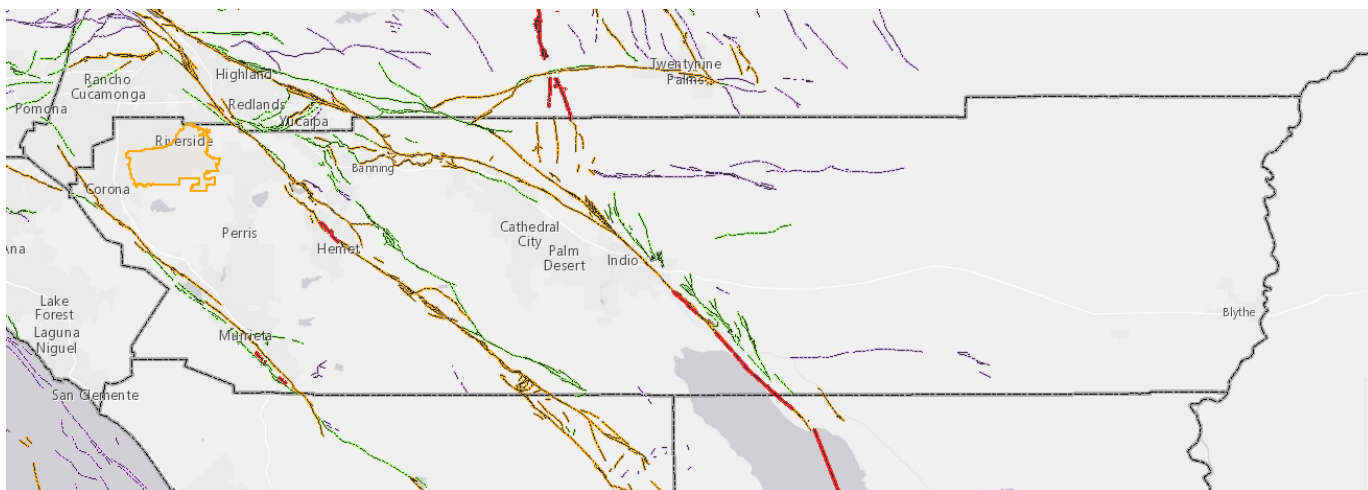


Figure 4.4.2 Fault Map – Riverside County



Flood – Severity – 3, Probability – 3, Rank 2

The City has been involved in five Presidential Declarations in the last eleven years for flooding events. Flooding represents a potential hazard to citizens and property within the City. Flood hazards may be considered in two categories:

- Natural flooding from heavy rains
- Dam, reservoir or water tank failure.

While the majority of the area potentially subject to flooding is located along the Santa Ana River area, local topography and the presence of a number of large aboveground water storage tanks, increase the potential for flood events in other portions of the City. However, there are no NFIP insured repetitive loss areas. The principal types of flood hazards in the City include stream flooding, bridge scour, dam inundation and earthquake-induced flooding (seiches). The City is potentially vulnerable to flooding associated with the Santa Ana River and other small-scale floods originating from the hillsides in the City, local dams, and canals. While not likely to occur in the City, bridge foundations are vulnerable to scouring during a flood.

There are several portions of the City of Riverside that are prone to urban flooding due to debris accumulation in storm drains and in flood control channels and basins, overburdened sewage pumping stations, and aged drainage systems. Low-lying areas of the City are particularly susceptible to regular flooding. Over the past several years, the City has had heavy flooding as a result of heavy rains.

The flood hazard areas of the City are subject to periodic flooding that can adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare. Contamination due to flooded sewage systems poses the greatest risk to health and safety of persons in the affected areas. The heavy rains will overtax the sewer system, causing a backup. Many times, this will cause sewage to flow up from manhole covers onto the streets.

Additionally, there is a high probability that there will be some underground facilities (transformers and switches) impacted by the high volume of water. Potentially this will cause power outages, electrical shorts and fires in some underground vaults, as well as potentially severe damage to the electric supply equipment.

See Figures 4.4.3 through 4.4.4 for 100 - 500 year flood maps.

Repetitive flooding areas

In many cases, the flooding has caused repetitive damage. These repetitive areas include:

- 14th Street and Highway 91
- Arlington Avenue and the railroad tracks
- Van Buren Avenue and Indiana Avenue
- Fairmount Park
- Lake Evans
- Downtown Area
- Don Derr Park
- University Avenue at the railroad tracks

(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.9)

Figure 4.4.3 – 100 and 500 Year FEMA Flood Zone Map – City of Riverside

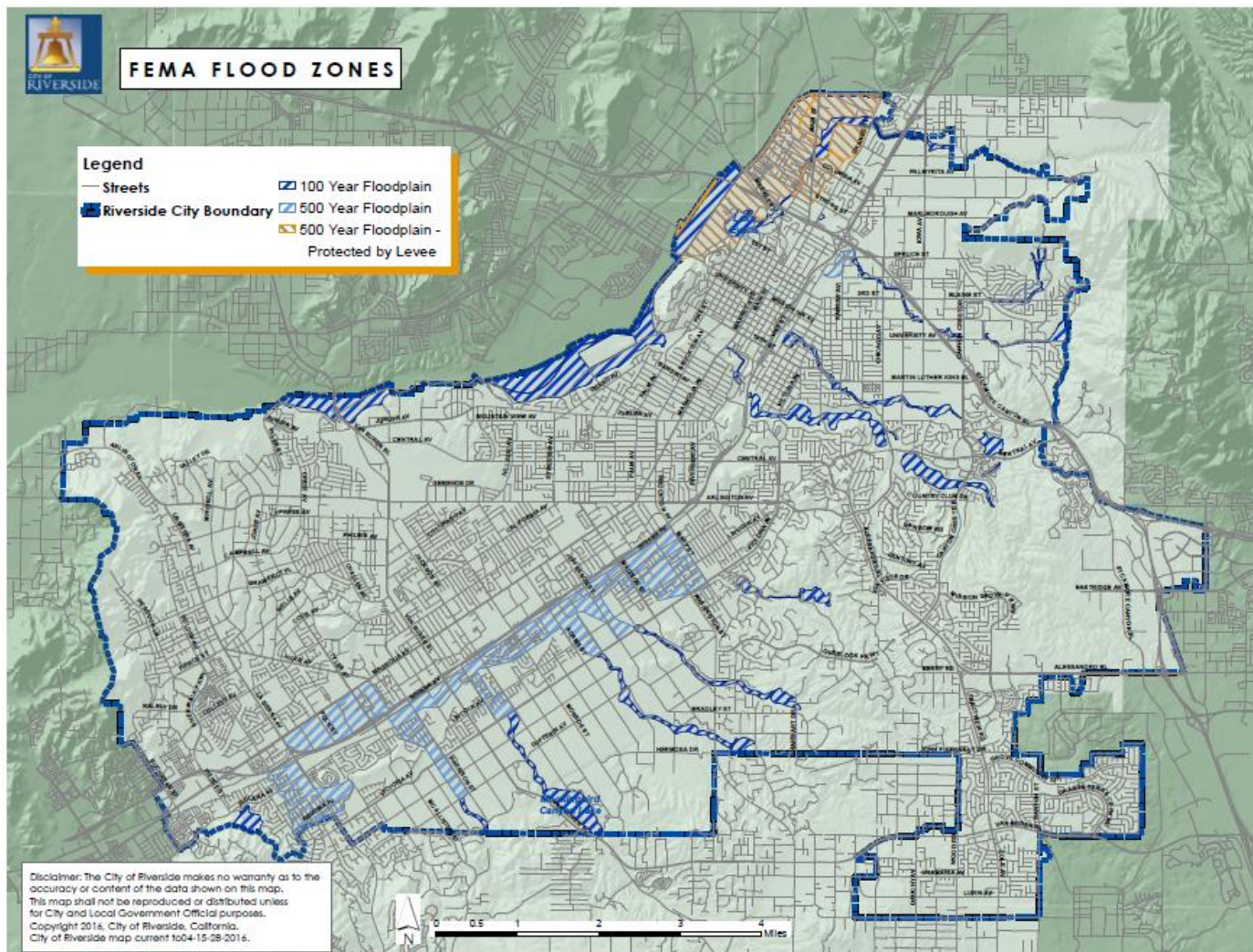


Figure 4.4.4 Flood Zones - Licensed Health Care Facilities

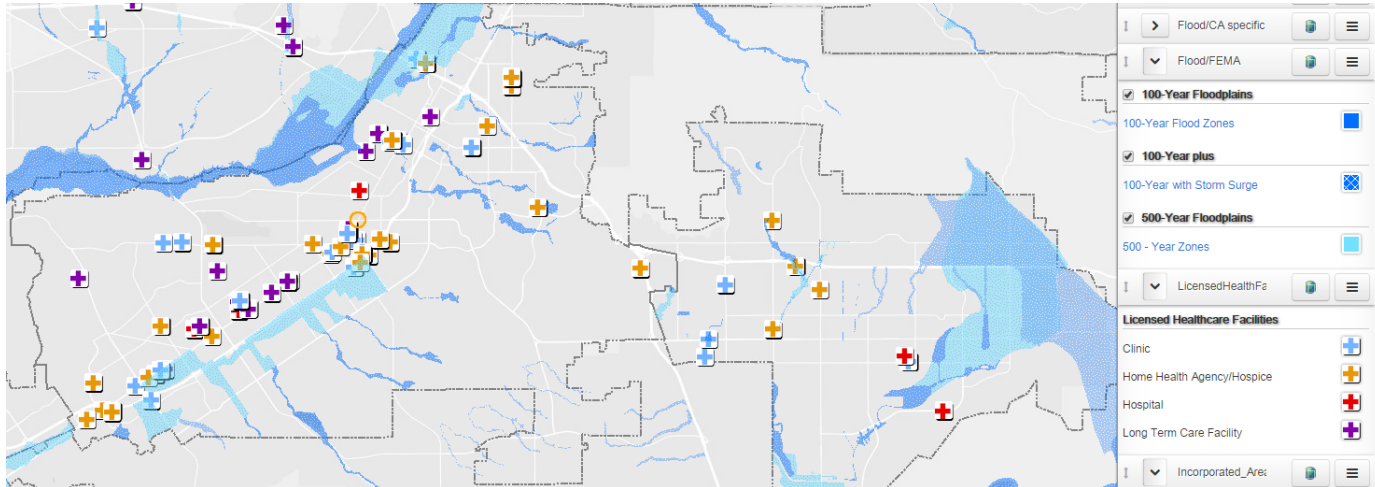


Figure 4.4.5 Extreme Weather Hazards

Hazard	Severity	Probability	Ranking
Drought	3	3	3
Extreme Heat	2	3	7
Wind Event	2	3	8
Winter Weather	2	2	14
Tornado	2	1	24

Drought - Severity – 3, Probability – 3, Rank 3

A drought is a period of dry weather: a long period of extremely dry weather when there is not enough rain for the successful growing of crops or the replenishment of water supplies.

Drought is a gradual phenomenon. Normally, one dry year does not constitute a drought in California, but rather serves as a reminder of the need to plan for droughts. California's extensive system of water supply infrastructure (reservoirs, groundwater basins, and interregional conveyance facilities) generally mitigates the effects of short term dry periods for most water users. (SHMP)

Drought can have secondary impacts. For example, drought is a major determinant of wildfire hazard, in that it creates greater propensity for fire starts and larger, more prolonged conflagrations fueled by excessively dry vegetation, along with reduced water supply for firefighting purposes. Drought is also an economic hazard. Significant economic impacts on California's agriculture industry can occur as a result of short and long term drought conditions; these include hardships to farmers, farm workers, packers, and shippers of agricultural products.

In some cases, droughts can also cause significant increases in food prices to the consumer due to shortages.

Past experience with California droughts tells us that drought impacts are felt first by those most dependent on or affected by annual rainfall – agencies fighting forest fires, ranchers engaged in dryland grazing, rural residents relying on wells in low yield rock formations, or small water systems lacking a reliable water source.

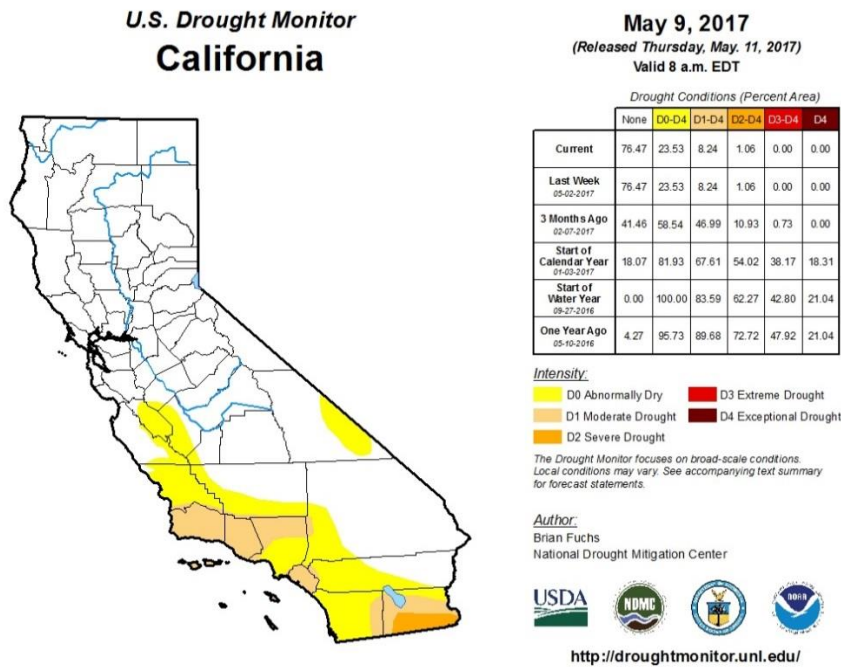
Drought Risk Assessment

The Department of Water Resources produces a California Water Plan every five years that not only includes a statewide water budget but also regional watershed water budgets. These water budgets are based on California Department of Finance population projections, and indicate clearly that demand for water will exceed supply in 2020 whether or not a drought condition exists at that time. Most of the State's regions, except for the North Coast and San Francisco Bay Regions, experience average-year and drought- year shortages now, and are forecasted to experience increased shortages in 2020. The largest average- year shortages are forecasted for the South Coast Region, which heavily relies on imported water. Future average-year shortages in the South Coast Region reflect forecasted population growth plus lower Colorado River supplies as California reduces its use of Colorado River water to the State's basic apportionment.

Although a drought in and of itself is not a direct threat to property and life, the impact on the agricultural industry and home development can be monumental. The costs to Riverside County for the current drought in terms of fire damage and forest management have been in the millions. This is a chronic problem for Riverside County and accounts for significant indirect costs, loss of property and threat to human life.

Climate scientists studying California find that drought conditions are likely to become more frequent and persistent over the 21st century due to climate change. The experiences of California during recent years underscore the need to examine more closely the state's water storage, distribution, management, conservation, and use policies.

Figure 4.4.5 U.S. Drought Monitor – California



(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.11).

Severe Weather: Extreme Heat - Severity – 2, Probability – 3, Rank 7

Extreme heat can be described as overly hot temperatures that are sustained to the extent that human and animal overexposure can cause heat illness and death. Heat illness is a major cause of preventable morbidity in regions characterized by high ambient temperatures.

(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.13.1).

Severe Weather: Wind Event - Severity – 2, Probability – 3, Rank 8

Santa Ana Winds have caused large amounts of damage and increased the fire damage level dramatically. The history table for Wind Events shows the high number of events that are directly attributed to Santa Ana Winds.

(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.13.3).

Severe Weather: Winter Weather - Severity – 2, Probability – 2, Rank 14

Sustained temperatures below freezing in California's generally mild weather regions can cause life loss and health risks to vulnerable populations. Although infrequent, freezes can severely affect California agriculture. Freezing temperatures occurring during winter and spring growing seasons can cause extensive crop damage. (SHMP).

(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.13.2).

Tornado - Severity – 2, Probability – 1, Rank 24

The area around the intersection of the 60 Freeway and the 215 Freeway has been the location in the City where two separate tornados events (rated F1) and a funnel cloud have occurred. In the May 22, 2008 incident, two tornados were observed together in the same area.

(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.17).

Terrorism – Severity – 3, Probability – 2, Rank 4

Terrorism – Attack Against Agricultural - Severity – 2, Probability – 1, Rank 17

In 2012 a suspect in a terror case involved a Riverside resident who was tried and convicted at Riverside Federal Court of material support to terrorism. In 2013 “domestic terror” suspect Christopher Dorner shot and killed two law enforcement officers including Riverside Police Department Officer Michal Crain, and wounded two others including a Riverside officer. A Riverside resident was charged with material support to terrorism in connection with the December 2, 2015 terror attacks and accused of plotting to carry out attacks in 2011 and 2012. As with most cities in California, Riverside has its vulnerabilities from both international and domestic U.S. terrorist groups and “lone wolf” individuals. Located in the City are numerous locations which are part of the City’s Critical Infrastructure List that could be sites of potential terrorism. These sites include the numerous local, state and federal buildings, local

dams/reservoirs, research facilities, agricultural sites, and public assembly sites. As the County Seat, there are a large number of locations that could be a target for a localized individual terrorist attack.

(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.7).

Wildland Fire - Severity –2, Probability –3, Rank 5

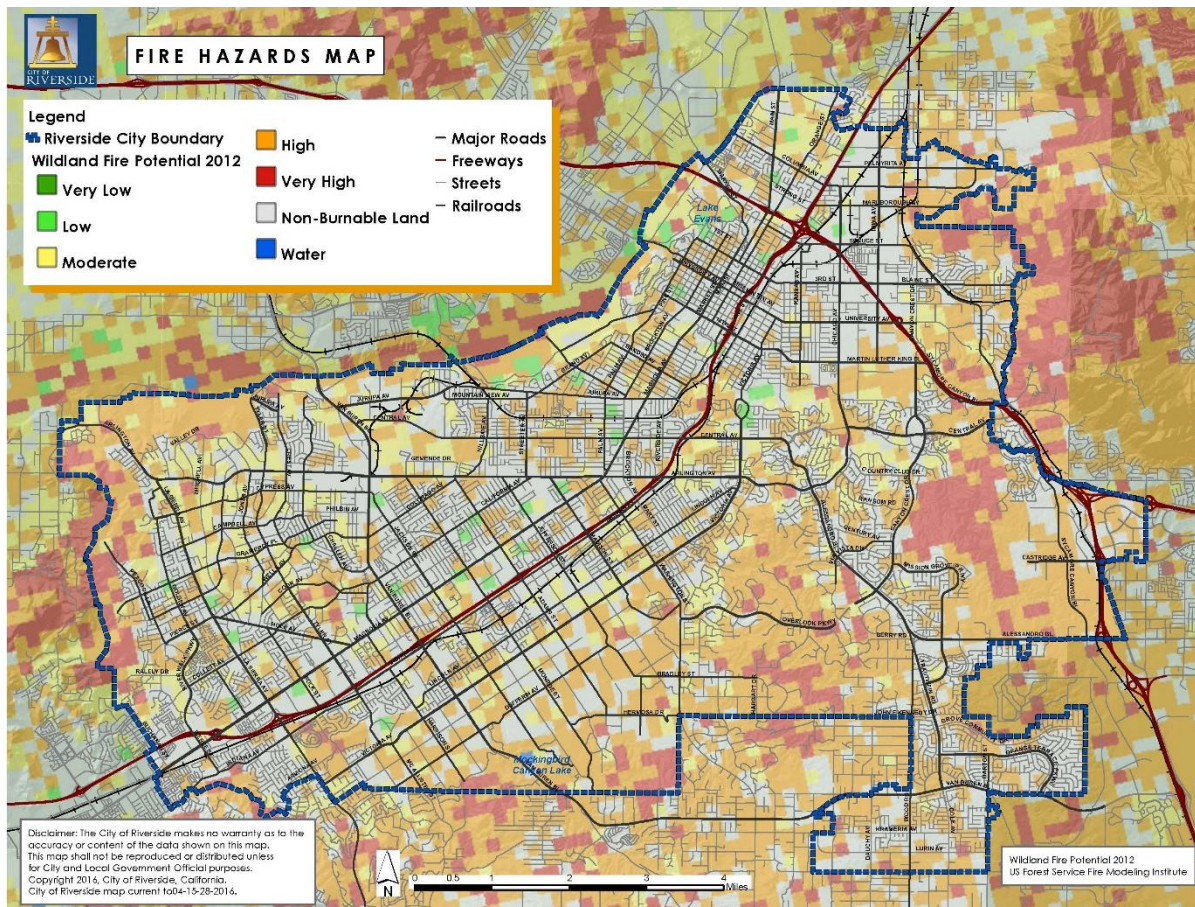
The City of Riverside has had twenty-two (twenty acres or more) wildland type fires in the last ten years and numerous smaller wildland fires. California law requires that periodic assessments and strategic plans be developed to inform policy decisions on the state's forest and rangeland resources (Cal Fire is mandated by Public Resource Code 4789). The City of Riverside participated in the assessment process for the City and its Sphere of Influence and the attached map has been approved by Cal Fire and the City. As shown on the map, the City has three distinct areas where the threat of wildland fires exists. See Figure 4.4.6 Fire Hazard Map.

The Santa Ana River corridor is made up of a large amount of lush, natural vegetation within the watercourse and its immediate surroundings. The threat of fire in the riverbed is high from both natural causes and human created causes. Many of the fires in the riverbed have been associated with the various encampments that exist within the foliage areas.

This area within the City exists where the urban and suburban developments have come together against open expanses of wildland areas. This type of interface can be found in the City in the areas of UCR, Sycamore Canyon/Canyon Crest, Norco Hills, and the regional nature parks.

The City rests in a valley surrounded on three sides by foothill areas that fall under this category. Typically these areas are mostly covered with scrub brush and small trees. Firefighting efforts in these areas are hampered by limited fire apparatus access and a limited supply of water. Areas that fall in this category are Mt. Rubidoux, Woodcrest, Lake Hills/Mockingbird Canyon/Monroe Hills/La Sierra/Norco Hills areas, and Box Springs Mountain.

Figure 4.4.6 Fire Hazard Map



(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.3)

Power Outage - Severity – 2, Probability – 3, Rank 6

The City of Riverside operates its own electric utility service and distributes electricity to more than 105,000 residential, commercial, and industrial customers. The City has one primary electricity source into the City's power grid. The loss of this primary electrical source completely isolates the City from any outside power supply. As a backup to this single supply source, the City has two cogeneration facilities capable of supplying enough power to support 40% of the City's power needs. These two facilities are connected to the City's power grid and provide power to the City's identified critical facilities.

In October, 2007, there was a failure of the primary power source, causing a complete loss of power to all customers in the service area. As the cogeneration facilities did come on-line as quickly as anticipated, power was slower to return than anticipated. This outage lasted approximately 6 hours.

The City is a member of Cal-ISO, which controls 75 percent of the California's Power Grid. Cal-ISO controls the flow of power and identifies when there is the need for power providers to reduce their usage. Should there be a notice from Cal-ISO to the City to reduce usage, the City would reduce usage by using the cogeneration plants to supplement power usage, or if necessary, begin the process of interrupting service on a rotating black-out basis. Power will be turned off in portions of the utility's service area for approximately a half hour and then will be restored—at which time the power will be turned off in another portion of the grid. This rotation will continue until the service can be restored to full capacity.

The City's above ground power lines are susceptible to the high winds that pass through the City. The potential for arcing lines causing sparks to drop onto buildings or brush is a hazard that the utility department continues to address. Traffic accidents where a pole is struck by a vehicle is an on-going occurrence in the City, however there have been few major fires caused by this type of event.

In addition to the overhead lines, there is a potential for events relating to underground vaults and power lines. These vaults and lines are susceptible to flooding during heavy rains as well as being broken by contractors digging in the streets and on property where underground utilities are used.

(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.4)

Transportation Incidents Rail/Aircraft/Highway - Severity – 2, Probability – 2, Rank 9

The City's multi-faceted transportation network contains major freeways, rail lines, aircraft routes, and airports.

Highway Transportation

The road systems include the 60 Freeway on the north, the 91 Freeway through the center of the City, and the 215 Freeway along the east. The 91 Freeway ranks as one of the busiest in California. The following data was developed in 2006 (most recently known study) by CalFire when they performed their Highway Hazardous Materials Study.

Examples of predicted increases between now and 2020

- 4.1** SR-91 at the Orange County Line-a 95% increase over the current daily traffic volume
- 4.2** SR-60/I-215 in Box Springs-a 60% increase to about 300,000 vehicles per day-this is about 30% more than SR-91 carries today into Orange County
- 4.3** I-215 near March Air Reserve Base-a 100% increase

(See figure 4.4.7 for a map of transportation corridors in and adjacent to the City of Riverside).

One of the primary study sites in the County used by CalFire in their Hazardous Materials Study (2006) was the 60 Freeway at the Orange Street Overpass in Riverside (only site in the City). Of the study sites, this site had the highest number of commercial trucks (16 per hour) displaying hazardous materials placards. Of those, 63 percent of the bulk hazardous loads were flammable liquids and 2 percent were toxic and/or corrosive substances. In addition to these placarded trucks, there are numerous smaller delivery trucks that carry hazardous materials under the amount that requires placarding.

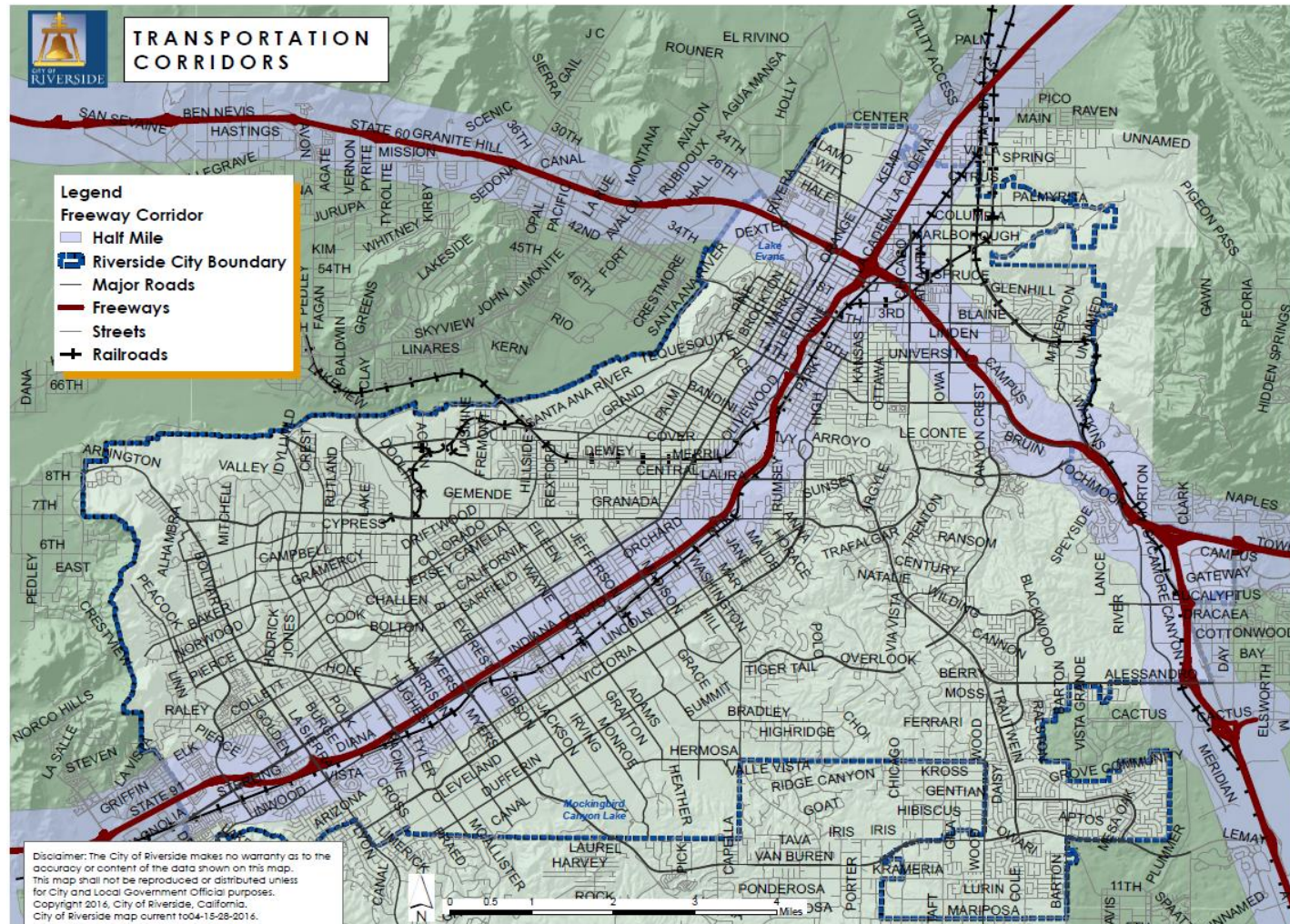
Additional information shows those existing freeway traffic volumes within the City range from 101,000-125,000 vehicles per day on SR 60, 160,000-197,000 vehicles per day on SR-91, and 151,000-173,000 vehicles per day on I-215.

In addition to the freeways, there are several heavily traveled north-south and east-west connector roadways in the City.

Kaiser Hospital, St. Francis de Sales School, and Sherman Indian High School are located in close proximity to the 91 Freeway.

(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.14)

Figure 4.4.7 Ground Transportation Corridors – City of Riverside



Rail Service

The primary hazard with rail service has not been any train vs. train or track derailments. There continues to be a large number of train v. vehicle or train v. pedestrian accidents in the City. These accidents have caused both traffic and rail service delays of up to 6 hours, but has not caused any major derailments. The danger with these types of accidents is that they can create train derailments or accidents when the train impacts with a vehicle or when the train engineer attempts to stop the train quickly.

The City of Riverside is served by two main line freight railroads, operating along 17 miles of railroad corridors within the City. The two rail services in the region follow the 91 and 215 Freeways with both passenger and freight service. There are 26 mainline crossings where the railroads intersect with City streets and approximately 128 trains (100 cars per train) pass through the City each day. The Union Pacific (UP) line is the main line from the Pacific Coast to Texas and the Midwest. The Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) line is the life blood route to the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, and to all parts east. A third system, Metrolink, provides commuters a direct route to Los Angeles, Orange and San Bernardino Counties as well as stops in Riverside County. Amtrak, a national rail service, passes through the City, en route between Chicago and Los Angeles, using the BNSF route, twice per day. Both of these rail lines are major arteries to the Los Angeles and Long Beach ports. The bulk of the port traffic comes through the Riverside area. Any type of interruption to service would cripple the railroads. In addition to the main line tracks, a variety of railroad spurs and industry tracks are throughout the City. Also, the Riverside Branch line of Union Pacific from downtown Riverside to the Hunter Park area connects with the San Jacinto Branch line near Marlborough, running near the base of Box Springs Mountain.

Figure 4.4.8 Railroads - Schools and Care Facilities – City of Riverside

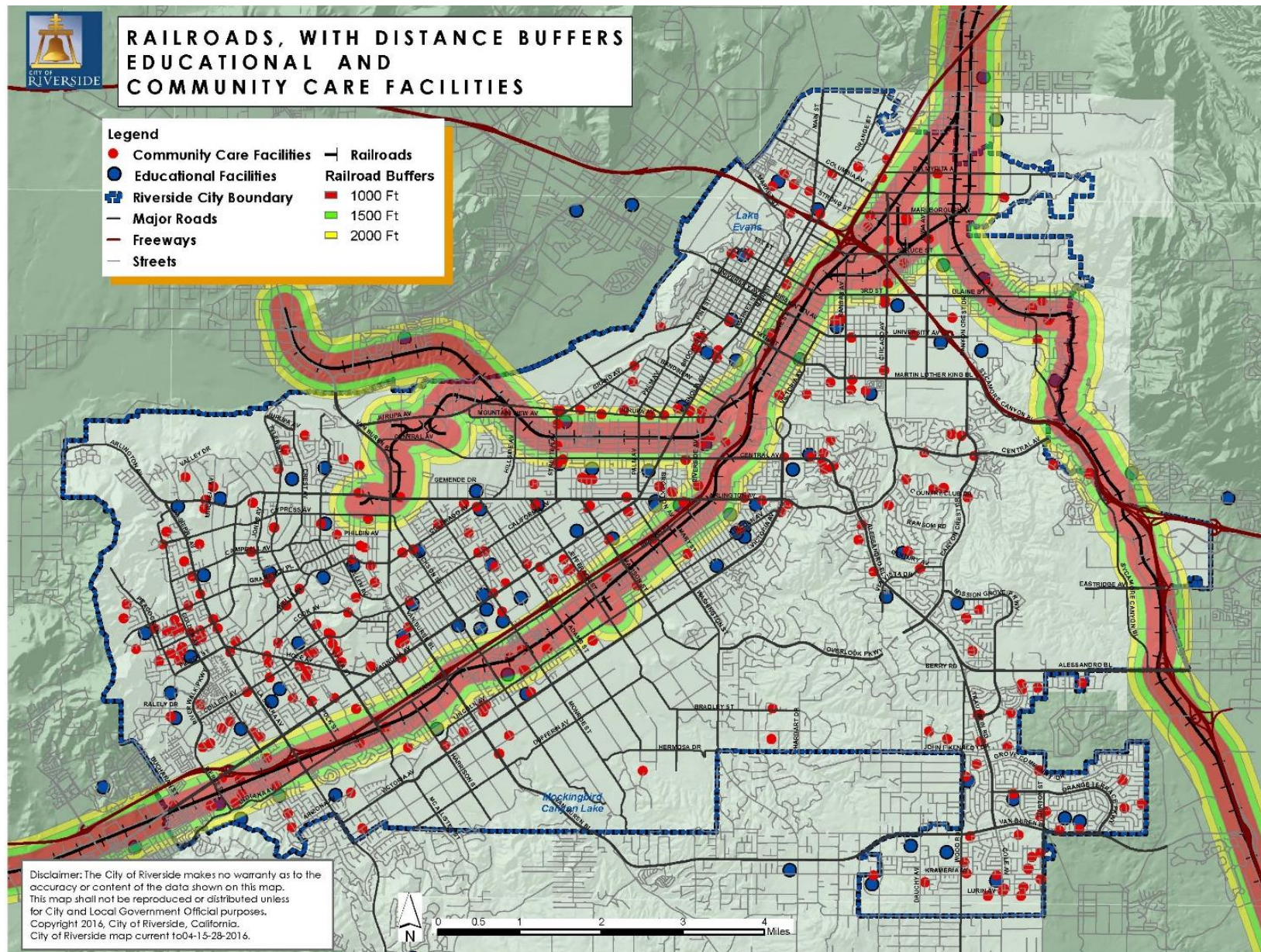


Figure 4.4.9 Public Safety Facilities – Railroads – City of Riverside

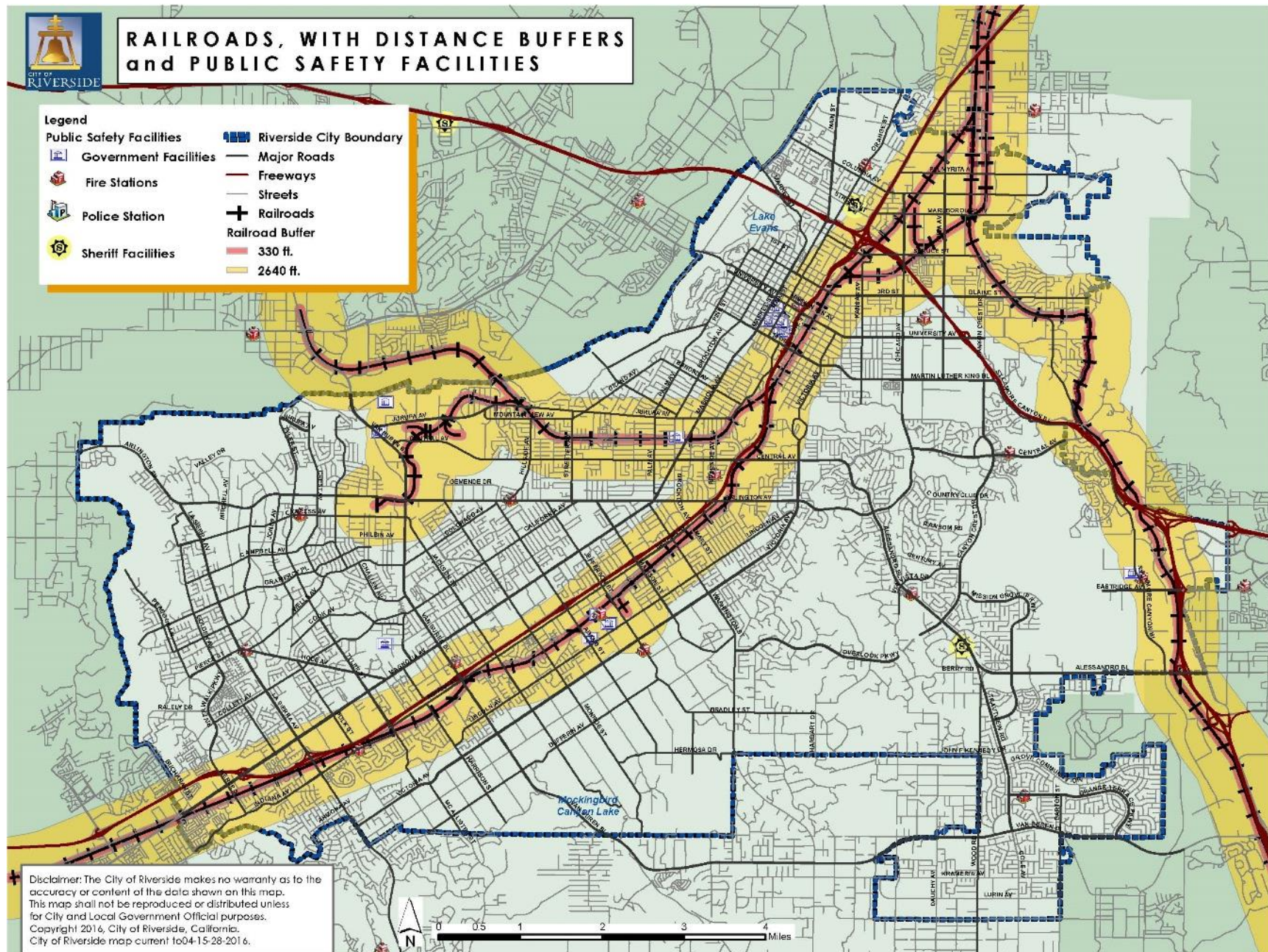


Figure 4.4.10 Schools and Community Services within Mile of Railroad

Schools and Community Services within Mile Railroad Buffer			
SCHOOLNAME			
Highgrove Elementary School	WINTER WOODS COTTAGES	APPLETREE LEARNING CENTER	CAZAS RESIDENTIAL#2
University Heights Middle School	SOCIAL VOCATIONAL SERVICES, RIVERSIDE	JONES RESIDENTIAL	WALDEN FAMILY SERVICES
North High School	BASIC OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING CENTER	CHAMPIONS BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM	SCHOOL TIME CHILDREN'S LEARNING CENTER
Longfellow Elementary School	OLIVE CREST	RUSD MAGNOLIA ELEMENTARY STATE PRESCHOOL	MAJESTY VILLAGE
St. Francis de Sales School	EASTER SEALS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE RESOURCE CENTER	RUSD/MADISON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (ROOM K)
Indian Hills Elementary School	EAGLE TIME CARE FACILITY	LUCAS FAMILY CHILD CARE	RIVERSIDE MONTESSORI ACADEMY
Lincoln Continuation School	GREENHOUSE FAMILY SERVICES	AGAPECARE HOME RIVERSIDE	VILLA ANNE
Hyatt Elementary School	ULTIMATE SOLUTIONS CARE FACILITY INC.	GOLDEN D. CARE HOME LLC	CHUQUIMIA'S ADULT RESIDENTIAL FACILITY
Magnolia Elementary School	ROSEMARY CHILDREN'S SERVICES FOSTER FAMILY	GOLDEN DREAMS CARE HOME FOR THE ELDERLY	ASTERIA HOME CARE
Mtn View Elementary School	AGENCY	AGAPECARE HAVEN	INDEPENDENT OPTIONS/JEFFERSON HOUSE
Pachappa Elementary School	INDEPENDENT OPTIONS, INC./ADVANCED OPTIONS	GROWING PLACE, TOO, THE	CASA BLANCA HEAD START PROGRAM
Our Lady of Perpetual Help School	NINOS LATINOS UNIDOS, INC.	GROWING PLACE, TOO, THE	CASA BLANCA CHILD CARE CENTER
Sierra Middle School	TOMLINSON FAMILY CHILD CARE	FIRST CHRISTIAN NURSERY SCHOOL	CASA BLANCA INFANT/TODDLER CENTER
Seneca Elementary School	SALVATION ARMY RIVERSIDE CHILD CARE CTR., THE	JAHLANII RESIDENTIAL CARE	ADVANCE ENTERPRISES RIVERSIDE
Riverside Adult School	INSTITUTE FOR BLACK PARENTING	CHILDREN'S DISCOVERY CENTER	INDEPENDENT OPTIONS INC./LIMESTONE HOUSE
Riverside Christian Day School	PLYMOUTH TOWER CARE AND LIVING CENTER	RUSD/MT. VIEW ELEMENTARY	PEREDA FAMILY DAY CARE
St. Catherine of Alexandria School	ON THE MOVE ADULT DEVELOPMENT CENTER	LUTOVSKY FAMILY DAY CARE	BOCLEAIR FAMILY CHILD CARE
Arianza Elementary School	MOVING FORWARD ADULT DEVELOPMENTAL CTR	COCAN SMALL FAMILY HOME	RUSD/HAWTHORNE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Madison Elementary School	UC RIVERSIDE CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	WE KARE DAY CARE	KATHLEEN SACHS G.H.
Edgemont Elementary School	UC RIVERSIDE CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	WE KARE DAY CARE	WOODVILLE MANOR II
Riverside Christian Middle School	SHIRU RESIDENTIAL HOME	MONTESSORI ACADEMY	ASPIRANET
Arllington High School	S & E BOARD AND CARE	RUSD/PACHAPPA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SHAH FAMILY DAY CARE
Hawthorne Elementary School	HERNANDEZ FAMILY CHILD CARE	RAIN CROSS AT RIVERSIDE	TOMASINA'S HOME
Harrison Elementary School	YMCA OF RIVERSIDE CITY AND COUNTY-LONGFELLOW	MCKINLEY CHILDREN'S CENTER	SHADY VIEW BOARD & CARE
Orrenmaa Elementary School	ELE.	OCS OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL HELP PRESCHOOL	ROYAL PALM HOME, INC.
Alvord Continuation High School	RUSD/LONGFELLOW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	CANMORE HOUSE, INC.	WESTVIEW MAGNOLIA BEHAVIOR MNGMNT PROG.
Hillcrest High School	OCS ST. FRANCES DE SALES PRESCHOOL	GUTIERREZ FAMILY DAY CARE	INDEPENDENT OPTIONS, INC./NUTMEG HOUSE
Villages Middle School		CANMOREHOUSE, INC.	HARVEY HOUSE, THE
Grand Terrace High School		BLESSED ELDER CARE, INC.	NATIONAL HOUSE
California School for the Deaf		AURELIA'S ASS'T LIVING FOR THE ELDERLY	CASA SANTALLA
Notre Dame High School		HORRIGAN COLE ENT. DBA: COLE VOCATIONAL SERVICES	
Sherman Indian High School		LUCKY KIDS MONTESSORI ACADEMY	
Riverside City College		LUCKY KIDS MONTESSORI ACADEMY	
		KOSTECKI SMALL FAMILY HOME-ADULTS/ELDERLY	

Airports and Air Transportation

Air transportation hazards not only include our local airports, but also the fact that many of the flight paths into and out of airports such as Ontario, Long Beach, Orange County, LAX, Riverside Municipal, Flabob, Corona, and March Reserve Base, all cross over the City. Only a small number of aircraft accidents have occurred within the sphere of the City, and those were all small planes crashing into the ground. The potential for a single large commercial or military aircraft crash or some type of mid-air accident are remote, but have the potential to cause significant damage and/or death from passengers on the plane or people on the ground. Local airports of interest are:

Ontario Airport

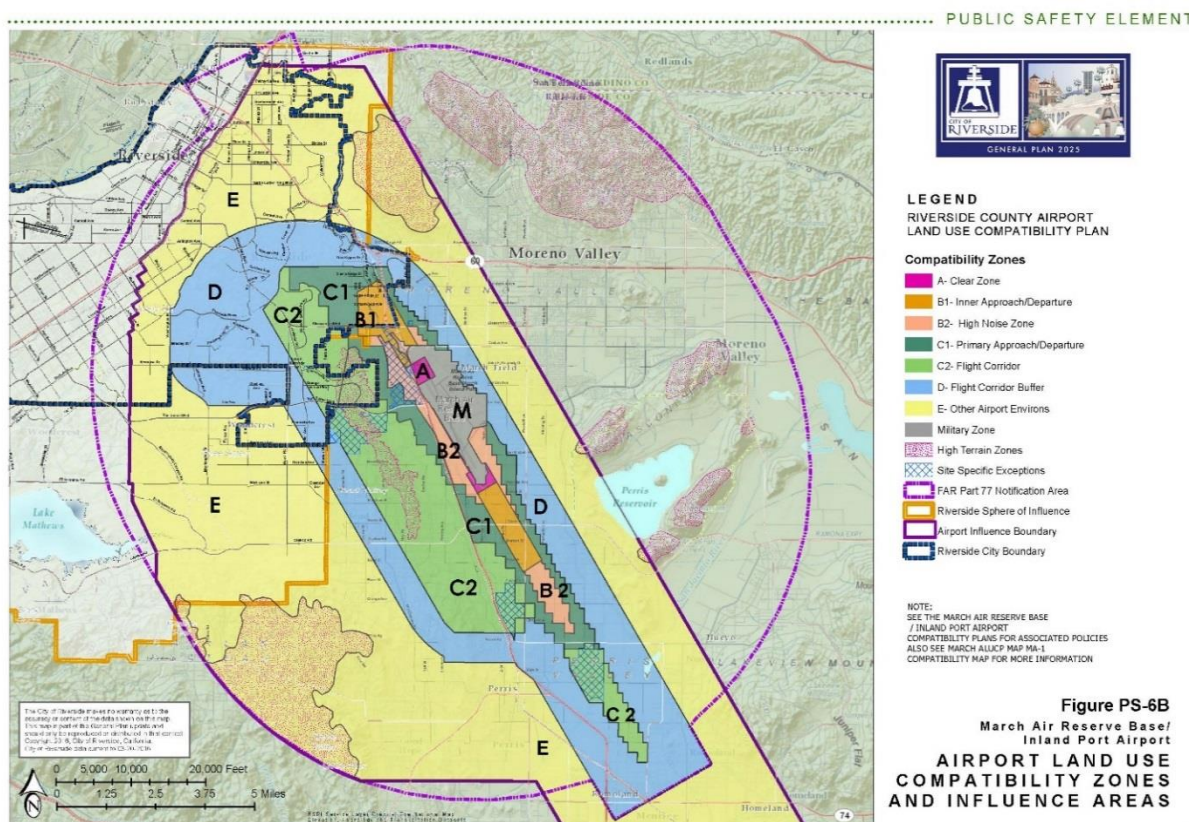
The nearest commercial airport to the City is Ontario Airport. The airport is a combination of cargo and passenger services. It is ranked as the 46th busiest airport nationally in terms of air travel and cargo.

March Air Reserve Base

This base is located on the easterly border of the City. Once an active Air Force base, it is now a large military reserve base. Activity at the base has increased rather than decreased since its transition to a reserve base. It currently houses the State Air National Guard, Air Force reserve units, federal law enforcement ground and air operations, and most recently is being developed as a joint use facility for civil air cargo operations. One of the primary military missions of the base is the transportation of military personnel to and from overseas locations, usually by commercial carrier. It also houses KC-135 air refueling tankers, F-16 combat jets, and C-17 cargo planes. The KC-135 flights leaving March on missions are carrying a full load of jet fuel, increasing the hazards should one crash off-base in the City. The base is also identified as a FEMA jump-off and landing location for FEMA resources. Although the base does have its own fire agency, the base relies on mutual aid agreements for additional fire and law enforcement assistance.

There have been no major aircraft incidents in the City created by aircraft from the base, although the potential is high as the normal practice path for aircraft is to take off in a northerly direction, turn west traveling over the City, and then land from a southerly direction.

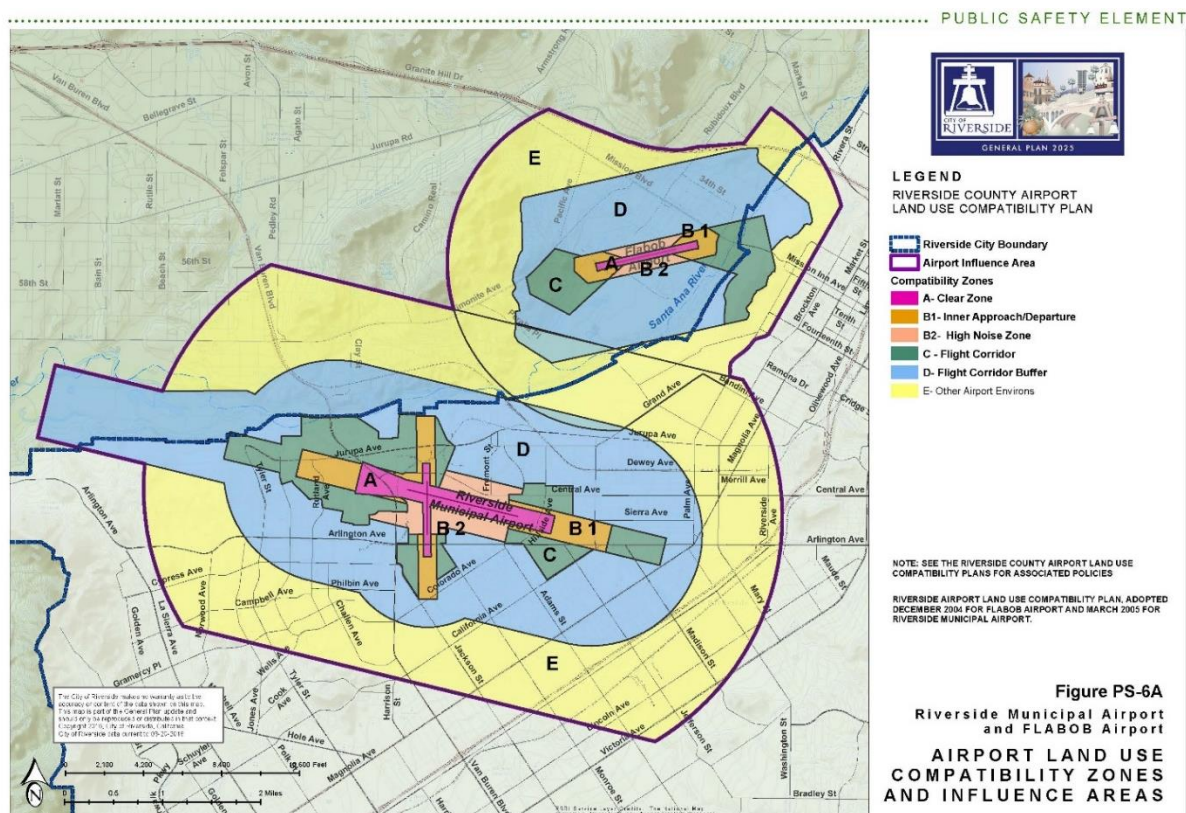
Figure 4.4.11 March Land Use Compatibility Area



The Riverside Municipal Airport

This is a general aviation/executive airport with an average of 7000 flights per month. The airport is host to mostly small private and small to medium executive type aircraft, but does have the ability to handle a plane up to the size of a 737 or a military C-17. The military practices yearly landing and taking off from the airport. In the past ten years there have been three aircraft crashes near the airport.

Figure 4.4.12 Airport Land Use Compatibility Areas



(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.14)

Water System - Severity – 2, Probability – 2, Rank 10

The City owns and operates both the drinking water and sewage systems. The various water pipelines running through the City may not be as volatile as a natural gas, petroleum, or aviation fuel line, but as a hazard, these pipelines can cause physical damage to the City's infrastructure, as well as creating a health risk. Many of the City's pipelines are of significant age and subject to breaking.

Besides the impact of an earthquake on these systems, the second greatest concern for both systems is damage caused by contractors digging in the area where there are pipes. Although

there are in place ways for contractors to become aware of the locations of pipelines, many of the incidents have been as a direct result of a contractor's digging or excavating.

Drinking Water Systems

Water Transportation Pipelines

Water transportation pipelines that support Southern California traverse the City. The sizes of these lines range from 20 inches up to as large as 42 inches. Among the pipelines in the area is the Colorado Aqueduct that runs from Parker Dam to Lake Mathews. Damage to one of these lines can cause contamination to the fresh water supply throughout the region as well as disruption of the supply of regional drinking water.

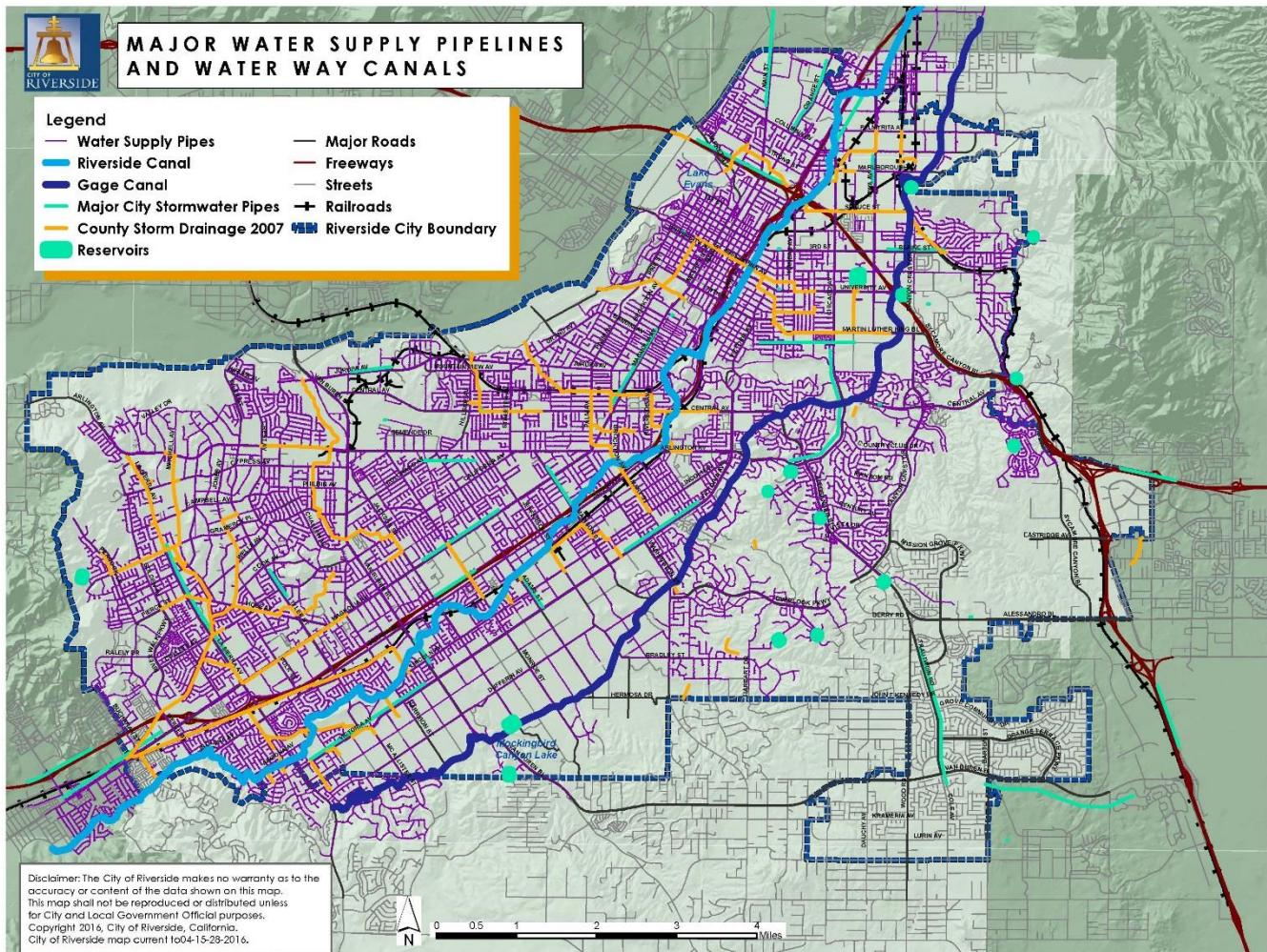
City Drinking Water

The City of Riverside Public Utilities, Water, provides drinking water to approximately 288,000 people mostly within the City. An average of approximately 68 million gallons of water per day are transported and distributed through approximately 967 miles of pipeline and stored in 16 reservoirs. Riverside's water system also includes 10 water treatment plants, 51 domestic wells, 39 booster pump stations and 14 miles of canal. Local drinking water is obtained from water wells located in the City of San Bernardino. The City relies on pipelines running from wells in San Bernardino, across the 10 Freeway, through Grand Terrace and into the filtration and treatment plants. The wells rely on electricity not supplied by the City, but rather Edison. Both the water wells and the local transport water lines are in close proximity to the San Andreas Fault and various rail tracks. These pipelines are subject to damage from earthquakes, flooding, and power outages. Once the water reaches the City, it is either stored in one of the 16 above ground water tanks or closed reservoirs (storage capacity designed to provide one peak day of supply or up to three (3) to five (5) days under emergency conditions) or pushed out to the City through smaller distribution lines. The City's drinking water supply is also the water supply for its fire hydrants. A small portion of the City has water supplied by the Western Municipal Water District.

The Gage Canal/Pipeline

This system of canals and pipelines is the primary source of water for the agricultural industry in the City of Riverside. Should there be a loss of this canal system; there would be a significant impact on the citrus industry in the City of Riverside.

Figure 4.4.13 Water Supply Pipelines and Canals



(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.20)

Hazmat Accidents – Industrial - Severity – 2, Probability – 3, Rank 11

A hazardous chemical release in the City of Riverside would most likely involve either legal transportation of chemicals by railroad or commercial truck carrier or the handling of chemicals at a licensed facility. Illegal activities such as a clandestine lab or illegal dumping of chemical waste have been identified as threats within the community. The City has not had a major hazmat release or spill in the past 10 years. There have been several illegal labs discovered in the City. The City has one EPA superfund site in the City and two within its sphere of influence. Hazardous materials can be found in three formats: legal/licensed sources, illegal sources, and illegal dumping.

LEGAL SOURCES - These are licensed companies/businesses and common carriers on the roadways. There are approximately 700 licensed hazardous material sites in the City. These facilities are a combination of large quantity and small quantity users. Small quantity users are school laboratories, department stores, home improvement stores, etc. Large quantity users include gas stations, chemical production companies, warehouses, and large storage facilities with large refrigeration units. There are locations within the City that use and/or store radioactive material for various medical and research activities. See Figure 4.3.6 Hazardous Material Site Map.

ILLEGAL SOURCES - These situations involve clandestine labs. The majority of clandestine labs in the area are involved in the production of methamphetamine, but a number of other drugs may also be synthesized, including phencyclidine (PCP), methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) and methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), methcathinone (CAT), amphetamine, and other controlled substances. Generally, these illegal labs are quite volatile because of the chemicals used and the production methods used. The locations are not constructed in a way to prevent fires, explosions, or toxic releases and the locations are not known to law enforcement or fire. There have been numerous labs of this type located in the City. See Figure 4.4.14- 4.4.15 Hazardous Waste Sites.

Clandestine Dumping

This is the criminal act of disposing of toxic materials and hazardous waste on public or private property. As the costs and restrictions increase for legitimate hazardous waste disposal sites, the number of illegal dumping of hazardous materials has increased proportionately.

Figure 4.4.14 Hazardous Material Site Map – City of Riverside

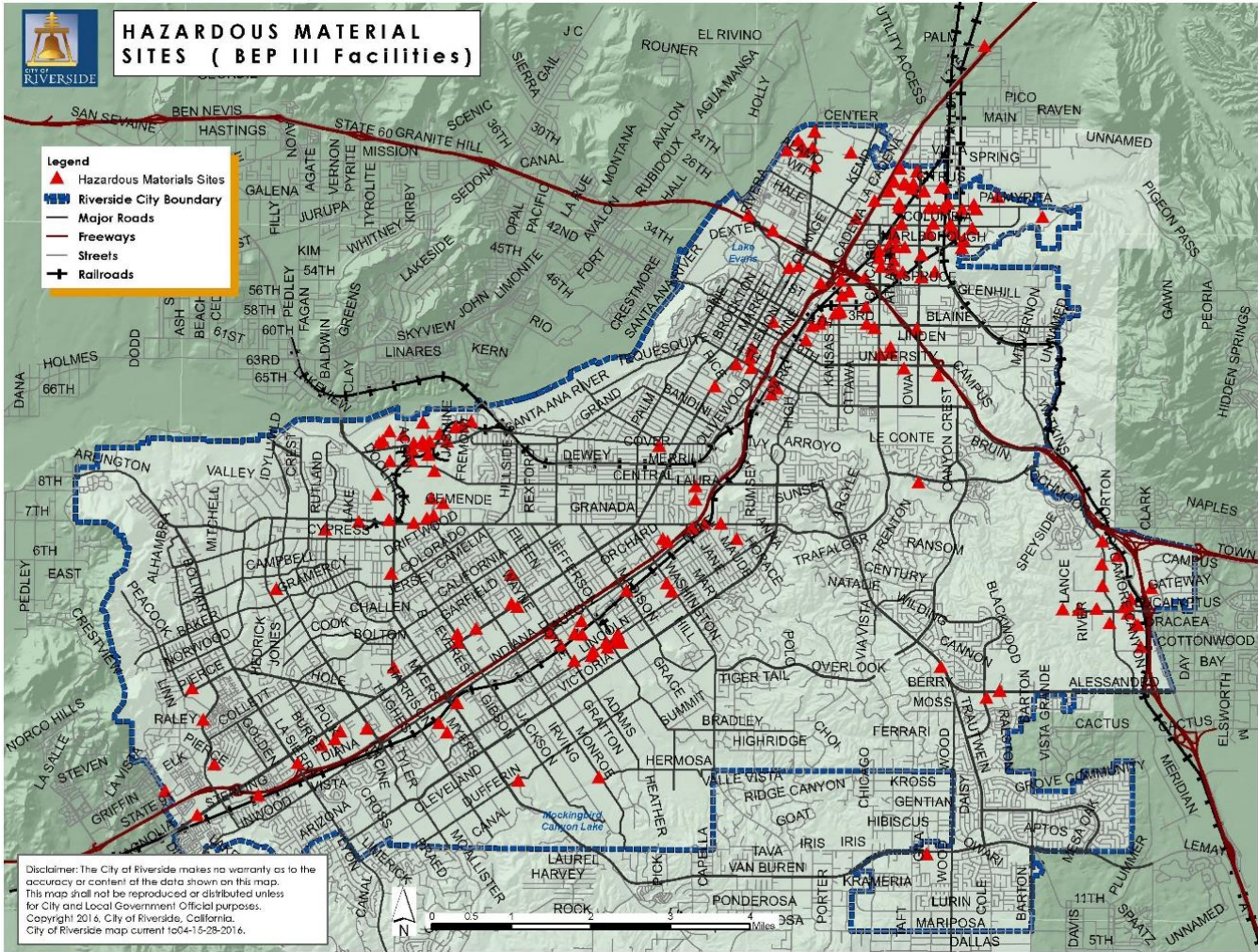
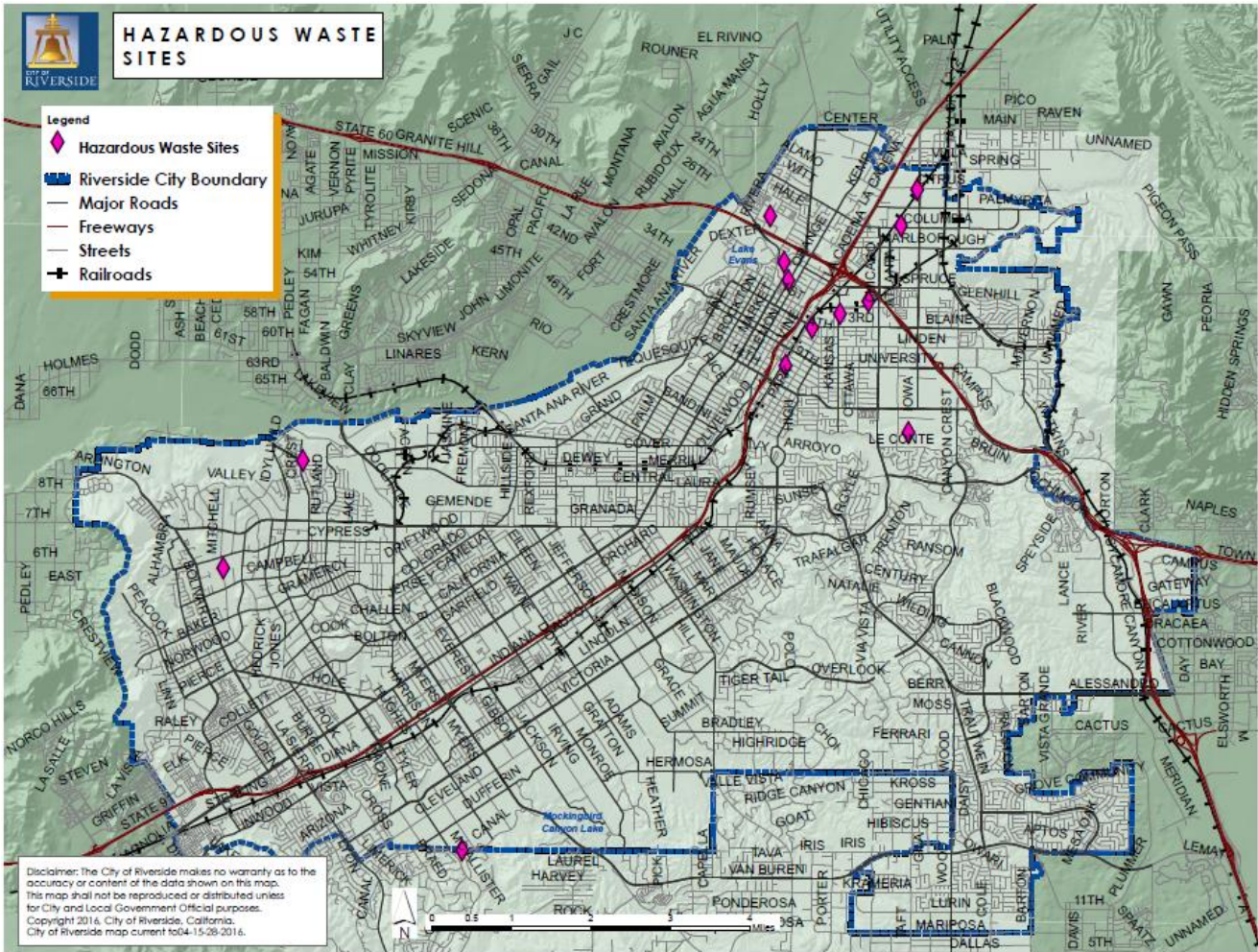


Figure 4.4.15 Hazardous Waste Sites – City of Riverside



(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.12 and 5.3.22)

Cyber Security- Severity – 2, Probability – 2, Rank 12

The City of Riverside has multiple Critical Infrastructure services that rely on technology and could be vulnerable to a cyber-attack.

1. Denial of service
 - a. Public facing websites and internet facing services are vulnerable to denial of service attacks disrupting electronic communication capabilities
2. Malicious software
 - a. The City has a large number of users utilizing various types of software and computing technologies; aging systems can be exploited to run unauthorized malicious software or grant an attacker access to non-public information
 - b. Employees access the internet and email as a part of their daily duties, malicious software, ransomware, phishing, malvertising or exploits could compromise a user or a workstation.
3. Loss, theft or damage of electronic assets
 - a. The City's electronic assets are vulnerable to natural, or man-made disasters that could result in service disruption
 - b. Employee's computers and mobile devices can expose sensitive data if lost or stolen.

(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.6)

Gas/Fuel Pipeline Disruption - Severity – 2, Probability – 2, Rank 13

The term "pipeline" relates to natural gas, petroleum, and aviation fuel lines. Besides the impact of an earthquake on these systems, the second greatest concern for these pipelines is damage caused by contractors digging in the area where there are pipes. Although there are methods in place ways for contractors to become aware of the locations of pipelines, many of the incidents have been as a direct result of a contractor's digging or excavating. The specific number and locations of the various high pressure natural gas, aviation, and fuel lines are known by public safety responders, however the specific locations and descriptions are restricted as Law Enforcement Sensitive by Department of Homeland Security requirements. See Figure 4.3.8 Pipelines and Water Way Canals Map displays a rough placement of the pipelines within the City. The following types of pipelines are within the City and are possible hazards.

Natural Gas Lines

Traversing the City are several high pressure natural gas lines. These natural gas lines are classified into two categories:

Local distribution lines:

These lines are designed to provide natural gas into the community for residential and commercial use. These lines usually run down the middle of the street and can be located within the general vicinity of a school, railroad track, or freeway. These pipes are generally the cause of the pipeline incidents in the City when they are broken by someone digging in the street. These lines are both cast iron and the new plastic lines.

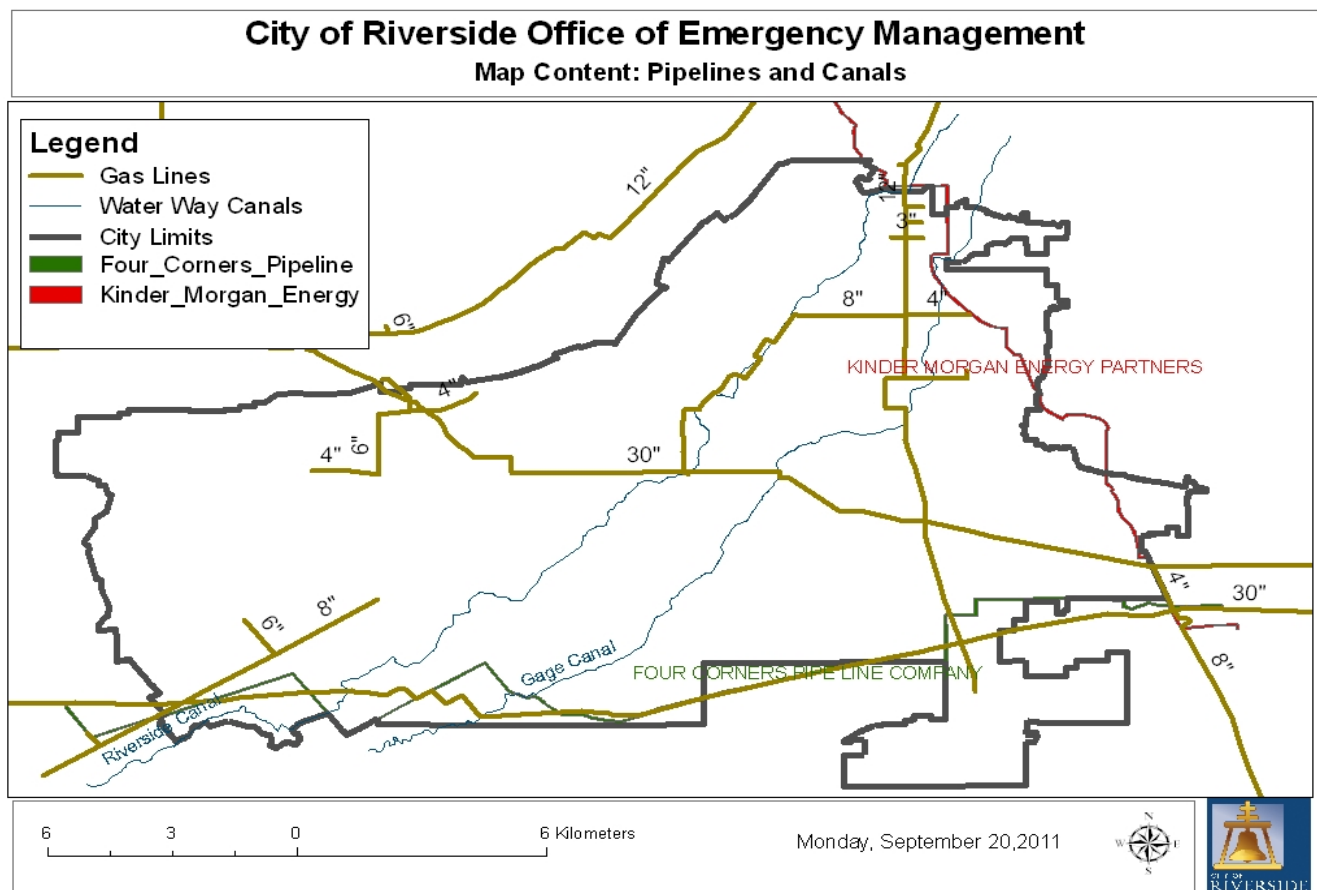
Intra and Inter State transport lines:

These pipelines carry natural gas at pressures anywhere from 200 to 1500 pounds per square inch (psi) and are much larger than the local distribution lines. The natural gas in these lines is being transported to locations in and out of the state.

Aviation and Petroleum Lines:

Many of the petroleum lines traversing the City start in the refinery areas in Los Angeles County and provide petroleum products to the various commercial distribution tank farms and rail centers both locally and out of state. These pipelines range from 6 inches to 14 inches in size. In some instances, these pipelines are within the general vicinity of a school, railroad track, or freeway. Kinder/Morgan runs from Jurupa through the City of Riverside to March Air Force Base. The line is 14.53 miles long and it carries Jet-A fuel and refined petroleum.

Figure 4.4.16 Pipelines



(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.20)

Communications Outage - Severity – 2, Probability – 2, Rank 15

The City's communications systems are vulnerable to natural, or man-made disasters that could result in service disruption. As the home of two emergency communications centers a disruption could not only be an inconvenience but a risk to public safety if 911 communications is down.

(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.8)

Sewer System - Severity – 2, Probability – 2, Rank 16

Waste water and rain runoff from Riverside's residential, commercial and industrial contributors is collected through over 1,100 miles of sewer pipeline from 5 locations that flow into the treatment plant. The City's sewer pipes are all underground and are susceptible to being broken by contractors digging in the streets and on property. The City has had several events each year where pipelines have been damaged in this manner with disruption of service being

minor. These pipelines can cause physical damage to the City's infrastructure, as well as creating health risks. Many of the City's pipelines are of significant age and subject to breaking.

Waste Water Treatment Plant

The City's waste water treatment plant receives wastewater and storm water runoff. The Riverside Water Quality Control Plant provides treatment of all domestic and industrial wastewater generated within the City and in the Rubidoux, Edgemont, and Jurupa Community Services Districts. There is only one primary collection pipe that collects storm water and carries it to the plant and in heavy rains, the City has experienced sewage backup into the City streets. Once the sewage has been treated, the water is used for recharging the aquifer under the Santa Ana River. Primary power for the plant is supplied through the normal City supplied electrical service and is directly connected to one of the City's cogeneration plants should there be a loss of primary power. Many of the plants pipelines and treatment systems are old, which has caused issues in the past. The plant does not use liquid chlorine as part of its processing.

Pandemic/Disease/Contamination - Severity – 2, Probability – 2, Rank 18

A disease outbreak can cause illness and result in significant casualties. Since 1900, there have been three influenza pandemics that killed approximately 600,000 people in the United States. The 2009 H1N1 flu, first identified in Imperial and San Diego counties, killed more than 550 Californians, sent thousands more to hospitals, caused widespread fear and anxiety and the declaration of a public health emergency. H1N1 in 2009 tested the State's medical infrastructure as never before. H1N1 quickly spread nationwide and then around the globe, taking a heavy toll on people not usually susceptible to serious influenza.

(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.2 & Section 5.3.5)

Dam Failure/Inundation - Severity – 2, Probability – 1, Rank 19

Although very unlikely, a catastrophic uncontrolled release of water from a dam would devastate large portions of the City. The event would more likely be a situation of a dam overtopping where water behind the dam sloshes over the top of the dam as a result of an earthquake or heavy rains or a higher than normal release of water from the dam in order to prevent overtopping or dam damage. This usually happens in heavy rains. The City has had events related to high water releases. Because most of the City's dams/reservoirs have little or no levee systems downstream, the flow of water would be mainly uncontrolled. There are nine dams in the City of Riverside area. They are Alessandro Dam, Mary Street Dam, Box Springs Dam, Harrison Dam, Lake Matthews Dam (Dike 1 and 2), Mockingbird Canyon Dam, Prenda Dam, and Woodcrest Dam. All of the dams except for Lake Matthews are made of compacted earth. Lake Matthews Dam (Dikes 1 and 2) has concrete faces to prevent wash action. Of these dams, Mockingbird Canyon and Lake Matthews could have a significant impact on the City in the event of a dam event.

Figure 4.4.17 Dam Inundation Zones – City of Riverside

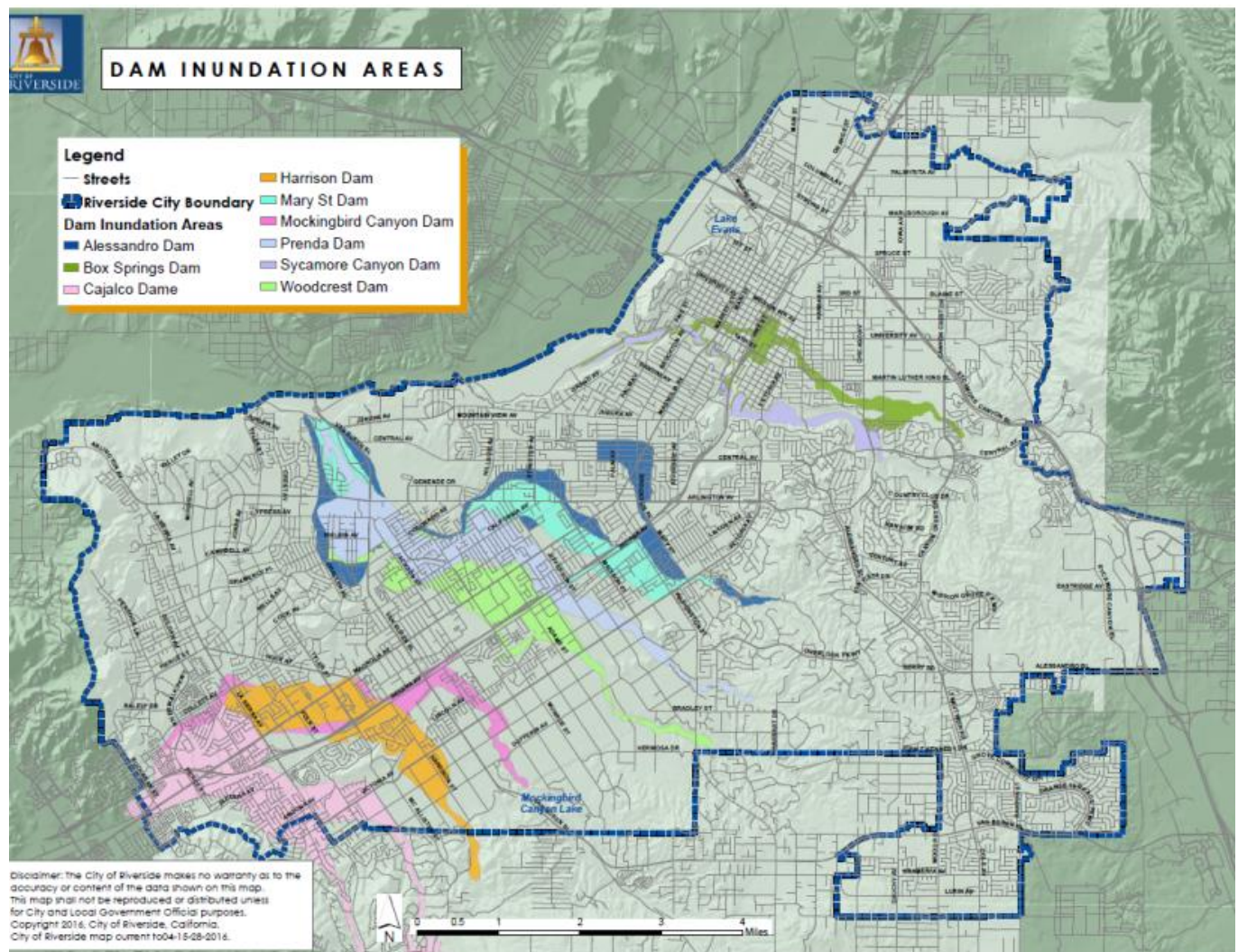


Figure 4.4.18 Dam Inundations Zones – Schools and Care Facilities – City of Riverside

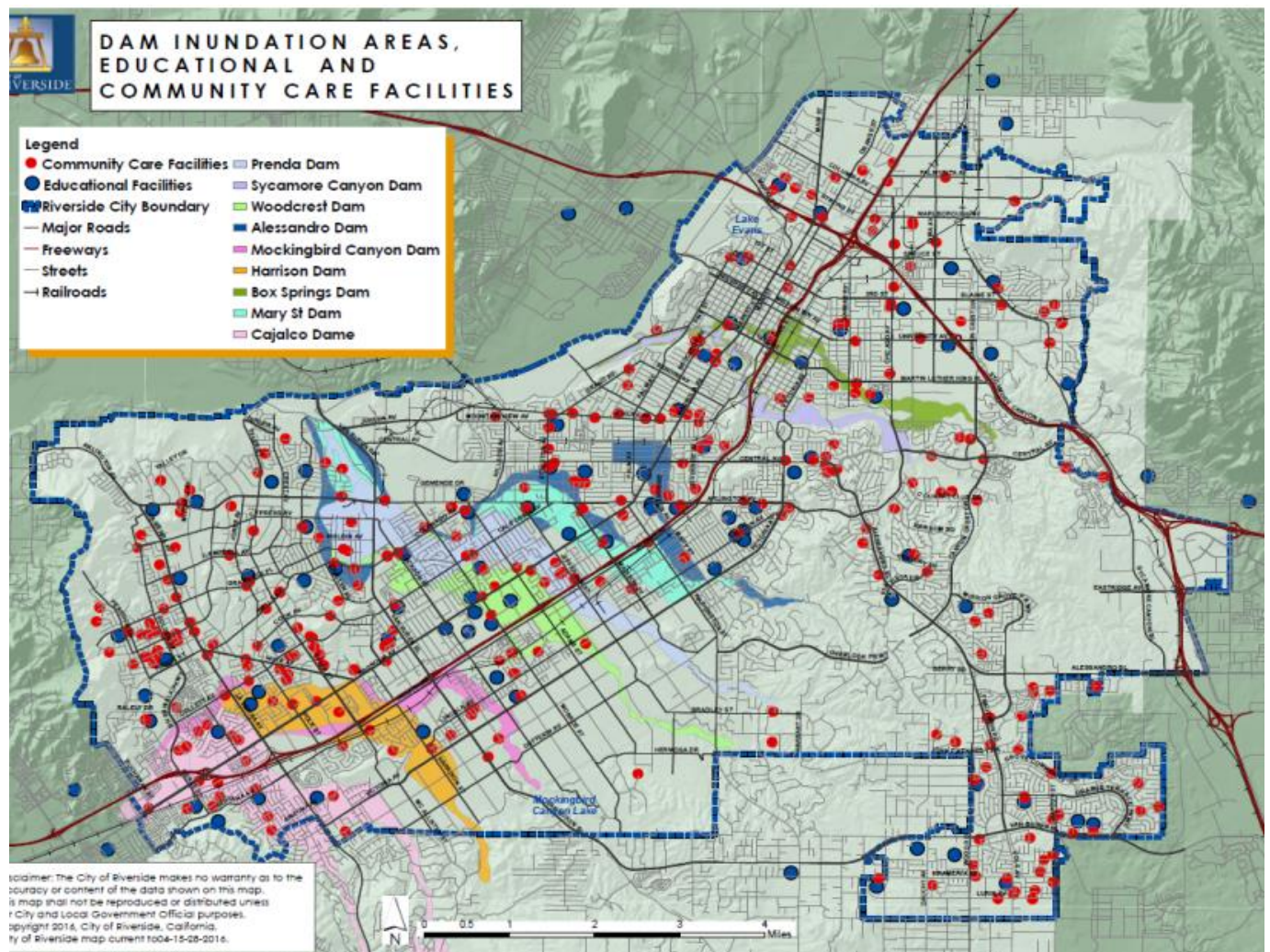
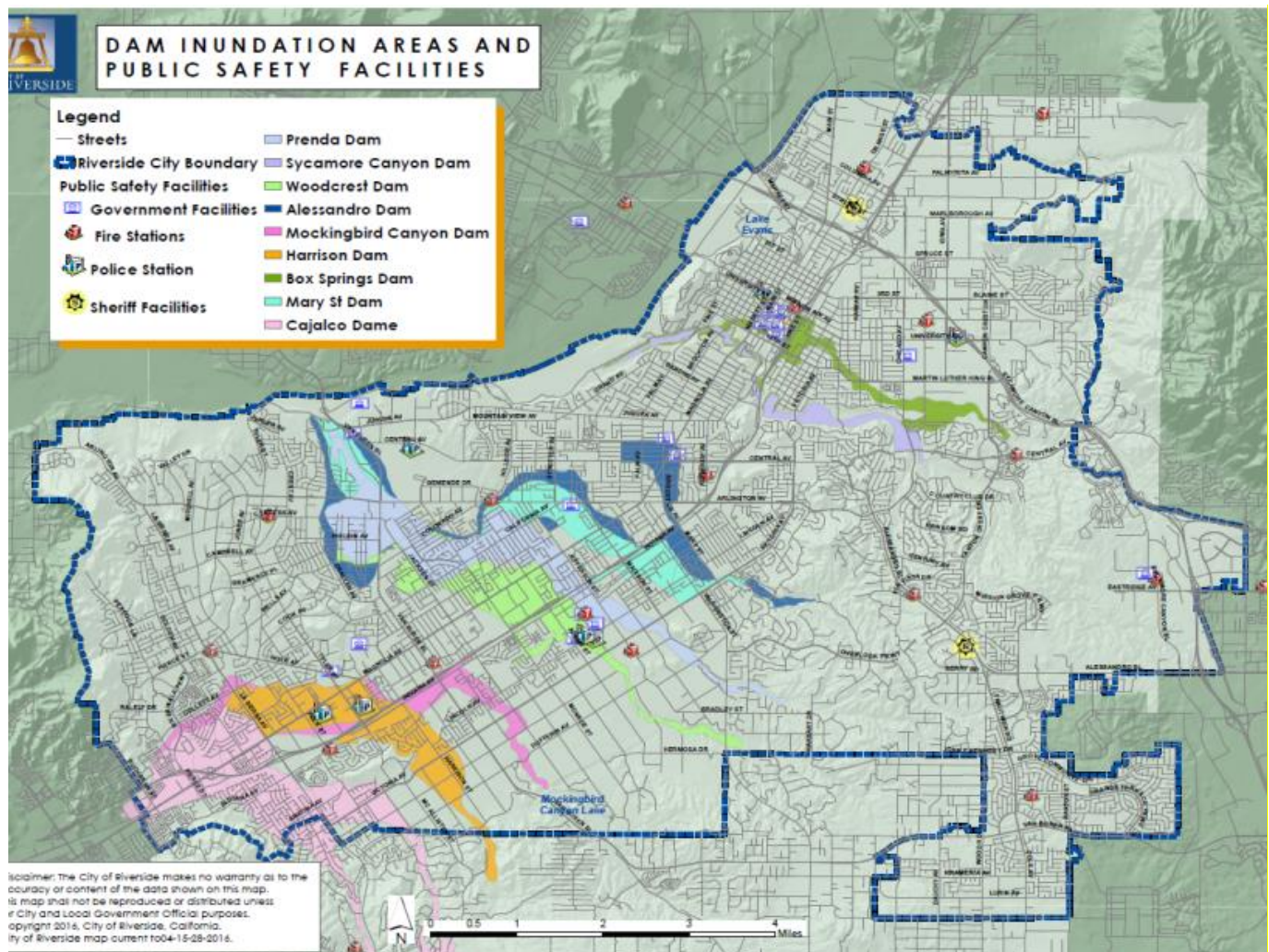


Figure 4.4.19 Dam Inundation – Public Safety Facilities – City of Riverside



(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.15)

Insect Infestation - Severity – 2, Probability – 2, Rank 20

Insect infestation occurs when an undesirable type of insect inhabits an area in a manner that causes serious harm to: cash crops, livestock, or poultry; wild land trees, plants, or animals; or humans. Countless insects live on, in, and around plants, animals, and humans in all environments. Many are harmless, while others can cause fatal damage. Under some conditions, insects that have been present and relatively harmless can become hazardous. For example, severe drought conditions can weaken trees and make them more susceptible to destruction from insect attacks.

Insect infestation is an ongoing threat to agriculture and public health. The effects on people and property can be disastrous and costly.

(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.18)

Civil Unrest - Severity – 2, Probability – 2, Rank 21

The City has been the focal point of numerous civil protests over the past ten years. Although none of these have been overly violent or caused major property damage, but the potential for large scale events is always present. The majority of events fall under the classification of civil protest (picketers, etc.) rather than civil unrest (mobs, looting, property damage, etc.). With the large number of facilities located in the City that represent Federal, State, and Local governments, along with the various colleges and universities, the City has averaged some type of protest on a monthly basis.

(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.10)

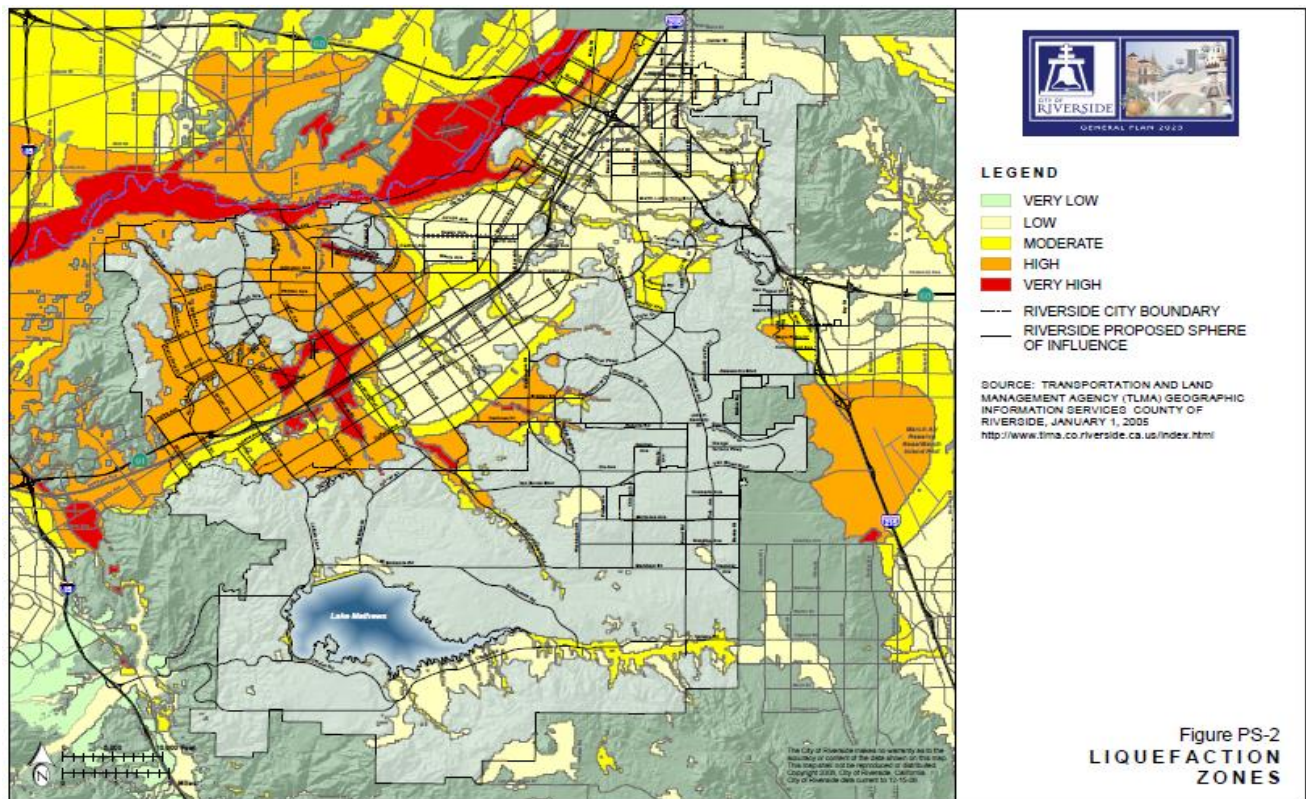
Landslides/Liquefaction - Severity –1, Probability – 1, Rank 22

Liquefaction and natural ground failures are a phenomenon generally associated with earthquakes. The City has had many small ground failures (landslides and sink holes) generally associated with heavy rains. Liquefaction and related phenomena is when the strength and stiffness of a soil is reduced by earthquake shaking or other rapid loading.

There are four primary liquefaction areas in the City. These include the area along the Santa Ana River, a wide area south and west of the Riverside Municipal Airport, part of western Riverside spanning La Sierra Avenue and a smaller area along the City's southern boundary. Most of the Sphere of Influence area is not susceptible to liquefaction, except for alluvial drainages leading into Lake Mathews. **See Figure 4.4.20 Liquefaction Zone Map.**

Within Riverside, most natural slopes are relatively flat, generally less than fifteen percent, with some slopes ranging from fifteen to in excess of thirty percent in the southeastern and western portions of Riverside. Principal areas of steep slopes include the Box Springs Mountains, Alessandro Heights, Hawarden Hills and the east-facing slopes of the Norco Hills. Many slopes in the Sphere of Influence are steeper than those within the City. The portions of Riverside susceptible to landslides and rock falls include areas in western and northeastern Riverside. Land sliding may result from heavy rain, erosion, removal of vegetation, seismic activity or combinations of these and other factors.

Figure 4.4.20 Liquefaction Zones



(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.21).

Nuclear Accidents – SONGS - Severity – 1, Probability – 2, Rank 23

The City is located within the 35 and 50-mile Emergency Planning Zones of San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS). SONGS was a power plant jointly owned by Southern California Edison, San Diego Gas and Electric, and the cities of Riverside and Anaheim. **As of 2017 SONGS is in decommissioning process.**

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission defines two emergency planning zones around nuclear power plants for planning purposes in the case of an accident: The City lies within the Ingestion Pathway Zone.

Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ)

The federal government requires that communities within approximately 10 miles of a nuclear power plant be included in an EPZ Plan that provides for a plume exposure pathway zone with a radius of 10 miles (16 km), concerned primarily with exposure to, and inhalation of, airborne radioactive contamination.

Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ)

An ingestion pathway zone of about 50 miles (80 km) is concerned primarily with the ingestion of foods and liquids contaminated by radioactivity. The purpose of this zone is to prevent the accidental ingestion of deposited radioactive materials by humans and livestock.

(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.12).

Jail/Prison Incident - Severity – 1, Probability – 2, Ranking 25

Vulnerability due to presence of county correctional facilities being located within the city.

(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.19).

Table 4.4.21 Major City Related Incidents 2000 to 2017

(Disaster/Incident)	Significant Incidents/Facts/Comments
Earthquake 5.0 or larger	No major damage reported from local earthquakes.
Wildland Fire (20 acres or more)	Presidential Declarations - DR 1810, 1731, 1498
Flooding	Presidential Declarations – 2005: DR-1577, DR-1585 2010: DR-1884, DR-1952 2013: 8/29/13 Rain Event 2014: September 7 Rain Event 2017: DR-4305
Winter Weather	4-5-06 Severe hail storm in Riverside-Corona area Extreme Cold – 1-12/18-07 -Extended extreme cold causing major citrus damage in City
Extreme Heat	Extreme Heat 9-1-02 - 112 Degrees 6-18-16 -111 Degrees
Severe Wind/Tornado	Funnel Cloud – 1-9-05 Riverside/Jurupa area Tornados 5-5-06 - In the area of 215/60 Fwy 5-22-08 - 215/60 Fwy 4 separate tornados causing 9 car train derailment, on the ground for approximately 15 minutes Wind: 9/8/15 Wind knocked down several trees and power poles 3/11/16 Strong wind downed trees and power lines.
Agricultural Disease/Contamination/Infestation	2004-2005 - West Nile Disease requiring the destruction of chicken flocks
Sewer System Failure or Damage	Primary cause was contractor working in the area
Major Gas/Fuel Pipeline	5-11-04 - Natural Gas Line over 60 Fwy @Blaine

	Construction workers cut gas main causing evacuation of 5,000 residents and student dorms at UCR for approximately 6 hours
Transportation Incidents/Accidents – Rail/Aircraft/Highway	Primary accidents were train v. pedestrian and train v. vehicle, resulting in several fatalities. No train v. train incidents have occurred. Small plane crashed ¼ mile from airport, February 27, 2008. Small plane crashed into neighborhood July 26, 2015. Small plane crashed into neighborhood February 27, 2017.
Power Outage	03-01 Rolling Blackouts –for three days 10/25/07 Total blackout of the entire City lasting approximately 6 hours
Dam Inundation	12-22-10 - Release of a high volume of water from Sycamore Canyon Dam during heavy rains resulting in the complete roadway washout - Chicago Ave @ Central
Hazmat Accidents Industrial	6/25/07 Major Fire at Hazmat Site closing the 60 Fwy for 4 hrs.

Sources: (1) City of Riverside Fire and OEM Incident History (2) San Diego National Weather Service

SECTION 5.0 – COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM

5.1 REPETITIVE LOSS PROPERTIES

While the City of Riverside has no NFIP insured structures that have been repetitively damaged. The following are repetitive flooding areas that in many cases have caused repetitive damage:

- 14th Street and Highway 91
- Arlington Avenue and the railroad tracks
- Van Buren Avenue and Indiana Avenue
- Mount Rubidoux Park
- Fairmount Park
- Lake Evans
- Downtown Area
- Don Derr Park
- University Avenue at the railroad tracks

5.2 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROPERTIES

The City participates in the National Flood Insurance Program.

Describe participation in NFIP, including any changes since previously approved plan. The City of Riverside has participated in the National Flood Insurance Program since 1982. The current

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) was effective beginning August 28, 2008 with Letters of Map Revisions (LOMR) occurring 02/26/2010, 08/27/2010, 07/26/2011, 09/02/13, and 03/20/17.

- a. **Date first joined NFIP.** 1982
- b. **Identify actions related to continued compliance with NFIP.**
When construction and plans are reviewed all projects are checked for compliance with the City's Floodplain Management Program. No projects are issued Grading or Building Permits unless it is in compliance. The City coordinates its floodplain activities with the Riverside County Flood Control District, which is the primary flood management agency in the County.
- c. **CRS member?** No
- d. **CRS class?** n/a
- e. **Describe any data used to regulate flood hazard area other than FEMA maps.**
Riverside Municipal Code 16.18
- f. **Have there been issues with community participation in the program?** No
- g. **What are the general hurdles for effective implementation of the NFIP?** None

i. **Summarize actions related to continued compliance with NFIP**

When construction and plans are reviewed all projects are checked for compliance with the City's Floodplain Management Program. No projects are issued Grading or Building Permits unless it is in compliance. The City coordinates its floodplain activities with the Riverside County Flood Control District, which is the primary flood management agency in the County.

ii. **Repetitive Loss Properties**

The City of Riverside has no NFIP insured structures that have been repetitively damaged by floods. (See Section 5.1, page 57. Description of Jurisdictions Type of Properties See Riverside County MJHMP Section ##, page ##.)

SECTION 6.0 - CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

6.1 REGULATORY MITIGATION CAPABILITIES

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

- Funding Sources

Regulatory Tool	Yes/No	Comments
General plan	Yes	General Plan 2025 Program for the City of Riverside, Adopted 2007 with Elements Updated in 2017
Zoning ordinance	Yes	Ordinance No. 6966, November 27, 2007, Riverside Municipal Code Title 19,
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	Ordinance No. 6968, November 27, 2007. Riverside Municipal Code Title 18
Site plan review requirements	Yes	Ordinance No. 6966, November 27, 2007, Riverside Municipal Code Title 19
Floodplain ordinance	Yes	Ordinance No. 6997, July 23, 2008. Municipal Code Chapter 16.18
Other special purpose ordinance (storm water, water conservation, wildfire)	Yes	General Plan – Land Use and Urban Design Element – The Built Environment, Growing Smarter, Updated March 2013. Proposition R and Measure C.
Building code	Yes	Ordinance No. 7237, November 27, 2013. Uniform Building, Mechanical and Plumbing, and National Electrical codes.
Fire Department ISO rating	Yes	Rating 2. Pursuing strategy to improve rating.
Erosion or sediment control program	Yes	
Storm water management program	Yes	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	Adopted August 27, 2013, Five-year plan; updated annually
Economic Development plan	Yes	2014/2015 Economic Development Plan Revised July 2014

Hazardous Materials Area Plan	Yes	Updated February 1, 2018
Local emergency operations plan	Yes	Emergency Operations Plan, 2011, parts updated in 2012, 2016 and undergoing full revision in 2017
Flood Insurance Study or other engineering study for streams	Yes	FEMA FIS 06065CV001C on April 19, 2017

CITY OF RIVERSIDE GENERAL AND ASSOCIATED PLANS

Long-range goals and objectives of physical form and amenity and provides guidance for developmental regulations, such as zoning and subdivision ordinances. The plan has numerous specific plans addressing geographical areas within the City. Major portions of the plan include:

- Land Use and Urban Design Element
- Circulation and Community Mobility Element
- Housing Element
- Education Element
- Public Safety Element
- Noise Element
- Public Facilities & Infrastructure Element
- Open Space and Conservation Element
- Air Quality Element
- Park and Recreation Element
- Historic Preservation Element

6.2 ADMINISTRATIVE/TECHNICAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES

Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position
Planner/engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices	Yes	Community & Economic Development Department – Director
Engineer/professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	City Engineer and Building Official
Engineer with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	City Engineer and Building Official
Personnel skilled in GIS	Yes	Police, Public Works, Utilities, Planning Department, IT, and Fire

Full time building official	Yes	Building Official
Floodplain manager	Yes	Public Works Department
Emergency manager	Yes	Emergency Services Administrator
Grant writer	Yes	Internal personnel and some use of outside consultants
GIS Data—Land use	Yes	IT
GIS Data—Links to Assessor's data	Yes	IT
Warning systems/services (Reverse 9-11, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Everbridge Mass Notification System

6.3 FISCAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES

Financial Resources	Accessible/Eligible to Use (Yes/No)	Comments
Community Development Block Grants	Yes	
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	With voter approval
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	Water, electric, sewer, trash
Impact fees for new development	Yes	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	With voter approval
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes	With voter approval
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Withhold spending in hazard prone areas	Yes	
Other		

6.4 MITIGATION OUTREACH AND PARTNERSHIPS

The Office of Emergency Management is responsible for the coordination and management of mitigation activities. It brings together city departments to discuss and provide advice on potential mitigation activities. The office provides public education to residents and business

of potential mitigation and prevention strategies they may take to lessen a disasters impact. The Office helps identify funding opportunities for departments to implement mitigation.

The City has an existing water responsibility program and annual fire safety programs throughout the year at special community events. The City has an automatic aid agreement for fire with the City of Corona and Riverside County Fire. The City is also part of the regional and statewide fire and law mutual aid system.

The City's Office of Emergency Management is working with Riverside City School District, UCR, and other higher education sites to assist in identifying risk on and around campus sites.

6.5 FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

The City of Riverside has the same funding opportunities as Riverside County.

(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section & Table 7.4)

SECTION 7.0 - MITIGATION STRATEGIES

7.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal 1: Provide Protection for People's Lives from All Hazards

Objective 1.1: Increase the methods of providing timely notification and direction to the public of imminent and potential hazards.

Objective 1.1.1: In addition to the City's emergency notification system, increase the use of the City's and OEM's website and social media pages to provide emergency notification and direction.

Objective 1.1.2: In conjunction with school districts, colleges and universities, insure that the respective notification system receives City notifications and passes them on.

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

Goal 2: Protect the Community Through 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).

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

Objective 2.1.2: Coordinate with local agencies and organizations to educate all residents and businesses to take appropriate action to safeguard life and property during and immediately after emergencies.

Goal 3: Protect the Community Through Community's Capability to Mitigate Hazards and Reduce Exposure to Hazard Related Losses

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

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

Objective 3.1.2: Provide the public with information on how to be prepared for a seismic event, and minimize any related damage or threat to health and public safety.

Objective 3.2: Use open space easements and other regulatory techniques to prohibit development and avoid creating public safety hazards where geologic instability is identified and cannot be mitigated.

Objective 3.3: Increase awareness of Mobile Home Owners of the need to retrofit homes through the use of foundation strapping.

Objective 3.4: Increase awareness of non-structural retrofitting through water heater strapping, gas shut off valves, etc.

Objective 3.5: Coordinate efforts between public safety, building officials, city communication staff and others to create innovative public awareness programs.

Objective 3.6: Identify local hazard mitigation projects for inclusion in Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).

Goal 4: Protect the community from flood and storm related losses.

Objective 4.1: Identify existing facilities located in the one-hundred-year floodplain, flood inundation areas and known debris flow areas particularly bridges and potential emergency access routes.

Objective 4.2: Provide for better collection of real time data related to severe weather events.

Objective 4.3: Reduce localized flooding within the City's storm drain systems.

Objective 4.3.1: Implement better drainage to accommodate heavy rains that cause flooding.

Objective 4.4: Encourage flood control techniques along the Santa Ana River that are harmonious with potential recreational uses in the area

Objective 4.5: Identify local hazard mitigation projects for inclusion in Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).

Goal 5: Protect the community from hazards related to air, rail, and ground transportation.

Objective 5.1: Minimize the risk of potential hazards associated with aircraft operations at the Riverside Municipal Airport, March Air Reserve Base/March Inland Port and Flabob Airport through the adoption and implementation of the Airport Protection Overlay Zone and the Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan.

Objective 5.2: Ensure compatible land uses near March Air Reserve Base/March Inland Port through participation of staff and elected officials in the adoption of the March Joint Land Use Study and the Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan.

Objective 5.3: Pursue grade-separated rail crossings as the first level priority for reducing street/rail conflicts

Objective 5.4: Use technology to improve safety at grade crossings that cause the least environmental harm (e.g., automated horn systems).

Objective 5.5: Identify local hazard mitigation projects for inclusion in Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).

GOAL 6: Protect the community from hazards related to wildland fires.

Objective 6.1: Mitigate existing fire hazards related to urban development, infrastructure, parks and open space.

Objective 6.2: Evaluate all new development to be located in or adjacent to wildland areas to assess its vulnerability to fire and its potential as a source of fire risk.

Objective 6.3: Integrate fire safety considerations in the planning process.

Objective 6.4: Continue to implement stringent brush-clearance requirements in areas subject to wildland fire hazards.

Objective 6.5: Identify local hazard mitigation projects for inclusion in Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).

Goal 7: Maintain coordination of disaster planning

Objective 7.1: Coordinate with changing CalOES/DHS/FEMA regulations and requirements.

Objective 7.1.1: Maintain SEMS (Standardized Emergency Management System) and NIMS (National Incident Management System) training for City personnel.

Objective 7.1.2: Maintain continued Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) planning.

Objective 7.2: Develop and maintain Emergency Operations and other City-Community plans such as the General Plan, Safety Element, Utilities Plan, etc.

Objective 7.3: Maintain effective, coordinated and up-to-date community-wide emergency response strategies and procedures with allied and cooperating agencies.

Objective 7.4: Ensure that equipment and structures designed to provide emergency disaster services are located and designed to function after a disaster or emergency event, or relocate any such structures which are not adequate to provide emergency services.

Objective 7.5: Identify actions to reduce the severity and probability of hazardous occurrences.

Objective 7.6: Reduce the risk to the community from hazards related to geologic conditions, seismic activity, flooding and structural and wildland fires by requiring feasible mitigation of such impacts on discretionary development projects.

Objective 7.7: Identify local hazard mitigation for inclusion in Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).

7.2 MITIGATION ACTIONS

See section 3.5, 7.3, 7.4 and Appendix C Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for past mitigation, ongoing mitigation and proposed future mitigation actions. Below are Mitigation Strategies for the top ten hazards Riverside faces. Additional Mitigation Strategies that may affect the City and its hazards are included in the Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 4.3.2 and Riverside CIP.

7.3 ON-GOING MITIGATION STRATEGY PROGRAMS

1. Increase Water-Saving Measures Awareness

Issue/Background: The City of Riverside has taken steps to improve our water supply and increase water conservation through education and a highly successful incentive program. Riverside Public Utility's incentives through its Green Riverside program include rebates to replace lawns with artificial turf, installation of Weather Based Irrigation Controllers, high efficiency toilets and clothes washers and through free low-flow sprinkler nozzles. The Green

Riverside program participates in community events and has a strong web and social media presence to provide education and awareness regarding water conservation.

Other Alternatives: None.

Responsible Office: Riverside Public Utilities – Water Conservation Coordinator

Priority: High

Cost Estimate: Based on yearly funding.

Potential Funding:

City Funding

Conservation Surcharge

Benefits: Through these voluntary conservation and incentive programs Riverside Public Utility customers have saved more than 782 million gallons per year. Increased awareness of these programs will increase water savings and improve the water supply for all.

Schedule: Water conservation is an on-going strategy as populations increase and water supplies fluctuate due to changing climates year-to-year.

2. Tree Trimming Program

Issue/Background: The City of Riverside has taken steps to mitigate losses associated with falling trees and branches through the use of its Tree Trimming program.

Other Alternatives: None.

Responsible Office: Riverside Public Works – Urban Forester

Priority: High

Cost Estimate: Based on yearly funding and Measure Z.

Potential Funding:

City Funding

Measure Z

Benefits: Tree trimming will allow for less debris clean up post windstorm and flood. Trimming make trees healthier.

Schedule: Tree trimming is an on-going strategy.

3. Cool Center/Warming Center Program

Issue/Background: In partnership with Riverside County Community Action Partnership the City of Riverside participates in the Cool Center program. The City may activate a Cool Center/Warm Center to provide drop-in sites for vulnerable individuals, seniors, the disable and others in need of temporary relief from extreme heat or winter cold.

Other Alternatives: None.

Responsible Office: Riverside Parks, Recreation and Community Service

Priority: High

Cost Estimate: Staff time during activation of a center.

Potential Funding:

City Funding

Benefits: Provide an area of refuge to get out of the extreme heat or winter cold.

Schedule: Year round. Centers may be operated either as Cooling Centers in the summer or Warming Centers in the winter.

4. Terrorism

Issue/Background: The Riverside Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) provides terrorism related classes for law enforcement and first responders.

Other Alternatives: None.

Responsible Office: Riverside Fire Department Office of Emergency Management – Urban Area Security Initiative

Priority: High

Cost Estimate: Based on funding from UASI

Potential Funding:

Homeland Security Grant Program

Benefits: Program will continuously educate and train personnel on new skills and improve abilities.

Schedule: On-going. Classes are funded each year through the UASI Homeland Security Grant Program.

For additional strategies, please refer to section 7.4 listed below and to the Riverside County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

7.4 FUTURE MITIGATION STRATEGIES

1. Hunter Substation Seismic Upgrade/Retrofit

Issue/Background: Hunter Substation, located at 1731 Marlborough Avenue was originally constructed in 1960 and expanded in 1986. A structural analysis in 2013 determined that the 1960 portion of the substation is likely to fail during a seismic event and cannot be reinforced or braced. The three northern bays in the 69kV substation bus structure must be removed and replaced along with their related equipment.

Other Alternatives: None.

Responsible Office: Riverside Public Utilities / Energy Delivery Division

Priority: Low

Cost Estimate: \$9,000,000

Potential Funding:

Capital Improvement Plan

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Benefits: In the event of a major earthquake, Hunter Substation would be severely damaged, interrupting electric service to essential emergency services and over 5,000 customers

Schedule: Design-Build RFP to be developed and issued within six months. Design and construction phases are anticipated to take two and a half to five years.

2. Techite Pipe Replacement

Issue/Background: Replacement of segments of 27-, 36-, and 42-inch diameter Techite pipe (reinforced fiberglass pipe) which were installed in the late 1970s to early 1980s. Techite pipe

is fragile and prone to rupture catastrophically when put under external stress (i.e. seismic event).

Ideas for Integration: Pipeline comprises the 'Crosstown Feeder' transmission main and based on future demand and growth projections, will need to be upsized to meet the future 80,000+ MGD demand scenario. Upsizing can be integrated with Techite replacement.

Other Alternatives: None.

Responsible Office: Riverside Public Utilities / Water Engineering

Priority: High

Cost Estimate: \$27,000,000

Potential Funding:

Bond funding; State Revolving Funds (low interest loan)

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Benefits: Replacement of the existing Techite Pipe will improve system reliability by reducing the potential for catastrophic pipeline failure. Upsizing of current pipe will provide adequate capacity to meet projected future growth demands.

Schedule: 10 years (2017-2027)

3. Evaluation of the city's drinking water system

Issue/Background: There has not been a complete assessment of the City's entire water delivery system. This assessment would look at all the main water facilities to evaluate the vulnerability of the facilities to a large size seismic event in the region, rank each facility by criticality, and provide recommended system improvements and cost for each of the facilities. The study would detail the impact to the water system and to the residents served.

Other Alternatives: None.

Responsible Office: Riverside Public Utilities

Priority: High

Cost Estimate: \$1,000,000

Potential Funding:

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant

City Funding

Benefits: The review of the drinking water delivery will provide the City with a better understanding of the potential risks of a loss of drinking water as a result of a large scale earthquake. The assessment of system's vulnerability will assist the City in ranking the facilities by criticality and provides recommended system improvement by facility with cost estimates.

Schedule: Ongoing

4. Riverside Transmission Reliability Project

Issue/Background: Currently, the only source of the City's imported energy for its customers comes through Edison's Vista Substation, located in the City of Grand Terrace. Because the Vista Substation is the only source of imported power for the City, any loss of supply at that substation would greatly affect RPU's ability to serve its customers. The proposed Project would provide a second point of delivery for electricity, reducing dependence on the existing Vista Substation and providing the capacity and reliability needed to support recent and future growth in the area. An additional substation also provides greater flexibility for future expansion of the electrical system, as needed.

Other Alternatives: The City to build additional power generating stations within the City. This is not likely due to severe constraints in obtaining air quality permits for conventional natural gas fired generation and the limited capacity of renewable generation resources.

Responsible Office: Riverside Public Utilities

Priority: High

Cost Estimate: \$185,000,000

Potential Funding:

Joint City and Edison Funding

Benefits: The project will provide a second method of delivering power to the City. This second method will help insure that should there be a loss of the primary source, that electrical power will still be available to the City.

Schedule: Ongoing, projected completion 2024

5. Museum Retrofit

Issue/Background: The Riverside Metropolitan Museum received into its collection the Harada House in 2004. Shortly after in 2005 the Harada House was heavily impacted by a severe storm, DR-1577. The National Park Service has placed the Harada House on its National Historic Landmark Threatened List due to the Houses fragile condition. The Harada House is among the most significant civil rights landmarks in California. It helps tell the story of the Harada family from the passage of the 1913 California Alien Land Law and their fight to keep their home to the family's interment in Japanese Internment Camps. The proposed project would develop engineering specifications for seismic stabilization and site drainage.

Other Alternatives: None.

Responsible Office: Riverside Metropolitan Museum

Priority: High

Cost Estimate:

Consultant's Evaluation: \$50,000

Retrofit Design Cost: \$20,000

Estimated Project Cost: \$225,000

Potential Funding:

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

California Cultural & Historical Endowment Planning Grant

Charitable Foundations

Benefits: Preservation of the Harada House will allow the story of this important civil rights history to continue to be accessible to future generations.

Schedule: Immediate

6. Increase Flood Awareness

Issue/Background: The City of Riverside has experienced four Major Disaster Declarations in the past ten years and had numerous severe storms that have led to flooding. Outreach to residents at community events such as health and safety fairs to increase awareness of the NFIP and educate residents on flood risks is extremely important.

Other Alternatives: None.

Responsible Office: Riverside Fire Department Office of Emergency Management Community Preparedness Coordinator

Priority: High

Cost Estimate: City Personnel Time Only

Potential Funding:

City Funding

Benefits: Increases flood awareness and flooding preparedness among Riverside residents. Encouraging residents to purchase flood insurance can help lessen the impact if flooding does occur.

Schedule: On-going

7. Increase Wildfire Risk Awareness

Issue/Background: With hills and a riverbottom that are constantly at risk of wildland fires the City of Riverside is always at risk of Wildland Urban Interface fires. The outlook of a continued drought only enhances that risk. The City currently provides on our website fire hazard risk maps to help inform the public of the risks we face. We also participate in the highly successful Ready! Set! Go! program by passing out the Ready! Set! Go! information at outreach events throughout the city and on our social media sites. With additional funds we could expand the outreach through a multi-platform media campaign through a PSA on TV, billboards near fire hazard zones and targeted mailings to residents informing them of the hazards and providing a Ready! Set! Go! handout providing them with detailed information on how they can mitigate wildland fire hazards on their property as well as be prepared if fire strikes in the Wildland Urban Interface.

Other Alternatives: None.

Responsible Office: Riverside Fire Department

Priority: High

Cost Estimate: \$70,000

Potential Funding:

City Funding

Pre-disaster Mitigation Grant

Benefits: Increases residents' awareness of wildland fire risk and how they can mitigate their property to reduce that risk. Residents will also be better prepared if a fire does threaten their home and neighborhood.

Schedule: Immediate

8. Raise levee between WQCP and Santa Ana River

Issue/Background: Required by permit

Other Alternatives: None.

Responsible Office: City of Riverside Public Works

Priority:

Cost Estimate: \$3.5 – 3.8 million

Potential Funding:

Benefits: Protect the treatment plant from Santa Ana River flooding.

Schedule: Spring 2017 to August 2017

9. Clear Water Generating Station Flood Prevention

Issue/Background: Clearwater Generating Station at 2205 Railroad Street in Corona California is located in Zone AE and X of FEMA FIRM 06065C0688G. Clearwater generating Station provides electric and steam service to the adjacent wastewater treatment facility. The project would engage a consultant to survey the site and perform a hydrologic study to determine the probable flood water elevation during a 100 year and 500 year flooding event. The flood water elevations would be compared to the generating station equipment elevations to determine if mitigation is necessary and feasible. If mitigation is required, the consultant would prepare bid documents and budget estimates for a follow on construction project to implement the most cost effective mitigation measures. Flood mitigation

construction may include raising critical components, installation of flood walls and flood gates, dewatering equipment or other measures.

Other Alternatives: None.

Responsible Office: City of Riverside Public Utilities/Energy Delivery Division

Partners: Riverside Public Utilities/Power Resources Division and City of Corona

Priority: Low – Clearwater Generating Station is located within the bounds of the 100 and 500 year flood plains, indicating a 1% to 0.2% probability of occurrence on an annual basis. The Army Corps of Engineers has recently completed a project to raise the nearby Prado Dam on the Santa Ana River and has modified flood control features the at site, which may have resolved flooding concerns.

Cost Estimate: \$50,000 for consulting study

Potential Funding:

Capital Improvements Plan

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Benefits: In the event of flooding the generating station would be flooded causing extensive damage to electrical equipment and interrupting electric service to essential emergency services at the adjacent wastewater treatment plant.

Schedule: Initial Consulting study to be completed within 12 months. Follow on project, if necessary would be scheduled the following year.

10. Freeman Substation Flood Prevention

Issue/Background: Freeman Substation at 3301 Gibson Street in Riverside California is located in Zone X of FEMA FIRM 06065C0720G. Freeman Substation is also located in the inundation area for a failure of the Mockingbird Canyon Dam. Freeman Substation provides electric service to over 16,000 customers, including essential emergency services: Parkview Hospital, Fire Station 10, Riverside County Mental Health, Lincoln Police Station, Utilities Operations Center, California Highway Patrol, Juvenile Hall, and the Corporation Yard. The project would engage a consultant to survey the site and perform a hydrologic study to determine the probable flood water elevation during a 100 year and 500 year flooding event or for a failure of Mockingbird Canyon dam. The flood water elevations would be compared to the high voltage substation equipment elevations to determine if mitigation is necessary and feasible. If mitigation is required, the consultant would prepare bid documents and

budget estimates for a follow on construction project to implement the most cost effective mitigation measures. Flood mitigation construction may include raising critical components, installation of flood walls and flood gates, dewatering equipment or other measures.

Other Alternatives: None.

Responsible Office: City of Riverside Public Utilities/Energy Delivery Division

Priority: Low – Freeman Substation is located within the bounds of the 100 and 500 year flood plains, indicating a 1% to 0.2% probability of occurrence on an annual basis. The Mockingbird Canyon dam is operated and maintained by Riverside Public Utilities Water Division and has a very low probability of failure

Cost Estimate: \$50,000 for consulting study

Potential Funding:

Capital Improvements Plan

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Benefits: In the event of flooding the generating station would be flooded causing extensive damage to electrical equipment and interrupting electric service to essential emergency services at the adjacent wastewater treatment plant.

Schedule: Initial Consulting study to be completed within 12 months. Follow on project, if necessary would be scheduled the following year.

11. Kaiser Substation Flood Prevention

Issue/Background: Kaiser Substation at 10800 Magnolia Avenue in Riverside California is located in Zone X of FEMA FIRM 06065C0716G. Kaiser Substation is also located in the inundation area for a failure of the Mockingbird Canyon Dam. Kaiser Substation provides electric service to Kaiser Hospital. The project would engage a consultant to survey the site and perform a hydrologic study to determine the probable flood water elevation during a 100 year and 500 year flooding event or for a failure of Mockingbird Canyon dam. The flood water elevations would be compared to the high voltage substation equipment elevations to determine if mitigation is necessary and feasible. If mitigation is required, the consultant would prepare bid documents and budget estimates for a follow on construction project to implement the most cost effective mitigation measures. Flood mitigation construction may include raising critical components, installation of flood walls and flood gates, dewatering equipment or other measures.

Other Alternatives: None.

Responsible Office: City of Riverside Public Utilities/Energy Delivery Division

Priority: Low – Kaiser Substation is located within the bounds of the 100 and 500 year flood plains, indicating a 1% to 0.2% probability of occurrence on an annual basis. The Mockingbird Canyon dam is operated and maintained by Riverside Public Utilities Water Division and has a very low probability of failure

Cost Estimate: \$50,000 for consulting study

Potential Funding:

Capital Improvements Plan

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Benefits: In the event of flooding or Mockingbird Canyon dam failure, the substation would be flooded causing extensive damage to electrical equipment and interrupting electric service to essential emergency services at Kaiser Hospital.

Schedule: Initial Consulting study to be completed within 12 months. Follow on project, if necessary would be scheduled the following year.

12. Utility Operations Center Flood Prevention

Issue/Background: Utilities Operations Center (UOC) at 2911 Adams Street in Riverside California is located in Zone X of FEMA FIRM 06065C0720G. The UOC is also located in the inundation area for a failure of the Mockingbird Canyon Dam. The UOC contains the utility control center for the Riverside Public Utilities water and electric systems as well as fiber optic and radio communications systems. The UOC is RPU's sole reporting and dispatch location for water and electric crews and serves at the Department Operating Center. The project would engage a consultant to survey the site and perform a hydrologic study to determine the probable flood water elevation during a 100 year and 500 year flooding event or for a failure of Mockingbird Canyon dam. The flood water elevations would be compared to the UOC's equipment elevations to determine if mitigation is necessary and feasible. If mitigation is required, the consultant would prepare bid documents and budget estimates for a follow on construction project to implement the most cost effective mitigation measures. Flood mitigation construction may include raising critical components, installation of flood walls and flood gates, dewatering equipment or other measures.

Other Alternatives: None.

Responsible Office: Riverside Public Utilities/Energy Delivery Division

Partners: Riverside Public Utilities/Water Division

Priority: Low – UOC is located within the bounds of the 100 and 500 year flood plains, indicating a 1% to 0.2% probability of occurrence on an annual basis. The Mockingbird Canyon dam is operated and maintained by Riverside Public Utilities Water Division and has a very low probability of failure

Cost Estimate: \$50,000 for consulting study

Potential Funding:

Capital Improvements Plan

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Benefits: In the event of flooding or Mockingbird Canyon dam failure, the UOC would be flooded causing extensive damage to water and electric system control equipment and disrupting fiber optic and radio communications systems. Electric and water crew operations would be disrupted until relocated to an alternate site.

Schedule: Initial Consulting study to be completed within 12 months. Follow on project, if necessary would be scheduled the following year.

13. Retrofit of Critical Rail and Street Infrastructure

Issue/Background: The City is trisected by two major intercontinental rail lines carrying over 130 trains per day. While the City has completed 6 rail/Highway grade separations over the past few years to improve emergency response for the City's Police, Fire and Ambulance service, additional grade separations are needed. High on the priority list is construction of a grade separation along the BNSF Rail line to near the City's Corporation yard/Lincoln Police Station and the City's downtown and residential area to improve emergency response during any event that results in trains blocking the street crossing.

Responsible Office: Riverside Department of Public Works

Priority: High

Cost Estimate: \$35 Million

Potential Funding:

State and Federal Grants

Local Transportation Funds

Benefits: Provides for an improved emergency response. Will reduce traffic congestion, reduction in vehicle emissions and mitigates at-grade rail incidents.

Schedule: Within 4 years of securing funding.

For additional strategies that may have an affect on the City of Riverside, please refer to the Riverside County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

SECTION 8.0 - PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE PROCESS

8.1 MONITORING, EVALUATING AND UPDATING PLAN

The LHMP is a living document that reflects the City's ongoing hazard mitigation activities. The process of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the Plan will be critical to the effectiveness of hazard mitigation. The Emergency Services Coordinator with the City's Office of Emergency Management is responsible for maintaining, evaluating, and updating the Plan. The Plan will be reviewed annually and updated every five years as required. The plan will also be reviewed as part of the normal review and update of the City's General Plan and Safety Element. Recommendation for Plan revisions will be based on the following criteria:

- Changes in federal or state laws
- Accomplishment of Actions, Objectives and Goals
- Advances in knowledge or understanding of hazards.
- Additional hazard events, including federally declared disasters.
- Changes in the City's risk to the identified and/or additional hazards
- Performance of mitigation projects during hazard events.

The Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (HMPT) will convene annually to review the progress made towards the Plan's goals and objectives. The HMPT will review each goal and objective to determine their relevance to changing situations in the City, as well as changes in state or federal policy and laws to ensure that the Plan is addressing current and expected conditions. The HMPT will also review the risk assessment section of the Plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified. The parties responsible for the various implementation actions will report on the status of their projects and will include which implementation processes worked well, any difficulties encountered, how coordination efforts were proceeding, and which strategies should be revised.

SECTION 9.0 - INCORPORATION INTO EXISTING PLANNING MECHANISMS

The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and related strategies have been incorporated into the following City of Riverside Plans. During the planning process for new and updated local planning documents the LHMP will be used to ensure consistency with the hazard mitigation goals and strategies across the plans. (See Section 6.5)

1. CITY OF RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN

The City's General Plan provides objectives and policies that guide land use and development decisions as well as help shape the priorities of the city.

Name: Riverside General Plan 2025

Last Update: Element Amended October 2017

Next Update: Plan, Elements and Implementation Plan are reviewed annually

Major portions of the plan include:

- Land Use and Urban Design Element – Amended March 2013
- Circulation and Community Mobility Element – Amended November 2012
- Housing Element – Amended October 2017
- Arts and Culture Element – Adopted November 2007
- Education Element – Adopted November 2007
- Public Safety Element – Amended November 2012
 - Objective PS-1 - Minimize the potential damage to existing and new structures and loss of life that may result from geologic and seismic hazards
 - Objective PS-6 - Protect Property in Urbanized and Un-urbanized areas from fire hazards
 - Objective PS-2 - Guarding Against Flooding and Dam Inundation
- Noise Element – Adopted November 2007
- Open Space and Conservation Element – Amended November 2012
- Air Quality Element – Adopted November 2007
- Public Facilities & Infrastructure Element – Amended November 2012
- Park and Recreation Element – Amended November 2012
- Historic Preservation Element – Amended November 2012

Adopted: November 2007

2. Building and Safety – Adopted November 27, 2013

Name: Uniform Building, Mechanical and Plumbing and National Electrical Codes

Used to enforce safe structural standards and to reduce damages from earthquakes and other building hazards.

3. Fire Code – Adopted January 7, 2014

Name: 2013 California Fire Code

The Fire Code seeks to safeguard of life and property from the hazards of fire and explosion arising from the storage, handling and use of hazardous substances, materials and devices and from conditions hazardous to life or property in the use or occupancy of buildings or premises.

4. Riverside Municipal Code 6.15.020 – Adopted January 3, 2006

The Riverside Municipal Code reduces risk to property from wildland fire through the enforcement of weed abatement inspections and fines.

5. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is a multi-year planning instrument that drives the evaluation and identification of capital infrastructure projects in need of renovation, repair and/or construction.

Name: Capital Improvement Program FY 2016-2021

Last Update: August 31, 2016

6. Emergency Operations Plan

The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) provides strategic guidance for response and recovery to a full range of emergencies and disasters. The EOP is both a preparedness and response document.

Name: City of Riverside Emergency Operations Plan, Part I: Base Plan

Adopted: January 18, 2011 by Resolution No. 22151

Last Update: Under Revision 2017

7. Hazardous Materials Area Plan

The Area Plan was developed to be used in conjunction with the EOP and LHMP. It helps prepare and respond to hazardous materials incidents.

Last Updated: June 13, 2014

Next Update: June 13, 2017

8. Other plans and policies outlined in capability assessments (SEE SECTION 6.1)
9. City Ordinances

SECTION 10.0 - CONTINUED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The City of Riverside is dedicated to involving the public directly in the continual reshaping and updating of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The HMPT members will be responsible for the annual review and update of the Plan. The five-year update will incorporate at least one thirty day public comment period to allow public involvement, input, and feedback about the Plan.

APPENDIX A – PUBLIC NOTICES AND MAPS

LHMP Meeting #1 – November 4, 2015

FILE MEETING INSERT FORMAT TEXT REVIEW

Cancel meeting Forward Appointment Scheduling Assistant Tracking Meeting Notes Contact Attendees Address Book Check Response Options Show As: Busy Reminder: None Recurrence Time Zones Room Finder Categorize Private High Importance Low Importance Zoom

The following responses to this meeting have been received:

Name	Attendance	Response
✓ Annas, Mark	Meeting Organizer	None
✓ Darnell, Doug	Required Attendee	Accepted
✓ Torres, Art	Required Attendee	None
✓ LaFond, Steve	Required Attendee	Accepted
✓ Wilbers, Lee	Required Attendee	Accepted
✓ Mercer, Brandon	Required Attendee	Accepted
✓ Jolley, Jason	Required Attendee	None
✓ Ramirez, Gema B.	Required Attendee	None
✓ Luke, Ed	Required Attendee	Accepted
✓ Coletta, Anthony	Optional Attendee	Accepted
✓ Eastman, Jay	Optional Attendee	Accepted
✓ Guman, George	Optional Attendee	Accepted
✓ Moore, Keith	Optional Attendee	None

Click here to add a name

RIVERSIDE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
SIGN-IN
 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting #2
 Thursday November 19, 2015
 Riverside EOC Conference Room

Name	Area of Assignment	Department / Division	Phone#
Mark Anas	OEM - EOC	Fire / OEM	951-320-8103
Carol Crosby	Account Clerk	RFD / OEM	951-320-8127
Jason Jolley	PW	PW	951-351-6181
Dick Maxwell	PLANNING DIVISION CEDD	CEDD	951-826-5219
Lee Withers	Parks	Parks	951-351-6084
George Gorman	L. Library	L. Lib	951-826-5373
Steve LaFond	PW	PW/ENERGY DELIVERY	951-826-2401
Barbara Mauer	City Attorney	City Attorney	951-826-5569
Ed Luke	Public Services	Public Services	951-712-6761

RIVERSIDE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
SIGN-IN
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting #3
Wednesday December 16, 2015 10:00 – 11:30 a.m.
Riverside EOC Conference Room

Name	Area of Assignment	Department / Division	Phone#
John	EOC	Fire/BEH	951-820-8103
ANTHONY COLLETTA	NOV 02/13	" "	951-320-8164
Lee Withers		Parks	951-351-6084
Sherry Norton		City Clerk	951-826-5557
Brandon Murt	CAO	CAO	951-828-5567
Stephen E. Laford	Public Utilities	Public Utilities	951-926-2402
A. TERRY	Finance		5564
Doris Darnell	CDD	CDD/PANORAMA	951-826-5219

EOC SIGN IN LOG

LHMP medins #4

ALL STAFF, DEPARTMENT, CONTRACTORS & VENDORS MUST SIGN IN & SIGN OUT

[illegible]

RIVERSIDE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
SIGN-IN
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting #5
Wednesday February 17, 2016 10:00 – 11:30 a.m.
Riverside EOC Conference Room

Name	Area of Assignment	Department / Division	Phone#
Mark Amos	Planning	OEI	
Lee Withers	Risks	Resd / Risks	351-6084
Austin Gattis		DEI	
Steve Lafond	RPU	Public Utilities/Elect	(951) 826-2402
TOPPERS	Finance		556
DAVIS DANIEL	CDI-Planning	CDI-Planning	826-5219

RIVERSIDE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
SIGN-IN
 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting #6
 Wednesday March 23, 2016 10:00 – 11:30 a.m.
 Riverside EOC Conference Room

Name	Area of Assignment	Department / Division	Phone#
Mark Amos	Planning / EOC	CEM	951-320-8105
Brandon Meyer	CAO		951-8213568
Jason Tolley	PW		951-351-6187
Joseph McDaniel	Fire BC	FM / OPS rep	9512339878
Arthur Collette	INCOE	DEM	
Doris Daniel	CEDD/RAWWNL		951-826-5219
Art Torres	PR manager		5564

RIVERSIDE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

SIGN-IN

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting #7
Wednesday April 6, 2016 10:00 – 11:30 a.m.
Riverside EOC Conference Room

Name	Area of Assignment	Department / Division	Phone#
Mark Annas	Exc	Fire / O&M	951-320-8153
Anthony Colonna	O&M	O&M	
George Guzman	Lit	Lit	915-826-5219
Steve Leland	PU	PU / ENERGY DELIVERY	951-826-2402
Doug Darnell	C&ED	C&ED / PLANNING	951-826-5219
Harold Jones	Prime	RISK	SSG

RIVERSIDE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
SIGN-IN
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting #8
Wednesday May 11, 2016 10:00 – 11:30 a.m.
Riverside EOC Conference Room

Name	Area of Assignment	Department / Division	Phone#
Mark Amas	EOC	Fire / OEM	X8103
Brenda Mear	EOC	CAO	ext 5169
Steve Lafond	Public Utilities	Energy Delivery	(951) 826-2402
Sherry Thornton	Cty Clerk	Cty Clerk / Admin	4280 or 5557
Dorothy DANKER	COMMUNITY RELATIONS, DEVELOPMENT	CR EDD / PLANNING	951-826-5219
Jennifer McDowell	CITY HALL FIRE DEPT.	PREVENTION	951 233-9895
Armando Torres	Fireman	Fireman	5564
Lee Withers	Parks	PRESD / Parks	(951) 351-6084
Jason Tolley	PW	PW	(951) 351-6187

SIGN-IN

Riverside EOC Conference Room

[illegible]

RIVERSIDE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
SIGN-IN
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting #810
Wednesday May 24, 2017 1:00 - 1:30 p.m.
Riverside EOC Conference Room

Name	Area of Assignment	Department / Division	Phone#
Mark Annes	EOC	OEIM	8153
Pete Selby	EOC	OEIM	8104
Brandon Muen	CAO	CAO	3169
Sarah Brown	LHMP	Riv. Co. EMTD	951 358 7194
Steve Laford	Riverside Public Utilities		951 826-2402
Jennifer McDonald	Fire Prev.	FD	951-602 0810

1/26/2016

Public Asked to Identify Most Serious Hazards – Inland Empire Business News

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Home > City / County News > Public Asked to Identify Most Serious Hazards

Public Asked to Identify Most Serious Hazards

By Inland Empire Business Daily on January 16, 2016

SHARE TWEET SHARE SHARE 0 COMMENTS

Riverside is asking residents and businesses to list the hazards, both natural and man-made, that most concern them.

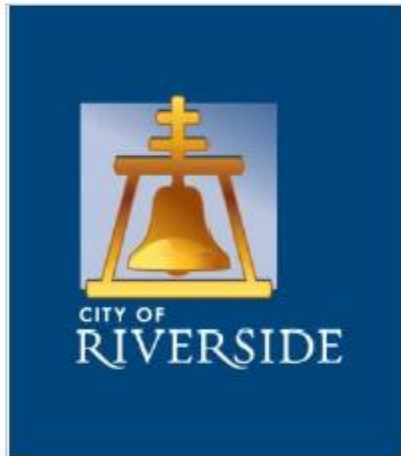
The survey, which began Monday and will take one month to complete, is part of Riverside's effort to update its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, said Mark Annas, Riverside's emergency operations coordinator.

Twenty five hazards, including earthquakes, floods, wilderness fires, cybersecurity and power outages, are listed on the survey, which can be accessed at riversideca.gov/fire/oem/hazard.asp.

The survey is also available at the Riverside Public Library and at the community meetings the city is holding to publicize the program.

The plan is updated every five years. Wherever possible, it identifies ways to avoid or lessen the fallout from various disasters.

Respondents are asked to rank the hazards from most to least important and to list the risks associated with each of them. City officials will use the data to help map out response strategies and to obtain grants from the Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Annas said.



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Press Enterprise Article – January 26, 2016

1/28/2016

RIVERSIDE: Survey seeks input on hazards - Press Enterprise

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TENNIS: Serena returns to Indian Wells, and she has company

NEWS

RIVERSIDE: Survey seeks input on hazards

City wants to know people's concerns about earthquakes, fires and other hazards, how they've prepared.



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By ALICIA ROBINSON / STAFF WRITER

Published: Jan. 26, 2016 5:14 p.m.



, DAVID BAUMAN, FILE PHOTO

Riverside is asking for residents' and businesses' feedback on a survey about hazards to the community such as floods and wildfires and how to address them.

The "Local Hazard Mitigation Survey" must be updated every five years and makes the city eligible for federal funds to prepare for future disasters.

The survey asks how concerned people are about hazards including earthquakes, power outages and terrorist attacks, what steps they've taken to prepare and how they get information about disaster preparation.

The results will help the city update its disaster plans and better plan public outreach about preparedness, city Emergency Operations Coordinator Mark Annas said. The survey is available through Feb. 11 online at www.riversideca.gov/fire/oem/hazard.asp or on paper at the Riverside main library, 3581 Mission Inn Ave.

Contact the writer: 951-368-9461 or arobinson@pe.com

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Today's Poll

What's this?

Local 2 | Thursday, Jan. 28, 2016

REGION | FROM LOCAL 1

The Press-Enterprise

Inland preps for next round of heavy rainfall

Precipitation is most likely from late Sunday to early Monday, forecasters say.

By ALEX GROVES
STAFF WRITER

El Niño is expected to make its return to the region over the weekend, delivering measurable rain in the Inland valleys and a healthy dose of snow in the mountains, according to weather officials.

Multiple El Niño-driven storms – the winter weather phenomenon that brings large amounts of precipitation – are predicted through early spring, National Weather Service Meteorologist James Thomas said. This weekend's storm comes on the heels of an earlier January system that dumped copious amounts of snow in the mountains and caused flooding in some valley towns.

And, as the looming threat of another wet weekend closes in, various agencies are working to prepare and get others prepared.

Caltrans will ramp up the number of people who will



Big Bear with Snow Summit above it after heavy snow blanketed the San Bernardino Mountains on Jan. 7. The next storm is expected this weekend.

be working over the weekend to deal with weather-related road hazards, agency spokeswoman Terri Kasinga said.

Caltrans-permitted snow chain installers will be available, for a fee, to help people in the mountains who need to put chains on their tires, she said.

Kasinga added the agency will hold a press conference at 10 a.m. Friday, Highway 330 near Highway Avenue to discuss litter and traffic congestion, and provide information on snow play areas in the mountains.

As Caltrans prepared to deal with the difficulties

snow might bring, resorts remained enthusiastic about the possibility of another good month of business.

David Likins, president of Mammoth Resorts,

the Arroyo Fairways mobile home park in Hemet, on Wednesday to discuss such topics as cleaning out rain gutters, securing personal items and putting down sandbags with residents.

El Niño rain gauge

Comparison of the current El Niño year to El Niño years of the past, as measured at Riverside Municipal Airport.

Rainfall in inches: July 1-Jan. 27	*Total year rain
1997-98	7.2 21.53
2009-10	6.19 8.46
2015-16	7.19 N/A

* Total rainfall for July 1-June 30 season

Source: National Weather Service

STAFF GRAPHIC

INLAND VALLEY FORECAST

TODAY: Partly cloudy. Highs 73 to 78. Light winds.

FRIDAY: Highs 73 to 78. Light winds. Chance of showers in the evening.

SATURDAY: Rain likely. Highs 67 to 72.

SUNDAY: Rain likely. Highs 58 to 63.

MONDAY: Partly cloudy with a chance of showers. Breezy. Highs 56 to 61.

Source: National Weather Service

the Inland valleys, and 1 to 2 inches should expect traffic

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BRIEFLY

SURVEY SEEKS INPUT ON HAZARDS

RIVERSIDE • The city is asking for resident and business feedback on a survey about hazards to the community and how to address them.

The Local Hazard Mitigation Survey, which must be updated every five years, makes the city eligible for federal funds to prepare for disasters.

The survey asks how concerned people are about hazards including earth-

quakes, power outages and terrorist attacks, what steps they've taken to prepare and how they get information about disaster preparation.

The survey is available through Feb. 11 at riverside.ca.gov/fire/ocm/hazard.asp or at the Riverside main library, 3581 Mission Inn Ave.

— Alicia Robinson

FIRM PICKED FOR LEGAL-SPENDING PROBE

RIVERSIDE • The City Council has hired Hanson Brid-

gett, a Northern California law firm specializing in government ethics, to look into \$19.4 million spent on outside attorneys from 2010 to 2014.

City Attorney Gary Geuss announced Tuesday that the council voted to hire the firm in a Jan. 12 closed session. Firm officials are expected to attend the March 1 council meeting to discuss the scope of the probe.

Council members raised questions last year about money spent on outside attorneys.

— Alicia Robinson

ACTIVIST ANNOUNCES RUN FOR MAYOR

MORENO VALLEY • Darrell Peeden, a Moreno Valley activist who has supported recalls against council members and is opposed to the Word Logistics Center warehouse complex, announced this week that he is running for mayor.

Peeden, 33, a vice president of a marketing firm, has created a campaign website outlining a 14-point plan that includes raising the minimum wage in Moreno Valley to \$16 an hour. Among his priorities are combating the influence of big money in city politics, he said.

— Imran Ghori

THE PRESS-ENTERPRISE

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Legal demands for corrections must be in writing and sent to the publisher at 1825 Chicago Ave., Suite 100, Riverside, CA 92507-2373.

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Correction

Emmett "Frank" Jr. and Martha Pope have two children, seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Because of a reporting error, the number of their grandchildren was incorrect in an anniversary announcement on Page 4 of the Local section in the Jan. 25 edition of The Press-Enterprise.

We will promptly correct factual errors. Call 951-368-9460 or e-mail corrections@pe.com. If you are still not satisfied, please write to the editor at P.O. Box 792, Riverside, CA 92502-0792.

Community Survey Flyer

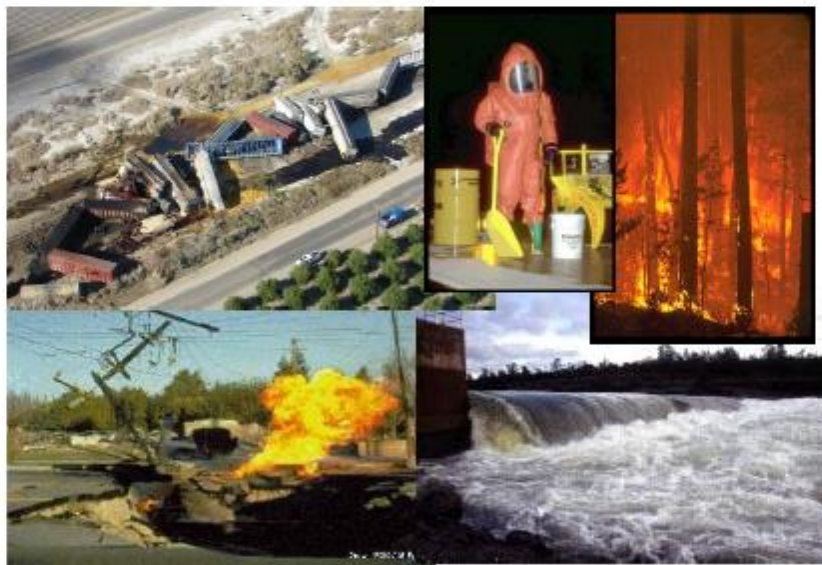


CITY OF RIVERSIDE - LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN COMMUNITY SURVEY

The City of Riverside is required to conduct an update to its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan every five years. As part of the update process, the community at large is asked to take part in a survey about the known local hazards. As part of the review, members of the community are asked to rank the hazards based on their probability of occurrence and their consequence impact on the City.

For more information on the City of Riverside – Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and to complete the Community Survey visit:

www.riversideca.gov/fire/oem/hazard.asp



Riverside Fire Department – Office of Emergency Management
(951) 320-8100

Email Blast Report

Page 1 of 517

Email Report

Jan 14, 2016
4:56 PM

Custom List: August 2015 All Users

Email

Address From: Mark Annas [LHMP@riversideca.gov]

Subject Text: Public Input Sought Through Local Hazard Mitigation Survey

Body Type: HTML

Body Text: Normal 0 false false false EN-US X-NONE X-NONE MicrosoftInternetExplorer4

The City of Riverside is conducting a survey seeking the public's input on hazards faced by local residents and businesses and ways to reduce the risks associated with those hazards.

The survey is part of the process to update the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). The plan, which is updated every five years, helps identify those local hazards and the risk associated with each hazard. Wherever possible, the plan identifies steps, projects, policies and codes that help to avoid, reduce and mitigate disaster damages.

Public involvement is key, said Anthony Coletta, Emergency Services Administrator. The feedback received from the public is what helps determine where to focus the mitigation efforts to help reduce loss of life and property damage associated with a disaster.

The survey will be conducted online at the City of Riverside Office of Emergency Management Local Hazard Mitigation Plan webpage -- <https://www.riversideca.gov/fire/oem/hazard.asp>. The survey also is available in hard copy at community meetings and at the Riverside Public Library.

Riverside community members are asked to take the survey online, mail it in or drop it off at a library.

City of Riverside - PRCS
6927 Magnolia Ave.
Second Floor
Riverside, CA
92506

Emails to be attempted: 25279

RS 8

RIVERSIDE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

SIGN-IN

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan – Public Outreach

Monday January 11, 2016 7:00 p.m.

Northside Improvement Association

Ruth Lewis Community Center

Reid Park, 701 N. Orange Street

Name (Please Print)	City of Riverside Resident (Please Circle)	Please list all that apply: Employed in, Business Owner, or Student in the City of Riverside
Steve Leland	Y <input checked="" type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/>	Riverside Public Utilities employee
Mark Amas	Y <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/>	Employed
John (Mike) Machado	Y <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/>	RETIRED
Donald Reed	Y <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/>	Retired
Nancy Hakala	Y <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/>	home owner + employed in Riverside
Nolan Forest	Y <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/>	home owner & employed in Riverside
Brian Matheny	Y <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/>	home owner + Employed in Riv.
Vickie Perez	Y <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/>	RETIRED
Jeff Kraus	Y <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/>	UCR
Rita Madril	Y <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/>	home owner; housewife
Ron Courts	Y <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/>	Home Owner
	Y <input type="radio"/> N <input checked="" type="radio"/>	

RIVERSIDE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

SIGN-IN

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan – Public Outreach

Monday January 11, 2016 7:00 p.m.

Northside Improvement Association

Ruth Lewis Community Center

Reld Park, 701 N. Orange Street

Name (Please Print)	City of Riverside Resident (Please Circle)	Please list all that apply: Employed in, Business Owner, or Student in the City of Riverside
Jackie Lippert	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Employed in
Dave Lippert	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Employed in
Charles East	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	ecology in
Pete Wohlgenuth	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Employed in
Victoria Kist	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	stay at home mom / was employed in fire
Jane Burkewier	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Retired
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	

RIVERSIDE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
SIGN-IN
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan – Public Outreach
Wednesday January 13, 2016 7:00 p.m.
Magnolia Area Neighborhood Alliance
Janet Goeske Senior Center
5257 Sierra Street

Name (Please Print)	City of Riverside Resident (Please Circle)	Employed in, Business Owner, or Student in the City of Riverside Please list all that apply:
Mike Seabrook	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Employed in, Business owner
Iane Adams	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Retired Resident
Devg Adams	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Greene Adams	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Kiana Garrison	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	" "
Stephanie McLean	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Home owner in Riverside
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	

RIVERSIDE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

SIGN-IN

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan - Public Outreach

Wednesday January 13, 2016 7:00 p.m.

Magnolia Area Neighborhood Alliance

Janet Goeske Senior Center

5257 Sierra Street

Name (Please Print)	City of Riverside Resident (Please Circle)	Employed In, Business Owner, or Student in the City of Riverside Please list all that apply:
Nam Griton	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Bus owner
Carolyne Mayan	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Riverside County Sheriff's Dept.
Doris WEAVER	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Riverside ca
Phyllis Purcell	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Retired
Raydale Sterling	<input type="radio"/> Y <input checked="" type="radio"/> N	Family located here
Vivian Moreno	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Tina Flores	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Realtor
Ina Schweitzer	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Business / Home Owner
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	

Lincoln Park Neighborhood Group – January 13, 2016

RIVERSIDE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

SIGN-IN

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan – Public Outreach

Wednesday January 13, 2016 6:30 p.m.

Lincoln Park Neighborhood Group

Lincoln Park Community Center

Lincoln Park, 4261 Park Avenue

Name (Please Print)	City of Riverside Resident (Please Circle)	Please list all that apply: Employed in, Business Owner, or Student in the City of Riverside
Kashon Hattery	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	City of Riverside
Valerie Espinoza	<input type="radio"/> Y <input checked="" type="radio"/> N	City of Riverside, PRCSO
Socorro Heredia	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	City of Riverside, PRCSO
George Alcala	<input type="radio"/> Y <input checked="" type="radio"/> N	City of Riverside, PRCSO
Jessica Anna	<input type="radio"/> Y <input checked="" type="radio"/> N	City of Riverside
Sylvia T. Villalpando	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	County of Riv.
DAVID VILLALBA PABLO	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	COMMUNITY MOBILITY SERVICES
Raul Martinez	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Outreach
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	

RIVERSIDE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
SIGN-IN
 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan – Public Outreach
 Wednesday January 13, 2016 7:00 p.m.
 Community Action Group
 Ysmael Villegas Community Center
 Villegas Park, 3091 Esperanza Street

Name (Please Print)	City of Riverside Resident (Please Circle)	Please list all that apply: Employed in, Business Owner, or Student in the City of Riverside
Mark Annas	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Resident / Employed in Riverside
Christina Duran	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Bob Casco	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	RIVERSIDE
Charles Meradara	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Sheryl Stansbury	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Employed
Morris Mendez	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Retired
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	

University Neighborhood – January 14, 2016

RIVERSIDE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
SIGN-IN
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan – Public Outreach
Thursday January 14, 2016 6:30 p.m.
University Neighborhood Meeting
Great Community Church
3431 Mt. Vernon Avenue

Name (Please Print)	City of Riverside Resident (Please Circle)	Employed in, Business Owner, or Student in the City of Riverside	Please list all that apply:
Mark Anas	(Y) N		
Steve Goodgear	(Y) N		
Virginia Bace	(Y) N		
Jeff & Suzanne Rice	(Y) N		
Michael Huber	(Y) N		
Tom Cain	(Y) N		
Robert + Christina Miller	(Y) N		
Jim + Monica Breenle	(Y) N		
Pat Janssen, Max Hill, Anne	(Y) N		
Letitia Pepper	(Y) N	✓	✓
Tela Diaz	(Y) N		

No signatures

SIGN-IN

Hazard Mitigation Plan – Public Outreach

Thursday January 14, 2016 6:30 p.m.

University Neighborhood Meeting

*Saturday January 18, 2016 6:30pm
Dumfries Neighborhood Meeting*

Thursday 18/2/16
Dunelm Neighborhood Meeting

~~3431 Mt. Vernon Avenue~~

A-255

Neighbors of Mt. Rubidoux – January 25, 2016

RIVERSIDE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
SIGN-IN
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan – Public Outreach
Monday January 25, 2016 6:30 p.m.
Neighbors of Mt. Rubidoux Alliance
Dales Senior Center
White Park, 3936 Chestnut Street

Name (Please Print)	City of Riverside Resident (Please Circle)	Please list all that apply: Employed in, Business Owner, or Student in the City of Riverside
Mart Amas	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Employed in Riverside
Natalie Gomez	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Employed in Riverside
Deborah J. Lockwood	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Retiree
Barbara McGuire	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	retired teacher
Erin Oehl	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	employed in Riverside
Roger Nahas	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	retired
Peter Kolinger	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	retired
Shirley Cunningham	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	RETIRED
Bonnie Reynolds	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Employed / Retired
SHARL CHRISTENSEN	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Employed / Retired
Frances Tarnaudus	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Retired
Erin Snyder	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	employed by REEDS 4500 Glenwood dr.

Ward 7 Meeting – January 27, 2016

Sign In Sheet

Meeting: Community Meeting at La Sierra Community Center

Date: January 27, 2016 6:30- 8:00 p.m.

E-Mail address will be added to E-Mail communications.

Name	E-Mail Address/Phone Number
L. Lino Lugo	4956 Hedrick Ave (951) 687-8740
Christine Hernandez	6652 Adair Ave. 6890902
Hector Hernandez	6652 ADAIR AVE — 951-689-0902
RICH OLIVIN	11359 Oak Ct 9512692344
Alyssa Webb	11359 Oak Ct 714 5851365
Ben Jones	11307 ESTER CT 951-316-9615
Marilyn Whitney	6960 Keating Dr 92503
TIM FERRALL	951-235-5512 TANDVFERRALL@YAHOO.COM
Karen A. Chagge	951 985-0278 (92505)
Heck Zcher	951-351-9753 9205
Leslie Chandler	(951) 688-0466
Ron Cole	(909) 645-1099 deb-ron-cole@yahoo.com
Laurelle Cox	11231 Sweetwater Dr. 92505
Ben H. Savage	5678 Chadbourne ave. Riv. 92505
Karen Savage	" " "
Juan Vargas	11752 Sunset Walk Dr 9512692344
Art Kasperson, Jr.	italianoart@hotmail.com
Dennis + Jean Denbo	10240 Dunn Ct Riv.

Sign In Sheet

Meeting: Community Meeting at La Sierra Community Center

Date: January 27, 2016 6:30- 8:00 p.m.

E-Mail address will be added to E-Mail communications.

Name	E-Mail/Phone Number
Bill & Laura Jensen	sixdog1175@aol.com
Ruthann	JRuthann@att.net
AARON MOORE	-
Anna Moore	
Connie Murphy	
William Pearce	runningtree@juno.com
Francisco Alvarez	951 352-3409
Rizwana Qadi	Rizwanaw110@gmail.com
Jeff Grune	JTGreene@RCBOJ.org
Julie Moreno	juliamoreno24@gmail.com
Lorne Trillman	lorne.trillman@gmail.com
Stacy MATSA	gor #202
Anthony ASK	688 6870
Abel Garcia	
Christina Hernandez	chrishector6597@sbcglobal.net

Sign In Sheet

Meeting: Community Meeting at La Sierra Community Center

Date: January 27, 2016 6:30- 8:00 p.m.

E-Mail address will be added to E-Mail communications.

Name	E-Mail Address/Phone Number
Robin von Koebe	robinvk54@sbccglobal.net 951-809-6011
Bill Oaks	info@sierramemorialchapel.com 687-0551
Don Coon	doncoon1037@aol.com
John + Marsha Kueck	Kueck@sbccglobal.net
Zack Eary	wyatt48@att.net (951) 352-1278
Alexander ^{P.D.}	alexander@riversideca.gov
H. J. Hutzler ^{P.D.}	JHutzler@riversideca.gov
Mark Annas	Mannas@riversideca.gov
Laura Denmore	lodenmore1175@aol.com
Brian Smith	Bsmith@riversideca.gov
Tracy Bower	on list

Eastside Neighborhood Forum – February 4, 2016

RIVERSIDE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
SIGN-IN
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan – Public Outreach
Thursday February 4, 2016 5:30 p.m.
Eastside Neighborhood Forum
Cesar Chavez Community Center
2060 University Avenue

Name (Please Print)	City of Riverside Resident (Please Circle)	Please list all that apply: Employed in, Business Owner, or Student in the City of Riverside
GREG SMITH	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	COMMSPONSER - COMMUNITY POLICE REVIEW COMMISSION CITY OF RIVERSIDE
CHRIS FULLIN	<input type="radio"/> Y <input checked="" type="radio"/> N	CITY OF RIVERSIDE CODE ENFORCEMENT
CHRISTINA BUKAN	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
VIVIAN STANLEY	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
TURNER STANLEY	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
ARNOLD LELASSEUR	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	CITY & RIV. LOCK-TREE APT.
CHAD FAYE STEPHENS	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	RETIRED
RICHARD NUBERN	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	RETIRED
KOSIE BONDS	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	RETIRED
MORIS BUDY	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	STUDENT / SIGN LONG ATTENTION TRAINING / JAMES RILEY
JOSEPH R. VICTORIO - JR	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
SERGIO RABLES	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Riverside Public Utilities / Student, UCR
HERNAN HANSTADT	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	MANA'S OFFICE

RIVERSIDE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
SIGN-IN
 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan – Public Outreach
 Thursday February 11, 2016 6:30 p.m.
 University Neighborhood Meeting
 Crest Community Church
 3431 Mt. Vernon Avenue

Name (Please Print)	City of Riverside Resident (Please Circle)	Please list all that apply: Employed in, Business Owner, or Student in the City of Riverside
VIRGINIA BAKER	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
JOEL HARDEN	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
KEVIN FOSTER	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
RUTH CARR	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Business Owner
Karen Rohoff	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Retired
Carleese Chandler	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Retired
David Chandler	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Retired
MABEL BROWN	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Retired
Richard McPherson	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	✓
Clady Treloar	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	Retired
Danny Esquivel	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	"
Anthony Zamora	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	UC Employee

RIVERSIDE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
SIGN-IN
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan – Public Outreach
Thursday February 11, 2016 6:30 p.m.
University Neighborhood Meeting
Crest Community Church
3431 Mt. Vernon Avenue

Name (Please Print)	City of Riverside Resident (Please Circle)	Please list all that apply: Employed in, Business Owner, or Student in the City of Riverside
Marisol Zamora	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
JENIS Aburto	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	EMPLOYED IN
MARILU Aburto	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	—
NATALIE Gutierrez	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	EMPLOYED IN
ADRIANA SANDOVAL	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Natalie Ralston	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
DAN SMITH	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	YUP
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	

Ward 4 Community Meeting – February 11, 2016

RIVERSIDE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
SIGN-IN
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan – Public Outreach
Thursday February 11, 2016 6:30 p.m.
Council Member Paul Davis Ward 4 Meeting
Orange Terrace Community Center
Orange Terrace Park, 20010 Orange Terrace Parkway

Name (Please Print)	City of Riverside Resident (Please Circle)	Employed in, Business Owner, or Student in the City of Riverside Please list all that apply:
Mark Amas	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
Felicia Morgan	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	

Education Meeting – February 3, 2016

RIVERSIDE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
SIGN-IN
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting - Education
Wednesday February 3, 2016 1:00 – 2:30 p.m.
Riverside EOC Conference Room

Name	Area of Assignment	Department / Division	Phone#
Mark Annas	DEM	Fire / OEW	951-320-8103
Ken Mueller	POSD	Operations	951-788-7446
Leah Phillips	CBJ	Public Safety	951-343-4679
Kirk Lewis	RVSD	Operations	(951) 788-7135 x80412
Sherry Colgan Stone	RCCD	Risk Mgt & Legal	951-833-6790
Michael Damico	RCE	Emerg. Mng.	951-826-6250

Riverside County
Annual Disaster Council and
Quarterly Riverside Operational Area Planning Committee (OAPC)

MINUTES
January 14, 2016
Beaumont City Hall

Attendees: Sign-in sheets have been attached and shall become part of the minutes.

I) Welcome and Opening Remarks

John J. Benoit, Riverside County Board of Supervisors Chair, and Riverside County Disaster Council Chair
Kim Saruwatari, Director, Riverside County Emergency Management Department (RivCo EMD)
John R. Hawkins, Fire Chief, Riverside County Fire Department/CalFIRE

II) Introductions

Self-introductions were made.

III) Approval of Previous Minutes

- a) The Disaster Council Meeting minutes of January 8, 2015, were reviewed. Hearing no request for changes, Fire Chief John R. Hawkins introduced a motion to approve the minutes as written. Jerry Hagen, RivCo EMD, seconded the motion. All were in favor and the motion carried.
- b) The OAPC Meeting minutes of October 8, 2015, were reviewed. Hearing no request for changes, Diana Rockot, RivCo EMD, introduced a motion to approve the minutes as written. Fire Chief Kevin Gaines, Morongo Fire Department, seconded the motion. All were in favor and the motion carried.
Action: Disaster Council and OAPC minutes were approved as written.

IV) New Business

- a) Designation of the OAPC Vice-Chair for 2016. Gina Moran-McGough, RivCo EMD, nominated Lynn Mata, City of Corona. Fire Chief John R. Hawkins seconded the nomination. Hearing no other nominations, all were in favor and the motion carried.
Action: Lynn Mata to serve as the OAPC 2016 Vice-Chair.
- b) All regular members are requested to complete the OAPC Designee(s) form and return them to the Riverside County Emergency Management Department, Attention: Annette Reese, 4080 Lemon Street, Basement Room 8, Riverside, CA 92501; Fax (951) 955-8940; or scan to .reese@fire.ca.

V) Presentation

ALICE Training Institute (Alert/Lockdown/Inform/Counter/Evacuate) – Bret Bandick, ALICE instructor, gave a presentation on a set of proactive strategies that move beyond lockdown, and increase the chance of survival during a violent intruder event. View the FBI YouTube video, "Run, Hide, Fight," at: [://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cirg/active-shooter-and-mass-casualty-incidents/run-hide-fight](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cirg/active-shooter-and-mass-casualty-incidents/run-hide-fight).
Action: Contact the ALICE Training Institute at: alicetraining for more information.

Agenda addition: Homeless Population in Riverside County

- a) Lt. David Kondrit, Riverside County Sheriff's Department, gave an overview of the County's newly created Sheriff's Homeless Outreach Team, which addresses and manages the homeless population.
- b) Donyielle Holley, Riverside County DPSS, is the Planning Coordinator for the County's 2016 Homeless Point-in-Time Count (Census) taking place Tuesday, January 26, 2016, from 5:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. 65 volunteers are needed to conduct this count. Contact: riversidehomelesscounts.
- c) Gina Moran-McGough, RivCo EMD, stated that the Point-in-Time Count really helps to locate homeless groups during times of emergencies. RivCo EMD will be reaching out to the cities to discuss plans to temporarily shelter the homeless during severe weather.

VI) Standing Items

- a) California Operational Area Coalition (COAC) – No current updates at this time.
- b) SEMS/NIMSCAST – Discussions, at the State level, are taking place on how to best report that the cities and special districts are complying with NIMSCAST. Mark Bassett will advise the group once that information becomes available.

- c) Grant Updates and Status Reports
 - 1) The FY14 grant period will close at the end of February 2016. RivCo EMD will need final reimbursement request packets no later than March 9, 2016. If an agency is contracting with the County to provide CERT training, those invoices need to be processed before reimbursement packets can be submitted to the County. If agencies realize that they won't be able to spend all of their 2014 allocated funds, they need to advise Kim Dana as soon as possible.
 - 2) Kim Dana has not received all required documentation for the FY15 grant period. Agencies need to make sure that they have sent the following to Kim: signed face sheets, assurances, risk assessments, and any necessary Board Resolutions.
- d) COMM Groups/Sub-Committees/Task Forces – These groups meet on a regular basis. If you have any questions about Comm Groups, please speak with your OES Emergency Services Coordinator.
 - 1) RivCo EMD is looking to create more sub-committees under the OAPC to include:
 - (i) a Training and Exercises sub-committee to look at grant-funded training that can be brought to the OA without duplicating efforts; and
 - (ii) a Communications sub-committee to develop a schedule for testing all communication devices and possibly to investigate other forms of communication.
 - 2) CERT – the CERT Program Managers Committee will meet immediately following this meeting.
 - 3) Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) – Michelle Aleman, Red Cross, shared that VOAD is currently working on forming an incident assessment team during times of activations. Agencies are encouraged to attend VOAD meetings which take place the first Thursday of every month at Beaumont City Hall.
- e) CalOES – Pastor Guevarra stated that during the week of January , Southern REOC was activated to a Level II in support of the Winter Storms. The Governor Proclaimed a State of Emergency for the Waterman Incident in San Bernardino. The Sate continues to work with L.A. County on the Alyso Canyon Gas Leak.

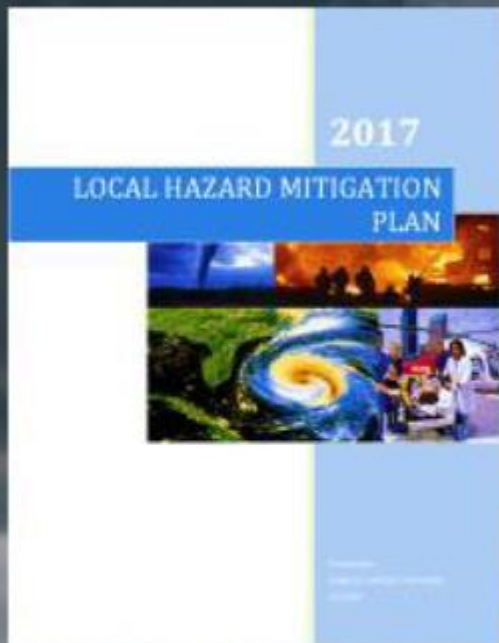
VII) Roundtable & Public Comment

- a) Capt. Nick Faraclas, City of Riverside, announced 5 upcoming training classes. Contact Capt. Faraclas for more information on these courses: [@riversideca](#).
- b) Steve Jensen, RivCo EMD, announced that the County is sponsoring a PIO Crisis Communication course on January and . [Contact \(951\) 358-7100 to sign up.](#)
- c) Mark Annas, City of Riverside, shared that the City of Riverside is in the process of updating their Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). A public comment survey is available through February 11, 2016 at [riversideca](#). – Local Hazard Mitigation Update.
- d) Nancy Layton, Idyllwild Mountain Disaster Preparedness, announced that Idyllwild received a No. 2 Rating from the Insurance Services Office (ISO) – out of 30,000 fire departments/districts nationwide.
- e) Michelle Aleman, Red Cross, shared that the Red Cross is sponsoring training for event-based volunteers for shelter operations in support of an El Niño response. Contact Lecia Elzig for more information at [@msn](#) or (951) 315-8692.
- f) Kim Saruwatari stated that the County is finalizing the process to procure a new Emergency Warning Notification System. Kim also reminded the group that the OAPC bi-laws still need to be revised to include the Tribes, and she asks that the Tribes complete the OAPC designee forms in the meantime.

VIII) Next Quarterly OAPC Meeting..... Thursday, April 14, 2016
Next Annual Disaster Council Meeting..... Thursday, January 12, 2017

IX) Adjournment

JURISDICTION MEETING



Cities

December 8, 2016

2:30pm-4:30pm

4210 Riverwalk
Pkwy. Riverside CA,
92505 in the
Vineyard Room, 3rd
Floor

Provides a run-through of Riverside County's plan

**Offers suggestions on how to update or set-up
your plan**



OAPC – January 12, 2017

**RIVERSIDE COUNTY
ANNUAL DISASTER COUNCIL /
QUARTERLY OPERATIONAL AREA PLANNING COMMITTEE
(OAPC)**

**January 12, 2017
9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.
Beaumont City Hall, 550 East 6th St., Beaumont, CA 92223**

AGENDA

- I) Pledge of Allegiance, Welcome & Opening Remarks**
John Tavaglione, Chair, Riverside County Board of Supervisors/Riverside County Disaster Council
Kim Saruwatari, Director, Riverside County Emergency Management Department
John R. Hawkins, Fire Chief, Riverside County Fire Department/CALFIRE
- II) Introductions**
- III) Approval of Minutes**
Disaster Council Meeting Minutes of January 14, 2016..... ATTACHMENT I
OAPC Meeting Minutes of October 13, 2016.....ATTACHMENT II
- IV) New Business**
Designation of the OAPC Vice-Chair for 2017
OAPC Appointment of Designee Form.....ATTACHMENT III
- V) Presentation**
Crisis Communications and Media Response Training for Today's Leaders. Richard Brundage, President,
Center for Advanced Media Studies.
- V) Standing Items**
 - 1. California Operational Area Coalition (COAC) Update
 - 2. Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) / National Incident Management System (NIMS) Update / NIMSCAST
 - 3. Grant Updates & Status Reports
 - 4. Sub-Committees/Task Forces
 - a. Training and Exercise
 - b. Communications
 - 5. Community Emergency Response Training (CERT) Program Managers' Update
 - 6. VOAD – Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
 - 7. CalOES Update
 - 8. Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) Update
- VI. Roundtable & Public Comment**
- VII. Next Annual Disaster Council Meeting.....Thursday, January 11, 2018**
Next Quarterly OAPC MeetingThursday, April 13, 2017
- VIII. Adjournment**



Kim Saruwatari, MPH
Director

City LHMP Workshop

AGENDA

Tuesday Feb. 7, 2017
9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.

*June 16th
August County Submission
Use Section #15*

	Subject	Time	Presented By	Purpose
I.	Welcome and Introductions	5 Min.	Sarah Bruns	Inform
II.	Updates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SB 379• Hazus• Hazard Ranking• Mitigation Strategies	20 Min.	Sarah Bruns & Melanie Gonzalez	Inform/Printout
III.	Participant Status Update	15 Min.	All	Discuss
IV.	Round Table	15 Min	All	Discuss
V.	Adjournment	5 Min.	Sarah Bruns	

City Council Agenda – January 12, 2016

1 P.M.

MAYOR CALLS MEETING TO ORDER

DISCUSSION CALENDAR

This portion of the City Council/Housing Authority Agenda is for all matters where staff and public participation is anticipated. Individual audience participation is limited to 3 minutes.

- 1 A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Riverside, California, proposing an amendment to the City Charter entitled "The Riverside Criminal Prosecution and Crime Reduction Measure" - A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Riverside, California, submitting to the qualified electors of the City of Riverside an amendment to the Charter of the City of Riverside entitled "The Riverside Criminal Prosecution and Crime Reduction Measure" at the municipal election of June 7, 2016, for not-to-exceed \$80,000 from City Attorney's Office Budget - Waive further readings (City Attorney) (All Wards) - CONTINUED TO FEBRUARY 9, 2016, AT 1 P.M., DUE TO OMISSION BY THE CITY CLERK OF DOCUMENTS IN AGENDA PUBLICATION

Attachments: [Report](#)
[R - Charter Amendment](#)
[R - Calling Election](#)

- 2 El Niño storm preparation update (Fire) (All Wards)

Attachments: [Report](#)
[Presentation](#)

- 3 2017 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update (Fire) (All Wards)

Attachments: [Report](#)
[Presentation](#)

PUBLIC COMMENT

- 4 This is the portion of the meeting specifically set aside to invite your comments regarding Closed Session items and any matters within the jurisdiction of the City Council/Housing Authority - Individual audience participation is limited to 3 minutes and you will be asked to state your name and city of residence. Please complete and submit a speaker card to the City Clerk.

COMMUNICATIONS

- 5 Legislative report

Public Safety Committee Agenda – September 21, 2016



City of Riverside Public Safety Committee

3900 Main Street
Riverside, CA 92522
(951) 826-5557

City of Arts & Innovation

Agenda

Wednesday, September 21, 2016

1:00 PM

City Hall - Art Pick Council Chamber

MISSION STATEMENT

The City of Riverside is committed to providing high quality municipal services
to ensure a safe, inclusive, and livable community

LISTENING ASSISTIVE DEVICES are available for the hearing impaired--please see City Clerk. The City of Riverside wishes to make all of its public meetings accessible to the public. Upon request, this agenda will be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with disabilities, as required by 42 U.S.C. §12132 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Any person with a disability who requires a modification or accommodation in order to participate in a meeting should direct such request to the City's ADA Coordinator at (951) 826-5427 or TDD at (951) 826-5439 at least 72 hours before the meeting, if possible.

Agenda related writings or documents provided to the Committee are available for public inspection in the Office of the City Clerk, at www.riversideca.gov, and in the binder located at the Concierge desk in the City Hall lobby while the meeting is in session.

PLEASE NOTE--Individual audience participation is limited to 3 minutes

- 1 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update - Direct submittal (All Wards)

Michael D. Moore, Fire Chief

Attachments: [Report](#)
[Presentation](#)

- 2 American Medical Response franchise fees update (All Wards)

Michael D. Moore, Fire Chief

Attachments: [Report](#)
[Presentation](#)

Finance

- 9 Publication of notice for Fiscal Year 2017-18 Annual Appropriations Limit of \$320,545,547 (All Wards)

Attachments: [Report](#)
[Appropriations Limit Calculation](#)
[Permitted Appropriation Growth Rate](#)
[Resolution](#)

- 10 Adopt an Ordinance of the City of Riverside, California, establishing a Risk Management Administration function within the Finance Department by amending Title 3 of the Riverside Municipal Code by adding Chapter 3.18 - Waive further reading (Intro. on 5-16-17, All Wards)

Attachments: [Ordinance](#)

Fire

- 11 A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Riverside, California, establishing the authorized agents of the City of Riverside for filing applications and requesting release of funds for Federal assistance from Federal Emergency Management Agency, the California Office of Emergency Services and/or State Financial Assistance under the California Disaster Assistance Act designating Assistant City Manager, Fire Chief, and Emergency Services Administrator - Waive further reading (All Wards)

Attachments: [Report](#)
[Resolution Certification](#)
[Project Application](#)
[Assurances](#)
[Resolution](#)

- 12 2017 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update (All Wards)

Attachments: [Report](#)
[Presentation](#)

General Services

- 13 Award Bid 7482 to Raceway Ford, Inc., Riverside, for \$416,982.72 from General Services Motor Pool Automotive Equipment and Public Utilities Water Field Motor Pool Equipment Rentals (Utilities Funding Vehicle Upgrades) Accounts for eight ethanol (E85) fuel Ford F350 vehicles for Public Utilities Department Water Field Operations Division (All Wards)



City of Arts & Innovation

City Council Memorandum

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL **DATE:** JUNE 6, 2017
FROM: FIRE DEPARTMENT **WARDS:** ALL
SUBJECT: CITY OF RIVERSIDE LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2017 UPDATE

ISSUE:

Receive a report on the 2017 Update to the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and open a public comment period for June 7 to June 14 as required for the final draft submission of the 2017 Update to the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan to Riverside County Emergency Management Department.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the City Council receive this report and open the public comment period for the 2017 Update to the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 ("DMA 2000") (Public Law 106-390) provides the legal basis for FEMA mitigation planning requirements for State, local and Tribal governments as a condition of mitigation grant assistance. DMA 2000 amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act by repealing the previous mitigation planning provisions and replacing them with a new set of requirements that emphasize the need for State, local, and Tribal entities to closely coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts.

BACKGROUND:

The purpose of the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) is to identify the City's hazards, review and assess past disaster occurrences, estimate the probability of future occurrences, and set mitigation goals to help reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural and other hazards. An LHMP is a requirement for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) pre-disaster and post-disaster mitigation project grant assistance.

As part of data gathering for the hazard mitigation planning process, the City of Riverside Office of Emergency Management conducted a public comment period from January 2016 to February 2016.

The City of Riverside Office of Emergency Management working with the Riverside County

Emergency Management Department has developed a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan that is an annex to the main County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

DISCUSSION:

To receive input into the final draft of the LHMP, the OEM planning team will open a public comment period beginning tomorrow June 7th through June 14th 2017. Comments may be made through different methodologies to include: city website (www.riversideca.gov) Local Hazard Mitigation Page and all City of Riverside libraries.

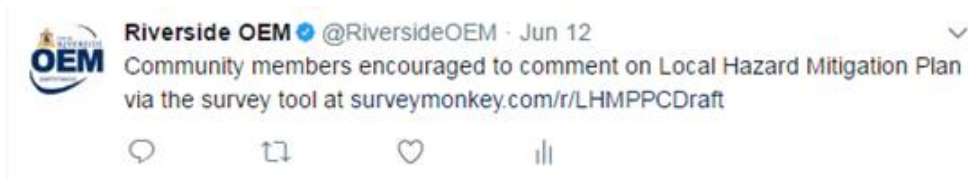
FISCAL IMPACT:

There is no fiscal impact with this report.

Prepared by: Michael D. Moore, Fire Chief
Certified as to
availability of funds: Scott G. Miller, PhD., Chief Financial Officer/City Treasurer
Approved by: Alexander T. Nguyen, Assistant City Manager
Approved as to form: Gary G. Geuss, City Attorney

Attachment: Presentation

Social Media Posts Regarding Public Comment

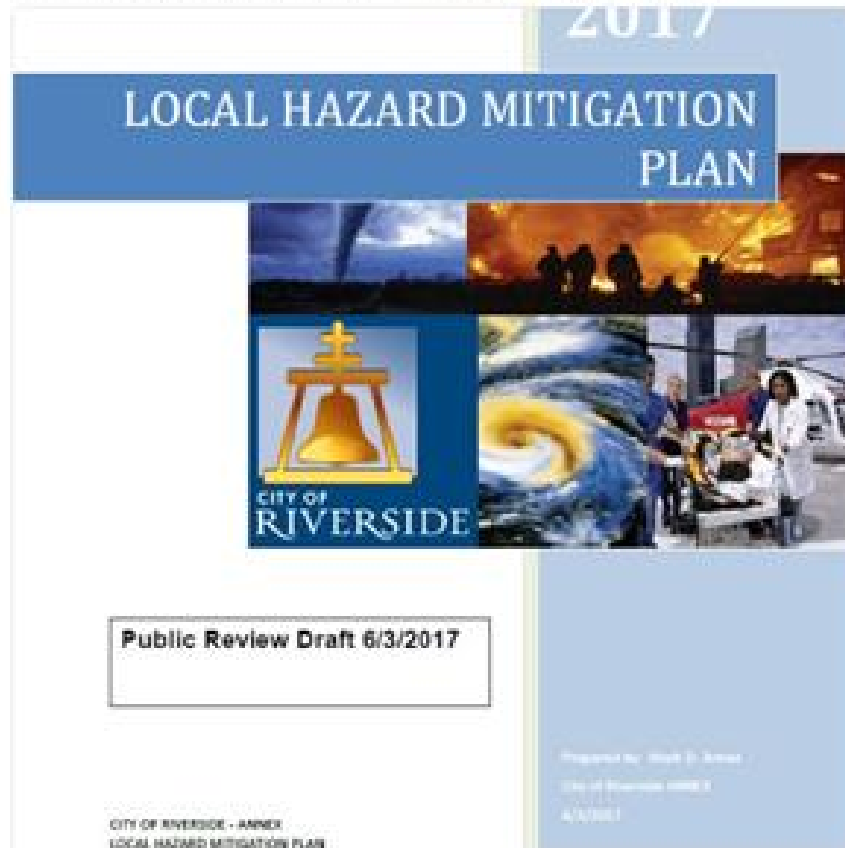


City of Riverside, CA Retweeted



Riverside OEM @RiversideOEM · Jun 12

Community is encouraged to check out the draft Hazard Mitigation Plan. Public comment continues through June 14. riversideca.gov/fire/oem/hazar...



1



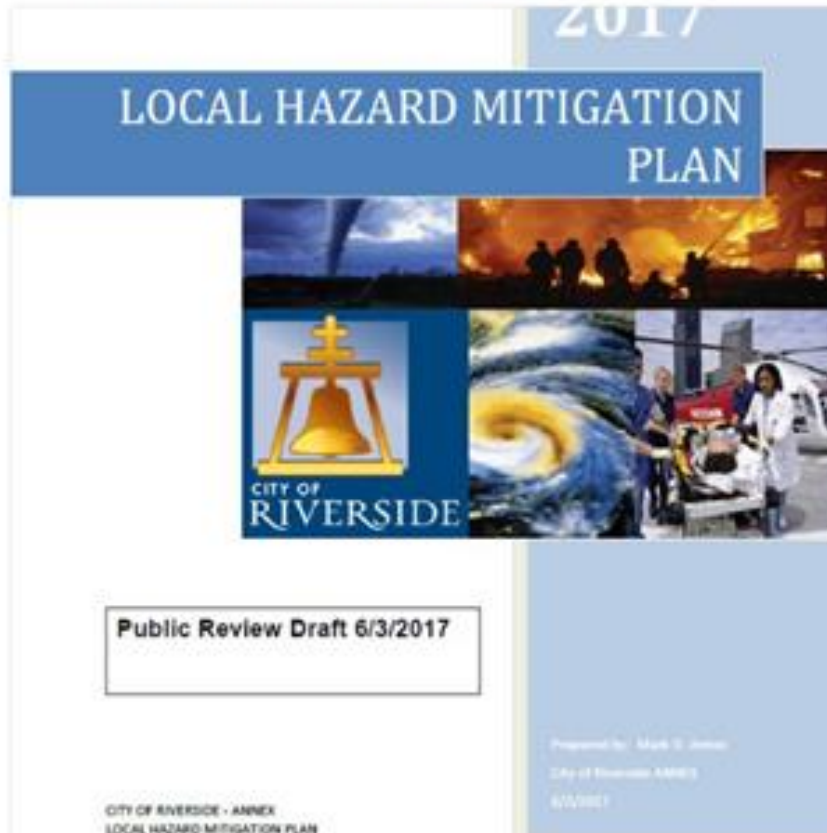
2





Riverside OEM @RiversideOEM · Jun 12

Community is encouraged to check out the draft Hazard Mitigation Plan, Public comment continues through June 14. riversideca.gov/fire/oem/hazar...



1 2



Riverside OEM @RiversideOEM · Jun 7

Draft of Local Hazard Mitigation Plan also available at Riverside City Library branches.

1 2



Riverside OEM @RiversideOEM · Jun 7

Public Comment Period now open for the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan 2017 update. Go To: riversideca.gov/fire/oem/hazar... to read draft & make comment



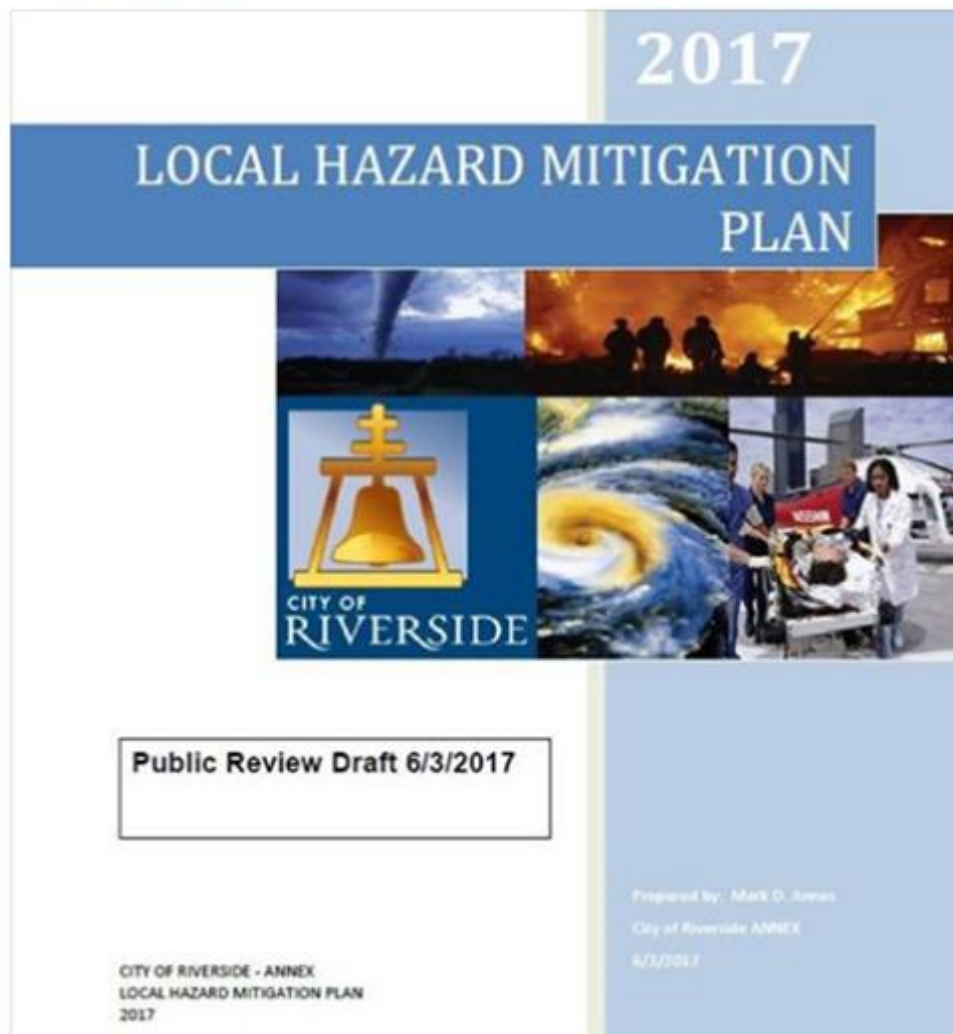
City of Riverside - Office of Emergency Management

Published by Mark Annas [?] · June 12 at 3:18pm ·

The City of Riverside seeks community input on the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update for 2017. Hazard Mitigation seeks to identify hazards and reduce the risk associated with those hazards. Community members may go to the Local Hazard Mitigation Page at <https://www.riversideca.gov/fire/oem/hazard.asp>.

Scroll down to where it says Current Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and click on the Public Comment for 2017 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Link to download the draft.

Afterwa... See More





City of Riverside - Office of Emergency Management

Published by Mark Annas [?] · June 7 at 9:38am · 🌐

A draft of the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is also available for review and comment at city of Riverside library branches.



City of Riverside - Office of Emergency Management

Published by Mark Annas [?] · June 7 at 5:23am · 🌐

Public Comment Period now open for the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan 2017 update. Go To: <https://www.riversideca.gov/fire/oem/hazard.asp> to read draft & make comment

Riverside, California | City of Arts & Innovation | Fire Department

WWW.RIVERSIDECA.GOV



**CITY OF RIVERSIDE
FIRE DEPARTMENT**
Serving Our Community for 125 Years



MEDIA RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE – June 6, 2017

Mark Annas, Emergency Services Administrator / 951-320-8103 / mannas@riversideca.gov

Public Comment Period Opens for Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

RIVERSIDE CA, – The City of Riverside 2017 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan draft is open for public comment. The Public Comment Period is from June 7th through 5:00pm June 14th. The plan, updated every five years helps identify local hazards. Wherever possible, the plan identifies steps, projects, policies, and codes that help to avoid, reduce and mitigate disaster damages.

“The community is key to a successful plan, said Mark Annas, Emergency Services Administrator, the feedback received during the numerous community, partner, and LHMP Planning Team meetings has helped focus the mitigation efforts to help mitigate losses associated with disaster.”

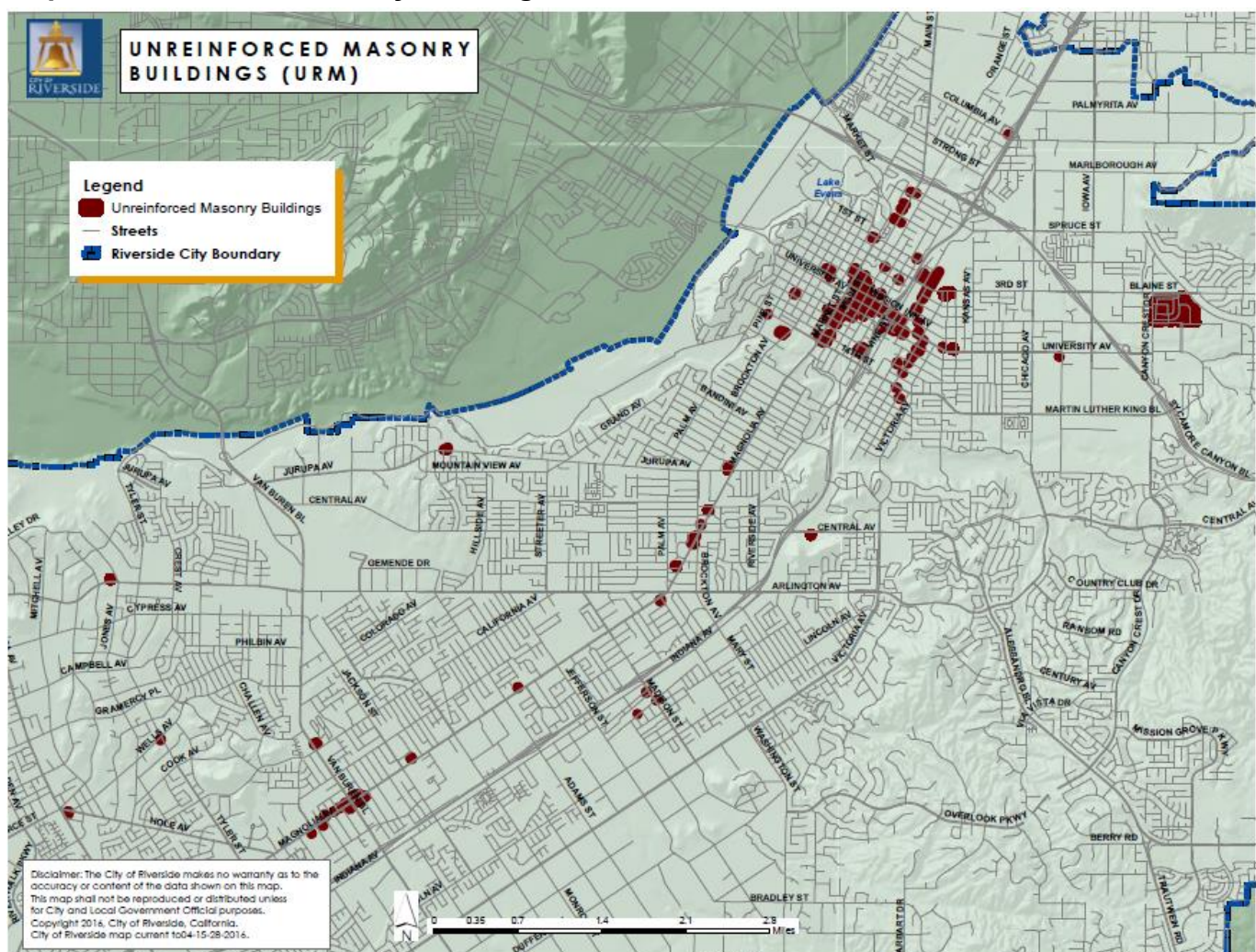
The LHMP Draft may be downloaded at the City of Riverside Office of Emergency Management Local Hazard Mitigation webpage <https://www.riversideca.gov/fire/oem/hazard.asp>. A hard copy of the LHMP Draft is also being made available at all City of Riverside Libraries. Comments on the draft may be turned in either online via the Public Comment Survey form or at the library location.

Visit our Web page @ <http://riversideca.gov/fire/oem> or Follow us on



Sign up for automatic Fire Incident e-mail updates @
https://public.sovdelivery.com/accounts/CARTVERSTD/subscribe/new?topic_id=CARTVERSTD_184

Map – Unreinforced Masonry Buildings



APPENDIX B – INVENTORY WORKSHEETS

RIVERSIDE

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

2016 INVENTORY WORKSHEETS

CITY OF RIVERSIDE
November 4, 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction: These documents are meant to be discussed, used and reviewed by a multi-disciplinary team. The Participation by a wide range of stakeholders who play a role in identifying and implementing mitigation actions is required.

1. Local Jurisdiction Contact Information	Page 148
2. Hazard Identification Questionnaire	Pages 150-152
3. Specific Hazards Summary	Page 153
4. Jurisdiction Vulnerability Worksheet	Pages 153-155
5. Jurisdiction Mitigation Strategies and Goals	Pages 156-161
6. Local Jurisdiction Proposed Mitigation Action and Strategy Proposal	Pages 162
7. Local Jurisdiction Development Trends	Pages 163

1. LOCAL JURISDICTION CONTACT INFORMATION

The information on this page identifies:

- Jurisdiction and the contact person
- Jurisdiction's service area size and population
- EOP Plan and a Safety Element of their General Plan

PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

Agency/Jurisdiction:

Type Agency/Jurisdiction:

Contact Person: Title:

First Name: Last Name:

Agency Address: Street:
City:
State:
Zip:

Contact Phone FAX
E-mail

Population Served Square Miles Served

Does your organization have a general plan?	<input type="text" value="YES"/>
Does your organization have a safety component to the general plan?	<input type="text" value="YES"/>
What year was your plan last updated?	<input type="text" value="2012"/>

Does your organization have a disaster/emergency operations plan?	<input type="text" value="YES"/>
What year was your plan last updated?	<input type="text" value="2011"/>
Do you have a recovery annex or section in your plan?	<input type="text" value="YES"/>
Do you have a terrorism/WMD annex or section in your plan?	<input type="text" value="YES"/>

2. Hazard Identification Questionnaire

The purpose of the questionnaire is to help identify the hazards within your service area. The list was developed from the first round of meetings with the various working groups in the 2012 plan creation, and from the hazards listed in the County's General Plan. Each hazard is discussed in detail in the 2012 LHMP. The information will be used as the basis for each jurisdiction to evaluate its capabilities, determine its needs, and to assist in developing goals and strategies. The information identifies:

- a) What hazards can be identified within or adjacent to the service area of the jurisdiction.
- b) Which of those hazards have had reoccurring events
- c) What specific hazards and risks are considered by the jurisdiction to be a threat specifically to the jurisdiction? (These locations should be identified by name and location for inclusion in the Specific Hazard Summary Table).
 - a. Specific types of facilities owned and operated by the jurisdiction.
 - b. Locations damaged from prior disasters or hazard causing events.
- d) Information about the jurisdiction's EOC

With your Multi-Disciplinary Planning Team:

- a. Instructions for Updating Jurisdictions, with your planning team: Review your old Questionnaire for accuracy and relevance, mark changes.
- b. Instructions for New Jurisdictions and Special Districts, with your planning team, meet and go over the questionnaire. Fill in YES, NO or NA on the Questionnaire.

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION QUESTIONNAIRE

DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION HAVE:	
AIRPORT IN JURISDICTION	YES
AIRPORT NEXT TO JURISDICTION	YES
DAIRY INDUSTRY	NO
POULTRY INDUSTRY	NO
CROPS/ORCHARDS	YES
DAMS IN JURISDICTION	YES
DAMS NEXT TO JURISDICTION	YES
LAKE/RESERVOIR IN JURISDICTION	YES
LAKE/RESERVOIR NEAR JURISDICTION	YES
JURISDICTION IN FLOOD PLAIN	YES
CONTROLLED FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL	YES
UNCONTROLLED FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL	YES
EARTHQUAKE FAULTS IN JURISDICTION	NO
EARTHQUAKE FAULTS NEXT TO JURISDICTION	YES
MOBILE HOME PARKS	YES
NON-REINFORCED FREEWAY BRIDGES	NO
NON-REINFORCED BRIDGES	YES
BRIDGES IN FLOOD PLAIN	YES
BRIDGES OVER OR ACROSS RIVER/STREAM	YES
ROADWAY CROSSING RIVER/STREAM	YES
NON REINFORCED BUILDINGS	YES
FREEWAY/MAJOR HIGHWAY IN JURISDICTION	YES
FREEWAY/MAJOR HIGHWAY NEXT TO JURISDICTION	YES
FOREST AREA IN JURISDICTION	NO
FOREST AREA NEXT TO JURISDICTION	NO
WITHIN THE 50 MILES SAN ONOFRE EVACUATION ZONE	YES
MAJOR GAS/OIL PIPELINES IN JURISDICTION	YES
MAJOR GAS/OIL PIPELINES NEXT TO JURISDICTION	YES
RAILROAD TRACKS IN JURISDICTION	YES
RAILROAD TRACKS NEXT TO JURISDICTION	YES
HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES IN JURISDICTION	YES
HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES NEXT TO JURISDICTION	YES
HAZARDOUS STORAGE FACILITIES IN JURISDICTION	YES
HAZARDOUS STORAGE FACILITIES NEXT TO JURISDICTION	YES
DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION OWN OR OPERATE A FACILITY	
IN A FLOOD PLAIN	YES
NEAR FLOOD PLAIN	YES
NEAR RAILROAD TRACKS	YES
NEAR A DAM	YES
UPSTREAM FROM A DAM	YES
DOWNSTREAM FROM A DAM	YES
DOWNSTREAM OF A LAKE	YES
DOWNSTREAM FROM A RESERVOIR	YES
NEAR A CONTROLLED FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL	YES
NEAR UNCONTROLLED FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL	YES
ON AN EARTHQUAKE FAULT	
NEAR AN EARTHQUAKE FAULT	YES
WITHIN THE 50 MILE SAN ONOFRE EVACUATION ZONE	YES

IN A FOREST AREA	NO
NEAR A FOREST AREA	NO
NEAR A MAJOR HIGHWAY	YES
A HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY	NO
NEAR A HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY	YES
A HAZARDOUS STORAGE FACILITY	YES
NEAR A HAZARDOUS STORAGE FACILITY	YES
NON REINFORCED BUILDINGS	YES
A MAJOR GAS/OIL PIPELINE	NO
NEAR A MAJOR GAS/OIL PIPELINE	YES
DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION HAVE ANY LOCATIONS THAT:	
HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY EARTHQUAKE AND NOT REPAIRED	NO
HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY FLOOD	YES
HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY FLOOD MORE THAN ONCE	YES
HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY FOREST FIRE	NO
HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY FOREST FIRE MORE THAN ONCE	NO
HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY WILDLAND FIRE	YES
HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY WILDLAND FIRE MORE THAN ONCE	YES
HAVE BEEN IMPACTED BY A TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT	YES
HAVE BEEN IMPACTED BY A PIPELINE EVENT	YES
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS INFORMATION	
DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION HAVE AN EOC	YES
IS YOUR EOC LOCATED IN A FLOOD PLAIN	YES
NEAR FLOOD PLAIN	YES
NEAR RAILROAD TRACKS	YES
NEAR A DAM	NO
UPSTREAM FROM A DAM	YES
DOWNSTREAM FROM A DAM	YES
DOWNSTREAM OF A LAKE	NO
DOWNSTREAM FROM A RESERVOIR	YES
NEAR A CONTROLLED FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL	NO
NEAR UNCONTROLLED FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL	YES
ON AN EARTHQUAKE FAULT	NO
NEAR AN EARTHQUAKE FAULT	YES
WITHIN THE 50 MILE SAN ONOFRE EVACUATION ZONE	YES
IN A FOREST AREA	NO
NEAR A FOREST AREA	NO
NEAR A MAJOR HIGHWAY	YES
A HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY	NO
NEAR A HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY	NO
A HAZARDOUS STORAGE FACILITY	NO
NEAR A HAZARDOUS STORAGE FACILITY	YES
NON REINFORCED BUILDINGS	NO
A MAJOR GAS/OIL PIPELINE	NO
NEAR A MAJOR GAS/OIL PIPELINE	NO
OTHER FACILITY INFORMATION	
ARE THERE LOCATIONS WITHIN YOUR JURISDICTION THAT:	
COULD BE CONSIDERED A TERRORIST TARGET	YES
COULD BE CONSIDERED A BIO-HAZARD RISK	YES

With your planning team, list the “Yes” answers and discuss. Use the information as a group to summarize your jurisdiction’s hazards and vulnerabilities.

3. SPECIFIC HAZARDS SUMMARY

This table helps to identify the information (name, owner, location, etc.) about the specific hazards identified in the Hazard Questionnaire.

In the Summary Table, list the basic information of the hazards identified by the jurisdiction in the Hazard Identification Questionnaire as a potential threat. These specific hazards were used in the development of response plans, maps, and other analysis data.

- a. Instructions for Updating Jurisdictions and Special Districts: With your planning team, review the “Yes” answers and see if there were any changes, if so summarize why there is a difference from the 2012.
- b. Instructions for New Jurisdictions and Special Districts: With your planning team, review the “Yes” answers and discuss. Use the information as a group to summarize your jurisdiction’s hazards and vulnerabilities.

SPECIFIC HAZARDS SUMMARY

Jurisdiction	Hazard Type	Hazard Name	In Jurisdiction?	Adjacent to Jurisdiction?

4. JURISDICTION VULNERABILITY WORKSHEET

This table is a listing of the primary hazards identified by the 2012 LHMP working groups. Each jurisdiction was asked to evaluate the potential for an event to occur in their jurisdiction by hazard. They were also asked to evaluate the potential impact of that event by hazard on their jurisdiction. The impact potential was determined based on:

1. Economic loss and recovery
2. Physical loss to structures (residential, commercial, and critical facilities)
3. The loss or damage to the jurisdictions infrastructure
4. Their ability to continue with normal daily governmental activities
5. Their ability to quickly recover from the event and return to normal daily activities
6. The loss of life and potential injuries from the event.

The jurisdictions were asked to rate the potential and severity using a scale of between 0 and 4 (4 being the most severe). The jurisdictions were also asked to rank the listed hazards as they

relate to their jurisdiction from 1 to 25 (1 being the highest overall threat to their jurisdiction).

With the assistance of the RCIP Plan and County Departments, Riverside County OES conducted an extensive evaluation of the severity and probability potential for the county as a whole. The hazards were also ranked for the County. These numbers and rankings were provided to the jurisdictions as a comparison guide.

A separate table was created to address the hazards relating to agriculture and was assessed by the agriculture working group.

- a. Instructions for Updating Jurisdictions and Special Districts: Please review the table, determine if your ranking from the 2012 LHMP remains the same.
- b. Instructions for New Jurisdictions and Special Districts: Please evaluate the potential for an event to occur in your jurisdiction by hazard. Then, evaluate the potential impact of that event by hazard on your jurisdiction according to #1-6 from the potential impact list above.

NOTE: Under Medical, Pandemic was added. This was a result of the H1N1 and other incidents.

NAME:	AGENCY:	DATE :
-------	---------	--------

HAZARD	LOCAL JURISDICTION		
	SEVERITY 0 - 4	PROBABILITY 0 - 4	RANKING 1 - 25
1. EARTHQUAKE			
2. WILDLAND FIRE			
3. FLOOD			
OTHER NATURAL HAZARDS			
4. DROUGHT			
5. LANDSLIDES			
6. INSECT INFESTATION			
7. EXTREME SUMMER/WINTER WEATHER			
8. SEVERE WIND EVENT			
9. Tornado			
AGRICULTURAL			
10. TERRORISM			
OTHER MAN-MADE			
11. GAS/FUEL PIPELINE			
12. AQUEDUCT/CANAL			
13. TRANSPORTATION			
14. POWER OUTAGE			
15. HAZMAT ACCIDENTS			
16. NUCLEAR ACCIDENT			
17. TERRORISM			
18. CIVIL UNREST			
19. JAIL/PRISON EVENT			
20. WATER SYSTEM			
21. SEWER SYSTEM			
22. DAM FAILURE/INUNDATION			
23. COMMUNICATIONS OUTAGE			
24. CYBER SECURITY			
MEDICAL			
25. PANDEMIC/DISEASE/CONTAMINATION			

5. JURISDICTION MITIGATION STRATEGIES AND GOALS

This comprehensive table is a listing of the various mitigation strategies, goals, and objectives developed by the 2012 LHMP working groups. The jurisdictions were also given the opportunity to list additional strategies, goals, and objectives specific to either their jurisdiction or their workgroup (i.e. the hospitals, agriculture, etc.).

LOCAL JURISDICTION MITIGATION STRATEGIES AND GOALS

With your Planning Team

- a. Instructions for Updating Jurisdictions and Special Districts: please review the table; determine if your ranking from the 2012 LHMP remains the same.
- b. Instructions for New Jurisdictions and Special Districts: please follow below:

Please evaluate the priority level for each listed mitigation goal identified below as it relates to your jurisdiction or facility. If you have any additional mitigation goals or recommendations, please list them at the end of this document.

Place an H (High), M (Medium), L (Low), or N/A (Not Applicable) for your priority level for each mitigation goal in the box next to the activity.

EARTHQUAKE	
H	Aggressive public education campaign in light of predictions
H	Generate new literature for dissemination to:
H	◇ Government employees
H	◇ Businesses
H	◇ Hotel/motel literature
H	◇ Local radio stations for education
H	◇ Public education via utilities
H	◇ Identify/create television documentary content
H	Improve the Emergency Alert System (EAS)
H	◇ Consider integration with radio notification systems
H	◇ Upgrade alerting and warning systems for hearing impaired
H	◇ Training and maintenance
M	Procure earthquake-warning devices for critical facilities
M	Reinforce emergency response facilities
M	Provide training to hospital staffs
M	Require earthquake gas shutoffs on remodels/new construction
M	Evaluate re-enforcing reservoir concrete bases
L	Evaluate EOCs for seismic stability
L	Install earthquake cutoffs at reservoirs
L	Install earthquake-warning devices at critical facilities
NA	Develop a dam inundation plan for new Diamond Valley Reservoir
	Earthquake retrofitting
H	◇ Bridges/dams/pipelines
H	◇ Government buildings/schools
H	◇ Mobile home parks
H	Develop educational materials on structural reinforcement and home inspections (ALREADY DEVELOPED)
	Ensure Uniform Building Code compliance
H	◇ Update to current compliance when retrofitting
M	Insurance coverage on public facilities

L	Funding for non-structural abatement (Earthquake kits, etc.)
NA	Pre - identify empty commercial space for seismic re-location
H	Electrical co-generation facilities need retrofitting/reinforcement (Palm Springs, others?)
M	Mapping of liquefaction zones
M	Incorporate County geologist data into planning
H	Backup water supplies for hospitals
M	Evaluate pipeline seismic resiliency
L	Pre-positioning of temporary response structures
H	Fire sprinkler ordinance for all structures
L	Evaluate adequacy of reservoir capacity for sprinkler systems
M	Training/standardization for contractors performing retrofitting
	Website with mitigation/contractor/retrofitting information
M	◊ Links to jurisdictions
M	◊ Alerting information
M	◊ Volunteer information
M	Evaluate depths of aquifers/wells for adequacy during quakes
M	Evaluate hazmat storage regulations near faults
COMMUNICATIONS IN DISASTER ISSUES	
H	Communications Interoperability
H	Harden repeater sites
H	Continue existing interoperability project
H	Strengthen/harden
H	Relocate
H	Redundancy
H	Mobile repeaters
FLOODS	
M	Update development policies for flood plains
M	Public education on locations of flood plains
M	Develop multi-jurisdictional working group on floodplain management
M	Develop greenbelt requirements in new developments
M	Update weather pattern/flood plain maps
H	Conduct countywide study of flood barriers/channels/gates/water dispersal systems
M	Required water flow/runoff plans for new development
H	Perform GIS mapping of flood channels, etc.
L	Install vehicular crossing gates/physical barriers for road closure
H	Maintenance of storm sewers/flood channels
H	Create map of flood channels/diversions/water systems etc.
L	Require digital floor plans on new non-residential construction
H	Upgrade dirt embankments to concrete
L	Conduct countywide needs study on drainage capabilities
L	Increase number of pumping stations

H	Increase sandbag distribution capacities
	Develop pre-planned response plan for floods
M	◇ Evacuation documentation
M	◇ Re-examine historical flooding data for potential street re-design
H	Training for city/county PIOs about flood issues
	Warning systems - ensure accurate information provided
M	◇ Publicize flood plain information (website?)
L	◇ Install warning/water level signage
M	◇ Enhanced public information
H	◇ Road closure compliance
H	◇ Shelter locations
H	◇ Pre-event communications
	Look at County requirements for neighborhood access
M	◇ Secondary means of ingress/egress
M	Vegetation restoration programs
M	Ensure critical facilities are hardened/backed up
H	Hardening water towers
H	Terrorism Surveillance - cameras at reservoirs/dams
H	Riverbed maintenance
H	Evaluate existing lift stations for adequacy
M	Acquisition of property for on-site retention
M	Evaluate regulations on roof drainage mechanism
M	Erosion-resistant plants
M	Traffic light protection
M	Upkeep of diversionary devices
M	Install more turn-off valves on pipelines
H	Backup generation facilities
H	Identify swift water rescue capabilities across County
WILDFIRES	
H	Aggressive weed abatement program
H	◇ Networking of agencies for weed abatement
NA	Develop strategic plan for forest management
H	Public education on wildfire defense
H	Encourage citizen surveillance and reporting
H	Identify hydrants with equipment ownership information
H	Enhanced firefighting equipment
H	Fire spotter program/red flag program
H	◇ Expand to other utilities
M	Research on insect/pest mitigation technologies
M	Volunteer home inspection program
H	Public education program
H	◇ Weather reporting/alerting

H	◇ Building protection
H	◇ Respiration
H	Pre-identify shelters/recovery centers/other resources
H	Roofing materials/defensive spacing regulations
M	Community task forces for planning and education
M	Fuel/dead tree removal
H	Strategic pre-placement of firefighting equipment
H	Establish FEMA coordination processes based on ICS
H	Brush clearings around repeaters
H	Research new technologies for identifying/tracking fires
H	Procure/deploy backup communications equipment
H	"Red Tag" homes in advance of event
H	Provide fire-resistant gel to homeowners
H	Involve insurance agencies in mitigation programs
M	Clear out abandoned vehicles from oases
H	Code enforcement
M	Codes prohibiting fireworks
M	Fuel modification/removal
M	Evaluate building codes
M	Maintaining catch basins
OTHER HAZARDS	
M	Improve pipeline maintenance
M	Wetlands mosquito mitigation (West Nile Virus)
M	Insect control study
M	Increase County Vector Control capacities
H	General public drought awareness
H	◇ Lawn watering rotation
M	Develop County drought plan
NA	Mitigation of landslide-prone areas
NA	Develop winter storm sheltering plan
L	Ease permitting process for building transmission lines
L	Evaluate restrictions on dust/dirt/generating activities during wind seasons
NA	Rotational crop planning/soil stabilization
NA	Enhance agricultural checkpoint enforcement
M	Agriculture - funding of detection programs
M	Communications of pipeline maps (based on need to know)
M	Improved notification plan on runaway trains
H	Improve/maintain blackout notification plan.
H	Support business continuity planning for utility outages
H	Terrorism training/equipment for first responders
H	◇ Terrorism planning/coordination
H	◇ Staffing for terrorism mitigation

H	Create a SONGS regional planning group
H	◇ Include dirty bomb planning
H	Cooling stations - MOUs in place
L	Fire Ant eradication program
L	White Fly infestation abatement/eradication program
H	Develop plan for supplemental water sources
H	Public education on low water landscaping
NA	Salton Sea desalinization
M	Establish agriculture security standards (focus on water supply)
M	ID mutual aid agreements
H	Vulnerability assessment on fiber-optic cable
M	Upgrade valves on California aqueduct
	Public education
M	◇ Bi-lingual signs
H	◇ Power Outage information
M	Notification system for rail traffic - container contents
H	Control and release of terrorism intelligence
NA	Develop prison evacuation plan (shelter in place?)

Use the list and rankings to narrow down or identify “your” strategies. The mitigation strategy serves as the long-term blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment. The mitigation strategy includes the development of goals, objectives, and prioritized mitigation actions.

Goals are general guidelines that explain what you want to achieve. They are broad policy statements and are usually long-term and represent global visions, such as “Protect Existing Property.”

Objectives define strategies or implementation steps to attain the identified goals. Unlike goals, objectives are specific, measurable, and may have a defined completion date. Objectives are more specific, such as “Increase the number of buildings protected from flooding.” The development of effective goals and objectives enables the planning team to evaluate the merits of alternative mitigation actions and the local conditions in which these activities would be pursued. A potential mitigation action that would support the goal and objective goal example above is “Acquire repetitive flood loss properties in the Acadia Woods Subdivision.”

In the 2012 LHMP, each jurisdiction was required to develop a Mitigation Strategy Proposal based on one of the following:

1. The strategy, goal, or objective rating “High Priority” on the Local Jurisdiction Mitigation Strategies and Goals (WORKSHEET ABOVE)
2. A specifically identified strategy, goal, or objective that was developed as part of one of the working groups planning sessions such as the hospitals or agriculture
3. A specifically identified strategy, goal, or objective that was developed as part of one of

the jurisdiction's internal working group planning sessions

6. LOCAL JURISDICTION PROPOSED MITIGATION ACTION AND STRATEGY PROPOSAL

- a. Instructions for Updating Jurisdictions and Special Districts: With your planning team, please review the table from # 5, and determine if your ranking from the 2012 LHMP remains the same.

Review the chosen Mitigation Strategy that your jurisdiction submitted. The updated plan **must** identify the completed, deleted, or deferred actions or activities from the previously approved plan as a benchmark for progress.

If the mitigation actions or activities remain unchanged from the previously approved plan, the updated plan **must** indicate why changes are not necessary. Further, the updated plan **shall** include in its prioritization any new mitigation actions identified since the previous plan was approved or through the plan update process.

- b. Instructions for New Jurisdictions and Special Districts: With your planning team, Use the "High Priority" rated strategy, goal or objective as a starting point to determine your Mitigation Strategy Proposal.

7. LOCAL JURISDICTION DEVELOPMENT TRENDS QUESTIONNAIRE

LAND USE ISSUES - COMPLETE THE INFORMATION BELOW

This questionnaire identifies a comparison of specific land use issues between 2012, 2017 and 2022. The questionnaire also identifies the specific threat potential to the jurisdiction in relationship to residential and commercial structures along with critical facilities. This threat potential is focused on structural loss rather than dollar-value loss as it relates to the three main natural hazards – earthquakes, floods, and wildland fires. The determination of dollar-value loss relating to commercial and critical facilities was found to be very limited and a difficult task to establish. This issue will be addressed in future updates of the Plan.

The questionnaire also requires the jurisdiction to identify the process it will use to maintain their portion of the Plan.

LOCAL JURISDICTION DEVELOPMENT TRENDS QUESTIONNAIRE 2017

JURISDICTION: RIVERSIDE	DOES YOUR AGENCY HAVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR LAND USE AND/OR DEVELOPMENT ISSUES WITHIN YOUR JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES? YES			
	2012 DATA	2017 DATA		2022
Current Population in Jurisdiction or Served	310,674	326,792*	Projected Population in Jurisdiction or Served - in 2022	337,786
Current Sq Miles in Jurisdiction or Served	81	81	Projected Sq Miles in Jurisdiction or Served - in 2022	81
Does Your Jurisdiction have any ordinances or regulations dealing with disaster mitigation, disaster preparation, or disaster response?	Yes	Yes	If yes, please list ordinance or regulation number. RMC 9.20	
<i>What is the number one land issue your agency will face in the next five years</i>	Affordable housing. Controlling commercial & residential developments to limit the number of vacant homes and commercial buildings. Dealing with aged and obsolete housing and commercial buildings.			
Approximate Number of Homes/Apts/etc.	98,444	107,325	Projected Number of Homes/Apts/etc. - in 2022	116,206
Approximate Total Residential Value	229,497,575.00		Projected Residential Total Value - in 2022	n/a
Approximate Number of Commercial Businesses	22,621		Projected Number of Commercial Businesses - in 2022	
Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in flood hazard zones	35	35	Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in flood hazard zones - in 2022	35
Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in earthquake hazard zones	100	100	Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in earthquake hazard zones - in 2022	100
Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in wildland fire hazard zones	10	10	Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in wildland fire hazard zones - in 2022	10
Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in flood hazard zones	35	35	Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in flood hazard zones - in 2022	35
Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in earthquake hazard zones	100	100	Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in earthquake hazard zones - in 2022	100
Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in wildland fire hazard zones	10	10	Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in wildland fire hazard zones - in 2022	10
Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in flood hazard zones	40	40	Projected Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in flood hazard zones - in 2022	
Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in earthquake hazard zones	183	183	Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in earthquake hazard zones - in 2022	
Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in wildland fire hazard zones.	10	10	Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in wildland fire hazard zones - in 2022	
Does your jurisdiction plan on participating in the County's on-going plan maintenance program every two years as described in Part I of the plan?	Yes		If not, how will your jurisdiction do plan maintenance?	
Will a copy of this plan be available for the various planning groups within your jurisdiction for use in future planning and budgeting purposes?				Yes

State of California, Department of Finance, *E-1 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State with Annual Percent Change — January 1, 2016 and 2017*. Sacramento, California, May 2017.

APPENDIX C – CIP

<https://www.riversideca.gov/finance/cip-overview.asp>

APPENDIX D – 2016 LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION SURVEY

SEE ATTACHMENTS

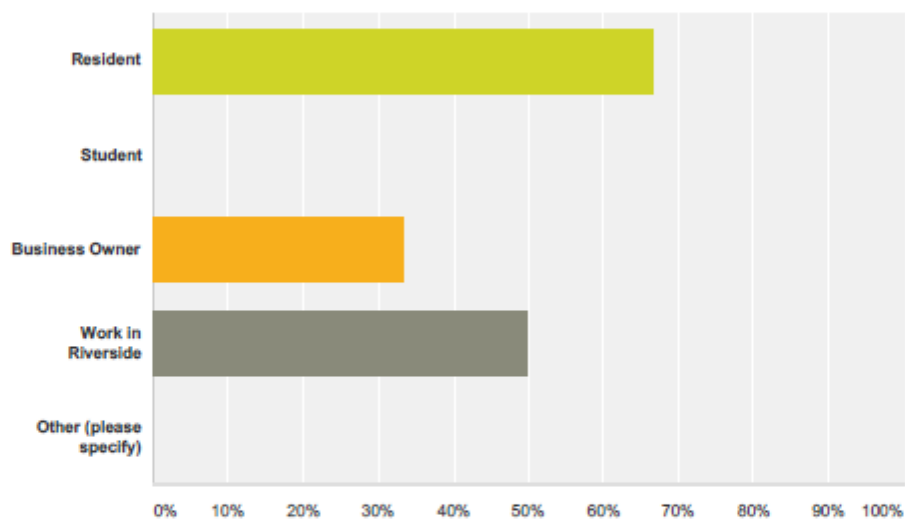
APPENDIX E – JUNE 2017 PUBLIC COMMENT

Public Comment Period June 7-14 Survey and Comment Results

2017 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Draft Public Comment

Q1 Are you a resident, student, business owner or do you work within the City of Riverside?

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

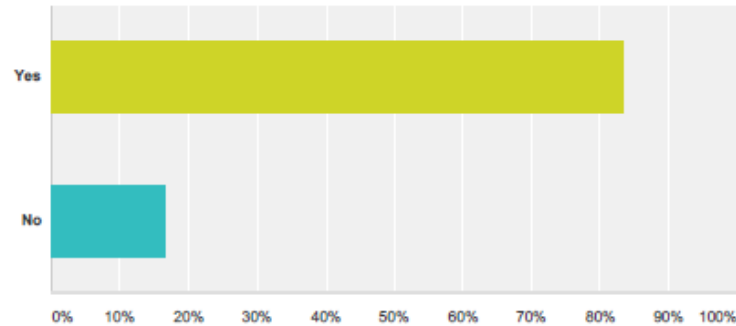


Answer Choices	Responses	
Resident	66.67%	4
Student	0.00%	0
Business Owner	33.33%	2
Work in Riverside	50.00%	3
Other (please specify)	0.00%	0
Total Respondents: 6		

2017 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Draft Public Comment

Q2 Did you participate in the initial Public Comment period in 2016 (January - February) seeking input on hazards and mitigation ideas?

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

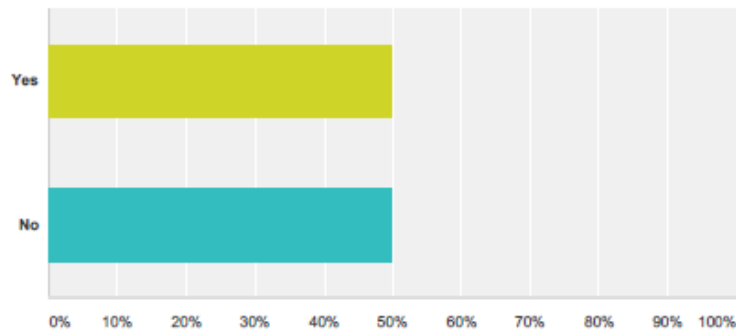


Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	83.33% 5
No	16.67% 1
Total	6

2017 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Draft Public Comment

Q3 Did you participate in community or partner meetings during the drafting of the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

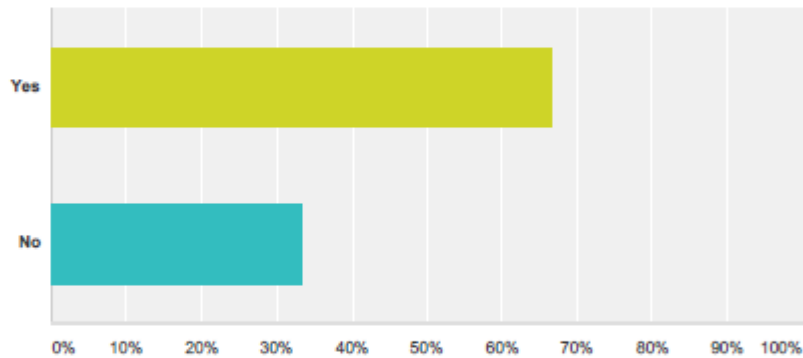


Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	50.00% 3
No	50.00% 3
Total	6

2017 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Draft Public Comment

Q4 Did you download or review a hard copy of 2017 LHMP?

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	66.67%	4
No	33.33%	2
Total		6

2017 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Draft Public Comment

Q5 Any additional comment on the 2017 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Draft? If referring to plan please include Section Number.

Answered: 2 Skipped: 4

Para 1.2 (Page 9) Second paragraph. No identification of RCOE. The Riverside County Office of Education is located and operates in downtown Riverside and supports (1) regional learning center, (7) Head Starts Programs, (2) School of Career Education sites, as well as providing education at: (1) community school, (6) Welcome Back Kids Programs; and (2) Detention Centers within the city limits. Students that are in our Special Education program are unable to function in a regular school setting due to a severe physical disability, deafness, hard of hearing, blindness, emotional challenges and requires specialized support including medical equipment due to the nature of their disabilities and are at 14 sites throughout the City of Riverside.

6/12/2017 8:50 AM

None

6/11/2017 7:00 PM

2017 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Draft Public Comment

Q6 Zip Code

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

92508 – 6/14/2017 6:26 AM
92501 – 6/13/2017 9:17 AM
92502 – 6/12/2017 8:50 am
92508 – 6/11/2017 7:00 PM
92508 – 6/11/2017 6:30 PM
92504 – 6/11/2017 4:28 PM

2017 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Draft Public Comment

Q7 Contact Info

Answered: 5 Skipped: 1

Diane Kwasman – 6/14/2017
Steve Lafond – 6/13/2017
Michael D’Amico – 6/12/2017
Marc Feldstein – 6/11/2017
Nathan Devlin – 6/11/2017

APPENDIX F – PLAN REVIEW TOOL/CROSSWALK

SEE ATTACHMENTS

APPENDIX J

County of Riverside July 2018 Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan



COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

Multi-Jurisdictional

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

July 2018



Bruce Barton, Director

County of Riverside Emergency Management Department





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Executive Summary

The purpose of the Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is to identify the County's hazards, review and assess past disaster occurrences, estimate the probability of future occurrences and set goals to mitigate potential risks to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural and man-made hazards.

The plan was prepared pursuant to the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 to achieve eligibility and potentially secure mitigation funding through Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Mitigation Assistance, Pre-Disaster Mitigation, and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs.

Riverside County's continual efforts to maintain a disaster-mitigation strategy is on-going. Our goal is to develop and maintain an all-inclusive plan to include all jurisdictions, special districts, businesses and community organizations and to promote consistency, continuity and unification.

The County's planning process followed a methodology presented by FEMA and Cal-OES which included conducting meetings with the Operational Area Planning Committee (OAPC) coordinated by Riverside County Emergency Management Department comprised of participating Federal, State and local jurisdictions agencies, special districts, school districts, non-profit communities, universities, businesses, Tribal Leaders, Healthcare Facilities and general public.

The plan identifies vulnerabilities, provides recommendations for prioritized mitigation actions, evaluates resources and identifies mitigation shortcomings, provides future mitigation planning and maintenance of existing plan.

The plan will be implemented upon FEMA approval.



Plan Adoption/Resolution

The County and its participating jurisdictions will submit plans to Cal OES for review prior to being submitted to FEMA and will adhere to the recommended process. In addition, the County and its participants will wait to receive an "Approval Pending Adoption" before taking the plan to the local governing bodies for adoption. Upon approval, County and participating jurisdictions will insert signed resolution.

(See Appendix A for Draft Resolution)



Acknowledgments

County Board of Supervisors:

District 1 – Kevin Jeffries
District 2 – John F. Tavaglione
District 3 – Chuck Washington
District 4 – Manuel Perez
District 5 – Marion Ashley

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Renee Poselski, Contracts and Grants Analyst
Sandy Olinga, Administrative Services Analyst I

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan External Steering Committee (OAPC)

Federal, State and Local Government, Special Districts, Tribal Leaders, Healthcare Facilities, Non-Governmental Organizations, Faith-based organizations, businesses, Emergency Services Coordinators and other key Stakeholders.

Local Hazard Mitigation Internal Planning Steering Committee

Cal OES
Agricultural Commissioner's Office
Environmental Health
Riverside County Animal Services
Riverside County Fire- CAL FIRE
Riverside County Flood Control
Riverside County Human Resources
Riverside County Office of Education
Riverside County University Health System
Riverside County Sheriff's Office
Riverside County Information Technology
Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency
SoCal Edison
SoCal Gas
NOAA

Jurisdictional Participation

Special thanks to the participating local jurisdictions and special districts for collecting and compiling historical disaster information, providing area hazard identification summaries and completing their stand-alone local hazard mitigation plans. The local hazard assessments and insight are very instrumental to incorporate mitigation actions in the Riverside County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



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Participant Annexes for 2017 Plan

Table 1: Annexes for 2017 Plan

Local City Jurisdictions		Tribes	
A-1	City of Banning		Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
A-2	City of Beaumont		- DROPPED OUT
A-3	City of Blythe	A-27	Morongo Band of Mission Indians
A-4	City of Calimesa		Ramona Band of Indians
A-5	City of Canyon Lake		- DROPPED OUT
A-6	City of Cathedral	Special Districts	
A-7	City of Coachella	A-28	Beaumont Unified
A-8	City of Corona	A-29	Desert Sands USD
A-9	City of Desert Hot Springs	A-30	Eastern Municipal Water
A-10	City of Eastvale	A-31	Hemet Unified School District
A-11	City of Hemet	A-32	High Valley Water
A-12	City of Indian Wells	A-33	Idyllwild Fire Protection
A-13	City of Indio	A-34	Imperial Irrigation District
A-14	City of Jurupa Valley	A-35	Kaiser Hospital - Riverside
A-15	City of La Quinta	A-36	Lake Elsinore USD
A-16	City of Lake Elsinore		March Air Force Base – DROPPED OUT
A-17	City of Murrieta	A-37	Moreno Valley USD
A-18	City of Norco	A-38	Perris Union HSD
A-19	City of Palm Desert	A-39	Rancho California Water
A-20	City of Palm Spring	A-40	Riverside Community Colleges
A-21	City of Perris	A-41	Riverside County Office of Education
A-22	City of Rancho Mirage	A-42	Riverside Unified School District
A-23	City of Riverside	A-43	San Jacinto USD
A-24	City of Temecula	A-44	Santa Ana Watershed
A-25	City of San Jacinto	A-45	Western Municipal Water
A-26	City of Wildomar		



Appendices

APPENDIX A – Resolution Draft

APPENDIX B – Participating Jurisdictions and Letters of Commitment

APPENDIX C - Mitigation Action Table

APPENDIX D – Public Outreach Meetings

APPENDIX E – Inventory Template

APPENDIX F – Historical Landmarks

APPENDIX G – Trends Questionnaire

APPENDIX H – Mitigation Cost Analysis Guidelines

APPENDIX I – Acronyms

APPENDIX J – References



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Section 1.0 – Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

1.1 Plan Description

The 2017 Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) was written with the assistance and cooperation of multiple departments within the County of Riverside and multiple cities, tribes and special districts. This plan is an update to the 2012 LHMP and reaffirms the commitment of the Riverside County Operational Area to reduce risks from natural and other hazards.

Since 1965, Riverside County has had 44 Federal Disaster Declarations. The most recent Federally Declared Disaster was in March, 2017 and was the result of winter storms and flooding. In addition, the county has experienced 22 Governor-Proclaimed State Disasters, with the most recent in February 2017. In 2016, Riverside County was impacted by earthquakes, floods, high winds, high heat and fires. These natural disasters will occur again, many on a yearly basis.

Riverside County cities, tribes, communities and special districts share the common goal of becoming a disaster resistant county.

1.2 Purpose of Plan and Authority

Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) (Public Law 106-390) provides the legal basis for FEMA mitigation planning requirements for State, local and Indian Tribal governments as a condition of mitigation grant assistance. DMA 2000 amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act by repealing the previous mitigation planning provisions and replacing them with a new set of requirements that emphasize the need for State, local, and Indian Tribal entities to closely coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts. The requirement for a State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) is continued as a condition of disaster assistance, adding incentives for increased coordination and integration of mitigation activities at the State level. DMA 2000 also established a new requirement for local mitigation plans and authorized up to seven (7) percent of Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMPG) funds available to a State for development of State, local, and Indian Tribal mitigation plans.

The FEMA Mitigation and Insurance Strategic Plan for 2014-2018 identifies critical goals, objectives, and strategies to enhance the way FEMA carries out its mitigation and insurance mission. The plan is designed to help build and sustain collaboration with Federal, State, Tribal, Territorial, and community partners through a strategic framework that guides day-to-day work leading to more resilient communities nationwide.



The County of Riverside Emergency Management Department shares many of FEMA's goals and objectives including the following:

FEMA Objective 1.2: Provide support to local leaders and tribal officials to strengthen recovery and mitigation core capabilities

"Pursue a proactive approach in building stakeholder relationships FEMA Strategic Plan 2014–2018 with local leaders to help them better identify and address their disaster recovery challenges."

FEMA Objective 1.3: Increase disaster awareness and action by improving communication

"Pre-disaster preparedness communication aims to make the public aware of potential hazard risks and the steps they should take to stay safe when a disaster strikes."

FEMA Objective 4.3: Enhance the effectiveness, financial stability, and affordability of the National Flood Insurance Program

"The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) serves as a keystone for national efforts to reduce the loss of life and property from flood disasters...NFIP will explore ways to develop and implement more accurate methods of calculating risk, and place a greater emphasis on cost-effective mitigation as a way of lowering long-term expenses"

1.3 Grant Programs with Mitigation Plan Requirements

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is authorized by Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (the Stafford Act), Title 42, United States Code (U.S.C.) 5170c. The key purpose of HMGP is to ensure that the opportunity to take critical mitigation measures to reduce the risk of loss of life and property from future disasters is not lost during the reconstruction process following a disaster. HMGP is available, when authorized under a Presidential major disaster declaration, in the areas of the State requested by the Governor. The amount of HMGP funding available to the Applicant is based upon the total Federal assistance to be provided by FEMA for disaster recovery under the Presidential major disaster declaration.

The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program is authorized by Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (NFIA), 42 U.S.C. 4104c, with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). FEMA requires that the state, tribal, or local government applying for this form of assistance have adopted a hazard mitigation plan as a condition of receiving funding.

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program is authorized by Section 203 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5133. The PDM program is designed to assist States, Territories, Indian



Tribal governments, and local communities in implementing a sustained pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation program to reduce overall risk to the population and mitigate structures during future hazard events, reducing reliance on Federal assistance during future disasters.

See section 7.4 for Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Section 322 of DMA 2000 specifically addresses mitigation planning at the state and local levels. It identifies new requirements that allow HMGP funds to be used for planning activities, and increases the amount of HMGP funds available to states that have developed a comprehensive, enhanced mitigation plan prior to a disaster. States and communities must have an approved mitigation plan on file prior to receiving post-disaster HMGP funds. Local and tribal mitigation plans must demonstrate that their proposed mitigation measures are based on a sound planning process that accounts for the risk to and the capabilities of the individual communities.

State governments have certain responsibilities for implementing Section 322, including:

- Preparing and submitting a standard or enhanced state mitigation plan
- Reviewing and updating the state mitigation plan every five years

Providing technical assistance and training to local governments to assist them in applying for HMGP grants and in developing local mitigation plans; and reviewing and approving local plans if the state is designated a managing state and has an approved enhanced plan.

DMA 2000 is intended to facilitate cooperation between state and local authorities. It encourages and rewards local and state pre-disaster planning and promotes sustainability as a strategy for disaster resistance. This enhanced planning network is intended to enable local and state governments to articulate accurate needs for mitigation, resulting in faster allocation of funding and more effective risk reduction projects.

FEMA prepared an Interim Final Rule, published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2002 (44 CFR Parts 201 and 206), which establishes planning and funding criteria for states and local communities.

The Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) supports the values and goals of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the California Office of Emergency Services. The 2013 State Hazard Mitigation Plan was used as a reference and source for relevant information and changes in the State of California Hazard Mitigation Planning process. The County of Riverside Emergency Management Department is also participating in the 2018 State Hazard Mitigation update planning process.



The 2013 State Hazard Mitigation Plan – An Enhanced State Mitigation Plan

The document is a comprehensive update of the 2010 SHMP. It performs the following functions:

1. Documents statewide hazard mitigation systems implemented in California
2. Describes strategies and priorities for future mitigation activities
3. Highlights new hazard mitigation initiatives since the 2010 SHMP
4. Describes and illustrates mitigation progress and success stories
5. Facilitates integration of local, state, tribal, and private sector hazard mitigation activities into a comprehensive statewide effort
6. Meets state and federal statutory and regulatory requirements for an enhanced State Mitigation Plan

Goals Shared with State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Riverside Operational Area's LHMP goals are shared with the State of California 2018 Multi- Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Goal 1: Significantly reduce life loss and injuries

Goal 2: Minimize damage to structures and property, as well as interruption of essential services and activities

Goal 3: Protect the Environment

Goal 4: Promote hazard mitigation and community resilience as both integrated public policy and standard business practice

While the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 ("DMA 2000") requires that local communities address only natural hazards, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) recommends that local comprehensive mitigation plans address man-made and technological hazards to the extent possible. In the 2012 Plan, Riverside OA addressed an expansive set of hazards. Upon review of the hazards since 2012, and the numbers of man-made incidents, the OA will continue to address the large set of man-made, technological and natural hazards. Communication Failure and Cyber Attacks have been added to the 2017 list of hazards.

In developing the original 2005 hazard list, the goal was to create a list by identifying as many hazards as could be found in the county. This list was used as part of the planning process. Some of the disasters identified on the list were found to have a limited amount of



supporting information about the potential impact, specific locations in the county where the hazard might arise, and the magnitude of that hazard on the economy, infrastructure, and residents of the County.

The 2012 update used the 2005 hazard list as a reference. The hazards were reassessed to ensure that the threat of the hazard was still viable. The same process was used for the 2017 plan update. The 2017 LHMP Steering Committee met to address each hazard individually. Probability, severity, health systems impact, and mitigation capabilities were all taken into consideration while reorganizing the hazard ranking.

Support of Broader County Vision

The Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional LHMP supports the broader vision and values of the County of Riverside, along with the cities, special districts, and Tribal Leaders within the County. As stated in Riverside County General Plan of December 2015, Riverside County's vision is summarized by saying:

“Riverside County is a family of special communities in a remarkable environmental setting.”

The values embodied in the General Plan vision are:

“Our vision is based on values that provide the foundation for common ground that, in turn; underpin the General Plan's goals, policies, and actions. The people of Riverside County declare that they join together in holding the following values and seeking a community future based on them. It can be argued that our values are optimistic and very ambitious: that they require our best instincts to prevail. Of course-why would we seek less in shaping our communities? So, with that theme in mind, let us express the values that have motivated our community building and that will continue to do so in the future.”

- Community
- Health
- Inter-relatedness
- Rights
- Responsibilities
- Risks
- Diversity
- Equity
- Valued Contributions
- Varied Communities
- Balance
- Participation
- Volunteerism
- Decision Making
- Creativity and Innovation
- Distinctiveness
- Livable Centers
- Housing
- Natural Environment
- Man-made Environment
- Multi-Modal Transportation
- Employment



- Safety
- Planning Integration
- Communication and Information
- Quality Management
- Sustainability
- Recreation
- Healthy Food
- Costs
- Governmental Cooperation
- Youth in the Community

Riverside County Emergency Management Department Mission

The Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional LHMP supports the mission of the Emergency Management Department, through focusing efforts on mitigation actions intended to lessen the impact of natural, man-made, and technological disasters.

EMD Mission:

The mission of the Riverside County Emergency Management Department is to be a leader in emergency management to ensure the safety and security of the residents and visitors of Riverside County and to facilitate and support County Government and stakeholder efforts to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from natural and human caused emergencies and disasters.

The EMD Director expands on this Mission by stating:

“The Riverside County Emergency Management Department is comprised of dedicated personnel who strive to ensure the safety and security of the residents, businesses and visitors of Riverside County”



1.4 Multi-Jurisdictional Participants

Table 2: Multi-Jurisdictional Participants

Local City Jurisdictions	
*City of Banning	*City of San Jacinto
*City of Beaumont	*City of Temecula
*City of Blythe	*City of Wildomar
*City of Calimesa	Tribes
*City of Canyon Lake	Morongo Band of Mission Indians
*City of Cathedral	Special Districts
*City of Coachella	*Beaumont Unified School District
*City of Corona	Desert Sands Unified School District
*City of Desert Hot Springs	Eastern Municipal Water District
*City of Eastvale	*Hemet Unified School District
*City of Hemet	*High Valley Water District
*City of Indian Wells	*Idyllwild Fire Protection District
*City of Indio	*Imperial Irrigation District
*City of Jurupa Valley	Kaiser Hospital - Riverside
*City of La Quinta	*Lake Elsinore Unified School District
*City of Lake Elsinore	Moreno Valley Unified School District
*City of Murrieta	*Perris Union High School District
*City of Norco	*Rancho California Water District
*City of Palm Desert	*Riverside Community College
*City of Palm Spring	*Riverside County Office of Education
*City of Perris	*Riverside Unified School District
*City of Rancho Mirage	*San Jacinto Unified School District
*City of Riverside	Santa Ana Watershed
	*Western Municipal Water District

*Participated in 2012 Plan



2017 Cities, Tribes and Special Districts

In the 2005 plan we had a total of 53 cities and special districts that participated: 24 Cities, 1 Tribe, 10 Hospitals, 8 School Districts and 10 special districts.

In the 2012 plan we had a total 53 cities and special districts that participated: 27 Cities, 1 Community Service District, 14 School District/Education, 1 Fire Protection District, 1 Hospital, 1 Sanitary District and 8 Water Districts.

In the 2017 plan, we have a total of 45 cities, special districts and tribes that participated: 26 Cities, 1 Tribe, 10 School District/Education, 1 Hospital, 1 Fire Protection District and 7 Special Districts.

The decrease in participation for the 2017 plan is primarily economic. Several previous participants had expressed that budget cuts have affected their staff and level of dedication participating mitigation efforts with in their jurisdictions.



Section 2.0 – Community Profile

2.1 History

Taking its name from the City of Riverside, the county was formed in 1893 from a small portion of San Bernardino County and a larger part of San Diego County.

Although the county marks its political beginnings in 1893, the land was occupied long before Europeans and their descendants entered the areas, by several Native American groups including the Serranos, the Luisenos, the Cupenos, the Chemehuevi, and the Cahuillas.

When Spain claimed California from the Native Americans the Spaniards began putting a series of missions in what was then called Alta California. The San Gabriel mission claimed lands in what are now Jurupa, Riverside, San Jacinto, and the San Gorgonio Pass, while the San Luis Rey mission claimed land in what are now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta. These lands were used for grazing of the large herds of cattle and sheep that belonged to the missions. In 1776, and again in 1778, Juan Bautista de Anza, an army captain charged with discovering an overland route from the Mexican state of Sonora to San Gabriel and Los Angeles, passed through much of Riverside County and described fertile valleys, lakes, and sub-desert areas.

In 1822, Mexico successfully revolted against Spain, and California came under Mexican jurisdiction. The missions and their lands were secularized beginning in 1834 and the land was transferred as "grants" to Californians who were citizens of Mexico. The "grants" were called ranchos, and many of the ranchos in Riverside County have lent their names to modern-day locales - Jurupa, San Jacinto, San Gorgonio, Temecula, and La Laguna (Lake Elsinore). The first land grant in what is now Riverside County, Rancho Jurupa, was given to Juan Bandini in 1838.

With the advent of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, land speculators, developers, and colonists came to Southern California. The first colony in what would become Riverside County was Riverside itself. Judge John Wesley North brought a group of associates and co-investors out to Southern California, and founded Riverside on part of the Jurupa Rancho.

By the late 1880's and early 1890's, there was growing discontent between Riverside and San Bernardino, its neighbor 10 miles to the north. There were many differences between the two towns. San Bernardino was predominantly Democratic in nature, allowed saloons, and had been a hot-bed of secessionist sympathy during the Civil War. Riverside was temperance minded (few saloons if any were allowed in Riverside proper) and Republican. After a series of charges about unfair use of tax monies to the benefit



of the City of San Bernardino only, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county. Joined by San Diego County residents in the Temecula and San Jacinto Valleys and the desert region who were tired of living so far from their county seat, they petitioned the State legislature, held an election, and on May 9, 1893 the County of Riverside officially formed.

The County's early years were linked to the agriculture industry. The navel orange tree was planted and found to be such a success that full-scale planting started. By the time of Riverside County's formation, Riverside had grown to become the wealthiest city per capita in the country, due to the riches of the navel orange.

Further residential developments in Riverside County included Banning and Beaumont in the San Geronimo Pass; Hemet south of San Jacinto; Moreno Valley east of Riverside; Perris, Lake Elsinore, Murrieta and Temecula along the California Southern Railroad; Palm Springs, Palm Desert, Indio and Coachella along the Southern Pacific route to Yuma; and Blythe on the Colorado River.

The last 35 years have brought dramatic population growth to Riverside County. Between 1980 and 1990, the number of residents grew by over 76% making Riverside the fastest-growing County in California. By 1992, the County was "home" to over 1.3 million residents. The County experienced a growth rate of 7.8 percent from 2010-2015.

The U.S. Census Bureau 2016 estimates show that the County has nearly doubled its population in the last 25 years with the current population at 2.4 million residence. The County population is now larger than that of 16 states, among them, Alaska, Hawaii, Maine, New Mexico, and West Virginia.

2.2 Geography and Climate

Riverside County is the fourth largest county in the State of California, stretching nearly 200 miles west to east and comprising over 7,200 square miles of fertile river valleys, low deserts, mountains, foothills, and rolling plains. Riverside County shares borders with densely populated Orange, San Diego, San Bernardino and Imperial Counties. The County extends from within 14 miles of the Pacific Ocean, as the crow flies, to the Colorado River and La Paz County, Arizona.

Geographically

Riverside County is mostly desert in the central and eastern portions of the county, and has a Mediterranean climate in the western portion of the County. The County lies inland of Los Angeles County and is bordered by Orange County to the west, San Bernardino County to the north, and San Diego County and Imperial County to the south.



Riverside County extends from the Santa Ana River at the eastern end of the Los Angeles basin, eastward to the Colorado River. It includes the desert regions of the Coachella Valley and Palm Springs, as well as the San Jacinto, Little San Bernardino and Santa Rosa mountains. It contains portions of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park and Salton Sea State Recreation Area, as well as most of Joshua Tree National Park. Riverside County has five nationally protected areas: the Cleveland National Forest, Coachella Valley National Wildlife Refuge, and Joshua Tree National Park, a portion of the San Bernardino National Forest and the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument. The county has visitors all year round because of the varied climates and ability to visit mountains and deserts all in one day.

The county has a total area of 7,303.13 square miles (18,915.0 km²), of which 7,207.37 square miles (18,667.0 km²) (or 98.69%) is land and 95.76 square miles (248.0 km²) (or 1.31%) is water. At roughly 180 miles (290 km) wide in the east-west dimension, the area of the county is massive. Riverside County is roughly the size of the State of New Jersey in total area. The Colorado River town of Blythe is a three-hour drive from the county seat, Riverside.

There are at least three geomorphic provinces: the Inland Empire western portion, the Santa Rosa Mountains communities and the desert region. Other possible subdivisions include tribal lands, the Colorado River communities, and the Salton Sea. The Inland Empire area of southern California is made up of the western portion of Riverside County.

Geographically from east to west, Riverside County is mostly desert, with high heat in the summer and comfortable weather in the winter. Most of Joshua Tree National Park is located in the eastern part of the county. Elevations range from 11,499 feet (3,505 m) at the top of the San Geronio Mountain to 220 ft. (-67.1 m) below sea level at the Salton Sea. As you move towards the west, the San Jacinto Mountains separate the desert from the valleys. The summit of Mount San Jacinto stands 10,834 feet above sea level, and the San Jacinto Mountains are the second highest mountain range in Southern California. The Santa Ana River travels from Mt. San Geronio for nearly 100 miles (160 km) through San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange counties before it eventually spills into the Pacific Ocean at Newport Beach and Huntington Beach. The western portion of the county has a Mediterranean climate and is the most densely populated area. The Santa Rosa Mountains, as well as the Southern California portion of the Sonoran Desert, physically divide Riverside County from San Diego County.

Riverside County is home to a variety of endangered and protected species. Skillful planning and negotiation have resulted in the creation of several large habitat preserves, and the development of a multi-species habitat protection plan (MSHCP) for the western County area. The Plan protects 146 native species of plants, birds and animals and



covers 1.26 million acres. The County is also participating in a MSHCP with the Coachella Valley Association of Governments in the Coachella Valley and surrounding mountains.

Famous resort cities of the Coachella Valley such as Indian Wells, La Quinta, Rancho Mirage, Palm Springs and Palm Desert are located in Riverside County. Riverside County is also home to many famous concerts and tournaments. The Coachella Valley Music and Arts Festival is a two weekend event that attracts 198 thousand attendees and affects the local economy by over 84 million dollars a year. Stagecoach is a country music festival that attracts about 190 thousand over a three day period. The BNP Paribas Open is the largest professional combined ATP and WTA tennis tournament in the world. It houses 96 single players and 32 teams within the two stadiums.

Another factor that brings people into Riverside County is the agriculture. There is an influx of farm workers according to the crop. Indio is the center of an important date growing region.

In the Desert areas, there is an increase in population during the winter by "Snow Birds". Many of the desert visitors are elderly or retired, and may have Access and Functional Needs requirements. The term snowbird is used to describe people from the U.S. Northeast, U.S. Midwest, or Canada who spend a large portion of winter in warmer locales such as California, Arizona, Florida, Texas, the Carolinas, or elsewhere along the Sun Belt region of the southern and southwest United States, Mexico, and areas of the Caribbean.

Snowbirds are typically retirees, and business owners who have a second home in a warmer location or whose business can be easily moved from place to place, such as flea market and swap meet vendors. Some snowbirds carry their homes with them, as campers (mounted on bus or truck frames) or as boats following the east coast Intracoastal water-way.



Climate

On average, there are 272 sunny days per year in Riverside County. The County average July high is around 95 degrees and the January low is 43. Riverside County has on average 10 inches of rain per year. The US average is 37. Riverside County average snowfall is one (1) inch. The average US city gets 25 inches of snow per year. The number of days with any measurable precipitation is 30.

Figure 1: Riverside County Climate

Climate	Riverside, CA	United States
<u>Rainfall (in.)</u>	10.3	36.5
<u>Snowfall (in.)</u>	0.003	25
<u>Precipitation Days</u>	20	100
<u>Sunny Days</u>	277	205
<u>Avg. High</u>	92.8	86.5
<u>Avg. Low</u>	41.6	20.5
<u>UV Index</u>	5.7	4.3
<u>Elevation ft.</u>	1,231	1,060

*Chart is current as of December 2016

The information regarding the averages of the county does not accurately reflect the drastic differences in climate between the East and West portions of the county. The East County climate is a hot desert atmosphere. It faces average highs in the summer months that reach into the 100's. The West County however, stays closer to the low 90's. The following charts represent the two sides of the county:



Figure 2: East County Average Annual Temperature

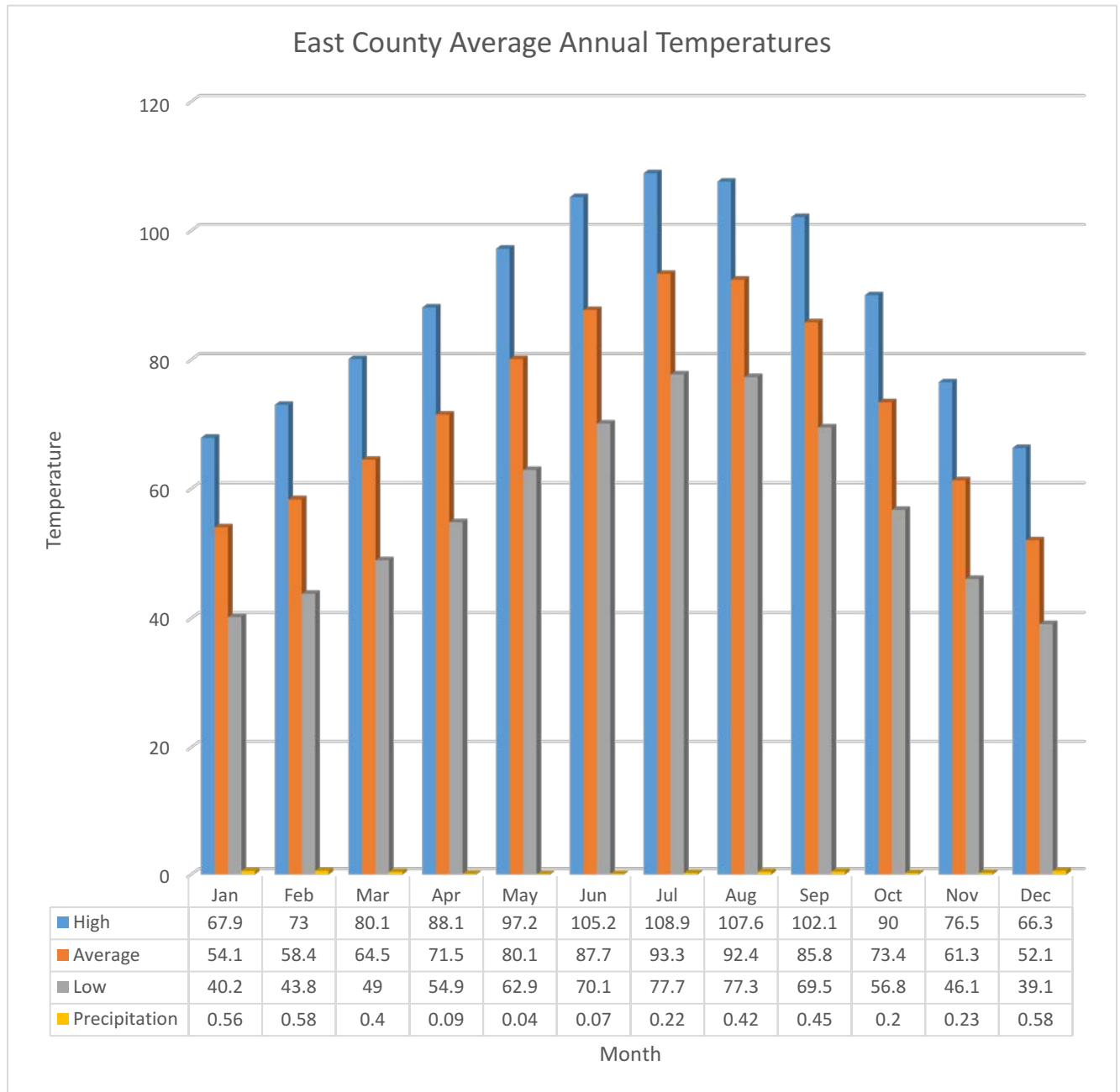
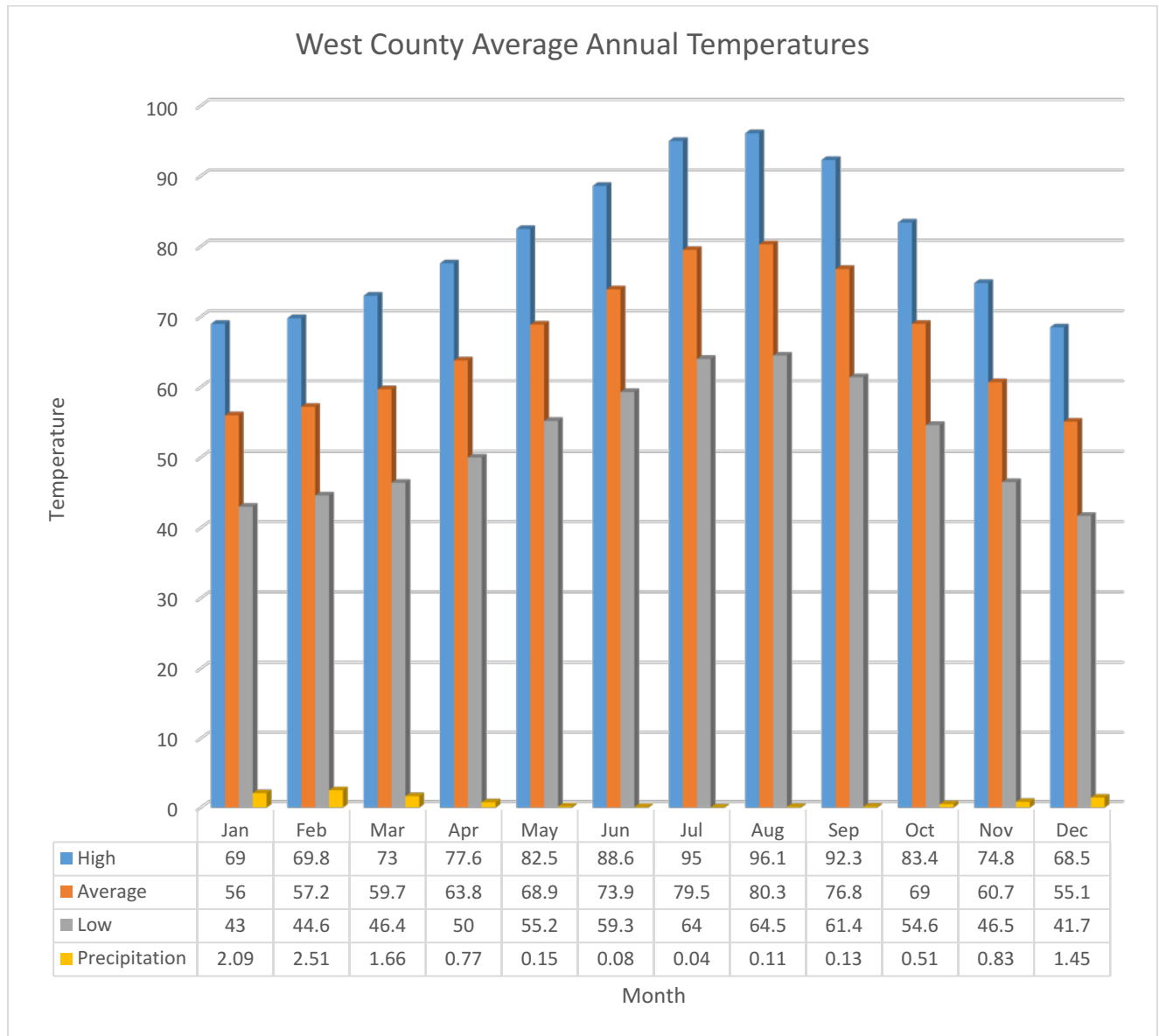




Figure 3: West County Average Annual Temperature



*Charts are based on the most current information gathered from NOAA as of May 2017

Source:

<http://www.bestplaces.net/climate/city/california/riverside>

<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cdo-web/datatools/normals>

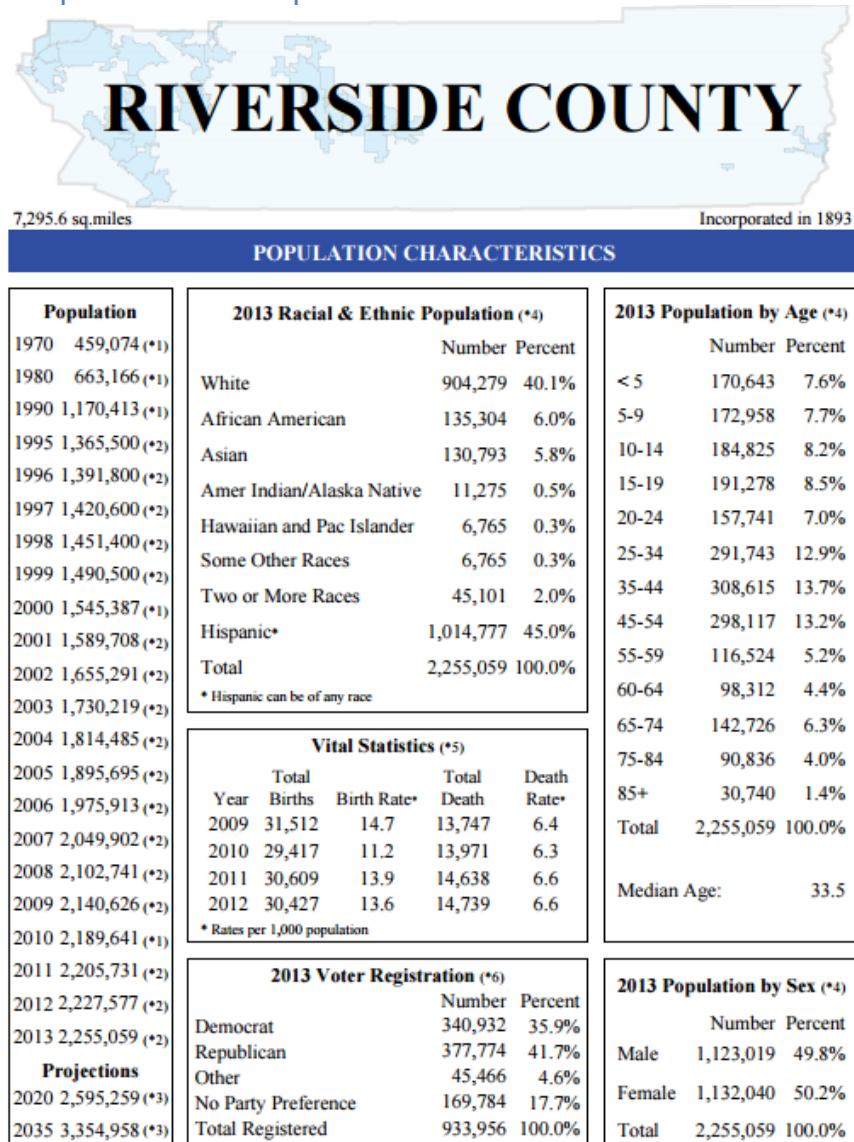


2.3 Population Trends

Population growth in Riverside County has been quite rapid over the past two decades as can be seen in Figure 3 on the next page. According to the California Department of Finance, the population grew from approximately 1.2 million 1990 to nearly 2.3 million as of January 1, 2016. During this period, the county's population nearly doubled, making it one of the fastest growing counties in California.



Figure 4: Unincorporated Area Population



Sources: (*1) Decennial Census, US Census Bureau
 (*2) January Estimate, CA State Department of Finance
 (*3) Riverside County Projections 2010 (RCP10)
 (*4) American Community Survey 2007-2011 5-Year Estimates and CA State Department of Finance
 (*5) Riverside County Department of Public Health
 (*6) California Secretary of State, February 2013
 Note: Totals might not add up due to rounding.

*Chart was developed by Riverside County GIS in 2013 and is the most current information available

Source:

http://gis.rivcoit.org/Portals/0/Documents/rcd/progress_reports/pr_2013/riverside_county.pdf



Figure 5: Historical Population Estimates for Riverside County Cities



Riverside County Economic Development Agency
P.O. Box 1180 * Riverside, CA 92502 * (951) 955-8916

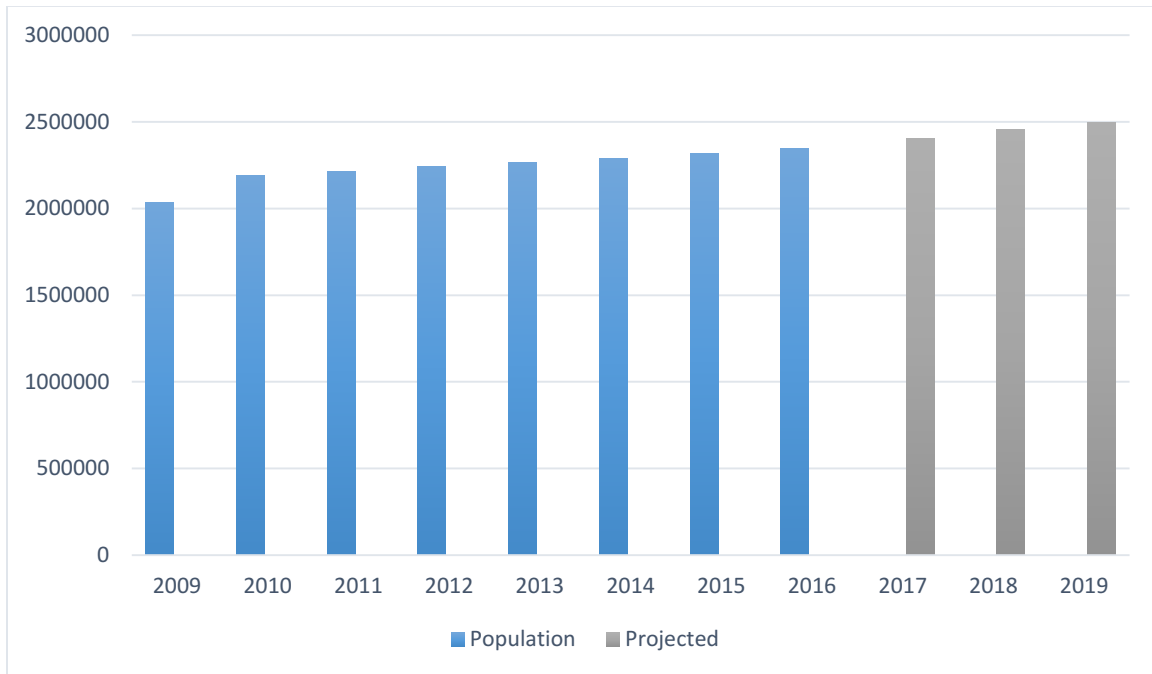
RIVERSIDE COUNTY										
Historical Population Estimates, with 2010 Census Counts										
City	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Banning	29,603	29,818	30,133	30,332	30,483	30,659	30,834			
Beaumont	36,877	38,201	39,359	40,666	41,864	43,601	45,118			
Blythe	20,817	20,121	20,570	19,894	19,305	19,254	19,813			
Calimesa	7,879	7,923	7,956	7,932	8,040	8,138	8,289			
Canyon Lake	10,561	10,623	10,629	10,543	10,564	10,608	10,681			
Cathedral City	51,200	51,604	52,485	53,163	53,480	53,859	54,261			
Coachella	40,704	41,517	42,426	43,676	44,614	45,001	45,407			
Corona	152,374	153,665	156,178	159,469	162,000	163,317	164,659			
Desert Hot Springs	25,938	27,393	27,973	28,385	28,605	28,794	29,048			
Eastvale	*	54,263	55,881	57,458	59,375	60,825	63,162			
Hemet	78,657	79,412	79,489	78,842	79,176	79,548	80,070			
Indian Wells	4,958	5,012	5,103	5,199	5,265	5,336	5,412			
Indio	76,036	77,168	79,185	83,450	84,655	86,683	88,058			
Jurupa Valley	*	*	95,970	95,731	96,025	96,898	98,177			
Lake Elsinore	51,821	52,484	53,457	56,039	57,368	59,142	61,006			
La Quinta	37,467	37,784	38,100	38,156	38,720	39,311	39,977			
Menifee	77,519	79,472	81,540	83,885	85,455	87,286	89,004			
Moreno Valley	193,365	195,200	198,353	200,889	202,191	203,696	205,383			
Murrieta	103,466	104,636	107,214	110,183	111,226	112,576	113,795			
Norco	27,063	27,062	27,314	27,048	27,037	26,392	26,896			
Palm Desert	48,445	48,957	48,924	48,282	48,494	48,835	49,335			
Palm Springs	44,552	44,943	45,326	45,465	45,818	46,204	46,654			
Perris	68,386	69,693	70,307	70,700	71,743	72,476	73,722			
Rancho Mirage	17,218	17,454	17,583	17,685	17,783	17,920	18,070			
Riverside	303,871	307,207	311,332	316,162	318,511	321,655	324,696			
San Jacinto	44,199	44,616	45,385	46,216	46,649	47,087	47,656			
Temecula	100,097	101,507	103,133	104,145	105,368	107,794	109,064			
Wildomar	32,176	32,543	33,050	33,685	34,271	34,758	35,168			
Incorporated	1,685,249	1,760,278	1,884,355	1,913,280	1,934,085	1,957,653	1,983,415			
Unincorporated	504,392	452,596	355,360	353,269	357,008	360,271	364,413			
County Total	2,189,641	2,212,874	2,239,715	2,266,549	2,291,093	2,317,924	2,347,828			

Source: California Department of Finance

*Current as of May 2017



Figure 6: Riverside County Population Growth - 2009 – 2019



Source: Riverside County Center for Demographics 2017



Table 3 below displays Riverside County's population change and the components of this population change from 1971 through a projection of 2020. Net migration (in-migration minus out-migration) has accounted for the majority of the of the population growth for Riverside County for the past four (4) decades.

Population growth has slowed in recent years, but remained relatively high in 2016 at roughly 1.3 percent. Migration continues to be positive in the County, though at slower rates than early in the decade. Population growth will accelerate over the forecast, but does not approach the previous peak levels.

Table 3: Riverside County Population Change (1971-2020)

RIVERSIDE COUNTY						
AVERAGE ANNUAL COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE						
YEAR 1971 - 2010						
Years	Change	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Net Migration % of Change
1971-75	14580	7602	4960	2642	11938	82%
1976-80	27060	9657	5844	3812	23248	86%
1981-85	33320	13436	7001	6435	26885	81%
1986-90	70380	19310	8691	10679	59761	85%
1991-95	38108	25154	10205	14949	23159	61%
1996-00	36055	23597	11538	12060	23995	67%
2001-05	72862	27475	13088	14387	58475	80%
2006-10	47529	32969	14145	18824	28705	60%
2011-15	23460	30538	15777	14761	22530	96%
2016-20	31471	30303	16474	13829	24883	79%

Source: CA Department of Finance 2016



2.4 Economy

California Department of Transportation Long-Term Social-Economic Forecast: Riverside

Riverside County is the fourth largest county in California in terms of total land area. Riverside County has a population of 2.3 million people and a total of 649,700 wage and salary jobs. The income per capita is \$35,495, and the average salary per worker is \$52,144.

In 2015, total employment increased by 2.6 percent across Southern California. Riverside County added a total of 27,200 jobs, representing a growth rate of 4.4 percent. The unemployment rate improved rapidly, falling from 8.3 percent in 2014 to 6.7 percent in 2015.

In 2015, job growth was strongest in construction (+4,600 jobs), education and healthcare (+4,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality (+3,800 jobs), and transportation and warehousing (+3,300 jobs). Job losses were not observed in any major sector.

Over the past five years, the population has increased at an average annual rate of 1.2 percent. A substantial portion of this growth was the result of net migration, as an average of 12,200 each year.

Forecast Highlights

- In 2016, total wage and salary employment will increase by 3.0 percent. From 2016 to 2021, total employment will grow at an annual average rate of 1.6 percent.
- Average salaries are currently below the California state average, and will remain so over the foreseeable future. In Riverside County, inflation-adjusted salaries are forecasted to rise by an average of 1.0 percent per year between 2016 and 2021.
- From 2016 to 2021, employment growth will be broad-based, as most sectors will increase by at least 1.5 percent per year. The strongest growth will be observed in education and healthcare, retail trade, and professional services. Combined, these industries will account for 54 percent of net job growth.
- The population is expected to increase by 1.3 percent in 2016. Annual growth in the 2016-2021 period is expected to average 1.5 percent.
- Net migration will gradually increase. An average of 24,883 net migrants are projected to enter the county each year between 2016 and 2021.



- Real per capita income is expected to rise by 2.0 percent in 2016, and increase by an average of 0.9 percent per year between 2016 and 2021.
- Total taxable sales are projected to increase by an average of 2.6 percent per year over the next five years.
- Industrial production will rise by 3.3 percent in 2016. From 2016 to 2021, the growth rate of industrial production is expected to average 2.5 percent per year.

Source: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tpp/offices/eab/index_files/2016/Riverside2016.pdf



Figure 7: Riverside County Economic and Labor Force Characteristics

RIVERSIDE COUNTY					
ECONOMIC AND LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS					
Labor Force Participation ^(*)					Employment/Jobs Projections ^(*)
Year	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	
2007	903,800	849,400	54,300	6.0%	2020 927,300
2008	912,100	834,700	77,400	8.5%	
2009	916,600	793,600	123,000	13.4%	2035 1,285,284
2010	913,800	779,500	134,300	14.7%	
2011	938,400	810,600	127,800	13.6%	
2012	937,300	824,500	112,700	12.0%	
2013*	944,500	828,800	115,600	12.2%	
* Preliminary August 2013					* Jobs within county
2011 Employment/Jobs by Industry Sector ^(*)					Median Household Income
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting				13,783	2000 \$ 42,887 ^(*)
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction				405	2011 \$ 58,365 ^(*)
Utilities				4,488	
Construction				33,602	
Manufacturing				39,733	
Wholesale Trade				22,625	
Retail Trade				82,169	
Transportation and Warehousing				20,453	
Information				7,105	
Finance and Insurance				10,944	
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing				7,613	
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services				18,789	
Management of Companies and Enterprises				2,937	
Administration & Support, Waste Mngt and Remediation				35,130	
Educational Services				67,761	
Health Care and Social Assistance				61,087	
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation				19,543	
Accommodation and Food Services				68,997	
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)				29,384	
Public Administration				34,922	
Total All Jobs				581,470	
*Jobs within county					
Taxable Sales in 1,000s of Dollars ^(*)					
Year	Total				
2003	\$21,709,135				
2004	\$25,237,148				
2005	\$28,256,491				
2006	\$29,816,237				
2007	\$29,023,609				
2008	\$26,003,595				
2009	\$22,227,877				
2010	\$23,152,780				
2011	\$25,641,497				

Sources: ^(*)1 CA Employment Development Department (County residents working anywhere. Data are not seasonally adjusted)
^(*)2 U.S. Census Bureau Local Employment Dynamics
^(*)3 Riverside County Projections 2010 (RCP10)
^(*)4 Decennial Census, US Census Bureau (in 1999 inflation-adjusted dollars)
^(*)5 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (in 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars)
^(*)6 State Board of Equalization
Note: Totals might not add up due to rounding.

*Chart was developed by Riverside County GIS in 2013 and is the most current information available

Source:

http://gis.rivcoit.org/Portals/0/Documents/rcd/progress_reports/pr_2013/riverside_county.pdf



Figure 8: Annual Labor Force and Employment Averages



Riverside County Economic Development Agency
P.O. Box 1180 * Riverside, CA 92502 * (951) 955-8916

ANNUAL LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT AVERAGES				
County of Riverside				
Year	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Percent
1999	691,500	653,600	37,900	5.5
2000	680,700	644,200	36,500	5.4
2001	711,100	672,000	39,100	5.5
2002	750,400	701,800	48,600	6.5
2003	781,700	730,700	51,100	6.5
2004	820,900	771,600	49,300	6
2005	854,300	808,100	46,100	5.4
2006	886,300	841,700	44,600	5
2007	907,400	852,900	54,500	6.0
2008	916,700	838,800	77,900	8.5
2009	916,600	793,600	123,000	13.4
2010	913,400	779,100	134,300	14.7
2011	938,400	810,600	127,800	13.6
2012	944,500	828,800	115,600	12.2
2013	953,200	855,300	97,900	10.3
2014	1,011,500	928,200	83,400	8.2
2015	1,035,200	965,500	69,600	6.7
2016	1,047,800	983,800	64,000	6.1

2016 Monthly Labor Force and Employment Data **				
County of Riverside				
Month	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Percent
January	1,041,000	979,400	61,600	5.9
February	1,041,100	979,600	61,400	5.9
March	1,041,400	980,000	61,400	5.9
April	1,036,500	977,300	59,300	5.7
May	1,033,500	978,000	55,500	5.4
June	1,044,300	974,500	69,800	6.7
July	1,049,600	974,600	75,000	7.1
August	1,050,500	978,300	72,200	6.9
September	1,053,800	985,800	68,000	6.5
October	1,059,800	993,200	66,600	6.3
November	1,062,500	1,002,300	60,200	5.7
December*	1,059,400	1,002,900	56,500	5.3

* Preliminary data

** Labor force data for all geographic areas now reflect the March 2012 benchmark and Census 2010 population controls at the state level.

Source: State of California Employment Development Department.

<https://www.rivcoeda.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=POJLaM6rSMQ%3d&tabid=1110>



Figure 9: County of Riverside Major Employers



Riverside County Economic Development Agency
P.O. Box 1180 * Riverside, CA 92502 * (951) 955-8916

Major Employers			
County of Riverside			
Employer	Number of Employees	Location	Description
County of Riverside	21,984	Countywide	County Government
March Air Reserve Base	8,500	March ARB	Military Reserve Base
University of California, Riverside	8,306	Riverside	University
Amazon	7,500	Moreno Valley	E-retailer
Stater Bros. Markets	6,900	Countywide	Supermarkets
Kaiser Permanente Riverside Medical Center	5,300	Riverside	Hospital
Corona-Norco Unified School District	5,098	Corona	School District
Desert Sands Unified School District	4,202	La Quinta	School District
Riverside Unified School District	3,973	Riverside	School District
Pechanga Resort & Casino	3,931	Temecula	Resort Casino
Riverside University Health System - Medical Center	3,600	Moreno Valley	Hospital
Hemet Unified School District	3,468	Hemet	School District
Moreno Valley Unified School District	3,454	Moreno Valley	School District
Eisenhower Medical Center	3,365	Rancho Mirage	Hospital
Morongo Casino, Resort & Spa	3,359	Cabazon	Resort Casino
Temecula Valley Unified School District	2,951	Temecula	School District
Lake Elsinore Unified School District	2,539	Lake Elsinore	School District
City of Riverside	2,500	Riverside	City Government
JW Marriott Desert Springs Resort & Spa	2,304	Palm Desert	Resort & Spa
Palm Springs Unified School District	2,243	Palm Springs	School District
Coachella Valley Unified School District	2,209	Thermal	School District
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	2,152	Palm Springs	Tribal Government/Casinos
Jurupa Unified School District	2,144	Jurupa Valley	School District
Murrieta Valley Unified School District	2,128	Murrieta	School District
Alvord Unified School District	2,113	Riverside	School District
Riverside Community Hospital	2,017	Riverside	Hospital
Abbot Vascular	2,000	Temecula	Medical & Surgical Instruments Manufacturer
Riverside Community College District	1,965	Riverside	Community College District
Desert Regional Medical Center	1,906	Palm Springs	Hospital
Riverside County Office of Education	1,555	Riverside	Education
Naval Surface Warfare Center	1,450	Norco	Naval Weapons Research
Parkview Community Hospital Medical Center	1,439	Riverside	Hospital
Professional Hospital Supply	1,300	Temecula	Medical & Surgical Supplies Distributor
La Quinta Resort & Club	1,233	La Quinta	Resort
Ironwood State Prison	1,150	Blythe	Level I & III Prison
California Rehabilitation Center	1,139	Norco	Level II Prison
Fantasy Springs Resort Casino	1,100	Indio	Resort Casino
Corona Regional Medical Center	1,059	Corona	Hospital
Mt. San Jacinto College	1,016	San Jacinto	Community College District

Source: Employers Listed, Websites & Public Records, 2015



Figure 10: Employment Growth Projections

Industry sector	Thousands of jobs			Change		Percent distribution			Annual rate of change	
	2002	2012	2022	2002–2012	2012–2022	2002	2012	2022	2002 – 2012	2012 – 2022
Total ⁽¹⁾	142,294.9	145,355.8	160,983.7	3,060.9	15,627.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.2	1.0
Nonagriculture wage and salary ⁽²⁾	131,028.3	134,427.6	149,751.3	3,399.3	15,323.7	92.1	92.5	93.0	.3	1.1
Goods producing, excluding agriculture	22,486.7	18,360.3	19,554.2	–4,126.4	1,193.9	15.8	12.6	12.1	–2.0	.6
Mining	512.3	800.5	921.7	288.2	121.2	.4	.6	.6	4.6	1.4
Construction	6,715.7	5,640.9	7,263.0	–1,074.8	1,622.1	4.7	3.9	4.5	–1.7	2.6
Manufacturing	15,258.7	11,918.9	11,369.4	–3,339.8	–549.5	10.7	8.2	7.1	–2.4	–.5
Service providing	108,541.6	116,067.3	130,197.1	7,525.7	14,129.8	76.3	79.9	80.9	.7	1.2
Utilities	596.3	554.2	497.8	–42.1	–56.4	.4	.4	.3	–.7	–1.1
Wholesale trade	5,652.4	5,672.8	6,143.2	20.4	470.4	4.0	3.9	3.8	.0	.8
Retail trade	15,025.1	14,875.3	15,966.2	–149.8	1,090.9	10.6	10.2	9.9	–.1	.7
Transportation and warehousing	4,223.8	4,414.7	4,742.0	190.9	327.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	.4	.7
Information	3,394.6	2,677.6	2,612.4	–717.0	–65.2	2.4	1.8	1.6	–2.3	–.2
Financial activities	7,847.1	7,786.3	8,537.3	–60.8	751.0	5.5	5.4	5.3	–.1	.9
Professional and business services	15,976.2	17,930.2	21,413.0	1,954.0	3,482.8	11.2	12.3	13.3	1.2	1.8
Educational services	2,642.8	3,346.9	4,022.2	704.1	675.3	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.9
Health care and social assistance	13,555.6	16,971.8	21,965.9	3,416.2	4,994.1	9.5	11.7	13.6	2.3	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	11,986.0	13,745.8	15,035.0	1,759.8	1,289.2	8.4	9.5	9.3	1.4	.9
Other services	6,129.0	6,174.5	6,823.4	45.5	648.9	4.3	4.2	4.2	.1	1.0
Federal government	2,766.0	2,814.0	2,406.5	48.0	–407.5	1.9	1.9	1.5	.2	–1.6
State and local government	18,746.7	19,103.2	20,032.2	356.5	929.0	13.2	13.1	12.4	.2	.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting ⁽³⁾	2,245.4	2,112.7	1,889.2	–132.7	–223.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	–.6	–1.1
Agriculture wage and salary	1,217.4	1,306.9	1,281.8	89.5	–25.1	.9	.9	.8	.7	–.2
Agriculture self-employed and unpaid family workers	1,028.0	805.8	607.4	–222.2	–198.4	.7	.6	.4	–2.4	–2.8
Nonagriculture self-employed and unpaid family workers	9,021.2	8,815.5	9,343.2	–205.7	527.7	6.3	6.1	5.8	–.2	.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Projections Program.



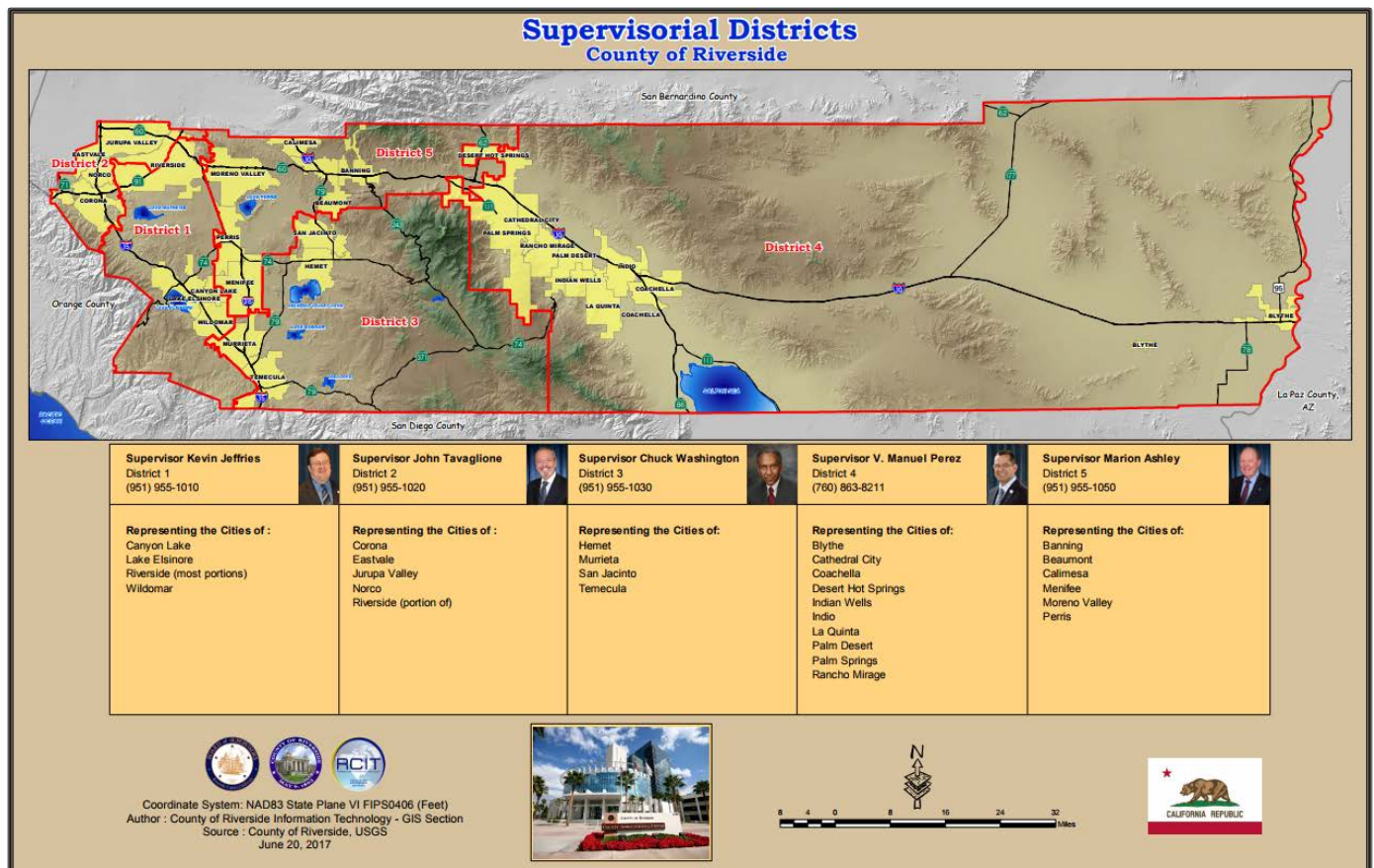
Governing Body

Riverside County is governed by a five-member Board of Supervisors. By law, Supervisorial district boundaries are adjusted every ten years based on population changes reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. Map 1 outlines the current Supervisorial Districts.

In 2016, the population by districts is the following:

- District 1 (Kevin Jeffries): 458,407
- District 2 (John Tavaglione): 458,372
- District 3 (Chuck Washington): 477,763
- District 4 (Manuel Perez): 467,430
- District 5 (Marion Ashley): 480,820

Map 1: Riverside County Supervisor Districts





2.5 Land Use and Development Trends

Existing land use within Riverside County is a mosaic of varying types of uses, ownership, character, and intensity. Uses include:

- Rural residential
- Single family detached
- Single family attached
- High-density residential (apartments)
- Mobile homes
- Recreational open space
- Other open space
- Heavy industrial
- Warehouse
- Vacant
- Agriculture
- Water
- Utilities
- Public facilities
- Schools
- Retail / Office
- Tourism / Commercial recreation
- Light industrial /Business Park
- Mineral extraction

While population growth continues, so does the need for further development. There are Land Use policies and elements within the Riverside County General Plan to help assure orderly development.

In addition, the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) of Riverside County is tasked with the mission to provide an orderly pattern of growth that reconciles the varied needs of the County. One of the fundamental principles of LAFCO is to ensure the



establishment of an appropriate and logical municipal government structure for the distribution of efficient and appropriate public services.

LAFCO Land Use Objectives include:

- Discouragement of urban sprawl;
- Preservation of the physical and economic integrity of agricultural lands;
- Preservation of open space within urban development patterns;
- Orderly formation and development of agencies by shaping local agency boundaries;
- Minimization of agencies providing services to a given area; and
- Utilization of Spheres of Influence to guide future development of agency boundaries.

Examples of development in Riverside County are:

Keller Crossing was approved on October 9, 2013. This “Green Concept” environment set to create a mixed-use pedestrian-friendly community that is based on sustainability. This 200-acre property is located in western Riverside County, near Murrieta.

Completed in July 2013, Temecula added a new hospital with in its city limits to accommodate the needs of its residents. The medical facility sits on a 35-acre parcel and holds a total of 320 beds.

Belle Terre is a 342.3- acre residential community located in Riverside’s French Valley. This development proposed a community of up to 1,282 homes. The Zoning Ordinance was approved on December 1, 2014.

The Wine Country on the outskirts of Temecula is continuing to see a lot of development activity. Recognizing this, the Board of Supervisors adopted the Wine Country Community Plan in 2014, which consisted of revisions to the County General Plan, new design guidelines, and new zone classifications. The area has been classified as a Wine Country Zone with the purpose of encourage agricultural cultivation, vineyards, wineries, equestrian uses, preserve the wine-making atmosphere, estate living, equestrian life-style and protect this area and its residents from incompatible uses which could result in reduced agricultural productivity and increased urbanization within the policy area.

The Cabazon Outlet Mall in has expanded to add an additional 50 stores, an increase of 30%. The expansion was completed in 2014 and it included: 50 new retail stores, a 1,100 parking space structure, wider walkways and improved landscaping. The Cabazon Outlet



Mall is now a 650,000 square foot complex with a total of 180 stores, making it one of the largest outlet centers in the state.

In February 2015, the Colina del Oro housing plan was initiated and approved by Riverside County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO). It is a master-planned community consisting of both single and multi-family residential units. Within the community an array of recreational facilities would be built such as a community park, community center, trails, and an open space park. 490 dwellings were planned within the 11.4 acre community.

A new Kaiser Permanente health care facility is expected to open in 2023 in Murrieta. The plan is set to develop a 37-acre parcel of land. A press release from Kaiser Permanente, dated April 29, 2016, stated that they have broken ground for the new medical center.



Table 4: Housing Projections by City

Housing Units					
Jurisdiction	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Banning	14,611	17,260	20,416	23,177	25,202
Beaumont	17,267	20,787	24,276	27,982	28,958
Blythe	5,947	6,537	6,798	7,046	7,303
Calimesa	5,300	6,804	8,135	9,984	11,858
Canyon Lake	4,549	4,641	4,733	4,825	4,917
Cathedral City	23,627	25,127	26,627	28,127	29,627
Coachella	13,200	19,010	25,200	31,349	36,542
Corona	47,368	48,162	48,974	49,894	50,891
Desert Hot Springs	18,149	20,229	22,251	24,341	26,501
Hemet	45,313	50,507	55,211	60,724	66,199
Indian Wells	5,296	5,450	5,603	5,653	5,706
Indio	32,027	34,321	36,552	38,857	41,240
La Quinta	22,719	23,353	23,913	24,462	24,978
Lake Elsinore	20,833	24,141	27,240	30,092	32,663
Menifee	35,226	40,259	43,870	47,442	51,461
Moreno Valley	59,797	64,427	69,011	74,467	78,065
Murrieta	36,162	37,512	38,861	40,210	41,560
Norco	7,849	8,362	8,719	8,888	9,083
Palm Desert	35,867	37,011	37,954	39,113	40,143
Palm Springs	35,190	36,381	37,671	38,912	40,153
Perris	20,816	24,468	27,845	31,220	34,747
Rancho Mirage	13,834	14,922	16,010	17,098	18,186
Riverside	107,325	113,000	116,883	122,659	126,968
San Jacinto	21,055	26,422	30,142	32,775	35,053
Temecula	35,270	36,321	37,979	38,690	39,400
Wildomar	12,722	14,537	15,837	17,124	18,573
Unincorporated County	186,938	221,346	255,534	286,562	324,571
Riverside County Total	884,258	981,297	1,072,247	1,161,671	1,250,549

Source: Western Riverside Council of Government Council (WRCOG)



2.6 Cities of Riverside County

Riverside County has 28 cities and multiple special districts. All cities, with the exception of Moreno Valley and Menifee are participants in the 2017 LHMP. The City of Jurupa Valley is our newest city and the Planning Commission held its inaugural meeting January 23, 2012.

All of the participating cities, tribes, special districts and school districts attended the workshops, several meetings and assisted with the hazard analysis for the region. The cities and special districts cooperated during the LHMP process, sharing information and discussing the issues that impacted their areas. The discussions increased the knowledge base of all participants in regards to hazards in their areas and across Riverside County. The participants provided insight on additional hazards and concerns their jurisdictions face, but are not “disasters” and are not common across the county.

Participating jurisdictions in the Riverside County LHMP have their own governing bodies (e.g., city councils, tribal councils, water district boards, hospital boards, etc.) and upon Cal OES and FEMA approval they will formally adopt the plan via resolution through their governing body.

2.6.1 Banning

The City of Banning is a corporate city in Riverside County in the San Geronio Pass area of California. It is approximately twenty-three (23) square miles in area and is 30 miles east of the County seat in the City of Riverside. Banning is 80 miles east of Los Angeles, 23 miles west of Palm Springs, 25 miles north of the resort mountain community of Idyllwild, and is immediately adjacent to Beaumont to the west and the Morongo Indian Reservation to the east.

The Union Pacific Railroad and California State Highway 10 both run through the middle of the City. Smith Creek, a waterway that starts in the mountains and runs through the lower part of the valley, is close to Banning’s southern and eastern boundaries.

Banning enjoys a yearly average daily temperature of approximately 79 degrees. Average temperatures are in the high 90’s during the summer and low 40’s during the winter. The average rainfall for Banning is about 3 inches per year.

Incorporated in 1913, the City of Banning has a rich and colorful history. Initially, Banning served as a stagecoach and railroad stop between the Arizona territories and Los Angeles. Today, Banning is home to nearly 30,000 residents and features clean air, ample water supplies and the memorable and inspiring scenic vistas of Mt. San Geronio.



and Mt. San Jacinto. Its signature community event is Stagecoach Days, an annual rodeo and parade that celebrates Banning's Western heritage.

2.6.2 Beaumont

The City of Beaumont is located in the westernmost portion of Riverside County and is bounded by City of Calimesa and unincorporated County areas, on the north by the unincorporated County areas (Cherry Valley), on the south by unincorporated County areas and the City of San Jacinto, and on the east by the City of Banning. The City straddles the San Geronio Pass, the only easterly link with the greater Los Angeles Metropolitan area. Beaumont is located approximately 70 miles northeast of Los Angeles, 21 miles northeast of Riverside, and 21 miles southeast of San Bernardino. The geographic area governed by the Beaumont General Plan includes the City's corporate boundaries as they existed in 2005 and the City's established Sphere of Influence. Because there is considerable variation within the area governed by the General Plan, the larger Beaumont Planning Area has been subdivided into eight smaller planning areas: 1) Town Center Planning Area, 2) Oak Valley Planning Area, 3) North Beaumont Planning Area, 4) East Beaumont Planning Area, 5) 6th Street Corridor Planning Area, 6) Southeast Beaumont Planning Area, Southwest Planning Area, 8) West Beaumont Planning Areas.

The City of Beaumont was incorporated in November 1912. Founded at the turn of the twentieth century, Beaumont is proud of its rich history and rural charm. The town served as a welcome "stopping-off point" for early travelers making their way from the Mohave desert to Los Angeles, and later for L.A. residents eager to vacation in Palm Springs. Some, however, set down roots, drawn by the beautiful mountain vistas, clean, crisp air, and the abundance of cherry and apple orchards. Beaumont is proud of these early settlers and their families, many of whom continue to live and thrive in Beaumont.

Population- City of Beaumont is estimated to have 45,118. (2015) The City of Beaumont provided specific information regarding extreme wind events, and the public notices that are sent during a wind event.

2.6.3 Blythe

The City of Blythe is a corporate city in Riverside County in the Palo Verde Valley of California. The City of Blythe comprises approximately 16,400 acres (approximately 27 square miles) in area and is 145 miles east of the County seat, the City of Riverside. The City's sphere of influence (SOI) surrounds the incorporated city limits and comprises approximately 12,800 acres (approximately 20 square miles). The jurisdiction sits directly adjacent to La Paz County, Arizona on its eastern boundary and Imperial County along its southern boundary. The Colorado River is a waterway that forms the eastern boundary



of the City. Regional access to the City is provided by Interstate-10 (I-10), State Highway 78 (SR-78), and State Route 95 (US 95). The Greyhound bus line also provides access to and from Blythe.

Jurisdiction's climate can be described as moderate. Temperatures and rainfall for jurisdiction are typical of that of the rest of Riverside County.

The City of Blythe is a General Law city which was incorporated in 1916. It is located 225 miles east of Los Angeles and 150 miles west of Phoenix Arizona. The Colorado River embraces the east side of the Palo Verde Valley. The City has a Council-Manager form of municipal government. The City Council appoints the City Manager who is responsible for the day to day administration of City business and the coordination of all departments. The City Council is composed of five members elected biannually to alternating four-year terms. The City of Blythe encompasses an area of approximately 26.8 square miles and is situated 265 feet above sea level. Blythe enjoys a comfortable California desert climate with winter temperatures averaging 55-75 degrees, and summer temperatures averaging 85-110 degrees. Annual rainfall is approximately 3 inches per year.

2.6.4 Calimesa

The City is located in the northwestern portion of Riverside County, between the cities of Yucaipa and Beaumont, between San Bernardino and Palm Springs. Calimesa is located in the region known as the Inland Empire, which covers all of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties and is between the foothills of the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains. The city's elevation ranges between 2,300 to 3,500 feet above sea level. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 14.8 square miles, all of it land.

Climatic Conditions: Generally, Calimesa has an arid climate. Annual rainfall varies from ten (10) to twenty three (23) inches within the San Gorgonio Pass area of Riverside County and the City. Hot, dry Santa Ana winds are common to areas within the City. These winds constitute a contributing factor, which causes small fires originating in rural and urban development to spread quickly and create the need for an increased level of fire protection.

The City of Calimesa was incorporated on December 1, 1990, soon after the incorporation of its northern neighbor, the City of Yucaipa. Prior to its incorporation, the City of Calimesa existed as an unincorporated town that straddled the Riverside–San Bernardino County line at the location where Interstate 10 climbs the San Gorgonio Pass going eastward from Redlands, California.

Historically, Calimesa is divided from the City of Yucaipa by the Wildwood Canyon Wash; but politically, "County Line Road" divides the two towns. Much of what was originally



known as "Calimesa" actually lies within the city boundaries of Yucaipa, including "I-Street" (Calimesa) Park, and Calimesa Elementary School. Because State of California law prohibits the incorporation or annexation of cities over county lines, the City was unable to adjoin what was considered the town of Calimesa when it finally incorporated. When Yucaipa incorporated, they included the area outside of the Yucaipa Valley on the "hilltop" or "mesa" that was traditionally known as Calimesa within its city boundaries, so as not to leave a gap of unincorporated area between the two towns. And although the two cities are in separate counties, both Yucaipa and Calimesa share same basic street grid system and addressing, including many named and alphabetical street which extend from Yucaipa well into Calimesa. The general boundary between the two cities is County Line Road, which ironically does not follow the exact county line in some places due to the alignment of Calimesa Creek, which meanders in and out of both Yucaipa and Calimesa.

The City Limits of Calimesa also extend southwest to the City of Beaumont, California. Although much less refined, the boundaries between Beaumont and Calimesa fall generally along the Southern California Edison (SCE) right-of-way that extends from the El Casco electrical sub-station facility near Moreno Valley, eastward. Near the I-10 freeway, Champions Drive is the common boundary between the two Cities. The City of Calimesa has an estimated population of 8,173.

2.6.5 Canyon Lake

The City of Canyon Lake is an incorporated city in Riverside County. It is approximately four and a half square miles in area and is 31 miles south of the County seat, the City of Riverside. The City of Canyon Lake sits directly adjacent to the City of Menifee on its eastern boundary, City of Lake Elsinore on its Western and southern boundaries. The City of Canyon Lake lies between the I-15 and I-215. Railroad Canyon Road, an arterial highway, bisects the community and provides the major connection to these freeways. The San Jacinto River, a waterway that starts in the Mountains and runs over 75 miles through the County, feeds into Canyon Lake and flows into Lake Elsinore.

The City of Canyon Lake climate in winter is rarely extreme, low temperatures almost never go below freezing. In the summer the high temperatures will hover in the high 90's but during heat waves can exceed 100 degrees. Rainfall is typical of that of the rest of Riverside County.

The City of Canyon Lake was established in March of 1968 as a relaxed private gated community offering recreational opportunities. Canyon Lake is primarily a bedroom community of mature and newer homes. As a private gated community, Canyon Lake has an equestrian center, campground, and many other amenities. The City of Canyon Lake incorporated on December 1, 1990 to become more responsive to its residents.



2.6.6 Cathedral City

The City of Cathedral City is a corporate city in Riverside County in the Coachella Valley of California. It is approximately 20 square miles in area and is 64 miles east of the County seat, the City of Riverside. All borders of Cathedral City are within Riverside County. The Union Pacific Railroad and Interstate Highway 10 both run through the northern-most portion of the City. The Santa Rosa Mountains border the southern-most portion of the city.

Cathedral City's climate can be described as arid most of the year, with summer heat in excess of 110 degrees Fahrenheit anytime from June through September, and colder winter evening temperatures as low as 25 degrees Fahrenheit from December through February.

The average rainfall is less than three inches per year. Temperatures and rainfall for Cathedral City are typical of the rest of the Coachella Valley (eastern Riverside County).

Cathedral City was established in 1925 and incorporated in 1981. Strategically located, with city limits on both sides of Interstate 10, Cathedral City is a haven for expanding and relocating businesses. Cathedral City's population ranks in the top three cities in the Coachella Valley.

Businesses view the region as a triangle of opportunity between Los Angeles and San Diego. Coachella Valley is situated inland, approximately equal distances from each metropolitan area. This triangle of commercial businesses, light industry, and professional services is expanding and becoming one metropolis of continued growth.

2.6.7 Coachella

Coachella is a city in Riverside County, California; it is the easternmost city in the region collectively known as the Coachella Valley. It is located 28 miles east of Palm Springs, 72 miles east of Riverside, and 130 miles east of Los Angeles.

The eastern half of the Coachella valley is below sea level, and the area's average elevation is 68 feet (35 m) below sea level. The Salton Sea, a saltwater lake located about 10 miles (16 km) South of Coachella, lies 227 feet (69 m) below sea level.

The city also lends its name to the Coachella grapefruit; the town's stretch of State Route 111 is named Grapefruit Boulevard in its honor. Harrison Street or State Route 86 is declared historic U.S. Route 99, the major thoroughfare that connects with Interstate 10 a few miles north of town.

Known as the "City of Eternal Sunshine", Coachella is largely a rural, agricultural, family-oriented community in the desert and one of the state's fastest growing cities in the late



20th century. When it first incorporated back in 1946, it had 1,000 residents, but the population was 45,407 at the 2010 census.

The city was originally founded as Woodspur in 1876, when the Southern Pacific Railroad built a rail siding on the site. In the 1880s the indigenous Cahuilla tribe sold their land plots to the railroads for new lands east of the current town site, and in the 1890s, a few hundred traqueros took up settlement along the tracks.

The origin of the name Coachella is unclear, but in 1901 the citizens of Woodspur voted on a new name for their community; at their town hall meeting, the homeowners settled on "Coachella". Some locals believe it was a misspelling of Conchilla, a Spanish word for the small white snail shells found in the valley's sandy soil, vestiges of a lake which dried up over 3,000 years ago.

Coachella began as a 2.5-square-mile (6.5 km²) territory gridded out on the mesquite covered desert floor. Not until the 1950s did Coachella begin to expand into its present range, about 32 square miles (83 km²), an area which contained large year-round agricultural corporate farms and fruit groves, particularly of citrus (lemons, oranges, grapefruit) and date palms.

Coachella became a city in 1946. During the incorporation voting process, the first city council was tentatively elected: Lester C. Cox, T. E. Reyes, John W. Westerfield, Lester True, and Paul S. Atkinson. Also elected on November 26, 1946, were City Clerk Marie L. Johnson and City Treasurer John C. Skene. John Westerfield was appointed mayor at the first meeting.

2.6.8 Corona

The City of Corona is located approximately 45 miles southeast of Los Angeles in western Riverside County. It is located in a valley, framed by mountains and the Prado Basin. Original settlements focused development in an area within and adjacent to Grand Boulevard. As the City grew, the geographic limitations imposed by the Cleveland National Forest to the south and the Prado Basin to the northeast created natural barriers that confined the City. The City is bordered by the City of Norco to the north, the City of Riverside to the east, and Riverside County to the west and south.

The City limits encompass 39.2 square miles and the population is approximately 159,132. A city whose heritage spans more than a century, Corona has emerged as an ethnically diverse community, where a significant percentage of the population is made up of young, well-educated families. The Corona community boasts many amenities that provide a first-rate quality of life for residents. The City has more than 394 acres of parks, with sports fields, basketball courts, playgrounds, tennis courts, two skate parks and an outdoor pool.



Two major freeways and one railroad transect Corona. The Riverside Freeway (SR-91) runs east/west directly north of the City's center, Interstate 15 (I-15) runs north/south near the eastern edge of the City, and the railroad parallels SR-91. These corridors are major transportation routes to the economic center of Orange County from the Inland Empire. Two geographical areas are considered to be within the boundaries of the City of Corona General Plan Planning area: lands within the City's corporate limits, and lands within its Sphere of Influence (SOI). .

The SOI was defined by the City, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), and the Riverside County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO). It represents the areas likely to be served by and potentially annexed to the City. The SOI includes three geographically distinct areas including the West, East and South Spheres. The West Sphere encompasses three geographic areas: the Prado Basin, Coronita and the Foothill area. The East Sphere includes the areas of Home Gardens, Eagle Valley East, and El Cerrito. Temescal Canyon makes up the South Sphere.

The City of Corona Planning area is within the South Coast Air Basin of California. The air basin is a 6,600-square mile area encompassing the non-desert portions of Riverside, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties and all of Orange County. Bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains to the north and east, the South Coast Air Basin is an area of high air pollution potential.

The climate of the South Coast Air Basin is dominated by the strength and position of the semi-permanent high-pressure center over the Pacific Ocean near Hawaii. It creates the climate conditions typical of Southern California, (i.e., relatively cool summers, mild winters, infrequent rainfall, cool daytime sea breezes, comfortable humidity, and ample sunshine). Periods of extremely hot weather, winter storms, or Santa Ana wind conditions interrupt this pattern. Unfortunately, the same atmospheric processes that create the desirable living climate combine to restrict the ability of the atmosphere to disperse the air pollution generated by the region's population.

The location of the Planning Area, east of the Chino Hills and Santa Ana Mountains, insulates it from the moderating effect of the ocean. Temperatures and precipitation in Corona varies more dramatically than coastal areas of the basin. Average summertime high temperatures range between about 85 to 92 degrees Fahrenheit from June through September, and average wintertime low temperatures are generally near 40 degrees in December and January. Rainfall is highly variable and confined almost exclusively to the winter months. Rainfall in Corona averages about 12.6 inches annually.

Predominating winds travel from the ocean, across the urbanized coastal areas of Orange and Los Angeles Counties, to Corona through the Santa Ana River Canyon. The canyon



acts as a funnel for air masses moving across the basin. Daytime winds are typically channeled through the canyon to create steady, abnormally high (greater than 12mph) wind velocities from the west. Typical nighttime conditions reverse, and light winds (less than 1 mph) drift back towards the ocean. Exceptions to this pattern occur when a high-pressure center forms over the western United States and creates the strong, hot, dry, gusty Santa Ana winds, which move through Corona from the eastern deserts into the canyon.

Corona's historic resources are those physical elements, both structural and natural, which define Corona's past. They help give the City its unique identity, charm, and orientation. These resources, when well preserved and maintained, provide the community with a sense of permanence, which fosters civic pride and stewardship among its residents and businesses. Information describing the historic and cultural resources were derived from the California Environmental Resources Evaluation Systems (CERES) website, as well as the Riverside County Integrated Project (RCIP) (March 2000) existing setting conditions. Corona's history is an evolution of Native American inhabitation, Missionary influence, agricultural development, and eventual rapid urbanization. The City's growth and development is typical of many other areas in Southern California.

In the early 1700s, prior to the arrival of the Spanish, the Gabrieleno and Luiseno Indians occupied the Corona area. These Native Americans used the hot waters in Temescal Canyon for bathing and religious ceremonies. Current residents and visitors still enjoy the rejuvenating mud baths and hot springs at the Glen Ivy Springs resort. Luiseno religious ceremonies were strictly followed, and remnants of some of their artistic pictographs and petroglyphs can still be found on rocks in undeveloped areas.

In the early 1800s, the agricultural and cattle ranching base developed and portions of Corona became part of the Mexican land grants (Rancho La Sierra Yorba, Rancho Jurupa, Rancho El Rincon, and Rancho El Sobrante de San Jacinto). With the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1846), Mexico ceded the Corona area as part of California to the United States. The Yorba, Serrano, Sepulveda, Cot, and Botiller families' ranches sheep and cattle on the original ranchos in the area. Remnants of the Serrano tanning vats are still found on Old Temescal Canyon Road. In 1849, the California gold rush brought prospectors, settlers, and new development to southern California. The Butterfield Stage stops and the Serrano adobes are found along this road.

In 1886, developer Robert Taylor persuaded his partners: Rimpau, Joy, Garretson and Merrill to form the South Riverside Land and Water Company. Together they raised approximately \$110,000 to purchase approximately 12,000 acres of good agricultural land. Taylor realized the importance of water for the soon to be developed community, and additional funds were used to ensure that sufficient water rights were obtained. Taylor hired Anaheim engineer H. C. Kellogg to design a circular Grand Boulevard three miles



round. Early residents used to parade their fancy buggies on this circular street that enclosed the main functions of the community: schools, churches, residences and stores. To the north along the railroad tracks were the manufacturing plants and packing houses. The southern end of town was left to the citrus industry, and the mining companies were established just outside the city's southeastern and eastern city limits.

The town's founders initially named their development South Riverside after the successful citrus community of Riverside, just a few miles away. Almost all of the new settlers planted orange and lemon trees in hopes of gaining future profits. New groves continued to spring up and, by 1912, there were 5,000 acres of established lemon and orange groves. By 1913, Corona shipped more fruit than any other town in Southern California. In 1961, citrus was still considered the backbone of Corona's economy and the largest source of revenue. In that year, citrus covered 7,500 acres. The labor force fluctuated between 400 and 1,800 workers at the peak of the harvest. An additional 500 people worked at the Exchange Lemon Products plant. By 1982, Corona's agricultural industry faced a bleak future as production costs made the economics of farming financially unsuccessful. Plans were begun to replace the groves with approximately 12,500 dwelling units.

On July 13, 1896 residents voted to incorporate and change the name of the community to Corona, which is Spanish for crown, in honor of the City's circular Grand Boulevard. By 1900, the population had reached 1,434 people. On September 9, 1913, in observance of California's Admission's Day, Corona residents celebrated with an international automobile race on the Boulevard. The event attracted such auto racing greats as: Ralph DePalma, Barney Oldfield, Terrible Teddy Tetzlaff and Earl Cooper. More than 100,000 people came to the town of 4,000 to watch Cooper win the race and a prize of \$8,250. It was so successful that races were held again in 1914 and 1916. The demise of the Corona road races was due not only to tragic deaths, which occurred in 1916, but also because of the cost and local effort needed to continually stage such an extravagant event.

2.6.9 Desert Hot Springs

Desert Hot Springs is located approximately 112 miles from Los Angeles, in the center of Riverside County. The City sits in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains, and overlooks the entire Coachella Valley. The southern city boundaries are adjacent to Palm Springs and Cathedral City, divided by Interstate 10. To the east of the city is the unincorporated community of Sky Valley. To the west are the unincorporated areas of North Palm Springs and White Water. To the north of the city is predominately Joshua Tree National Park and lands governed by the Department of Interior, Bureau of Land



Management (BLM). The City also sits at two entry points of the recently recognized, Sand to Snow National Monument.

The area has sparse vegetation, which is consistent with the Southern California lower desert. Annual grass and desert flowers are dependent on annual precipitation averaging just over 5 inches a year. Temperatures during the summer can reach 115 degrees during the peak day and the high 80's during the night. Winter temperatures are in the high 70's to low 80's and lows at night average in the 50's. Summers tend to produce occasional monsoonal thunder storms, while the winter tends to be windy, depending on the low pressures systems reacting with the local mountain ranges.

In 1913 Cabot Yerxa arrived in the City. He was the first Homesteader and discovered hot water on Miracle Hill. Due to the San Andreas Fault bisecting the hill, one side has cold water, the other has hot. His large adobe, hand built by Yerxa, is one of the oldest adobe structures in Riverside County and is listed on the Nation Register of Historic Places.

The town was founded by L. W. Coffee on July 12, 1941. The original site was centered on the intersection of Palm Drive and Pierson Blvd. and was only a square mile in area. He named it Desert Hot Springs in honor of the waters Yerxa had discovered.

The City of Desert Hot Springs incorporated in 1963, with 1,000 residents.

Since that time, Desert Hot Springs has solidified itself as a tourist destination through its small spa hotels. In its early days the city's seclusion appealed to urban "escapees".

Desert Hot Springs experienced periods of dizzying growth in the 1980s and 1990s when most of the vacant lots were filled with new houses and duplex apartments. The city's population doubled in the 1980s and increased by another 5,000 in the 2000 census. Between 2000 and 2010 the population grew by 9000 residents resulting in a final population count of 25,938 full time residents following the 2010 census.

With much of the City's land undeveloped, development in the city and population is expected to steadily grow for many years to come.

The City is the home to (5) Elementary Schools, (2) Middle Schools and (1) High School, (3) Parks and a Health and Wellness Center serving residents of the Community.

In 2014 the City Council adopted Ordinances allowing for Medical Marijuana Dispensaries and the large scale Cultivation of Medical Marijuana. Development of this rapidly growing industry is permitted in the Industrial Zone of the City.



2.6.10 Eastvale

Eastvale is one of the newest cities in Western Riverside County. Eastvale incorporated on October 1, 2010 since then it has grown to a population of over 63,162 residents. Eastvale is 13.2 square miles strategically poised between Interstate 15 and California State Routes 91, 60, and 71, making access easy for residents, visitors and businesses alike. Residents and visitors find the close proximity of Ontario International Airport to be a metropolitan advantage yet enjoy the small-town, neighborly charm of our young community.

2.6.11 Hemet

The City of Hemet is located in the San Jacinto Valley in Riverside County, approximately 80 miles southeast of Downtown Los Angeles. The city covers about half of the valley, which it shares with the neighboring City of San Jacinto to the north and Diamond Valley Lake to the south. The San Jacinto Mountains to north provide a beautiful natural backdrop to the City.

The average annual rainfall in Hemet is approximately 12 inches. The annual high temperature is 82 degrees while the annual low is 46 degrees. Average temperature in Hemet is 65 degrees. During the 19th century the land in Hemet was used for cattle ranching by Mission San Luis Rey. On January 20, 1910 the City of Hemet was incorporated and maintains a Council-Manager form of government. The incorporation helped to serve the growing city which also became a trading center for the San Jacinto Valley agriculture of citrus, apricots, peaches, olives and walnuts. During WWII the City of Hemet hosted the Ryan School of Aeronautics, training over 6,000 fliers for the Army Air Force. Hemet-Ryan Airport still exists today in the same location.

2.6.12 Indian Wells

Indian Wells is a small-scale residential-resort community located within the Coachella Valley in Riverside County. The City of La Quinta and the City of Palm Desert, along with unincorporated areas of Riverside County, adjoin the City. The current City limits encompass approximately 9,240 acres, or 14.4 square miles. Primary access to the City is from State Highway 111. Primary access to the region is by Interstate 10. State Route 74 also provides access to the Coachella Valley region from the south. Unincorporated lands to the northeast of the City are included within the Indian Wells sphere of influence.

Indian Wells is best known for its world class resorts, catering to golf and tennis enthusiasts, and quality residential lifestyle. Residents of the City enjoy an ideal climate, with over 330 days of sunshine each year. The City's beautiful surroundings include views of the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains.



Indian Wells officially became a city on July 14, 1967. At that time, Indian Wells was the 16th city to incorporate in Riverside County and the 400th in California. It was the fourth city, after Indio, Coachella, and Palm Springs, to incorporate in the Coachella Valley. The election for incorporation was held on June 27, 1967 and, according to the League of California Cities, had the largest percentage of approval for incorporation of any city in California. The voter turnout was 87 percent of the 285 registered voters with 93 percent in favor of becoming a city. At incorporation, there were an estimated 855 legal residents and 585 homes. The Indian Wells area was inhabited long before incorporation, however. The name Indian Wells originated from a Cahuilla Indian hand-dug well, documented on the earliest maps of California prior to 1850. The original well was generally located north of present day Highway 111 and east of Miles Avenue. The well serves as a stage station until a public well was established around 1870, and remained in use until 1910. Like most communities that were established in the Coachella Valley, Indian Wells' origins are based on travelers' needs for water and a place to rest. Both wells were destroyed by a massive flood in 1916.

2.6.13 Indio

The City of Indio is a corporate city located in Riverside County, within the Coachella Valley of Southern California's Colorado Desert region, approximately 70 miles east of the County seat (City of Riverside), and 125 miles east of Los Angeles. The City limits encompass approximately 29.2 square miles in area. The City of Indio sits directly adjacent to the City of La Quinta, the City of Coachella and the unincorporated areas of Riverside County. The Union Pacific Railroad, State Highway 111, and Interstate 10 run through the length of the City. The Coachella Valley Water District operates an aqueduct which conveys water from the Colorado River into the Coachella Valley and bisects the City from east to west and north to south.

The climate of the City of Indio is influenced by the surrounding mountain ranges that contribute to the unique year-round warm and dry climate, with some of the warmest winters west of the Rocky Mountains. Indio experiences warm winters and hot summer climates with average annual high temperatures of 89.5 degrees Fahrenheit, and average annual low of 62.1 Fahrenheit. Summer highs above 110 degrees Fahrenheit are common while summer night lows often stay above 90 degrees Fahrenheit. The City of Indio is adjacent to the geologic Salton Sink and within the site of historic Lake Cahuilla. Indio is an official National Bird Sanctuary, as seasonal bird migration flight routes cross the city en route to and from the Salton Sea.

Indio began as an Indian Village and winter home for Native Americans who regularly migrated from the surrounding mountains in the winter to the palm oases along the San Andreas Fault zone and other locations providing water, vegetation and shelter. The



Villages were located throughout the Coachella Valley and along the shores of ancient Lake Cahuilla. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 and the resulting Gold Rush brought a stream of miners and settlers through the Coachella Valley, providing a southern route to California less hazardous than crossing the Sierras. In 1872, Indio was selected as a division point for the Southern Pacific Railroad with the first train arriving in 1876 from Los Angeles and the completed southern transcontinental route in 1877. Indio's first settlers were mainly railroad employees and local shopkeepers. By 1909, the Indio School census indicated that the school district had 43 families and 82 children within its boundaries. In 1914 the Southern Sierras Power Company completed an electric power line to the Coachella Valley to provide power for pumping water and powering homes. In 1930, Indio became the Coachella Valley's first incorporated city.

2.6.14 Jurupa Valley

The City of Jurupa Valley is the newest city to incorporate within the State of California, in the County of Riverside, with an incorporation date of July 1, 2011. Jurupa Valley is approximately 44 square miles in area and is approximately 5 miles west of the County seat, the City of Riverside. Jurupa Valley is approximately 60 miles east of the City of Los Angeles and approximately 90 miles north of San Diego. It covers the area north and west of the Santa Ana River, south of the Riverside-San Bernardino County line, and east of Interstate 15 with CA Hwy 60 intersecting the length of the city from the east to the west.

The City of Jurupa Valley has a moderate climate with annual rainfall at approximately 2 – 3.5 inches per year. Vegetation is green and bountiful in the winter but can become dry and dense during the summer months. Summers are warm and can reach temperatures above 109 degrees during the peak of the day and remain in the high 80's during the evenings. Winter weather is mild averaging 65 – 76 degrees during the day and dropping down into the mid 30's or 40's in the evenings. Throughout most of the year, you can usually count on warm sunny days, with occasional mild to gusty winds throughout the late summer, fall, and early winter seasons. The population of Jurupa Valley was incorporated after the 2010 US State Census. Currently, the city's population is 100,314 according to the 2015 US State Census.

2.6.15 Lake Elsinore

The City of Lake Elsinore is a corporate city nestled at the foot of the Cleveland National Forest, within the southwest portion of Riverside County. The City boasts that Lake Elsinore is the largest natural recreational lake in Southern California and is bounded by wetlands. City of Lake Elsinore is located on the I-15 corridor at the intersection of State Route 74, 20 miles south of State Route 91. We are approximately a one-hour drive east from metropolitan Orange County and forty-five minutes southwest from Riverside. San



Diego is approximately a one-hour-and-fifteen-minute drive south on I-15. Highway 74 connects westward over the Ortega Mountains to Orange County beach communities and eastward to mountain and desert cities in Riverside County. Lake Elsinore is 73 miles southeast of Los Angeles and 74 miles northeast of San Diego. The average rainfall per year is less than 12 inches total. The average winter low temperature is 35.8 degrees, while the average summer high is 98.4 degrees. The community enjoys a yearly average daily temperature of 78.5 degrees.

The City of City of Lake Elsinore was organized, formed and incorporated under the laws of the State of California on April 9, 1888. From earliest times, the 300 natural Sulphur springs that fed Lake Elsinore were believed to have curative and magical properties by its Native American Indian inhabitants. These first inhabitants were called the Lake Entengvo Wumoma, which meant "Hot Springs by the Little Sea."

Joining the Native American Indian inhabitants, the Spanish missionaries, soldiers, ranchers and American trappers came to the valley. The Spanish padres renamed the lake "Laguna Grande."

Early settlers established a town site around the lake, which they renamed Elsinore, representing the immortality given the town of Elsinore in Denmark by Shakespeare in "Hamlet." In the 1920s and 1930s, the City became a playground for movie stars and the lake a destination for world-record-setting boat races and Olympic swim team training. Sportsmen hunted duck on the lake and deer in the hills.

Lake Elsinore has a "Council-Manager" general law form of government where the City Manager is appointed by the City Council and is the Chief Executive Officer of the Municipal Corporation. The Council acts as the board of directors of the municipal corporation and meets in a public forum where citizens may participate in the governmental process. The City Council consists of five members elected at-large, on a non-partisan basis. Residents elect the Mayor and four Council members, making each accountable to the entire citizenry.

2.6.16 La Quinta

The City of La Quinta is a corporate city in Riverside County. La Quinta is situated approximately 150 miles northeast of San Diego and 130 miles east of Los Angeles on the desert floor of the Coachella Valley. The valley is flanked on three sides by the Little San Bernardino, Santa Rosa, and San Jacinto Mountains. The protection afforded by the mountains contributes to the arid climate. Average rainfall per year is less than 5 inches total. Low temperatures rarely drop below freezing, while highs during the summer are usually in the triple digits and can reach into the 120 F degrees; however, it's a "dry" heat. Visitors from colder climates flock to La Quinta and surrounding cities in the Coachella



Valley from November to May because of our extremely mild winters. La Quinta's climate can be described as Lower California desert.

The City of La Quinta was organized, formed and incorporated under the laws of the State of California on May 1, 1982. It has a "Council-Manager" general law form of government where the City Manager is appointed by the City Council and is the Chief Executive Officer of the Municipal Corporation. The Council acts as the board of directors of the municipal corporation and meets in a public forum where citizens may participate in the governmental process. The City Council consists of five members elected at-large, on a non-partisan basis. Residents elect the Mayor and four Council members, making each accountable to the entire citizenry.

2.6.17 Menifee (Not Participating)

The City of Menifee is located in southwestern Riverside County approximately 30 miles southeast of the City of Riverside, California. The City encompasses approximately 50 square miles with an overall population of 83,447.

On June 3, 2008, the residents of the communities encompassing the City of Menifee voted to incorporate Menifee into Riverside County's twenty-sixth city. The new City of Menifee was officially established on October 1, 2008.

Interstate 215 traverses north and south through the center of Menifee, with existing community commercial areas located primarily along Newport, Bradley, and McCall Roads off of I-215.

2.6.18 Moreno Valley (Not Participating)

The City of Moreno Valley was officially incorporated on December 3, 1984 as a California general law municipality. Moreno Valley is comprised of three once-rural communities (Sunnymead, Edgemont and Moreno) and is located in the northwestern portion of Riverside County, approximately 66 miles east of Los Angeles, 42 miles west of Palm Springs and 100 miles north of San Diego. Moreno Valley is situated in a crescent of land bounded by the Box Springs Mountains to the north, the hills of the Badlands to the east and the mountains of Lake Perris State Recreation Area. The surrounding jurisdictions include the City of Riverside, the City of Perris, March Air Reserve Base, the San Jacinto Wildlife Area and Lake Perris State Recreation Area. The population of Moreno Valley is estimated at 201,175.

2.6.19 Murrieta

The City of Murrieta is an incorporated city in Riverside County. It is approximately 34 square miles in area and is 50 miles south of the County seat, the City of Riverside. The



City of Murrieta sits directly adjacent to the City of Temecula on the south, City of Menifee on the east, and the City of Wildomar on the northern boundaries. Murrieta is served by two major interstate freeways. I-215 runs through the eastern portion of the city, and I-15 runs through the western portion of the city. The Santa Margarita Watershed runs through the southwest portion of the City. Storm water runoff from portions of Lake Elsinore and Murrieta collects in the Murrieta & Temecula creeks and forms the Santa Margarita River south of the City.

The City of Murrieta's winters are almost never extreme, low temperatures rarely go below freezing. In the summer the high temperatures will hover in the 90's, but some days may go over 100 during heat waves. Rainfall for City of Murrieta is typical of that of the rest of Riverside County.

In 1980, Murrieta population was estimated to be 2,200. When Murrieta officially became a city on July 1, 1991, it was already home to more than 24,000 residents. By 2016, more than 113,000 people had moved into the City of Murrieta community, making it one of the five largest in Riverside County. The natural scenic beauty of the area and what is still by California standards reasonably priced housing continues to attract significant numbers of residents and businesses who are finding Murrieta a great place to grow. Those living in the community find distinguished schools, abundant recreation, excellent medical facilities, expanding employment opportunities and one of the lowest crime rates in Southern California. Entrepreneurs find a market growing larger by the day, above average household incomes, a skilled labor force and a business-friendly City Hall. It's a community with a past and vision for its future. One that welcomes challenges embraces opportunity. More and more people are discovering what the Murrieta fathers envisioned more than a century ago: Murrieta is, indeed, a great place to grow.

2.6.20 Norco

The City of Norco is located in the northwestern portion of Riverside County, near the convergence of Los Angeles, Orange, and Riverside Counties, approximately 45 miles southeast of the City of Los Angeles. It is located in a valley, framed by mountains and the Prado Basin. Original Settlements focused development in an area within and adjacent to Hamner Avenue, Highway. As the City grew, the geographic limitations imposed by the Norco Hills to the east and the Santa Ana River and the Prado Basin to the north and west created natural barriers that confined the City. The City is bordered by the City of Corona to the south and southwest, the City of Riverside to the east, and the cities of Eastvale and Jurupa Valley to the north and northeast.

One major freeway transects Norco with no railroads. Interstate 15 (I-15) runs north/south through the middle of the City. This corridor is the major north-south transportation route in Southern California between Las Vegas and San Diego with nearby direct freeway



interconnects to Los Angeles and Orange counties and the rest of the Inland Empire. The current City corporate limits are fairly congruous with the City's Sphere of Influence (SOI). The City currently includes 15 square miles, with less than 50 acres currently in Riverside County remaining within the SOI.

The SOI was defined by the City, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), and the Riverside County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO). It represents those areas likely to be served by and potentially annexed to the City. The SOI includes two small geographically distinct areas including a single row of mostly developed single-family homes along Bluff Street at the City's southwestern edge along the river bluffs and undeveloped property largely in the river floodplain in the northeast corner of the City. The City currently manages approximately 690 acres of open space within its Park Lands and an internal trail system throughout the City and its public right away of approximately 120 miles.

The City of Norco Planning area is within the South Coast Air Basin of California. The air basin is a 6,600-square mile area encompassing the non-desert portions of Riverside, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties and all of Orange County. Bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains to the north and east, the South Coast Air Basin is an area of high air pollution potential. The climate of the South Coast Air Basin is dominated by the strength and position of the semi-permanent high-pressure center over the Pacific Ocean near Hawaii. It creates the climate conditions typical of Southern California, (i.e., relatively cool summers, mild winters, infrequent rainfall, cool daytime sea breezes, comfortable humidity, and ample sunshine). Periods of extremely hot weather, winter storms, or Santa Ana wind conditions interrupt this pattern. Unfortunately, the same atmospheric processes that create the desirable living climate combines to restrict the ability of the atmosphere to disperse the air pollution generated by the region's population.

The location of the Planning Area, east of the Chino Hills and Santa Ana Mountains farther south, insulates it from the moderating effect of the ocean. Temperatures and precipitation in Norco vary more dramatically than coastal areas of the basin. Average summertime high temperatures range between about 85 to 92 degrees Fahrenheit from June through September, and average wintertime low temperatures are generally near 40 degrees in December and January. Rainfall is highly variable and confined almost exclusively to the winter months. Rainfall in Norco averages about 12.6 inches annually. Predominating winds travel from the ocean, across the urbanized coastal areas of Orange and Los Angeles Counties, to Norco through the Santa Ana River Canyon. The canyon acts as a funnel for air masses moving across the basin. Daytime winds are typically channeled through the canyon to create steady, abnormally high (greater than 12mph) wind velocities from the west. Typical nighttime conditions reverse, and light winds (less



than 1 mph) drift back towards the ocean. Exceptions to this pattern occur when a high-pressure center forms over the western United States and creates the strong, hot, dry, gusty Santa Ana winds, which move through Norco from the eastern deserts into the canyon.

The pre-European history of Norco is much like the rest of Southern California where various tribes of Indians occupied the different portions of the region. The Luiseno Indians used and occupied a region that included the Norco-Corona area. The main village was in Temescal Canyon, and the Norco area was used as a hunting-gathering location. In 1846 the Norco area became part of the Mexican land grant, part of which was eventually purchased for the purpose of growing orange trees. That was not successful and the land was sold and subdivided as part of the Riverside Orange Heights Tract.

The concept of “Norco” began as a subdivision of the North Corona Land Company in 1910, which again attempted to develop the area with orchard citrus crops, avocados, olives, etc. Years of experimentation showed the area was not suited to that purpose due to high winds, frost, and poor soil conditions. In 1921 the property was sold to the North Corona Land Company. At that time, fewer than 100 families resided in the area which was mainly a small farming community. The farmers gradually ventured into animal raising, especially poultry and rabbits, some of which are still active today.

By the mid-1920's, the North Corona Land Company owned 5,409 acres in the area. When the first school and the Norconian Club were constructed, the Norconian Club was constructed at hot sulfur well discovered while digging for irrigation water. It occupied a 700- acre site and was for years a favorite of Hollywood celebrities. Its use declined during the 1930's and in 1941 the U.S. Navy bought the hotel and expanded it into a premier World War II-era hospital. Today, its grounds are divided between a weapons research facility and a state prison. Most of the resort remains intact, and its history and architecture have earned it a listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Today local leaders and organizations are working to ensure its recognition and preservation.

The community's first public recreational facility was developed in 1948 when the old Norco School was acquired as a community center. The Norco Recreation and Park District was then formed to maintain and operate the property. During the 1950's and 1960's Norco began to experience more growth, resulting from the population explosion occurring throughout the Southern California metropolitan area. The San Bernardino and Riverside freeways made the area more accessible from Los Angeles and Orange Counties, and Norco's animal keeping lifestyle came within commuting distance from major centers of employment. Because of rapid growth in surrounding communities, and the previous loss of other animal keeping communities in the Los Angeles and Orange Counties when development pressures increased there, the City of Norco was



incorporated in 1964 to preserve the animal keeping community that had established roots here.

The development of the 130 acres of Silverlakes Equestrian and Sports Park along Hamner Avenue, between Norco and Eastvale, is currently attracting over 1 million visitors annually to the city and the region. The dominant activities in the park is soccer supplemented by equestrian horse competition.

City of Norco is located in the northwestern portion of Riverside County. The City of Norco is surrounded by the City of Eastvale, Corona and Riverside. During the late 50's and early 60's, southern California experienced rapid growth and due to the previous loss of other animal keeping communities in the Los Angeles and Orange Counties areas, the City of Norco was incorporated in 1964 to preserve the animal keeping community. The City of Norco currently includes 14.3 square miles. The current population is approximately 27,336.

2.6.21 Palm Desert

The City of Palm Desert is a charter city in Riverside County. The City of Palm Desert is a business, resort, and residential community centrally located in the heart of the Coachella Valley, in southeastern Riverside County, California. Known as the cultural and retail center of the desert communities, the City is 125 miles east of Los Angeles and just 15 miles east of Palm Springs. The valley is flanked on three sides by the Little San Bernardino, Santa Rosa, and San Jacinto Mountains. The protection afforded by the mountains contributes to the arid climate. Average rainfall per year is less than four inches. Low temperatures rarely drop below freezing, while highs during the summer are usually in the triple digits and can reach 115-120 degrees Fahrenheit; however, it's a "dry" heat, with occasional periods of high humidity in the late summer months. Visitors from colder climates flock to Palm Desert and surrounding cities in the Coachella Valley from November to May because of the extremely mild winters.

The City of Palm Desert incorporated as a charter city on November 26, 1973. It has a "Council-Manager" charter city form of government where the City Manager is appointed by the City Council and is the Chief Executive Officer of the Municipal Corporation. The Council acts as the board of directors of the municipal corporation and meets in a public forum where citizens may participate in the governmental process. The City Council consists of five members elected at-large, on a non-partisan basis.

2.6.22 Palm Springs

The City of Palm Springs is a charter city in Riverside County located in the State of California. The City is nestled at the base of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains,



approximately 60 miles east of Riverside. Serving as the “gateway city” for the Coachella Valley, the City of Palm Springs comprises an incorporated area that encompasses 60,440 acres, or nearly 95 square miles. Palm Springs has a residential population of approximately 47,371 and an estimated seasonal population of over a 100,000 residents and guests.

The City of Palm Springs is located within Riverside County Region VI Southern Administrative Region of the California Office of Emergency Services Agency (Cal OES). Primary access to the City is provided by Interstate 10 and California State Highway 111; north–south access to the City is provided via Indian Canyon Drive and Gene Autry Trail. The Southern Pacific Railroad and Kinder Morgan natural gas pipeline run through the Coachella Valley and specifically through the City’s northern boundary.

Palm Springs has an arid desert climate with annual rainfall of less than six inches. There are more than one hundred days a year when temperatures are 100°F or more. Hot, dry winds during the summer months along with seasonal Santa Ana winds are common to Palm Springs.

The San Andreas Fault is a major earthquake fault located only a few miles north of Palm Springs. In addition, there are numerous minor faults located throughout Riverside County which are subject to earthquakes.

The area encompassing the present City of Palm Springs was discovered centuries ago by the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, who established their village around the natural hot mineral springs (current site of the Spa Resort Casino) known for their medicinal and healing capabilities. Throughout the 19th century, many explorers, colonizers, and soldiers came through the desert, but it wasn’t until 1853 that United States Topographical Engineers described the combination of palm trees and warm springs they encountered as “Palm Springs.” The name became more commonly used several years later.

In 1877, the Southern Pacific Railroad completed its line through the desert to the Pacific Ocean. A Congressional policy established that every odd section of land for 10 miles on either side if the track become the property of the railroad. Early development in Palm Springs was associated with attempts to establish agricultural activity in the area and in the southern portions of the Coachella Valley.

In the 1920s, the region became a retreat for successful business and movie personalities, who took advantage of the warm weather, the remote location, and the hot water spas. The tourist and resort community of Palm Springs developed over the following decades and dramatically changed the character and economy of the Coachella Valley. In 1938, the City of Palm Springs was officially incorporated.



In the 1950s, about 3000 sections of land were transferred to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians in a checkerboard pattern. The checkerboard pattern is divided into Indian and non-Indian property holdings, based upon a grid pattern of square-mile sections of alternating ownerships. Indian land which has been subdivided into sections, half sections, and sometimes even smaller areas—is controlled by the Tribal Council or by individual allottees of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (the Tribe). Over time, this checkerboard land-ownership pattern has led to inconsistent patterns of development, since the majority of development has occurred on non-Indian and non-Tribal owned lands.

The City has one hospital and the only trauma center for the Coachella Valley, Desert Regional Medical Center. The Medical Center is a 385-bed full service acute care facility that includes a Level II trauma center. There are four public full service elementary schools, one middle school, one high school, and one alternative school within the City of Palm Springs that are administered by the Palm Springs Unified School District. The city has a regional airport (Palm Springs International Airport), numerous large and small hotels, shopping centers, and commercial/industrial zones. Interstate 10 and State Highway 111 traverse the City as well as several main arterial roadways.

The City operates its own police and fire departments and also relies on local volunteer organizations for assistance in emergency response, communications, and other necessary emergency services.

2.6.23 Perris

The Jurisdiction is a corporate city in Riverside County in the Coachella Valley of California. The City of Perris is 35 Square Miles in size with a population of 77,000 people and is 10 miles southeast of the County seat, the City of Riverside. Jurisdiction sits directly adjacent to San Bernardino County on its southern boundaries, and San Bernardino County is ten miles to the north. The Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Railroad and California State Highway 215 both run through the middle of the City. State Highway 74 is runs through 4th Street, continues as part of CA State Highway 215 then continues along Pincante Rd through Romoland on the west. Lake Perris is located on the northeast outside City of Perris. Perris Valley Airport is privately owned. It lies in the lower center of the city off Goetz Road. March Air Force Base is located just north of the city and its jurisdiction connects to City of Perris.

Jurisdiction's climate can be described as sunny, mild Mediterranean climate. On average, Perris gets only 10 inches of rain per year. The humidity is quite low all year. The July high temperatures average 97 degrees, while January low temperatures average 35 degrees. There are 275 sunny days per year.



City of Perris was incorporated in 1911. The California Southern Railroad connected through the city in the 1880s to build a rail connection between the present day cities of Barstow and San Diego. This is how the City of Perris began to form. While the railroad had played an important part in establishing the new town, the people now turned to agriculture for their future development. Because of limited groundwater, dry grain farming was the main crop before water was brought to the valley by the Eastern Municipal Water district in the early 1950's. Alfalfa, the King potato (which would produce two crops a year), and still later, sugar beets became the mainstay of farming the Perris Valley.

With the construction of Lake Perris in the late 60's and early 70's - Perris once again became attractive - this time as a recreational area. In addition to the lake's activities Perris' hot air ballooning, Orange Empire Railway Museum and skydiving activities attract international recognition.

2.6.24 Rancho Mirage

The City of Rancho Mirage is located in Riverside County in the Coachella Valley of California. Rancho Mirage is approximately 24.8 square miles in area and is 70 miles east of the County seat, the City of Riverside. Riverside County covers 7,208 square miles (approximately the same size as the state of New Jersey) and stretches from Orange County to the Colorado River which forms the border with the state of Arizona. Adjacent counties include San Bernardino County to the north, La Paz county Arizona to the east, Imperial and San Diego counties to the south and Orange County to the west.

Rancho Mirage is located within the Coachella Valley, which extends for approximately 45 miles (72 km) in Riverside County southeast from the San Bernardino Mountains to the saltwater Salton Sea, the largest lake in California. The Valley is approximately 15 miles (24 km) wide along most of its length, bounded on the west by the San Jacinto Mountains, the south by the Santa Rosa Mountains and on the north and east by the Little San Bernardino Mountains. These mountains peak at around 11,000 feet (3,400 m) and tend to average between three to five thousand feet. This effectively blocks the marine layer familiar to most other Southern Californian areas. The Salton Sea is located to the southeast of the Coachella Valley with a surface elevation of 227 feet below sea level.

Regional geomorphology is largely due to the San Andreas Fault which enters the valley at the Chocolate Mountains and Salton Sea in the southeast corner and then follows the centerline of the Little San Bernardino Mountains on the north side of the Coachella Valley. The fault is easily visible along its northern length as a strip of intermittent green against an otherwise bare mountain.



Geographically, the county is mostly desert in the central and eastern portions of the county which includes the Coachella Valley and the City of Rancho Mirage. The Coachella Valley is considered the northwestern portion of the Sonoran Desert. In the summer months daytime temperatures range from 104 °F (40 °C) to 118 °F (48 °C) and nighttime lows from 77 °F (25 °C) to 86 °F (30 °C). During winter, the daytime temperatures range from 70 °F (21 °C) to 90 °F (32 °C) and corresponding nights range from 46 °F (8 °C) to 68 °F (20 °C) making it a popular winter resort destination. Due to its warm year-round climate, the region is well known for the production of tropical fruits such as mangoes, figs and dates. According to the Coachella Valley Water District, average annual rainfall is approximately three inches. The mountains that flank the west and south sides of the Valley are often covered in snow during the winter months, and it is not uncommon for snow levels to dip to 2000'.

The primary arterial to the Coachella Valley is Interstate 10, which runs east-west; while State Route 111 runs for about 30 miles along the southwestern rim of the valley and serves as the main arterial highway between almost all Coachella Valley cities. A four-lane expressway, State Highway 86S opened in the early 1990s as a "special" bypass (hence the "S" designation) of two-lane Highway 86 and connects with Imperial and San Diego counties. The rail right-of-way that parallels the I-10 freeway between San Bernardino and Indio is operated by the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR). There are no surface roads crossing the railroad tracks within the City. One older two lane bridge (Ramon Road) and one newly constructed six lane bridge crosses the railroad and Interstate 10.

Currently the only passenger rail service in the Coachella Valley is a three times per week long distance train operated by Amtrak between Los Angeles and Florida. This train is known as the "Sunset Limited". The Sunset Limited train operates through this area in the very early hours of the morning in both directions and primarily serves the leisure and tourism market. The Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) and the State of California have been evaluating the feasibility of establishing an intercity passenger rail route between Los Angeles, Fullerton, Riverside, Palm Springs, and Indio. The Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) continues its firm opposition to any new passenger service on its tracks through this area. Notwithstanding this opposition, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) continues to propose such service in the California State Rail Plan. Caltrans has no unilateral powers to compel the UPRR to permit the operation of this train. Nevertheless, for intercity trains (as opposed to a commuter or Metrolink train), there are certain federal processes in place that can ultimately lead to an order compelling the railroad to operate the service.

The public agencies requesting the intercity service may be required to invest large sums in the physical infrastructure of the railroad. Some estimates place the capital investment



requirement at a minimum of \$500 million for a new set of tracks. RCTC is working closely with the Coachella Valley and the Pass Areas on this issue and supports the expansion of rail service to additional areas of Riverside County.

Public transportation in the valley, including Rancho Mirage, is provided by the SunLine Transit Agency based in Thousand Palms, which was among the country's first transit agencies to totally convert to alternate fuel vehicles, including full-sized buses powered by fuel cells.

Aviation in the area is served by the Palm Springs International Airport in Palm Springs, Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport in Thermal and Bermuda Dunes Municipal Airport in Bermuda Dunes. Palm Springs International airport (PSP) is currently served by ten airlines. In 2015, there were a total of 1,888,657 passengers embarking or disembarking at PSP. Although Alaska, SkyWest and American have the largest share of passenger travel; WestJet has grown significantly with the influx of Canadians purchasing vacation homes in the valley. Currently, WestJet serves Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg and Toronto (seasonally). Seasonal flights from PSP to New York (Virgin), San Jose (Horizon), Stockton (Allegiant), Denver (Frontier) and Houston (Continental).

The City of Rancho Mirage is a well-known desert resort and residential community in the Coachella Valley. With major regional medical facilities, the Valley's most vibrant and attractive commercial centers, and world-class resort hotels, Rancho Mirage is a desirable destination for residents and visitors alike.

The City has taken shape in a beautiful valley setting surrounded by dramatic views of the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains to the south and west and the Little San Bernardino Mountains to the north. Lushly landscaped golf course communities and broad arterial streets on the Coachella Valley floor have created a "garden in the desert".

The City of Rancho Mirage was incorporated on August 3, 1973, bringing autonomy to residents and businesses over land use and development on approximately 15.6 square miles of land. Since City incorporation, expansion has occurred without sacrificing the quality of life that originally attracted residents and the City now comprises approximately 16,070 acres or 25 square miles. Its Sphere of Influence (SOI) – County managed lands over which the City has an advisory role – total another 1,202 acres or 1.9 square miles. The City of Rancho Mirage has a Council/Manager form of government and became a Charter City in 1997.

From the beginning, Rancho Mirage was primarily a residential community. Succeeding decades brought new assets and resources. In the 1960s, commercial businesses expanded and "Restaurant Row" developed. The 1970s saw the introduction of the Eisenhower Medical Center as well as five of the City's country clubs. Residential construction boomed in the 1970s and 1980s and that period also saw the addition of



world class destination resorts – Marriott’s Rancho Las Palmas (now KSL’s Rancho Las Palmas Resort & Spa), the Westin Mission Hills and The Lodge (now the Ritz Carlton Rancho Mirage).

Development in past years has focused along Highway 111 with the majority of future development expected to be near Interstate 10. From the 1990s to present day, the City has added entertainment and shopping venues such as The River (a 250,000 square foot mixed use entertainment/commercial development) and Monterey Marketplace (a 400,000 square foot “big-box” retail center); worked with the Annenberg Trust to transform the Sunnylands Estate and Visitors Center into a world class educational/conference facility, and completed the state-of-the-art Rancho Mirage Public Library. In addition, the recent completion of the Section 19 Specific Plan will permit a large scale mixed use development adjacent to the 16 story Agua Caliente Casino Resort and proposed multi-modal transit station.

2.6.25 Riverside

The City of Riverside is located in Riverside County, California, United States, and is the county seat. Named for its location beside the Santa Ana River, it is located at the center of the Inland Empire and is the largest city in the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario metropolitan area of Southern California, the 4th largest inland California City and is located approximately 60 miles (97 km) east of Los Angeles. Riverside is the 59th most populous City in the United States and the 12th most populous city in California. The City of Riverside is currently 81 square miles according to the 2015 U.S. Census Quick Facts, and has an estimated population of 322,424.

2.6.26 San Jacinto

The City of San Jacinto is a corporate city in Riverside County in the San Jacinto Valley of California. It is approximately 27 square miles in area and is approximately 30 miles east of the County seat, the City of Riverside. San Jacinto is approximately 90 miles east of the City of Los Angeles and approximately 90 miles north of San Diego. The City of San Jacinto sits directly north of City of Hemet on its southern boundary and approximately 10 miles southeasterly of City of Moreno Valley. California State Highway 79 runs north and south through the City. The San Jacinto River, normally a dry riverbed that begins in the San Jacinto Mountains, runs through the northern part of the San Jacinto Valley in a north westerly direction, sitting on the north-easterly boundary of the City. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Tribe is also located northeasterly and adjacent to the City of San Jacinto.

The climate in San Jacinto is considered moderate. Summers are warm and winters are mild. You can usually count on a nice sunny day since San Jacinto averages 342 days of



sunshine each year, and are typical of that of the rest of Riverside County. Winter weather is mild averaging 70-75 degrees daytime, and summers are typically warm with highs averaging 90-95 degrees. The average rainfall is approx. 12.5 inches per year.

Founded in 1870, and incorporated in April 1888, San Jacinto is one of Riverside County's oldest communities, with roots that stretch back to the earliest days of California. Because of its mild climate and fertile land, the region became home to Native Peoples, Spaniards, Mexicans and Americans - all of whom have made a unique and indelible imprint on the character of the valley. Tourism also had an impact on the Valley, beginning around 1900.

Natural hot springs along the north side of the Valley stimulated the development of several tourist resorts with hotels, guest cabins and bath houses. Gilman Hot Springs was the best-known resort. It was originally developed in the 1880s, and was acquired in 1913 by the Gilman family, who ran the resort for 65 years. Soboba Hot Springs was also popular, with its Indian-style cottages scattered along the hillside. Further west was Eden Hot Springs.

The Estudillo Mansion is currently owned by the City of San Jacinto. The City of San Jacinto successfully completed the interior and exterior Estudillo Mansion Restoration project. There has also been the addition of a Water Conservation Garden, parking lot and landscape improvements with a dedication event on May 16, 2009

The City of San Jacinto is a general-law form of government with Council-Manager administration. Council members are elected, with the City Manager appointed by the five council-members elected at-large. The City of San Jacinto is not a participant in the Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. The city has an estimated population of 45,563.

2.6.27 Temecula

The City of Temecula is an incorporated city in Riverside County in the Southwestern portion of the County. It has a population of approximately 106,780. Since incorporation in 1989, as a General Law City, the City has created a desirable community with exceptional public safety, community services, recreational amenities, and a robust commerce.

It is 30.17 square miles and is 30 miles south of the County seat, the City of Riverside. Temecula sits north of and adjacent to San Diego County. The City's eastern and western boundaries are with Riverside County Jurisdictions and to the north is the City of Murrieta. Interstate Highway 15 travels north and south through the western portion of the City. State Highway 79 travels east from the City on both the southern and northern portions of the city. Murrieta Creek which is a pathway from Lake Skinner Reservoir is on the western portion of the City and Temecula Creek which is a pathway from the Vail Lake



Reservoir is on the southern portion of the City. They combine to form the Santa Margarita River in the extreme southwest portion of the jurisdiction. The Santa Margarita Mountains run along the western portion of the jurisdiction.

The City of Temecula's mean yearly temperature 64.7°F with an average high temperature of 76.5°F and an average low of 52.9°F. The average annual rainfall is 11.11 inches.

2.6.28 Wildomar

The City of Wildomar is a corporate city in Riverside County in the Southwest County of California. It is approximately 24 square miles in area and is 41 miles south of the County seat, the City of Riverside. City of Wildomar sits directly adjacent to the City of Murrieta on the south, City of Menifee on the east, and the City of Lake Elsinore on the northern boundaries. The 15 freeway runs through the middle of the City. The Santa Margarita Watershed runs through the southwest portion of the City. Stormwater runoff from portions of Lake Elsinore and Wildomar collects in the Murrieta & Temecula creeks and forms the Santa Margarita River south of the City.

City of Wildomar's climate in winter is almost never extreme, low temperatures rarely go below freezing. In the summer the high temperatures will hover in the 90's, but some days may go over 100 during heat waves. Rainfall for City of Wildomar is typical of that of the rest of Riverside County.

Wildomar is a community of old and new, more mature homes and acreages with horses and other animals mixed with more modern housing tracts. Nestled between the cities of Murrieta and Lake Elsinore, Wildomar officially became a city on July 1, 2008, at that time home to about 28,000 residents.

The name Wildomar was coined from the names of its three founders -- the WIL from William Collier, the DO from Donald Graham and the MAR from Margaret Collier Graham.



2.7 Tribes of Riverside County

Riverside County has 12 Indian Tribes within or bordering the County.

2.7.1 Agua Caliente Indian Reservation

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians is a federally-recognized Indian Tribe located in Palm Springs, Calif., with 32,000 acres of reservation lands that spread across Palm Springs, Cathedral City, Rancho Mirage, and into the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto mountains. The Tribe's developments include two Palm Springs golf courses, the Spa Resort Casino in downtown Palm Springs, and the Agua Caliente Casino Resort Spa in Rancho Mirage, which includes the 2,000 seat concert venue, The Show. It also operates the Indian Canyon and Tahquitz Canyon parks, both open to the public.

The Tribal Government employs approximately 200 employees, in addition to over 2,000 employees directly associated with its gaming and hospitality operations. The majority of these employees do not live on the Reservation, but commute from outlying communities, such as, Banning, Palm Desert, Desert Hot Springs, and the high desert mountains, increasing the population on the Reservation during the normal business hours.

Tribal employees work in Tribal offices or in the field. Normal business hours are between the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. It is common for certain employees (Rangers, Maintenance Crew) to work in remote areas of the Reservation where communications may prove difficult.

2.7.2 Augustine Indian Reservation

The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians (Tribe) is a federally recognized Indian tribe located in the County of Riverside, California. It was established by Executive Order in 1891. The Augustine Reservation is part of an area occupied for the last 1,000 years by the Cahuilla Indians. The Reservation consists of approximately 602 acres located in the Coachella Valley in southern California, adjacent to the City of Coachella and approximately thirty miles from the City of Palm Springs.

2.7.3 Cabazon Indian Reservation

The members of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians (Tribe), a federally recognized Native American Indian tribe, are descendants of the Cahuilla Indians who have occupied the desert region of southern California for 2,500 to 3,000 years. As one of approximately a dozen independent clans of the Cahuilla, the Tribe claims its own name, territory and common ancestry. Although the Tribe numbered 600 in the mid-1800s, the population had dwindled to less than 50 by the start of the 1980's. Since that time, under a



reorganized tribal government, the Tribe had increased their economic base by taking advantage of opportunities in the “Desert Resorts” area of California’s Coachella Valley.

The Tribe is a sovereign nation under the laws of the United States of America and is operated under a democratic form of government. As a sovereign nation, the entire Cabazon community consists of tribal members. Tribal authority resides in the General Council, which meets every three months to confer and make decisions on tribal issues. All tribal members, age eighteen or older, sit on the General Council, which elects a Business Committee every four years. The Business Committee manages the day-to-day operations of the tribe, including making decisions about new business ventures. As Cabazon is a relatively small tribe, this organizational strategy assures that all viewpoints of the tribal community are considered and that the skills and resources of all community members are incorporated into all facets of formulation and implementation of tribal decision making.

The Cabazon Band of Mission Indians’ Reservation was established by an act of Congress in 1876 and occupies three separate areas of land consisting of 1,701 acres in the eastern end of the Coachella Valley. This land is held in trust by the federal government for the benefit of the tribe under the jurisdiction of the tribal government.

2.7.4 Cahuilla Indian Reservation

The Cahuilla Reservation is located in Riverside County near the town of Anza. It is 18,884 acres in total, but 16,884 acres of the reservation belongs to individual members of the tribe. 2,000 acres belong to the entire tribe in common. It was founded in 1875. The Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians is headquartered in Anza, California. They are governed by a democratically elected tribal council. Their current tribal chairman is Daniel Salgado and the Vice-Chairwoman is Andrea Candelaria.

2.7.5 Colorado River Indian Reservation

The Colorado River Indian Tribes include four distinct Tribes - the Mohave, Chemehuevi, Hopi and Navajo. There are currently about 4,277 active Tribal members.

The CRIT Reservation was created in 1865 by the Federal Government for “Indians of the Colorado River and its tributaries,” originally for the Mohave and Chemehuevi, who had inhabited the area for centuries. People of the Hopi and Navajo Tribes were relocated to the reservation in later years.

The reservation stretches along the Colorado River on both the Arizona and California side. It includes almost 300,000 acres of land, with the river serving as the focal point and lifeblood of the area.



The primary community in the CRIT Reservation is Parker, Arizona, which is located on a combination of Tribal land, leased land that is owned by CRIT and land owned by non-Native Americans. There are other, smaller communities on the reservation, including Poston, located 10 miles south of Parker.

2.7.6 Morongo

The Morongo Reservation is located in the northern and western half of Riverside County, California, approximately 90 miles east of Los Angeles. The Reservation, with an area of approximately 54 square miles, covers portions of the southern flank of the San Gorgonio Mountains, the northern flank of the San Jacinto Mountains, and the valley floor of the San Gorgonio River. It has contiguous boundaries with the City of Banning and the unincorporated community of Cabazon (the only city in California to unincorporated) in the San Gorgonio Pass Area.

The Tribe is one of 107 federally recognized Indian tribes in California. The Triba Hazard Mitigation Plan (THMP) addresses all the property, infrastructure, and natural environment of the Reservation and under the authority and control of the Tribe. The plan is purposely exclusive of specific sites in its address to protected historical, religious, and cultural resources outside of the Reservation, as the interest in their protection is greater than the potential benefit of identifying their location in this plan.

The Morongo Tribal Council functions as legislative body of the Tribe and additionally manages tribal economic enterprise functions that are normally outside the scope of other governmental agencies. The Tribe provides full municipal like services to its residents including, security, fire, public work functions, water and wastewater treatment, environmental protection, waste management and recycling, natural and cultural resource preservation, emergency management, and other functions typical of a functioning community. According to the United States Census Bureau's "Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2010 the population on the Reservation is 1,353 persons.

2.7.7 Pechanga Indian Reservation

The Pechanga Indian Reservation borders the City of Temecula to the northwest, the Town of Rainbow to the southwest, and the Cleveland National Forest to the south and east. The General Council of the Tribe is made up of the adult voting members of the band and elects the Pechanga Tribal Council. The Pechanga Indian Reservation encompasses over 6,700 acres with the most recent lands added in 2008. The current land use is mostly rural residential, with homes generally located along the central portion of the reservation along Pechanga Creek.



2.7.8 Ramona Band of Cahuilla

The Ramona Band of Cahuilla is a southern California Indian tribe whose reservation is located approximately thirty miles east of Temecula and four miles north of the unincorporated town of Anza, off Highway 371 in Riverside County. The Ramona Reservation was set aside by Executive Order in 1891 and a trust patent for the Reservation was issued in 1893.

The Ramona Reservation encompasses approximately 560 acres. The Reservation is situated at the southwestern base of Thomas Mountain in the southern San Jacinto Mountains. Hog Lake Road provides the only access to the Ramona Reservation.

There are 3 homes on the Reservation and seven residents. There are also several additional buildings, including a maintenance yard, a power house and 5 yurts associated with the Band's Eco-tourism project. All electricity for the homes/buildings is provided by hybrid electrical systems consisting of solar and wind generation with generator back-ups. None of the homes/buildings on the reservation are connected to the "grid".

In early 2017, approximately 82 acres of land were transferred from fee simple into trust status by the Ramona Band of Cahuilla. Thus, the lands are now tribal lands under the jurisdiction of the Ramona Band of Cahuilla. The lands transferred include approximately 75 acres along Bautista Road just south of the Ramona Reservation and approximately 6.73 acres along SR 371 in Anza.

There are three (3) buildings located on the lands in Anza. The buildings included the Ramona Band's administrative offices and library. Each of the buildings has access to the power grid. Water is provided to the buildings via wells located on the property, and each of the buildings has a septic system. Moreover, a tiger tank of 5000 gallons provides water storage for use, if needed, for fire suppression.

The lands located along Bautista Road are all unimproved. One of the parcels lies at the junction of Bautista Road and Hog Lake Road and is the access point to the Ramona Reservation. The other parcels are covered with vegetation.

2.7.9 Santa Rosa Indian Reservation

The Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians Reservation is part of an area, which has been occupied by the Cahuilla for the past 1,000 years. The Reservation consists of 11,021 acres in four separate parcels and is located in the Santa Rosa Mountains near the community of Anza in Riverside California.

They are descendants from the Mountain Cahuilla Band, which historically occupied the mountains south of San Jacinto Peak. The largest parcel is called the Santa Rosa Parcel



and is located 1.25 miles east of the junction of SR –74 and SR – 371. Three separate parcels completely occupy Sections 32, 34, and 36 of T7S, R5E and are one-mile southeast of the main Santa Rosa Parcel. The parcel in Section 34 is called the Old Village Parcel, where their ancestors first settled and the parcel in section 36 is called the Toro Parcel, which is leased out as a microwave relay communications site.

The Santa Rosa Reservation was established on February 2, 1907, under authority of the Act of 1891 as amended. The Act of April 17, 1937 authorized the Secretary of the interior to purchase 640 acres to be held in trust for the Tribe. All reservation land is tribally owned and un-allotted, though some of the land is under assignment and has been passed from generation to generation.

Currently there are approximately 70 people living on the reservation. They are a customs and traditions tribe with a total of 118 members. A tribal council governs with members elected to two-year terms. Because of the very limited size of the band, the Tribal Council also acts as the Planning Committee.

2.7.10 Soboba Band of Mission Indians

The Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians ancestral home is the Soboba Reservation located on the San Jacinto River at the base of the western foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains in Riverside County, California. The Tribal trust lands consist of approximately 7,877 acres of reservation including a large parcel of adjoining undeveloped property called the “Jones Ranch”. The current population on the Soboba Reservation is approximately 1,200.

2.7.11 Torres-Martinez Indian Reservation (partly in Imperial County, California)

The Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians (Tribe) is a Sovereign Indian Nation and a federally recognized Indian Tribe located in Southern California. Its Tribal land base was established by Executive Order of the United States Federal government on May 15, 1876 as the Torres Martinez Reservation. The Tribal land base consists of 24,822 acres of harsh rugged desert terrain in a checkerboard pattern located in the most rural parts of the Coachella Valley in Southern California. A portion of the Tribal area is submerged under the Salton Sea. The Reservation lands straddle Imperial and Riverside Counties and lie about 50 miles north of the US – Mexico International Border. Temperatures reach 120 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer.

The majority of those living on the reservation live in the Tribe’s housing development project which was funded by HUD (36 homes) located about 6 miles away from the Tribe’s headquarters (boundaries: Avenue 62 North, Avenue 64 South, Monroe St./Wilma Jean Way West, and Jackson St. East).



The Tribal school-age children who live on the reservation for primarily attend public schools (Grades K-12th) administered by the Coachella Valley School Unified District (CVUSD) or the Desert Sands Unified School District (DSUSD). Several public schools are located within or near the reservation boundaries of the Tribe.

2.7.12 Twenty-Nine Palms Indian Reservation (partly in San Bernardino County)

The Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians is a United States federally recognized Tribe located in Southern California. The Tribe's members are descendants of the Chemehuevi, who are indigenous people that migrated from the Colorado River area. Geographically, the Tribe has two Reservation sections located near the City of Twenty-nine Palms in San Bernardino County and near the City of Coachella in Riverside County. The San Bernardino County section contains 150 acres of undeveloped land which is adjacent to the Joshua Tree National Park. The Riverside County section contains 242 acres, which has rights-of-way for the Interstate 10 freeway and State Highway 86. On this section, the Tribe has an operating Class 3 Gaming Facility, Tribal Administrative Offices, and Tribal Environmental Protection Agency, which accounts for more than 700 employees. Currently, there is no residential development on either Reservation section.



2.8 Special Districts

2.8.1 Participating School Districts

Beaumont Unified School District

The Beaumont Unified School District is located in the westernmost portion of Riverside County and is located at the intersection of Interstate 10 and Interstate 60. The District is west of the city of the Banning, North of the city San Jacinto, east of the city of Calimesa and unincorporated areas of Riverside lie to the north and east. The student population of the school district is 9,719.

Desert Sands Unified School District

The Desert Sands Unified School District is a pre K-12 grade school district located in the heart of Riverside County's Coachella Valley. DSUSD currently has 34 school sites. Included here are 20 elementary schools, 7 middle schools, 6 high schools, and 1 Early Childhood Education Center. Alternative education and continuation programs are offered at two of the district's high schools, Summit/Horizon and Amistad. DSUSD serves the communities of La Quinta, Palm Desert, Indio, Indian Wells, Bermuda Dunes, and portions of Rancho Mirage and Coachella, California. The combined student population of DSUSD is approximately 30,000 students. In addition to the schools, DSUSD also has a District Education Center complex, and Maintenance and Transportation facilities located in the City of La Quinta.

Hemet Unified School District

The HUSD is a public school district in Riverside County in the San Jacinto Valley of California. Broken down into 3 categories of schools, with it is approximately 1,250 certificated staff are employed by the district, along with approximately 1,480 classified employees plus approximately 960 substitutes, the district employs over 3,690. These employees work from our 28 sites and district offices to serve our student enrollment of over 21,700. The District serves the cities of Hemet, Anza, Aguanga, Winchester, and Idyllwild.

Lake Elsinore Unified School District

The Lake Elsinore Unified School District (LEUSD) was formed in 1989 when Elsinore Union High and Elsinore Elementary merged and unified. It covers 140 square miles including the city of Lake Elsinore, Canyon Lake, Wildomar, as well as a portion of North Murrieta including the communities in and around Ortega Highway and Horsethief



Canyon. Lake Elsinore Unified serves several communities with a combined population of approximately 100,000 and specifically educates 22,000 students.

Moreno Valley Unified School District

The Moreno Valley Unified School District is located in the western portion of Riverside County. The District is bound by the City of Perris to the south, and the City of Riverside to west. The District is bounded by the unincorporated areas to the north and east. The student population of the school district is 34,000.

Perris High Unified School District

The Perris Union High School District (PUHSD) is located in the City of Perris, a community fifteen miles southeast of the City of Riverside. PUHSD covers approximately 184 square miles and includes the City of Perris, City of Menifee and the unincorporated communities of Romoland as well as a portion of Nuvew.

PUHSD currently educates approximately 9,000 students residing through (1) 7-8 middle school, (3) comprehensive high schools, (2) alternative high school programs and (1) dependent charter military school. The school district also provides adult educational services.

Riverside Community College District (RCCD)

Riverside Community College District is a three-college higher education system serving residents of Riverside and surrounding counties in California. It is the seventh oldest community college in the state and the fifth largest. RCCD colleges are located in the cities for Riverside, Moreno Valley and Norco. The District's service area is over 450 square miles with a wide range of social, economic, and ethnic diversity in one of the most rapidly growing counties in the nation. Colleges and Annex sites sit within 1/2 mile of major California Freeways and Railroad tracks. Riverside Community College District's average enrollment exceeded 35,000.

Riverside County Office of Education (RCOE)

RCOE directly serves over 8,368 students; over 2,100 of those students are classified as special needs students.

RCOE has a total of 138 sites: (4) School of Career Education campuses (Accredited post-secondary occupational training programs); (14) Career Technical Education sites at district school locations; (40) RCOE Alternative Education program sites on school district sites, independent RCOE sites, and detentions; (40) Special Education program sites located on school districts sites, RCOE sites as well as youth/adult Jails/detention



centers; and (22) Head Start / Migrant Head Start sites. Three of which are located in Imperial County with one site approximately 1-mile from the Mexico border.

RCOE provides support and professional development opportunities to (23) school districts comprised of (4) Elementary Districts; (1) High School District; and (18) Unified school districts (totaling over 407 K-12 school sites and representing over 427,000 students, 30,000 of those students are classified as special needs students). In addition to providing services to county school districts, RCOE provides support to: one (1) Tribal school; one (1) California School for the Deaf; four (4) community colleges; and twenty-seven (27) charter schools.

Riverside Unified School District

Riverside Unified School District (RUSD) covers just over 92 square miles and encompasses most of the City of Riverside from Van Buren Blvd. and La Sierra Ave. to the west, the Santa River and County line to the north, the city limits to the east and the unincorporated areas of Lake Mathews and Woodcrest to the south.

Riverside Unified is currently the 15th largest school district in the state serving approximately 42,300 K-12 students. The district has 30 elementary schools, 7 middle schools, 5 comprehensive high schools, two continuation schools, one virtual school, and one special education school. The school district also provides pre-school and adult educational services.

San Jacinto School District

San Jacinto School District is in the City of San Jacinto that encompasses seven (7) elementary schools, three (3) middle schools, one (1) traditional high school, one (1) continuation high school and two (2) pre-schools for a total of 14 schools. The jurisdiction also includes a District Office, Facilities and Operations Department, and Nutrition Services. The San Jacinto Unified School District has a staff number of 1,522 and student population of 9,825. San Jacinto School District has a total population of 11,347.

2.8.2 Fire Protection

Idyllwild Fire District

The Jurisdiction is a Special Fire District located in the unincorporated mountain community of Idyllwild, located in Riverside County. It is approximately 5 square miles in area located about 60 miles east of the county seat, the City of Riverside. The community of Idyllwild is surrounded on all sides by the San Bernardino National Forest and is transected from NE to SW by Strawberry Creek. Even though there is a creek running through the community, there is no land that would be considered “flood plain”.



The “District” is in mountainous terrain running from 5,000’ to 6,500’ elevation in a mixed conifer forest fuel type. The Clark section of the San Jacinto Fault runs NW to SE and is SW of the community approximately 7 miles at the closest point. The San Jacinto Fault is considered to be the most active fault in Southern California (D.M. Morton and J.C. Matti, USGS 2005, revised 2008)

Idyllwild averages 26 inches of rain per year with some of that falling as snow in three to four storms per winter. Summer thunderstorms also contribute to the rainfall total as well as wildland fires from lightning.

2.8.3 Health Care Facilities

Kaiser

Kaiser Permanente, as a whole, had 10.2 million health plan members, 186,497 employees, 18,652 physicians, 51,010 nurses, 38 medical centers, and 622 medical offices reported in 2015. The non-profit Kaiser Foundation Health Plan and Kaiser Foundation Hospitals entities reported a combined \$1.9 billion in net income on \$60.7 billion in operating revenues. Each Permanente Medical Group operates as a separate for-profit partnership or professional corporation in its individual territory, and while none publicly reports its financial results, each is primarily funded by reimbursements from its respective regional Kaiser Foundation Health Plan entity. KFHP is one of the largest not for profit organizations in the United States.

Kaiser Permanente Riverside Medical Center is a general medical and surgical hospital in Riverside, CA. Kaiser Permanente Riverside Medical Center has 226 beds and was opened in 1989. Currently, we provide care for over 500,000 members throughout Riverside County.

2.8.4 Water Districts

Eastern Municipal Water District

Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD), headquartered in Perris, California provides water, wastewater and recycled water service to nearly 800,000 people across a 555 square mile service area from Moreno Valley to Temecula and east to the San Jacinto Valley. EMWD is California’s sixth largest water provider and the largest in Riverside County and was established in 1950 through a public vote. It is one of 26 member agencies of The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. EMWD owns and operates two potable water filtration plants, two groundwater desalination facilities, four regional water reclamation facilities, more than 2,400 miles of potable water pipeline, 1,800 miles of sewer pipeline and 200 miles of recycled water pipeline. EMWD’s water



supply sources include local groundwater (potable and desalinated), imported water from the Colorado River and State Water Project systems and recycled water. EMWD also wholesales to seven water agencies within or adjacent to its service area boundaries.

Imperial Irrigation District

Imperial Irrigation District (IID) was formed under the State Water Code and is considered a Special District under the governance structure of the State of California. IID is the energy provider to all of Imperial County and portions of Riverside and San Diego Counties, and is also the raw water provider to all municipalities and agricultural users in Imperial County. Throughout the past several years, the district's water and energy operations have been impacted by severe storms (micro bursts), floods and earthquakes varying in magnitude, with the largest being 7.2 on the Richter scale. Imperial Irrigation District provides service to 100,000 customers in the County of Riverside.

Rancho California Water District

The Rancho California Water District (RCWD) serves the area known as Temecula/Rancho California, which includes the City of Temecula, portions of the City of Murrieta and unincorporated areas of southwest Riverside County. The area served is approximately 156 square miles in area and is 42 miles east of the County seat, the City of Riverside. The population of the RCWD service area was estimated 108,920 in 2015.

High Valleys Water District

The High Valleys Water District, Banning, CA, is located in an unincorporated area known as Twin Pines/Poppet Flats, in Riverside County in the Coachella Valley of California. It is approximately 5 square miles in area and is 44 miles east of the County seat, the City of Riverside. The High Valleys Water District was founded in 1971 and serves the Poppet Flats, Twin Pines and Mt. Edna communities. Since they do not have any natural water resources, they purchase our water (which is already treated) from the City of Banning. The water is pumped up eight (8) miles to the mountain through three separate booster stations, into three storage tanks and 40 miles of pipe and delivered to approximately 225 customers. They have five (5) elected Board members, a Board Secretary, Office Administrative Assistant, a General Manager, two Field Techs, and an on-call/as-needed office assistant. There is no sewer service as the communities are all on septic tanks. Some residents have well-systems, which annual backflow testing is done at those locations.



Santa Ana Watershed

The Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority is a Joint Powers Authority formed in 1969 by Eastern Municipal Water District, Inland Empire Utilities Agency, Orange County Water District, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District and the Western Municipal Water District. One of SAWPA's main functions is to operate the Inland Empire Brine Line, a 73-mile large diameter regional brine disposal system created to protect water quality in the Santa Ana River and its tributaries. The Brine Line is located in both San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. The Brine Line collects high salt discharges from municipal groundwater treatment plants, power plants, various industries and it serves as an emergency connection to several municipal wastewater treatment plants. Currently, there are a total of 32 active facilities discharging to the Brine Line. All flows collected by the Inland Empire Brine Line are conveyed to Orange County Sanitation District Facilities for treatment and disposal.

The Inland Empire Brine Line serves the portion of the Santa Ana River Watershed within Riverside (1,244 sq. miles) and San Bernardino (1,014 sq. miles) Counties. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, the total population within the Inland Empire Brine Line service area is 3,415,953 inhabitants: 1,686,024 in Riverside County and 1,729,929 in San Bernardino County.

Western Municipal Water District

Western Municipal Water District is a Special District in Riverside County in the Inland Empire of California. It services approximately 510 square miles in area and serves portions of the Cities of Riverside, Corona, Perris, Murrieta, and Norco, as well as unincorporated areas of Western Riverside County. The District has areas adjacent to Orange County on its western boundary, San Bernardino County on its north and eastern boundaries, and San Diego County to the south. The Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railroad and California State Highways 90 and 215 both run alongside sections of the perimeter of the District in Riverside and Perris. Interstate Highway 15 runs along a section of the District's service areas near Murrieta and Corona. The Santa Ana River, a waterway that starts in the Mountains and runs through the cities of Riverside, Corona and Norco, is close to the District's northern boundary. Murrieta Creek runs through the District's service area in Murrieta.

Western Municipal Water District was established on January 19, 1954. On November 12, 1954 Western was annexed to and became a member of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California providing water for mostly agricultural use. In the early 1960's Western began retail water service to domestic water customers. Western originally depended on Colorado River water and in 1979 it changed its primary source of water to



the State Water Project drawing water from Northern California. Today the District serves over 25,000 retail and eight wholesale customers.



Section 3.0 - The Planning Process

While the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (“DMA 2000”) requires that local communities address only natural hazards, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) recommends that local comprehensive mitigation plans address man-made and technological hazards to the extent possible. In the 2012 Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Riverside County Operational Area (RCOA) addressed an expansive set of hazards. Upon review of the hazards since 2012 and the number of incidents that had man-made causes, the Riverside County OA will continue to address the large set of man-made and technological hazards.

The 2017 Riverside County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update review process initially started August 2016.

3.1 Planning Process Overview

The Riverside County Emergency Management Department (EMD) formed an internal EMD Planning Team, a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee and continued to utilize the Operational Area Planning Committee (OAPC) as an external planning committee.

Each Planning Team was comprised of various EMD personnel, Riverside County Department leaders, emergency managers and key personnel to discuss the most practical methodology to review and update Riverside County’s 2017 plan.

A plan template and other various tools were developed and sent to participants to assist them with creating a new plan or to review and update their existing plan. The County held multiple meetings, workshops and conference calls to assist participants with drafting or updating plans.

(See Appendix B for Participants).



3.2 Hazard Mitigation 2017 Planning

Riverside County recognizes the importance of involving all of the stakeholders and utilized the following planning methodologies:

- Reviewed the process of risk assessments and hazard identification with all submitting participants
- Reviewed mitigation actions that are proposed, pending and completed
- Encouraged participation with the planning process by holding community meetings, individual workshops and conference calls
- Coordinated staffing resources to cities and special districts to assist with plan development and provided pertinent detailed information specific to jurisdictions
- Posted information on official Riverside County Emergency Management Department websites
 - RivCoEMD.org
 - RivCoReady.org
- Provided a list of upcoming mitigation training information on Riverside County Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response (PHEPR) website
 - RivCoPHEPR.org

Project Pre-Plan Research:

- Reviewed the 2012 LHMP, Crosswalk and Comments from Reviewer
- Reviewed the 2013 Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (FEMA)
- Reviewed the 2011 Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide
- Reviewed the 2013 State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Identified gaps and discuss findings with management team
- Determined resolutions for gaps and discuss what updates are necessary

Project Plan

- Continually update the Operational Area Plan
- Perpetual maintenance of Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Engage all participants through outreach efforts
- Submittal of participant annex and worksheets

3.3 2012 LHMP Tools

The LHMP Steering Committee determined the best approach was to use the tools that were developed in 2009 to assist in updating the LHMP. The following worksheets and



tools were utilized as a reference for each jurisdiction to evaluate its capabilities, determine its need and to assist in developing goals and strategies:

- Local Jurisdiction Contact Information worksheet
- Hazard Identification Questionnaire
- Specific Hazards Summary Worksheet
- Jurisdiction Vulnerability Worksheet/ Severity Table
- Local Jurisdiction Proposed Mitigation Action and Strategy Proposal
- Local Development Trends Questionnaire
- Provided website: <http://myplan.calema.ca.gov>
- EMD personnel assigned to assist with the development of the plan and provide additional information when necessary
- Hosted and provided facilities for workshops
- Developed and provided step by step instruction guides
- Provided assistance via email, phone calls and one-on-one meetings
- Assisted jurisdictions obtain/create maps
- Provided maps for individual jurisdictions
- Provided incident information for their jurisdiction or authority
- Provided information on mitigation trainings and seminars

3.4 Participating Jurisdictions Planning Process

The 2017 LHMP has a variety of participants and parties with vested interest across the County. The submitting participants include cities, education, fire protection, hospital, and water districts.

The Participants List is found in Section 1.4 or Appendix B: Participants.

The goals of the Operational Area are to ensure the plan is comprehensive and easy to utilize and implement. The final 2017 Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan consists of the Riverside County Operational Area Plan and the individual Annexes. Each annex is designed to be a stand-alone Local Hazard Mitigation Plan for the cities and special districts, yet clearly show a linkage to the Operational Area Plan, other County Plans (e.g. County General Plan) and the State Hazard Mitigation Plan. (See Annexes A1-46)

The 2017 LHMP outreach presentations were given in 12 community outreach meetings, 12 LHMP workshops and 32 meetings were held with individual cities or special districts. (See Appendix D)



During the LHMP process, participants were provided directions on how to complete the “Annex” and other templates. Resources provided to participants included: worksheets, templates, examples, websites, mapping sites and other resources to assist in the process. Riverside County Emergency Management Department personnel were available to assist each participating jurisdiction during the LHMP process.

Additional information and resources were emailed to the participants as they became available through “E-Blasts” (mass email sent to every participant). An example is the “My Plan” mapping website on the Hazard Mitigation Portal for Cal OES.

A flexible timeline was presented in the meetings, and sent out via email as changes occurred. The review process of the draft annexes is outlined as follows:

- Participants submitted draft LHMP via email to EMD for review and comments.
- EMD reviewed plans, crosswalks and inventory worksheet to ensure completeness
- Checklists were utilized to document all components of the plans were complete and accompanied with all worksheets and attachments referenced in the plan
- Acknowledgement and checklists were sent back to the participants noting identified gap findings and comments. We requested additional information as necessary
- After revisions were completed by participants, the draft was resubmitted to EMD for adoption into the Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
- All correspondence, meetings, and conference calls were recorded in a database to track status of plan

3.5 Regional Planning Process (Riverside County Operational Area)

The Operational Area began the regional planning process by creating the EMD Planning Team who has extensive experience in Emergency Management and vast knowledge of the hazards and mitigation efforts in Riverside County.

EMD’s external LHMP Steering Committee included EMD Management and the Operational Area Planning Committee (OAPC). The committee includes representatives from EMD, the Board of Supervisors, city emergency managers, city elected officials, tribal representatives, school districts and special districts. The initial coordination of the LHMP update process was presented to the OAPC attendees and letters of commitment and participation were sent via email to regional stakeholders through the Operational Area Planning Committee distribution list.

The quarterly Operational Area Planning Committee (OAPC) meetings are intended to engage:



- local jurisdictions
- businesses
- non-profit organizations
- faith-based organizations
- governmental agencies
- tribal communities
- special districts
- educational institutions
- utility companies
- public transportation
- healthcare facilities

The Operational Area Planning Committee (OAPC) Mission:

- To provide facilities, systems, and emergency management training for the officials of the Riverside County Operational Area, including County and City government personnel and participating special districts.
- To effectively and efficiently manage a disaster affecting jurisdictions within the Riverside County Operational Area (Govt. Code 8550 et. seq.).

The Riverside County Operational Area is governed by the Board of Supervisors and the Operational Area Planning Committee (OAPC). OAPC meets quarterly.

OAPC has several subcommittees who are responsible for determining the use and distribution of funds from grants channeled directly through the Operational Area, i.e., Homeland Security, Buffer Zone Protection Plan grant programs, Local Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee, Mass Care and Shelter Task Force and Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program Manager Committee.

Please see Appendix D: Meetings for list of OAPC attendees and sign-in sheets.

3.6 EMD Planning Team

The internal EMD Planning Team consists of the EMD Management and key personnel of EMD. The job classifications of the committee included:

- Director
- Deputy Director
- Program Chief II



- Emergency Services Manager
- Program Coordinator II
- Emergency Services Coordinators (7)
- Emergency Medical Services Specialist (3)
- Senior Health Educator
- Health Education Assistant
- Volunteer Services Program Manager
- Grants Personnel (Administrative Services Analyst II, Contracts and Grants Analyst and Account Technician II)
- Office Assistant III
- Secretary

EMD as a whole department is structured to resemble the Incident Command System (ICS) Organizational Chart. There are four divisions; Preparedness, Operations, Business and Finance, and Emergency Medical Services. The Department is able to expand or contract similarly to ICS and places an importance on Span of Control. The following pages have figures of the Emergency Management Department Organizational Chart.

Figure 12: Riverside County Emergency Management Department Organizational Chart:

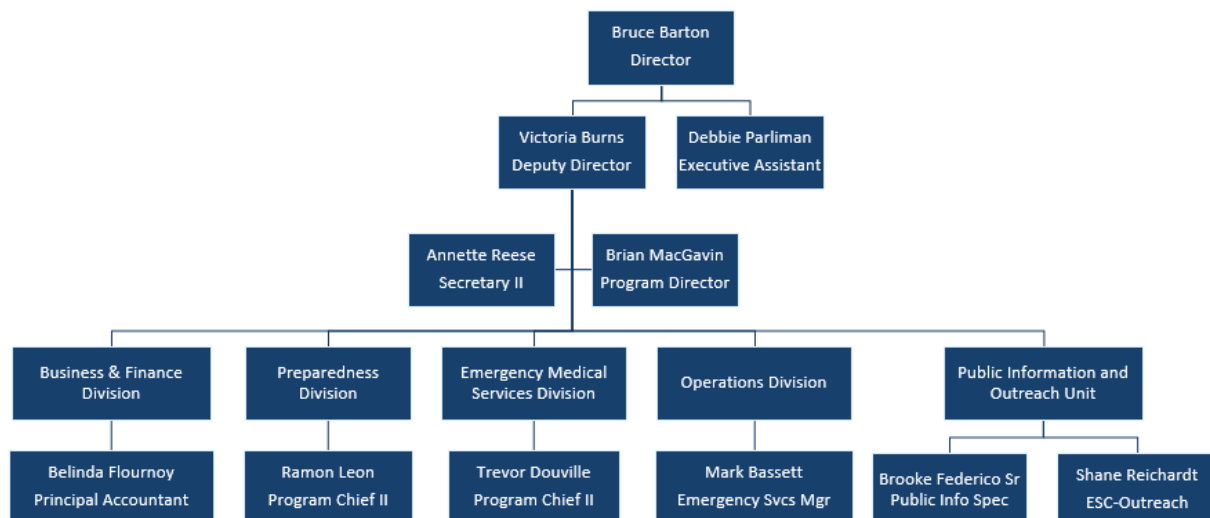




Figure 13: EMD Preparedness Division

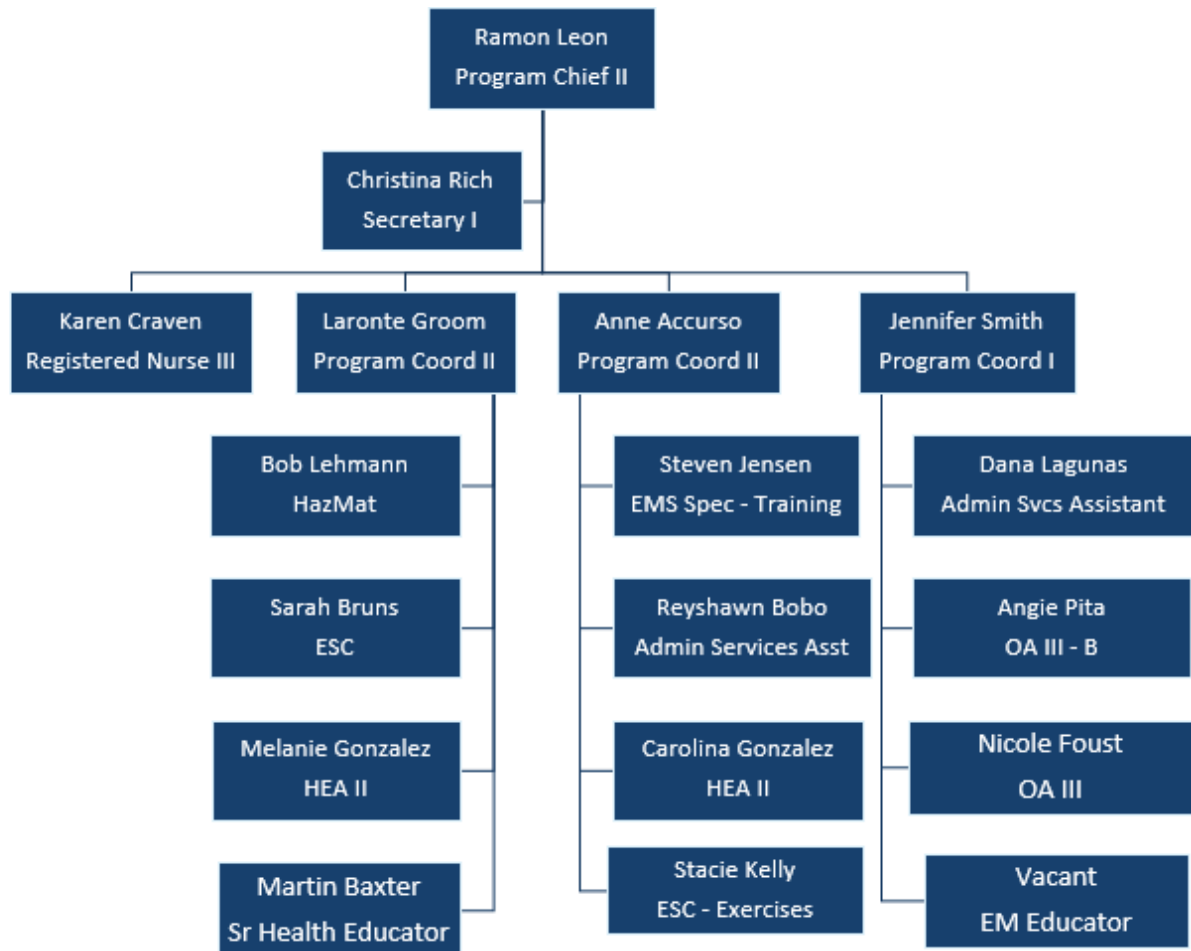




Figure 14: EMD Operations Division

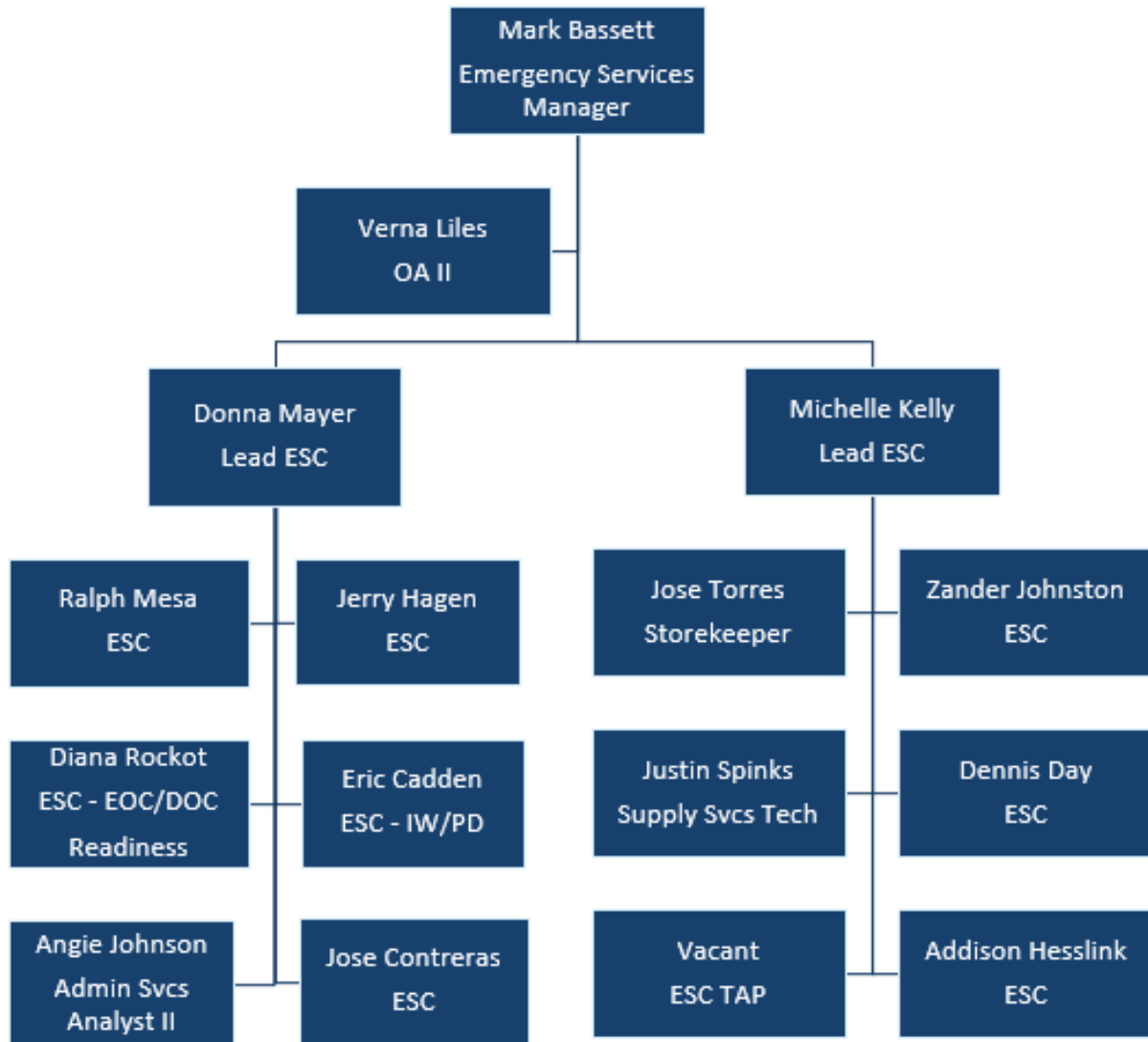




Figure 15: EMD Riverside Emergency Medical Services Agency Division

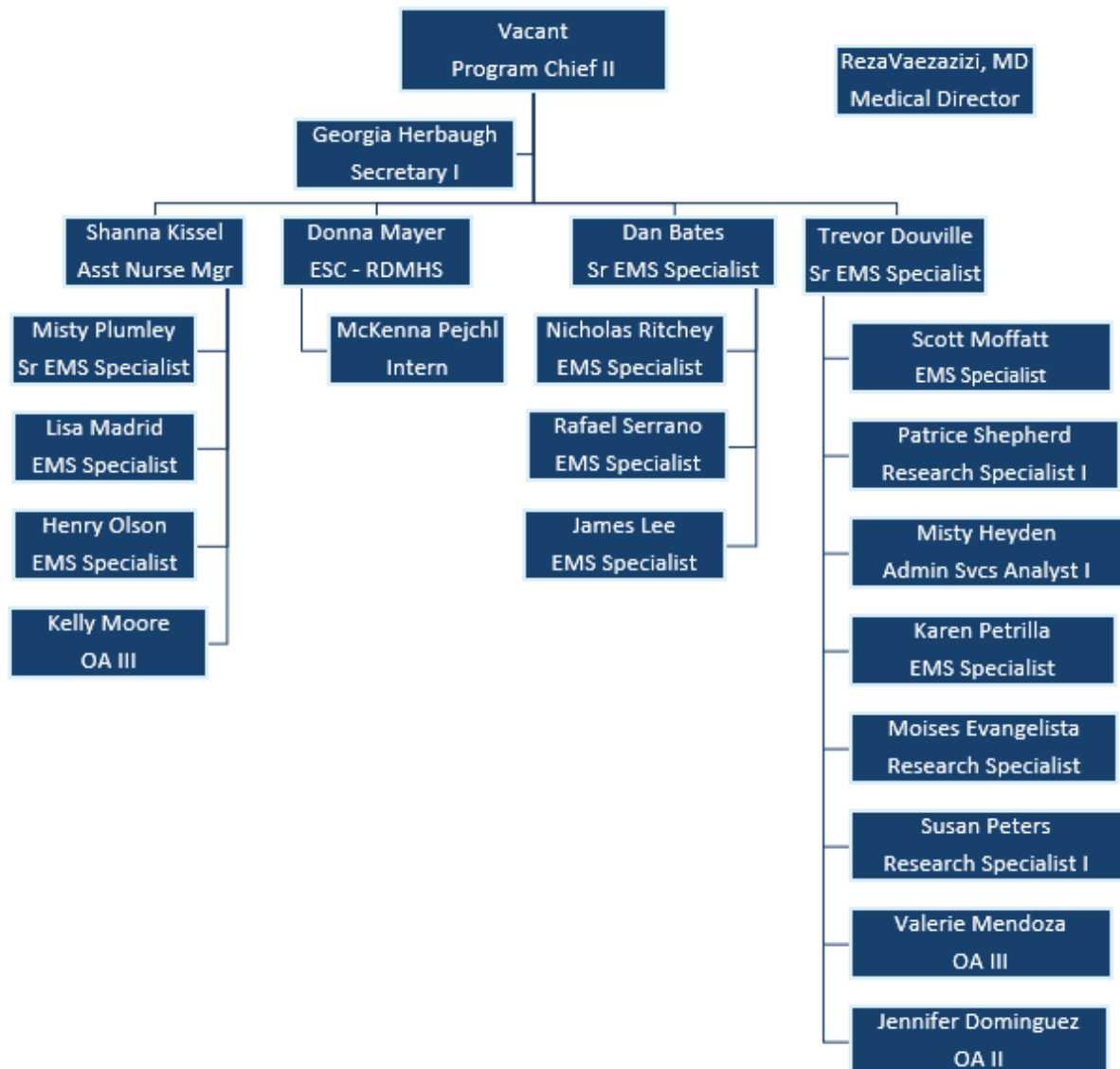
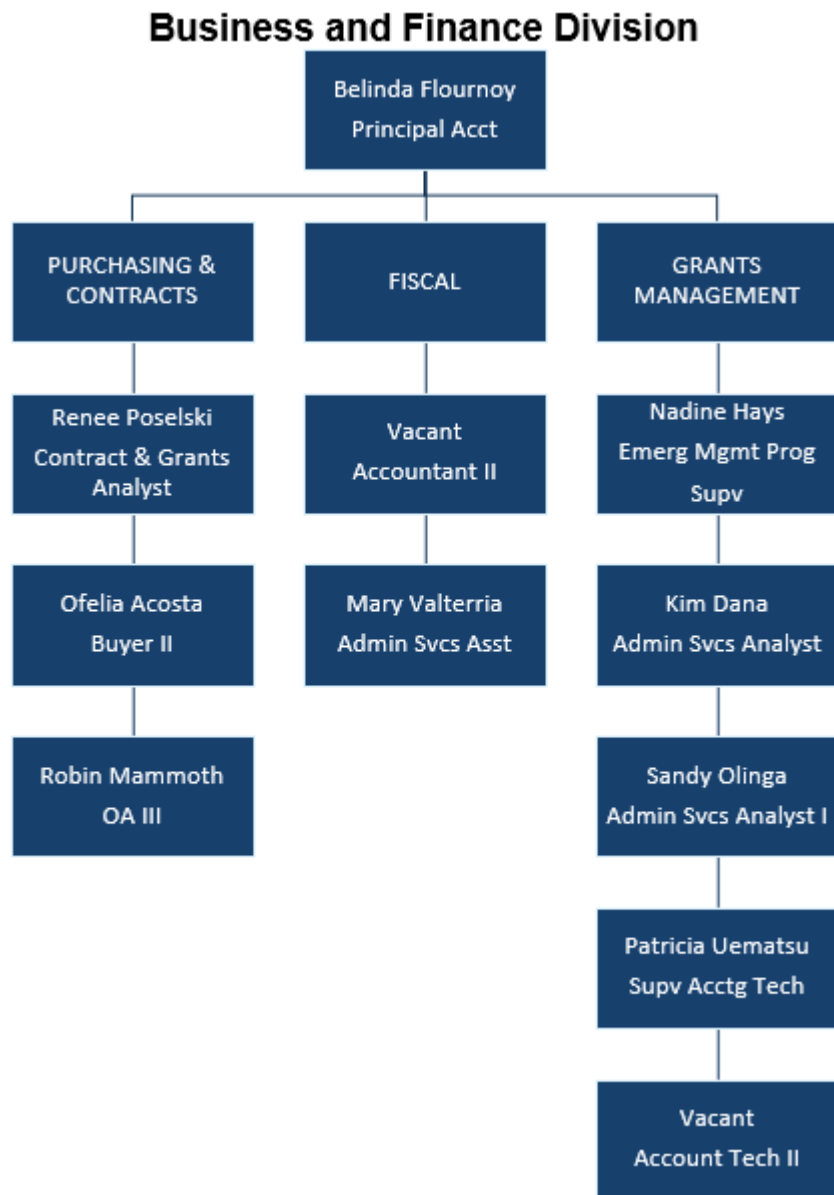




Figure 16: EMD Business and Finance Division





3.7 LHMP Steering Committee Partners

Riverside County recognizes that any successful planning activity, such as the development of a comprehensive plan, involves bringing together a cross-section of the public to reach consensus on how to achieve a desired outcome or resolve a community problem. Using this inclusive process, the public gains a better understanding of the problem or issue and strives to develop a vision along with goals, priorities, and actions.

The result is a common set of community values and widespread support for directing financial, technical, and human resources to an agreed upon course of action, usually identified in a plan. The same is true for mitigation planning. An effective and open public involvement process ensures that all citizens understand risks and vulnerability so that they will work with the jurisdiction and support policies, actions and tools that over the long-term will lead to reduction and/or eliminate long-term risk to human life and property in the event of a disaster or hazard.

An introductory meeting was held with County Department leaders and a presentation given to develop a planning and review process. The following table identifies the agencies that were represented.

Table 5: Internal Steering Committee Partnering Agencies

DEPARTMENTS	POSITION	TOPIC
Agricultural Commissioner's Office	Deputy Ag Commissioner	Insect Infestation, Drought
Animal Services	Commissioner of Field Services, Lieutenant of Field Services	Animals affected
Assessor's Office	Secretary	Population and Building Data
Cal OES	Emergency Services Coordinator	Drought, Earthquake, Insect Infestation, State Representative
Economic Development Agency	Aviation Facilities Specialist/Grants, Aviation Secretary, Assistant Director, Facilities Management Division	Population and Demographics



Emergency Management Department	Program Director, Program Coordinator II, Emergency Services Coordinator, Health Education Assistant, Office Assistant	Goals and Objectives, Nuclear, Power Outage, Pipeline, Communication Failure, Cyber Attack, Extreme Weather, Landslides, Aqueduct
Environmental Health	Deputy Director	Hazardous Materials, Earthquake
Flood Control	Principle Engineer	Dam failure, Flood Hazard
Imperial Irrigation Water District	Emergency Services Coordinator	Aqueduct, Power Outage
NOAA	Acting Meteorologist In Charge	Extreme Weather, Drought
Public Health	Branch Chief	Pandemic and Disease/Contamination,
RC-HR / County Hospitals	Safety Coordinator	Health Care Facilities, Health Impact, Behavior Health
Riverside County Fire	Chief, Division Chief	Wildfire, Pipeline, Transportation and Hazardous Materials
Riverside County IT	Deputy Chief Information Security Officer, Chief Information Security Officer, Information Technology Officer II, Supervising Communications Analyst	Communication Failure and Cyber Attack
Riverside County Office of Education	Safety, Emergency Preparedness Coordinator	Schools, Shelters, Critical Facilities
Sheriff's Office	Sergeant	Civil unrest, Jails, Terrorism
SoCal Edison	Local Public Affairs Officer	Power Outages
SoCal Gas	Public Affairs Manager	Pipeline
Transportation and Land Management Agency	Chief Engineering Geologist, Admin Services Manager	Earthquake, Landslide, GIS, General plan references



Various portions of the 2012 plan included information that was provided by internal county departments. These sections were highlighted and given to the originating departments for review, comments, and updates by utilizing the following methodology:

- Review information provided and identify necessary corrections for updates
- Review definition for hazards to ensure accuracy
- Provide any additional incidents that occurred between 2012 to present
- For revisions or updates, provide supporting documentation with credible sources including but not limited to, studies (planning, safety, mitigation, etc.) maps, charts, tables, photos, surveys, cost-benefit analysis or technical guidance
- Facilitate discussions for each hazard prioritization and mitigation measure
- Develop a group or team from your department to review the document and changes prior to sending the information back to EMD
- Contact EMD to answer any questions or to provide additional comments
- Provide updated maps
- Return all revisions to EMD

The Transportation and Land Management Agency (TLMA) provided updated county-wide maps that had been included in the 2012 Multi-Jurisdictional Plan and the County's 2015 General Plan.

As part of the planning process, a review of the unincorporated area was conducted to assess existing and new hazards through utilization of MyPlan through Cal OES.

Emergency Management Agencies in the neighboring and surrounding counties were contacted to discuss their mitigation efforts and plans, inclusive of:

- Orange County
- San Bernardino County
- San Diego County
- La Paz County (Arizona)

Outreach was conducted with tribal communities in Riverside County. Most of the tribes have completed Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plans. The participating tribe that joined the County in the 2017 update expressed their intent to build a stronger partnership with the County.

(See Section 2.7 for all tribes located in Riverside County)



3.8 Public Outreach

Public notice of the LHMP update was posted on the Emergency Management Department Website (RivCoEMD.org), Twitter and announced at various community meetings throughout the County. All meetings were open to the public and allowed public comment. The audience represented various vested individuals who provided input, insight, and concerns regarding the hazards affecting their specific communities. Comments made were regarding the incorporation of particular hazards that the plan already addresses.

(Please see Appendix D for all outreach and meeting information)

In an attempt to seek public comment postcards with LHMP and National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) information was distributed throughout the County. The post cards will be presented at County owned Fire stations as well as community events. Every year during National Preparedness Month the postcards will be distributed again to continue to seek comments throughout the plan cycle. English and Spanish versions were available. For 2017 National Preparedness Month locations where postcards were distributed, please see Appendix D.



Figure 17: EMD LHMP Website

LHMP URL: <http://www.rivcoemd.org/LHMP>



HOME ABOUT US PROGRAMS EMS/REMSA NEWS EVENTS/TRAINING **HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**
CONTACT US



Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Overview

The County of Riverside is updating the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) to reduce or eliminate long-term risks to our community. Some of these risks include: earthquakes, pandemic flu, and wild land fires. This plan is required by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 to be eligible for various federally funded grants and post disaster assistance.

Purpose

The plan aims to reduce the impact of a disaster by identifying hazards and developing ways to decrease their impact. Risk assessments rate hazards with the greatest potential impact to the community. In addition, long-term prevention or protection steps are developed to lessen the impact of the hazard. This plan creates awareness of hazards, threats, and vulnerabilities within the community, and paves a path forward for jurisdictions to prepare for local disasters.

Scope

The LHMP Steering Committee gathers information and updates the plan using a whole community approach by engaging local jurisdictions, private sector organizations and community partners. The whole community approach involves the entire community in disaster and hazard planning.

Objectives

- Reduce loss of life and injuries.
- Reduce hazard related property losses
- Protect the environment.
- Coordinate disaster planning and integrate public policy.
- Improve community and agency knowledge and education of hazards.



To read the 2012 County of Riverside Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, click the link below.

[2012 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.pdf](#)

GET IN TOUCH

Call us at (951) 358-7100 or

CONTACT US



Figure 18: Twitter Post

Twitter URL:

https://twitter.com/RivCoReady?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw&ref_url=http%3A%2F%2Frivcoemd.org%2Frivcoready%2F

Tweets

Tweets & replies

Media



RivCoReady @RivCoReady · 23h

Make sure you know what your insurance policy covers before an emergency: [fema.gov/national-flood...](https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program) #NatlPrep

We want to hear from you.

The Riverside County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies hazards and strategies to reduce community impacts.

Help us build a more resilient community. Read the plan, provide input, and learn valuable preparedness tips at [RivCoEMD.org/LHMP](https://rivcoemd.org/LHMP)



Flooding is the most commonly occurring disaster in Riverside County. The National Flood Insurance Program is federally backed flood insurance that decreases the risk and effects of flooding on private and public buildings.

For more information, visit: [FEMA.gov/national-flood-insurance-program](https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program)





Figure 19 LHMP Postcard Side 1

Do you know the **top three hazards** in Riverside County, based on greatest potential for damage?

1. Floods
2. Earthquakes
3. Mud and debris flows
4. Pandemic flu
5. Wildfires
6. Acts of terrorism

RivCo Ready
RIVCOREADY.ORG

Answers based on the 2017 County of Riverside Local Hazard Mitigation Plan: 1. Earthquakes, 2. Pandemic flu, 3. Wildfires

THE TIME TO **PREPARE** IS NOW

Learn what items to put in your family emergency kit and how to start home mitigation projects at RivCoReady.org, or contact us at (951) 358-7100.




Figure 20 LHMP Postcard Side 2

We want to hear from you.

The Riverside County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies hazards and strategies to reduce community impacts.

Help us build a more resilient community. Read the plan, provide input, and learn valuable preparedness tips at RivCoEMD.org/LHMP

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE EMD
Emergency Management Department



Flooding is the most commonly occurring disaster in Riverside County. The National Flood Insurance Program is federally backed flood insurance that decreases the risk and effects of flooding on private and public buildings.

For more information, visit: FEMA.gov/national-flood-insurance-program



Figure 21: LHMP Spanish Postcard Side 1

¿Sabe cuáles son los tres desastres principales en el Condado de Riverside, que pudieran causar daños graves?

1. Inundaciones
2. Temblores
3. Lodo y flujos de escombros
4. Influenza pandémica
5. Incendios
6. Actos de terrorismo

RivCo Ready
RIVCOREADY.ORG

Respuestas basadas en el Plan Local de Mitigación de Riesgos del 2017 del Condado de Riverside:
1. Temblores, 2. Influenza pandémica
3. Incendios

EL TIEMPO PARA PREPARARSE ES AHORA

Aprenda cuáles artículos debería poner en su botiquín familiar de primeros auxilios y cómo empezar proyectos de mitigación en su hogar en la página de internet RivCoReady.org o contáctenos al (951)358-7100.



Figure 22: LHMP Spanish Postcard Side 2

Necesitamos escuchar de usted.

El Plan Local de Mitigación de Riesgos del Condado de Riverside identifica los riesgos y estrategias para reducir los impactos a la comunidad.

Ayúdenos a construir una comunidad más resistente. Lea el plan, contribuya, y aprenda consejos valiosos para prepararse en la página de internet:
RivCoEMD.org/LHMP

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE EMD
Emergency Management Department



La inundación es el desastre más común en el Condado de Riverside. El Programa Nacional de Seguro contra la inundación es un seguro de inundaciones con el respaldo del gobierno federal que disminuye el riesgo y los efectos de la inundación en edificios privados y públicos.

Para más información, visite:
FEMA.gov/es/programa-nacional-de-seguro-por-inundaciones



3.8.1 Hazard Mitigation Meetings

Internal EMD Planning meetings were held to discuss review findings and the process was planned as explained in Section 3.1. The EMD Planning Team met regularly to discuss plan progress, participant status and any other matters as necessary.

Organizational efforts were initiated with the County and participating jurisdictions to inform and educate the plan participants of the purpose and need for updating the countywide hazard mitigation plan. An initial meeting was held with key community representatives to discuss the plan update process. The initial jurisdiction kick-off meetings were held on December 6th, 8th, 13th and 15th in 2016. In 2017 workshops were then held the first two weeks of February and June. FEMA's two day course G-318 (Mitigation Planning for Local and Tribal Communities) was hosted by EMD on April 3rd and 4th.

Table 6: Table of Presentations and Meetings

The following table documents public outreach efforts and community meetings:

Public Outreach Presentations and Updates				
Date	Name of Meeting, Location	Type of Presentation	Number Attending	Hours
6/22/2016	Western Riverside Emergency Council (WREC) Meeting, Riverside	Informed Council of upcoming Plan update and encouraged participation	19	20 mins.
7/14/2016	Operational Area Planning Committee (OAPC) Meeting, Beaumont	Informed OA on upcoming Plan to update	163	15 mins
9/19/2016	Palo Verde COMM. Meeting, Blythe, CA.	LHMP discussion, Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update process, encouraged East County participation and Public Outreach	16	1
9/29/2016	Email Distribution #1	Email blast, Distributed contact verification emails for partnering jurisdictions and agencies. Provided LHMP informational guides and resources.	—	—



10/6/2016	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee Kick-Off for County Departments	Overview of Hazard Mitigation FEMA 2011 LHMP Review Guide Update Process County Inventory Checklist County Risk Assessment Participants, New, Returning, and Not Participating	19	2
10/11/2016	Emergency Management Project Committee	Project Overview, LHMP introduction, planning process	34	10 mins.
10/13/2016	Operational Area Planning Committee (OAPC) Meeting, Beaumont	Updated OA on progress of update, offered participants opportunity to reach out to county for technical support, offered public opportunity to ask questions and provide comment (no comments made)	64	2
10/19/2016	Steering Committee Email Distribution #1	Informed the members of the google drive that contains LHMP documentation for additional support Informed about the next steps and what about the next meeting date Provided contact information for EMD LHMP staff	—	—
12/1/2016	Email Distribution #2	Invitation to LHMP Template workshop, update on county hazard identification/ranking, and general information on where they should be in the update process	—	—
12/6/2016	Tribal Workshop, Riverside	Overview of Hazard Mitigation FEMA 2011 LHMP Review Guide County Update Process and Progress Mitigation Websites and Resources Technical Support	7	1
12/8/2016	City Workshop, Riverside	Overview of Hazard Mitigation FEMA 2011 LHMP Review Guide County Update Process and Progress Mitigation Websites and	15	2



		Resources Technical Support		
12/8/2016	Mountain Emergency Communications COMM. Meeting, Idyllwild, CA	LHMP discussion, Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update process	7	2
12/13/2016	Special District Workshop, Riverside	Overview of Hazard Mitigation FEMA 2011 LHMP Review Guide County Update Process and Progress Mitigation Websites and Resources Technical Support	8	1
12/15/2016	School District Workshop, Riverside	Overview of Hazard Mitigation FEMA 2011 LHMP Review Guide County Update Process and Progress Mitigation Websites and Resources Technical Support	7	2.5
12/15/2016	Northwest COMM. Meeting, Jurupa Valley, CA	LHMP discussion, Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update process	12	2
12/20/2016	Southwest COMM. Meeting, Murrieta, CA	LHMP discussion, Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update process	6	2
12/29/2016	Steering Committee Email Distribution #2	Sent each member questions about specific hazards that pertained to the department they work for	–	–
1/4/2017	Email Distribution #3	Informed LHMP participants of additional LHMP workshops that will be hosted to provide further assistance	–	–
1/11/2017	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, Riverside	Group Discussion, Hazard Identification/Ranking Final Review, Mitigation Actions and Strategies Brainstorm	16	2



1/12/2017	Operational Area Planning Committee (OAPC) Meeting, Beaumont	Updated OA on progress of update, offered participants opportunity to reach out to county for technical support, offered public opportunity to ask questions and provide comment (no comments made)	74	2
1/19/2016	Steering Committee Email Distribution #3	Thanked all members for participating in the previous meeting. Provided the risk scores of the hazards that were discussed at the previous meeting. Provided the most current updates for the mitigation actions from 2012 & asked for each of them to provide new actions for current county hazards. Informed about the next meeting date	—	—
2/7/2017	City Workshop, Riverside	Answered LHMP questions & concerns. Provided additional assistance if needed Reviewed LHMP drafts if needed	10	1
2/8/2017	School District Workshop, Riverside	Answered LHMP questions & concerns. Provided additional assistance if needed. Reviewed LHMP drafts if needed	2	1
2/9/2017	Special District Workshop, Riverside	Answered LHMP questions & concerns Provided additional assistance if needed Reviewed LHMP drafts if needed	4	1
2/14/2017	Email Distribution #4	Informed LHMP participants about the final 2017 LHMP County Hazard Ranking. Talked about a possible LHMP Training that EMD is deciding on hosting Informed about the Senate Bills 1000 & 379. Provided a link to help participants obtain maps for their jurisdiction if they are having trouble with Hazus	—	—



2/23/2017	Email Distribution #5	Informed LHMP participants about the cancellation of the April workshops due to the substation of having the LHMP FEMA Training. Informed about the confirmation of the FEMA G-318 Training that will be hosted April 3-4 and provided the sign-up link. Informed that the June workshops are still going to be held to provide any additional assistance on the plan	—	—
2/27/2017	Riverside County Emergency Managers Committee	Provided Cities and various County Departments information on the status of the update. Offered information on how committee participants could become involved in the planning process		2
3/1/2017	Steering Committee Reminder Email	Reminded members that the date for submitting new mitigation actions for the current top 10 county hazards was approaching	—	—
3/15/2017	Palo Verde COMM. Meeting, Blythe, CA	LHMP discussion, Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update process	18	1.5
4/5/17	Operational Area Planning Committee and Annual Disaster Council Meeting	Updated OA on progress of update, offered participants opportunity to reach out to county for technical support, offered public opportunity to ask questions and provide comment		2
4/21/2017	Steering Committee Email Distribution #4	Provided minutes from previous meeting, informed about reviewing LHMP mitigation actions and goals/objectives, sent calendar invite for next meeting	—	—
4/24/2017	Steering Committee Email	Sent selected committee members to provide input on LHMP hazard profiles depending on the hazard that corresponds to the department they represent	—	—



6/5/2017	Tribal Workshop, Riverside	Answered LHMP questions & concerns. Provided additional assistance if needed Reviewed LHMP drafts if needed	4	1
6/6/2017	City Workshop, Riverside	Answered LHMP questions & concerns. Provided additional assistance if needed Reviewed LHMP drafts if needed	8	1
6/7/2017	School District Workshop, Riverside	Answered LHMP questions & concerns. Provided additional assistance if needed Reviewed LHMP drafts if needed	6	1
6/8/2017	Special District Workshop, Riverside	Answered LHMP questions & concerns, Provided additional assistance if needed Reviewed LHMP drafts if needed	6	1
7/13/2017	Operational Area Planning Committee (OAPC) Meeting, Beaumont	Updated OA on progress of update, offered participants opportunity to reach out to county for technical support, offered public opportunity to ask questions and provide comment (no comments made)		2
8/17/2017	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, Riverside	Review completed sections for finalization	10	1
9/2/2017	Indio Preparedness Month Booth, Home Depot, at 42100 Jackson Street from 9 a.m. - 12 p.m.	Personal preparedness and mitigation information		3
9/5/2017	Twitter Post	LHMP and NFIP information		
9/9/2017	Riverside Preparedness Month Booth, Galleria at Tyler, 1299 Galleria at Tyler from 11 a.m. - 3 p.m.	Personal preparedness and mitigation information		4
9/9/2017	Farm Barn, Wildomar Preparedness and Mitigation Presentation	Personal preparedness and mitigation information		1
9/12/2017	County Preparedness Month Booth, County of Riverside Administration Center, 4080 Lemon Street, from 10:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.	Personal preparedness and mitigation information		5



9/16/2017	Lake Elsinore Preparedness Month Booth, 710 W. Graham Ave., Lake Elsinore, CA	Personal preparedness and mitigation information		4
9/16/2017	Perris Preparedness Month Booth, Walmart, 1800 N. Perris Blvd from 8 a.m. - 12 p.m.	Personal preparedness and mitigation information		4
9/23/2017	Jurupa Valley Preparedness Month Booth, K-Mart, 7840 Limonite Avenue from 8 a.m. - 12 p.m.	Personal preparedness and mitigation information		4
9/30/2017	Hemet Preparedness Month Booth, Hemet Valley Mall, 2200 W. Florida Ave. from 8 a.m. - 12 p.m.	Personal preparedness and mitigation information		4

Table 7: Participant Meetings

The following table documents participant facilitated meetings:

LHMP Meetings Attended				
Date	Location	Type of Meeting	Number Attending	Hours
8/24/2016	City Emergency Operations Center, Riverside	One to One Assistance LHMP Process Familiarity and HAZUS/GIS information	3	1
11/10/2016	Hemet Fire Administration Building, Hemet	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	3	2.5
11/15/2016	Riverside EMD	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	2	1
12/13/2016	Conference call to Mather	CA SHMPT Quarterly Meeting	N/A	4.5
12/14/2016	Hemet	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	3	2
12/15/2016	Moreno Valley	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	6	1
2/7/2017	Riverside EMD	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	2	1
3/14/2017	Perris	Participation with Eastern Municipal Water Districts Planning Committee	10	2.5
3/15/2017	Riverside EMD	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	3	5



3/28/2017	Riverside EMD	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	3	2
3/29/2017	Beaumont Police Department	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	4	2
4/11/2017	Mather	CA SHMPT Quarterly Meeting	N/A	4.5
4/11/2017	Murrieta Fire Administration	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	4	1.15
4/13/2017	Cathedral City Fire Station	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	2	2
4/20/2017	Banning City Hall	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	3	1.5
4/20/2017	Desert Sands USD	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	4	2
4/25/2017	Calimesa City Hall	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance		
4/25/2017	Temecula City Hall	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	4	1.15
4/26/2017	Perris	Participation with Eastern Municipal Water Districts Planning Committee	6	2
4/27/2017	San Jacinto City Hall	Meeting with City Manager and staff to discuss joining the County LHMP	5	
5/1/2017	Moreno Valley USD	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	3	1.5
5/1/2017	Lake Elsinore USD	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	2	1.15
5/2/2017	Banning - High Valley Water District	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	3	2
5/3/2017	Indian Wells & Palm Desert	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	2	7
5/9/2017	La Quinta City Hall	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	2	1.5
5/17/2017	Beaumont Police Department	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	5	1.5
5/18/2017	Desert Hot Springs	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	3	3
5/24/2017	Riverside EOC	Participation in Riverside's LHMP planning meeting	6	1
5/25/2017	Wildomar City Hall	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	3	2
5/25/2017	San Jacinto City Hall	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	2	2.5
5/31/2017	Murrieta Fire Administration	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	3	3
6/19/2017	Riverside EMD	LHMP and HMGP assistance for La Quinta	2	1



For complete meeting lists, sign-in sheets, and agendas please see Appendix D.

The public outreach meetings for the LHMP process were conducted in multiple venues. The meetings outlined a brief history of previous hazards, mitigation actions, and the benefits of a multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan in Riverside County.

As part of the public outreach and the regional outreach and planning, the audience was asked at different times during the presentations if there are any hazards they were concerned about, not addressed or problem that has occurred in their living or working areas in the county.

The documented concerns are the following:

- High Winds
- Wildfire
- Earthquake
- Flooding
- Communication Failures
- Lack of trained volunteers
- Information on Jurisdictional Hazards

All of these concerns are being addressed in the hazard profiles located in Section 5, as well as current and future mitigation actions.

For a complete list of actions please see Appendix C

3.9 Existing Plans and Studies

Coordination with other community planning efforts is also paramount to the success of this plan. Hazard mitigation planning involves identifying existing policies, tools and actions that will reduce a community's risk and vulnerability to hazards. Riverside County uses a variety of comprehensive planning mechanisms, such as general plans and ordinances, to guide growth and development. Integrating existing planning efforts and mitigation policies and action strategies into this plan establishes a credible and comprehensive plan that ties into and supports other community programs. The development of this plan incorporated information from the following existing plans,



ordinances, studies, reports and initiatives as well as other relevant data from neighboring communities and other jurisdictions.

- General Plan
- Zoning Ordinances
- Subdivision Ordinances
- Water Conservation
- Wildfire Ordinance
- California Building Codes
- Riverside County Flood Control Master Drainage Plan
- Safety Element General Plan
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan(s)
- Riverside County Flood Insurance Studies
- Riverside County General Plan and Background Report
- Riverside County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2012
- Riverside Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan
- State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan



Section 4.0 – Updates and Mitigation Actions

4.1 Updates to 2012 Plan

In the 2012 plan cycle, Riverside County identified Pandemic Influenza as a hazard because populations worldwide are at risk for infection and illness. In the past influenza has spread worldwide within months and is expected to spread even more quickly today with air travel. In the 2012 plan Pandemic was ranked fairly low in the list of County hazards. In the 2017 plan Pandemic ranked in our top 3 hazards with earthquakes and wildfires.

The LHMP Steering Committee felt Communication Failure should be added to the 2017 plan because it has the potential to affect response capabilities in both small and large events. In 2016 a 911 failure impacted the EMS system. This had the potential to lead to loss of life in the Coachella Valley. During disasters, communication failures can have a detrimental effect on the operation of the County Emergency Operation Center (EOC) ultimately hindering the OA's agencies ability to return to normal operations.

Dependence on computer systems has opened up vulnerabilities. Sensitive security information stored along with personal information is now stored on networks. For those reasons, computer networks have become a target for hackers and organizations with the intent to do harm. In 2016 the County of Riverside was a target for Ransom Ware.

The maps that are in the 2017 plan are current maps from County Transportation GIS Division and Cal OES's MyPlan Program.

Some revisions to the 2012 plan mitigation actions included:

- Revised Risk Assessment, concerning updated hazard information
- Changed jurisdictional and Special Districts participants.
- Incorporation of existing plans, ordinances and studies.

New Goals and Mitigation Strategies were added that reflect our top ten (10) hazards and risks for Riverside County.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Earthquake | 5. Emergent Disease/Contamination |
| 2. Pandemic Flu | 6. Cyber Attack |
| 3. Wildland Fire | 7. Terrorist Event |
| 4. Electrical Failure | 8. Communications Failure |



9. Flood

10. Civil Disorder



4.2 Hazard Updates

The hazards identified in the 2012 LHMP remain fairly similar in 2017, however the 2017 LHMP Steering Committee added Communication Failure and Cyber Attack as additional hazards. The overall ranking of the hazards has changed as well.

Table 8: Hazard Identification Table

Hazard	Reason Hazard Identified
Earthquake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of events • Presence of fault lines and geologic activity
Pandemic Flu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to air travel and urban expansion there is increasing probability of health related emergencies
Wildland Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of events • Presence of a large amount of timber and brush
Electrical Failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of events
Emergent Disease/Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of events
Cyber Attack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of events and danger to sensitive security information for Health Care Facilities
Terrorist Event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heightened sense of awareness since September 2001 • History of event in December 2015
Communications Failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of events • Impact level of events
Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of events and the presence of a large number of rivers and channels
Civil Disorder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability due to number of public venues
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of events • Potential to drastically increase wildfire hazard



Nuclear/Radiological Incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability due to transportation routes and relative proximity of San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS)
Extreme Weather	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of events
Transportation Failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of events and the presence of a large number of transportation corridors and airport flight paths
Dam Failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability of dams
Aqueduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of aqueducts serving multiple counties
Tornado	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of events
Insect Infestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of events
Jail/Prison Event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability of State and County correctional facilities
Pipeline Disruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of events • Multiple pipelines within the OA
Landslide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of events
HazMat Incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of events • Many transportation corridors and Hazardous Materials Facilities
Water Supply Disruption/Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of events • Potential disruption to the OA



4.3 Mitigation Actions and Updates

4.3.1 2012 Plan Updated Mitigation Actions

2012 mitigation strategies and projects are summarized in the following table to show progress made:

Table 9: Mitigation Actions and Updates

Mitigation Actions Table			
Type of Hazard	Mitigation Actions	Departments/ Jurisdictions	Status Update
ALL	Incorporate Updated Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into Riverside County General Plan	Transportation, Land Management Agency and Riverside Office of Emergency Services	Recently updated and approved on December 2015 by Board of Supervisors. Adopted 2015, which includes a new reference to implement the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan within the Safety Element.
DROUGHT	Construct reservoirs and water tanks to increase water storage	Water Conservation, Agriculture and County Fire	On-going, no update has been made
EARTHQUAKE	CREWS Earthquake Mitigation Project	County-wide	Ongoing process of recruiting non-participating cities in the Coachella Valley area into the early earthquake warning program.
FIRE	Purchase Masticator to remove vegetation and brush in heavily populated areas prone to fires.	Riverside County Fire	No change. Project still on hold due to lack of funding. Potential future purchase



FIRE	Shake Shingle Roof Replacement Project	Idyllwild	In 2013 Mountain Communities Fire Safe Council was awarded a FEMA grant to replace hazardous shake/wood shingle roofs in the San Jacinto WUI (Wildland Urban Interface) One hundred homes were reroofed with Class A roofing material. The grant was completed in October 2016.
FIRE	Single Tree Removal – removed dying and dead trees.	Idyllwild	Ongoing: dead and dying trees are continuously monitored and removed as needed.
FIRE	Hazard Abatement- Fuel treatment program to remove 1120 acres of natural fuel	Mountain Communities Fire Safe Council Program - Idyllwild	Reducing fuels on private property in the San Jacinto WUI is an on-going activity of Mountain Fire Safe Council. To date, more than 1,600 acres have been treated with the financial help of grant funds awarded to MCFSC
FLOOD	Norco Storm Drain This project is an underground storm drain which will address flooding along Pedley Avenue/Sixth Street.	Riverside County Flood Control	Project completed on 04/05/2011.
FLOOD	Santa Ana River, Norco Bluffs [Corps Project] –Stabilization Project is a Corps of Engineers project that consists of a soil cement structure constructed to the 100-year flood level at the base of the bluff.	Riverside County Flood, Transportation Land Management Agency and Riverside County Fire	The bluff stabilization work was completed in 2004. The District is continuing to work with the Corps on wrapping up the project, including completion of a Project Operation and Maintenance Manual. Once the Corps approves the O&M Manual, the project can be transferred to the District for ownership, operation and maintenance.
FLOOD	Temescal Creek-Foster Road Storm Drain (2-8-00493-01) - This project is an underground storm drain in Foster Road extending from Interstate 15 to Temescal Creek.	Riverside-Corona Resource Conservation District Riverside County Flood Control	Project completed on 09/01/2015
FLOOD	Dillon Road – State Hwy 62 Road Project to clear debris. Road has 25 dips that cause flooding during storms.	Transportation, Land, Management Agency Riverside County Fire	Ongoing; The current action plan is to barricade the low dip sections when they are flooded and remove the storm debris when the water recedes.



FLOOD	Underground storm drain which will extend approximately 1,300 feet south on Pedley Avenue from Norco MDP Line NA on Sixth Street. This project will address localized flooding along Pedley Avenue.	Flood Control and City of Norco	Finished Spring 2011
FLOOD	Restore 100 yr level flood protection to the three million residents within the floodplain downstream from Prado Dam. The Corps proposes to increase both the storage capacity of Prado Dam and its outlet discharge capacity. The embankment will be raised 30 feet, while the spillway sill will be raised 20 feet and the gated discharge capacity will be tripled.	Flood Control	Part 1 of this project involving Riverside County Flood Control and TLMA was completed Part 2 of this project involving only Riverside County Flood Control is still pending approval
FLOOD	Ultimate channel improvements for the existing interim channel from 6th Street to the terminus near Rose Court.	City of Norco	Project has not started with no estimation on start date. The District is currently working on 60% design plans and anticipates 90% design plans will be completed in 2017. FEMA processing will be necessary to revise the currently mapped floodplain once the construction is completed.
FLOOD	Improvements to the existing channel between Parkridge Avenue and River Road. The channel is planned as a concrete lined open channel	City of Norco and Riverside County Transportation Land Management Agency	Project began Circa 7/2013 and was finished Circa 2/2014. Lead Agency was RCFC & WCD
FLOOD	Underground storm drain extending from the existing Stage 1 near Pedley Avenue, east on 7th Street to California Avenue then south on California approximately 800 feet to a sump.	Transportation, Land, & Management Agency and Flood Control	Project completed on 04/05/2011
FLOOD	Collection of "mitigation" charges from builders in Mockingbird Canyon with the intention of providing relief to flood prone properties in the lower canyon	Mockingbird Canyon	In process of collecting funds. Charging investors \$500 per lot. Talks about whether to keep this project or abandon it. Considered a "mini" ADP (Area Drainage Project)
FLOOD	Storm Drain Last portion will be constructed as part of the same	City of Corona	Project completed on 04/24/2012, Project revised on 04/25/2012.



	contract as the Ontario Avenue Storm Drain project		
FLOOD	A 1,050-foot drain to de-water a sump in Frank Avenue in the south Mira Loma area	Riverside County Flood Control and City of Eastvale	Project completed on 01/31/2012
FLOOD	The original project consisted of a 54 acre-foot debris basin at the southerly end of Smith Road and a concrete rectangular channel extending northerly to Cajalco Road. Mitigation required for the basin project includes removal of non-native vegetation, debris and remnants of abandoned structures as well as re-grading and establishment of native vegetation.	Riverside County Flood Control	Project completed on 01/10/2006
FLOOD	Underground storm drain in the City of Corona extending from East Grand Boulevard north in Joy Street to Temescal Creek Channel. Design began on this project in 2003 at which time it was discovered during a field check of the preliminary drawings that a recently installed Edison conduit in Joy Street overlapped the only viable alignment for the storm drain. The street is so heavily laden with utilities here is no longer room to install a drain.	City of Corona	Design Phase Schedule for advertisement in March 2017
FLOOD	Underground storm drain in Ontario Avenue extending upstream from the District's existing El Cerrito Channel at El Cerrito Road about 3,000 feet to State Street just west of Interstate 15.	Riverside County Flood Control and Transportation Land & Management Agency	Project revised on 04/25/2012
FLOOD	Underground storm drain in Foster Road extending from Interstate 15 to Temescal Creek	Temescal Creek-Foster Road Storm Drain	Construction began in January 2015 and was completed in September 2015.



FLOOD	Multi-year plan to construct a levee system (approximately 1,200 feet river bottom width) between the existing Corps of Engineers' levee 9,500 feet upstream of State Street, and a point about 8,200 feet downstream of Sanderson Avenue, a distance of about 5 miles. Floodwalls are required to be constructed over the Metropolitan Water District facilities just east of State Street.	San Jacinto and Transportation and Land Management	Funding was received in November 2015 - the levee was included in a suite of projects that received Proposition 84 grant funding from the California Department of Water Resources. The Prop 84 contribution is anticipated to be about \$3.5 million.
FLOOD	Project to build MDP extending from South W. Esplanade to east Midway Street to South San Jacinto Street to collect flows from the larger Park Hill basin watershed	City of San Jacinto	Construction for the project began on April 25, 2014 and was completed on July 2, 2015.
FLOOD	Construction of an underground storm drain that extends from a proposed detention basin at the intersection of Potter Road and De Anza Drive then southwest in De Anza to Young Street. The City of San Jacinto is administering the project.	City of San Jacinto and Transportation and Land Management	Project still pending
FLOOD	Underground storm drain from an outlet north of Holland Road southerly in Hawthorne Avenue to a collection system south of Craig Avenue	City of Menifee and Transportation and Land Management	Project Completed 3/01/2011
FLOOD	Project is an underground storm drain that extends from near Yale Street east on Stetson Avenue approximately 1 mile to Dartmouth Street	City of Hemet	Project completed on 09/04/2007
FLOOD	Project is an underground storm drain on Whittier Boulevard extending from the existing storm drain at Palm Avenue east to San Jacinto Street	Riverside County Flood Control and City of Hemet	Project completed on 08/23/2016
FLOOD	Underground storm drain extending from an existing storm drain in Meridian Street near Berkeley venue south in Meridian Street to Whittier Avenue.	Riverside County Flood Control and City of Hemet	Stage 1 completed on 06/21/2016. Stage 2 still pending approval.



FLOOD	Project is for major flood control project to extend from the San Jacinto River near Goetz Road east approximately 6 miles to Juniper Flats Road and incorporates both lined and unlined open channel, underground storm drains and two major detention basins.	City of Menifee and Transportation, Land and Management Agency	Project built in 4 stages. Some stages have been completed, but others still not finished.
FLOOD	Open channel along Nuevo Road from Dunlap Drive to Perris Valley Channel	City of Perris, Riverside County Transportation and Flood Control	Under new contract: Starting Jan. 2017 and will range about 2.5 yrs. for this entire project to be completed; first part will take about 180 days to complete, but time frame will be extended.
FLOOD	East Ironwood Avenue to Petit Street. Part of the work the City of Moreno Valley is doing in association with improvements to the Moreno Beach Drive & 60 freeway interchange.	City of Moreno Valley and Transportation and Land Management	Storm Drain Line K-1 – City completed design in 2014. Currently seeing construction funding of approximately \$2.5m.
FLOOD	Project is an open channel extending from Nason Basin northeasterly approximately 2,500 feet to Ironwood Avenue	City of Moreno Valley and Transportation and Land Management Agency	Storm Drain Line K from Ironwood to the Nason Basin – RCFC&WCD secured an easement in 2014 to receive flows from Line K-1 noted above. Action completed in 2014.
FLOOD EARTHQUAKE	Norco Streambank Stabilization. Project consists of a soil cement toe protection structure constructed to the 100-year flood level at the base of the bluff, and a stable earthen buttress fill constructed to the top of the bluff from I-15 Bridge to Center Avenue	Riverside County Flood Control and Transportation Land & Management Agency	Project Completed
FLOOD EARTHQUAKE	Stabilization of Interstate 15 near Alhambra Street, as a part of the Prado Dam enlargement feature of the Santa Ana River Mainstream Project at no cost to the District. The project involves the construction of a toe-protection-only structure from Hamner Avenue downstream to approximately 5th Street	Transportation Land Management Agency	Project still pending



LANDSLIDE EARTHQUAKE FLOOD	Proposed improvements include installation of slope protection along the Green River Mobile Home Park, as well as the exposed slopes adjacent to the Green River Homeowners Association and Highway 91 just downstream of Highway 71.	Transportation and Land Management Agency	Phase 2A- The District has completed its acquisition of the necessary easements and fee interests from Riverside County, private lands, and Caltrans. Construction of Phase 2A was completed in Fiscal Year 2015/2016. Phase 2B-Construction of this segment was completed in Fiscal Year 2014/2015.
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4.3.2 2017 New Mitigation Actions

The 2017 LHMP Steering Committee identified the following Mitigation Actions since the completion of the 2012 plan update. These mitigation actions were prioritized based on the top ten high priority county hazards. This was determined using the county risk assessment that is shown on section 5.2 page 195 “**Figure 23: 2017 County Hazard Ranking and Risk Scores.**” The actions below list ways that “all hazards” can be mitigated following the county’s top ten hazards starting from the highest. The financial impact of each action does not affect the ranking.

Table 10: 2017 New Mitigation Actions Table

2017 Mitigation Actions Table				
Type of Hazard	Mitigation Actions	Departments/ Jurisdictions	Status Update/Timeframe	Potential Funding Source
All Hazards	CERT Training and retention	Riverside County Emergency Management Department	July 2018 – Ongoing On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). There will be one training in each of the county districts per year to ensure community members throughout the county get the opportunity to refresh and reinforce their CERT skills. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County’s 2017 LHMP.	State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)
All Hazards	Continue to utilize the Safety Element of the Riverside County General Plan and the Riverside County FD Master Plan as base documents to implement goals, objectives, and mitigation actions	All Riverside County Departments	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). The Safety Element in the General Plan is continuously updated as new information and changes arise. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County’s 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Earthquake	Working with CalOES & FEMA to revise the Southern California Catastrophic	All Cities in Riverside County	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Riverside County will continue to collaborate with Cal OES/ FEMA to improve and update	County General Fund



	Earthquake Response Plan		this plan as needed. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	
Earthquake	Reviewed Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD), Structural Performance Categories and Nonstructural Performance Categories (SPC/NPC) Ratings of Acute Care Hospital Buildings and reported the findings at EM Healthcare Coalition	Riverside County Emergency Management Department & Riverside County Hospitals	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). These reports will continuously be reviewed to make sure they are up to date and consistent with any changes. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) Grant
Earthquake	Worked with local City Emergency Manager (EM) to address '08 Golden Guardian Riverside County Shake Out Scenario/Assumptions	Riverside County Emergency Management Department	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). County will continuously work with City EM to update and inform of changes or thoughts to improve the annual Shake Out Scenario and help the community increase their preparedness skills. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Earthquake	Mitigate potential seismic hazards through adoption and strict enforcement of current building codes	Riverside County Transportation, Land, Management Agency	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). The codes will be revised and updated to be consistent with emergency measures that can help prevent earthquake impacts in county buildings. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund



Pandemic Flu	Provide training on immunization techniques	Riverside University Health System-Public Health	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continue training to teach any new techniques, strategies, and to ensure all staff are proficient. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grant (PHEP)
Pandemic Flu	Participated and conducted a Non-Medical Intervention Tabletop Exercise	Riverside County Emergency Management Department & Riverside University Health System-Public Health	Completed on 09/28/2015	Pan Flu Grant PHEP Grant
Pandemic Flu	Participated and conducted a Flu vaccination exercise	Riverside County Emergency Management Department & Riverside University Health System-Public Health	Completed on 11/10/2016	Pan Flu Grant PHEP Grant
Pandemic Flu	Generate a draft Crisis Care Plan	Riverside County Emergency Management Department & Riverside University Health System-Public Health	Completed 08/30/2016	Pan Flu Grant PHEP Grant HPP Grant
Pandemic Flu	Training Medical Reserve Corp (MRC) in hospital surge exercises	Riverside County Emergency Management Department	Started in 2011 and is on-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continue training to keep updating and informing volunteers to increase their skills. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	HPP Grant State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)
Pandemic Flu	Training Medical Reserve Corp. (MRC) volunteers in Alternate Care Site	Riverside County Emergency Management Department	Completed in 2014	HPP Grant State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)Pan Flu Grant



Wildland Fire	Create wildfire protection zones that reduce the risks to citizens and firefighters from fire dangers	Riverside County Fire Department & CAL Fire	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously update and develop protection zones that can help decrease wildfire risks in the community. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	State Mission and/or Grant funding
Wildland Fire	Strengthen defensible space inspections in fire prone areas	Riverside County Fire Department & CAL Fire	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continue inspections in locations that are susceptible to fires. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	State and County General Funds & Structural Fire Taxes
Wildland Fire	Continue maintenance of existing fire roads throughout the county to provide fire department access	Riverside County Fire Department & CAL Fire	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continue keeping the roads well paved and easy to have fire trucks be able to drive on. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	State Mission and/or Grant funding
Wildland Fire	Fuel reduction projects throughout the county to reduce fire potential	Riverside County Fire Department & CAL Fire	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously improve and develop projects to lower the impact of fires in the county. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	State Mission and/or Grant funding
Wildland Fire	Develop and enforce construction and design standards that ensure the development incorporates fire prevention features	Riverside County Fire Department & CAL Fire	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously enforce and update measures to prevent fire hazards. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	Developer Fees
Wildland Fire	Conduct and implement long range fire safe planning through code adoption/policies	Riverside County Fire Department & CAL Fire & Riverside County Transportation,	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously implement code policies to integrate them into the Safety Element as they are developed/updated and	County General Fund and Fire Marshal Fees



	consistent with the Safety Element of the General Plan	Land, Management Agency (Planning Division)	approved. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	
Wildland Fire	Ben Clark Training Center to provide wildland fire protection related classes to fire personnel	Riverside County Fire Department & CAL Fire	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously make sure that this center is available to provide wildland fire protection classes to fire staff to improve their skills on fire mitigation and preparedness. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund, private colleges fees, and State Mission Grant funding
Wildland Fire	Continue wildland fire suppression/preparedness to maintain a state of readiness throughout the year	Riverside County Fire Department & CAL Fire	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously provide skills training to the community to be prepared for disasters. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	State Mission and/or Grant funding
Wildland Fire	Rapid intervention, identification and mitigation of Goldspot Oak Bore Beetle (GSOB) trees at various infestation levels on State Responsibility Area (SRA) lands throughout the county. Herbicide or tree removal if necessary	CAL Fire Unit Forester	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023).Continuously monitor infestation levels of GSOB trees to continue removing infested trees if necessary. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	State Mission and/or Grant funding
Wildland Fire	Rapid intervention, identification and mitigation of Pine Bark Beetle infestation, epidemic during times of drought. Removal of trees that are symptomatic or the	CAL Fire Unit Forester	On-Going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023).Continuously monitor infestation levels of Pine Bark Beetle to continue removing infested trees or to continue using pesticides if necessary. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	State Mission and/or Grant funding



	use of pesticide when applicable			
Wildland Fire	Continue Truck Trail and road maintenance to provide access for fire suppression vehicles and personnel.	CAL Fire Unit Forester	On-Going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously preserve and improve Truck Trail and roads, if needed, for rapid available access to fire suppression vehicles. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	State Mission and/or Grant funding
Wildland Fire	Continue Fire Road maintenance of culverts and road prisms in open space areas on SRA land to allow for adequate drainage.	CAL Fire Unit Forester	On-Going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously preserve and improve culverts and road prisms, if needed, for sufficient drainage. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	State Mission and/or Grant funding
Electrical Failure	Coordinated with Southern California Edison to be included in their power outage notifications	Riverside County Emergency Management Department	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). EMD joined SoCal Edison's recipient list as of Dec. 2016 to continuously be informed of any emergency notifications to help prevent electrical failure impacts. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Emergent Disease/ Contamination	Drafted a Region VI Highly Contagious Disease Transportation Plan	Riverside County Emergency Management Department	Completed on 12/08/2016	HPP Grant Ebola Grant
Emergent Disease/ Contamination	Facilitated a Region VI Highly Contagious Disease Transportation Tabletop Exercise	Riverside County Emergency Management Department	Completed on 09/29/2016 The situation manual for this was completed on 11/14/2016	HPP Grant Ebola Grant



Emergent Disease/ Contamination	Drafted a Riverside County Viral Hemorrhagic Fever Preparedness and Response Plan (VHF Plan)	Riverside County Emergency Management Department & Riverside University Health System- Public Health	Completed on 11/2016	HPP Grant Ebola Grant
Cyber Attack	Enterprise Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) Protects the county network from Internet-based threats and attacks (~140,000 attacks/day on average)	Riverside County Technology Information	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continue to update and maintain the IPS network to protect the county from any form of cyber-attacks or threats. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Cyber Attack	Enterprise Breach Detection System Inspects all internal/lateral county network traffic for indicators of compromise (IOCs) enabling the ISO to rapidly detect, respond to, contain, and prevent cyber-attacks, malware outbreaks, network reconnaissance, data exfiltration, and C2 (command & control) and botnet activities	Riverside County Technology Information	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously inspect the county network to detect forms of threats or attacks. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Cyber Attack	Albert Sensor Monitors and reports to the Center for Internet Security (CIS) Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC) all Domain Name	Riverside County Technology Information	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously maintain the Albert Sensor in order keep having the association with the Department of Homeland Security's database on alerting network threats for the county. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and	County General Fund



	System (DNS) and NetFlow traffic for correlation with the Department of Homeland Security's threat intelligence database for real-time alerting of malicious network connections to blacklisted IP address on the Internet		update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	
Cyber Attack	Countywide Security Awareness Training SANS Securing The Human information security and privacy training modules deployed on county learning management system (LMS) Educates our workforce on how to be extra vigilant and things to look out for to avoid falling victim to a targeted attack	Riverside County Technology Information	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously provide training to the county's workforce on signs of cyber-attacks and prevent them from being a victim of these attacks. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Cyber Attack	Enterprise Security Information Event Management (SIEM) Serves as the county's centralized security event log management repository and correlation engine	Riverside County Technology Information	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continue to maintain the SIEM to monitor and prevent security threats. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund



Cyber Attack	Enterprise Internet Proxy (Web Filter) Prevents county employees and malware from accessing compromised/malicious websites and C2 (command & control) servers, in addition to non-county authorized websites based on category/content filtration policies/rules	Riverside County Technology Information	May 2017 – December 2018 Product (Blue Coat Proxy Advance Secure Gateway (ASG)) has been procured and is in the process of being deployed.	County General Fund
Cyber Attack	Governance, Risk, & Compliance (GRC) Software Suite Platform on which our security operations (active network monitoring, breach detection, incident response, business impact analysis, threat containment/eradication, alerting/reporting, process workflow automation, security audits, risk assessments/register, regulatory compliance checks) will be carried out	Riverside County Technology Information	Implementation estimated to begin in June 2017 – July 2018. Product (RSA Archer GRC) has been procured and is in the process of being deployed.	County General Fund
Cyber Attack	Security Operations Center (SOC) Planning phase completed, construction estimated to begin in September 2017	Riverside County Information Technology	September 2017 – September 2018. The County's Cyber Security Operations Center (SOC) is under construction.	County General Fund



Cyber Attack	<p>Information Security Forum (ISF)</p> <p>Convene on a quarterly basis with department information security officers/liaisons to discuss key security topics, risk trends, and other related matters, including:</p> <p>Formation of a Critical Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT)</p> <p>Conducting security incident/breach simulations and tabletop exercises</p>	Riverside County Information Technology	<p>October 2018 – ongoing</p> <p>This forum will be on-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Will continue to conduct constant security incident/breach simulations and tabletop exercises that can help prevent cyber-attacks in the future. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.</p> <p>The ISO is in the process of identifying members to serve on the Critical Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT). Estimated timeline for formation and initial kickoff meeting is October 2018.</p>	County General Fund
Terrorist Event	SWAT team trained to respond to terrorism events	Riverside County Sheriff	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously provide training to reflect personnel attrition and train on new tactics. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Terrorist Event	Hazard Device Team trained to respond to terrorism events	Riverside County Sheriff	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously provide training to reflect personnel attrition and train on new tactics and trends. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Terrorist Event	Sheriff Emergency Response Team trained to respond to terrorism events	Riverside County Sheriff	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously provide training to reflect personnel attrition and train on new trends. This action will be reassessed during the	County General Fund



			monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	
Terrorist Event	Sheriff personnel are assigned to the Joint Terrorism Task Force	Riverside County Sheriff	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously integrate new sheriff personnel to improve this group's structure and capabilities. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Terrorist Event	Ben Clark Training Center provides terrorism related classes for Law Enforcement and First Responders.	Riverside County Sheriff	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Classes are funded each year through the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) to continuously educate and train personnel on new skills and improve their abilities. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Terrorist Event	Tactical response training	Riverside County Sheriff & Riverside County Fire Department	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously train and improve on tactical response. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Communications Failure	County of Riverside Network (CORNET) Redundant Internet connections Backbone links are configured with a mesh topology to provide full redundancy	Riverside County Technology Information	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously configure links to prevent the termination of internet connections. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Communications Failure	Enterprise Voice Network (VoIP) Centralized SIP trunking for	Riverside County Technology Information	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously provide accessibility to phone carrier	County General Fund



	<p>ingress/egress PSTN access via 8 geographically separated locations</p> <p>Carrier failover protection for inbound voice traffic</p> <p>Enterprise call processing for VoIP Endpoints are logically and physically separated into 3 datacenters ensuring a High-Availability solution</p> <p>Remote site routers configured for SRST; in times of WAN outages, local IP Phones will re-register to local equipment, providing inter-site calling and access to the PSAP via carrier provided analog circuits</p>		<p>connection and call processing. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.</p>	
<p>Communications Failure</p>	<p>Enterprise Best Practices Internal escalation contact list for all essential personnel readily available</p> <p>24x7 On-Call staffing availability for both Voice and Data Networks</p> <p>Vendor support available at 24x7x4 for all critical</p>	<p>Riverside County Technology Information</p>	<p>On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continue to update contact list when staff support is needed in case of emergencies. Continue to train staff on technologies that arise and equip facilities with power backup supplies. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.</p>	<p>County General Fund</p>



	<p>Network and Voice equipment</p> <p>Regular professional staff training on emerging technologies</p> <p>Frequent equipment configuration backups to SAN</p> <p>Critical Enterprise level equipment is located at facilities with full battery and generator backup power</p>			
Communications Failure	<p>Enterprise Emergency Notification System</p> <p>InformaCast Advanced on-premise notification solution for immediate reach to the County's 20,000+ VoIP endpoints</p> <p>InformaCast Mobile cloud-based notification solution to extend the County's reach off-network to mobile devices such as cellular phones and tablets</p>	Riverside County Technology Information	<p>On-Premise solution has been rolled out to all County VoIP endpoints.</p> <p>Mobile Solution has been rolled out to EMD.</p> <p>Mobile solution is ready to be rolled out to other departments as requested.</p> <p>On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continue to have a notification system to be able to have the ability to connect with off-network devices in case of a communications failure, including Wi-Fi. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.</p>	<p>County General Fund</p> <p>Department Funds; departments who wish to take advantage of this service will be billed back to the departments based on how many users</p>



Communications Failure	<p>Network Connectivity Use of Cellular based redundant WAN links for critical county locations.</p> <p>Introduction of MPLS technologies to provide alternate network paths for County locations</p>	Riverside County Technology Information	<p>Several locations have purchased a Cellular based redundant WAN link .</p> <p>Solution can be purchased by other departments. Installation can take up to 6 weeks to install, based on equipment availability.</p> <p>On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continue to provide alternate network paths for County locations in the case of a communication failure. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.</p>	<p>County General Fund</p> <p>Department Funds; billable by the cellular carrier to requesting departments</p>
Flood	<p>University Wash Channel, Stage 3 Project No. 221-1-8-00120-03-12</p> <p>This project will increase public safety and improve local economics by retrofitting an older, built-out commercial/industrial area with drainage infrastructure to alleviate repeated flood damage to existing businesses. The project will also address street and intersection flooding</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	<p>Notice To Proceed 2/21/17</p> <p>Completed 11/14/17</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost: \$3,044,500</p>
Flood	<p>Monroe MDP – Monroe Channel Project No. 1-8-00071 Stage 4</p> <p>At request of the City of Riverside, replacement of</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	<p>Expected to be advertise in 4th Quarter 2016</p> <p>Notice to Proceed 8/30/17</p> <p>Completed 5/01/18</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost:\$2,489,067</p>



	City's existing open channel with underground reinforced concrete box with 10-year storm capacity. Project limits are from California Avenue upstream to Magnolia Avenue			
Flood	Jurupa – Pyrite MDP Line A-2 Project No. 1-8-00234 Stage 1 Master planned lateral storm drain to Jurupa Channel. Project is east-west drain crossing Agate Street about 1,000 feet south of Jurupa Road. Outlet point at Jurupa Channel is unimproved and likely to remain so	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	30% Plans & R/W Acquisition as of 1/10/17 Projected Start: 9/2018 Projected End: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)	Riverside County Flood Control funds Cost: \$338,332
Flood	University MDP Line 3 Project No. 1-8-09020 Stage 1 The MDP proposes Line 3 as approximately 2,900 feet of 30" RCP east in Blaine Street then northeast to Blaine Street Retention Basin. The Blaine Street Retention Basin is located 600 feet north of Blaine Street between Valencia Hill Drive and Mt. Vernon Avenue.	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Pending approval Projected Start: 12/2020 Projected End: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)	Riverside County Flood Control funds Cost: \$2,926,028



	Budgeted for scoping study and evaluation of FEMA map floodplain limits only			
Flood	Santa Ana River Stabilization Project No. 1-8-00010 Stg. 90 The USACE is expected to initiate restoration of the federally constructed reach of the Santa Ana River Levee system downstream of San Bernardino County line to Tequesquite. Exact form of project not set. Work will likely include repair of groins and toe protection	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Pending approval 5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan) Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)	Riverside County Flood Control funds Cost: \$10,685,000
Flood	Box Springs Dam – Outlet Modification Project No. 1-8-00041 Reconstruct outlet structure to prevent blockage from sediment accumulation	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Pending until Woodcrest Dam is complete 5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan) Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)	Riverside County Flood Control funds Cost: \$981,842
Flood	Sycamore Dam – Outlet Structure Modifications Project No. 1-8-00042 This project will upgrade the level of safety and serviceability. Initial project components	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Pending until Woodcrest Dam is complete 5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan) Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)	Riverside County Flood Control funds Cost: \$1,854,991



	include the repair/reinforcement of the existing outlet channel; construction of a new debris rack structure; erosion controls on the embankment of the dam; construction of a safer access road into the facility; design for a safer routing of flood waters from the emergency spillway to Central Avenue; and the installation of a control section to measure outflow from the outlet pipe of the dam. Completion of this project is planned to follow the Woodcrest Dam Outlet Modification project.			
Flood	Alessandro Dam Outlet Modification Project No. 1-8-00043 Reconstruct outlet structure to prevent blockage from sediment accumulation	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Pending until Woodcrest Dam is complete 5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan) Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)	Riverside County Flood Control funds Cost: \$907,682
Flood	Prenda Dam Outlet Modification Project No. 1-8-00044	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Pending until Woodcrest Dam is complete 5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan)	Riverside County Flood Control funds Cost: \$1,238,312



	Reconstruct outlet structure to prevent blockage from sediment accumulation		Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)	
Flood	<p>Woodcrest Dam Outlet Modification Project No. 1-8-00045</p> <p>This project will upgrade the level of safety and serviceability. The approved Project Charter identifies the primary scope of work for the project as follows: design and construction of a new inlet structure to reduce potential for clogging of the outlet works; rehabilitation of the existing outlet gate assembly and control stem; implementation of an automated gate control system; rehabilitation of the outlet pipe; restoration of the outlet channel; and installation of surficial erosion controls on the surface of the dam embankment. Once completed, this project will serve as an example for performing similar upgrades to the remaining</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	<p>Development of design plans and specifications on hold until latest Geotechnical investigation is complete</p> <p>Projected Start: March 2019</p> <p>Projected End: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost: \$2,216,529</p>



	Riverside Reservoirs			
Flood	<p>North Norco Channel Stage 10 Project No. 222-2-8-00140-10-12</p> <p>The project is located just upstream of River Road within the city of Norco in Riverside County, California. This project consists of approximately 550 lineal feet of triple cell reinforced concrete box and 125 lineal feet of open concrete channel transition, will replace the existing interim dirt channel. The project remedies ongoing flooding problems in the area thus resulting in positive impacts to residents and businesses</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Completed 9/9/14	Riverside County Flood Control funds
Flood	<p>Corona MDP Line 5 Stage 1 Project No. 2-8-00280</p> <p>This project includes the construction of an underground storm drain beginning in Sherman Avenue south of Railroad Street and</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	<p>Pending approval</p> <p>5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan)</p> <p>Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost: \$1,397,201</p>



	extending down Railroad Street westerly to Smith Street. The City is willing to undertake the design and construction of this project using District funding.			
Flood	Corona MDP Line 52 Stage 1 Project No. 2-8-00350 An underground storm drain extending north from Third Street along E. Grand Boulevard then under the 91 Freeway to Temescal Creek Channel	City Of Corona	Notice to Proceed 7/29/17 Expected Completion: Summer 2018	Riverside County Flood Control funds City of Corona Funds Cost: \$4,522,000
Flood	Coldwater Canyon Structural Improvements Project 2-8-00505 Proposed conceptual improvements include 1) reducing flood risk and nuisance to traveling public on Temescal Canyon Road at the intersection of Glen Ivy Road; and 2) an armored berm along the east bank of Coldwater Wash downstream of the intersection of Temescal Canyon Road and Glen Ivy Road. The armored berm would	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Pending approval 5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan) Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)	Riverside County Flood Control funds Cost: \$6,005,806



	prevent the migration of the active Coldwater Wash Channel, thereby protecting the west side of the Mountain Cove Development. Conceptual improvements are pending friendly acquisition of the underlying parcels needed for the project			
Flood	<p>Coldwater Canyon Floodplain Acquisition Project No. 2-8-00505</p> <p>Funded portion of project includes a hydrologic and geomorphologic assessment of Coldwater Canyon Wash from Glen Ivy Road to Temescal Wash. Study will evaluate the stability of Coldwater Canyon Wash and recommend potential minimalist interventions, if necessary, to protect Squaw Mountain Bridge and prevent erosion of Painted Hills development canyon slopes along Coldwater Canyon Wash. Balance of funds</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	<p>Pending approval</p> <p>5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan)</p> <p>Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost: included in the \$6,005,806 amount for Coldwater Canyon Structural Improvement project listed above</p>



	would support potential interventions recommended by the report including floodplain buyout			
Flood	<p>Southeast Compton Wash At Corona Sanitary landfill Project No. 2-8-09054</p> <p>Riverside County Waste Management District has requested assistance solving ongoing flooding and erosion problems along the southeast side of the landfill</p>	Riverside County Waste Management District**	<p>Pending approval</p> <p>5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan)</p> <p>Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost: \$500,000</p>
Flood	<p>Lake Mathews Estates Water Quality Pond Project No. 2-8-09058</p> <p>Proposed in the “Drainage Water Quality Management Plan for the Lake Mathews Watershed”, this roughly 10-acre project is to be located on the south side of Cajalco Road about ¾-mile west of Wood Road. The project will capture first flush runoff from Cajalco Creek and carry it to an off-channel pond to</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	<p>Pending approval</p> <p>5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan)</p> <p>Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost: \$2,794,983</p>



	be treated and/or infiltrated			
Flood	Temescal Wash Floodplain Project No. 2-8-00052 Acquisition of floodplain area for flood protection, water conservation and habitat mitigation banking	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Pending approval 5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan) Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)	Riverside County Flood Control funds Cost: \$23,534,000
Flood	Arroyo Del Toro Channel Stage 1 Project No. 223-3-8-00170-01-12 This project collects flows that pass under Interstate 15, flow through the cemetery and flood the intersection of Riverside Drive and Collier Avenue. The flows will now be collected in a channel and conveyed via an underground storm drain system to the Collier Marsh area	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Completed 6/16/15	Riverside County Flood Control funds



Flood	<p>Ortega Channel Retrofit Project No. 3-8-00070</p> <p>Project will replace a portion of the clog-prone storm drain with a more easily accessible and maintainable open channel</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	<p>Pending approval</p> <p>5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan)</p> <p>Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost: \$1,628,761</p>
Flood	<p>LITTLE LAKE MDP LINE B, STG 1 STETSON AVENUE CHANNEL, STG 7 aka HEMET MDP LINE D Project Nos. 224-4-8-00265-01-12 224-4-8-00211-07-12</p> <p>The District constructed a segment of the District's Little Lake MOP Line B. This infrastructure will diminish neighborhood flooding and damage to private property and businesses and improve the safety of the traveling public during storm events. This new drain will also permanently reduce flood-related street maintenance and repair costs for the City of Hemet. Little Lake MDP Line B Stage 1 is located primarily within the City of</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	<p>Stage 1 Completed 06/21/16</p> <p>Stage 2 Pending approval</p> <p>Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost: \$6,398,777</p>



	Hemet, with small portions extending into the City of San Jacinto and unincorporated Riverside County beginning approximately 300 feet north of Berkley Ave and terminating approximately 200 feet south of Florida			
Flood	<p>Homeland MDP Line 2, Stage 2 Project No. 224-4-8-00337-02-12</p> <p>The District constructed a segment of drainage infrastructure described in the District's Romoland Master Drainage Plan as Romoland MOP Line A, Stages 4, 5 and 6, Romoland MOP Lines A-2 and A-3, Stage 1, and Briggs Basin. In conjunction with the District's Homeland MDP Line 1, Stage 1, completion of this drainage infrastructure will reduce the floodplain by approximately 1, 762 acres and enable revisions to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps that result in</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Completed 6/5/12	Riverside County Flood Control funds



	a significant reduction in flood insurance premiums. The District's Homeland MDP Line 1, Stage 1 project is currently ongoing with an anticipated completion in February 2017			
Flood	Sunnymead MDP Line P-6 Stage 2 Project No. 224-4-8-00716-02-12 The District constructed a segment of drainage infrastructure described in the District's Sunnymead Master Drainage Plan which remedies ongoing flooding problems in the area thus resulting in positive impacts to residents and businesses.	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Completed 3/25/2014	Riverside County Flood Control funds
Flood	San Jacinto MDP Line C, Stage 2, Lines C-4, C-5 & B Project No. 224-4-8-00124-02-12 The District constructed a segment of drainage infrastructure described in the District's San Jacinto Master Drainage Plan, which remedies the	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Completed 6/30/15	Riverside County Flood Control funds



	<p>ongoing flooding problems at the intersections of San Jacinto Avenue and Menlo Avenue, San Jacinto Avenue and Midway Street, and Santa Fe Street and Midway Street. Consequently, the removal of ponding water at these intersections during storm events improves traffic and pedestrian safety and public access to the businesses along San Jacinto and Menlo Avenues. The District partnered with the City of San Jacinto to further improve normal residential traffic safety by replacing and reconstructing Midway Street between San Jacinto Avenue and Santa Fe Street</p>			
Flood	<p>West End Moreno MDP Line LL Project No. 224-4-8-00783-01-12</p> <p>The District constructed a segment of drainage infrastructure described in the District's West End Moreno MDP which remedies ongoing flooding problems in the</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District</p>	<p>Completed 5/12/15</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p>



	area, thus resulting in positive impacts to residents and businesses			
Flood	<p>Romoland MDP Line A, STGS 4,5,6, Homeland MDP Line 1 Briggs Basin, Romoland MDP Lines A-2 and A-3 Project No. 224-4-8-00310-04-12</p> <p>The District constructed a segment of drainage infrastructure described in the District's Romoland Master Drainage Plan as Romoland MOP Line A, Stages 4, 5 and 6, Romoland MOP Lines A-2 and A-3, Stage 1, and Briggs Basin. In conjunction with the District's Homeland MDP Line 1, Stage 1, completion of this drainage infrastructure will reduce the floodplain by approximately 1, 762 acres and enable revisions to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps that result in a significant reduction in flood insurance premiums. The District's</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Completed 8/23/16	Riverside County Flood Control funds



	Homeland MDP Line 1, Stage 1 project is currently ongoing with an anticipated completion in February 2017			
Flood	Little Lake MDP Line B Stage 2 Project No. 4-8- 00265 An underground storm drain from just south of Florida Avenue, southerly in Meridian Street to Whittier Avenue.	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Pending approval 5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan) Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)	Riverside County Flood Control funds Cost: \$6,804,257
Flood	San Jacinto River Stage 3 Project No. 4-8-00020 “Stage 3” covers the nearly 10-mile river reach beginning at the entrance to Railroad Canyon and ending upstream at the Ramona Expressway crossing near the Bernasconi Hills. This environmentally and fiscally challenged project has been through several evolutions and has been essentially dormant for nearly a decade. Funding shown is for intensive planning/engineerin g study of options for managing future development. Goal	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Pending approval Projected Start: 11/2019 Projected End: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)	Riverside County Flood Control funds ADP (Area Drainage Plan) Funds Cost: \$70,000,000



	is to develop a viable project for the San Jacinto River from Ramona Expressway to Railroad Canyon considering flood management, transportation, environmental and other opportunities and constraints			
Flood	<p>Gilman Home Channel Lateral A Stage 3 Gilman Home Channel Stage 90 Project No. 225-5-8-00171-03-12</p> <p>The District constructed a segment of drainage infrastructure described in the District's Banning Master Drainage Plan which remedies ongoing flooding problems in the area, thus resulting in positive impacts to residents and businesses. Moreover, this project will enable revision of the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps in the impacted area resulting in a significant reduction in flood insurance premiums. Many owners with federally insured</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Completed 9/22/15	Riverside County Flood Control funds



	home loans will realize savings of several thousands of dollars per year			
Flood	<p>Beaumont MDP Line 16 Stage 1 Project No. 5-8-00201</p> <p>Project would build MDP Line 16 in Grand Avenue from Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD) infiltration ponds easterly to Bellflower Avenue as an element of a cooperative project with the BCVWD to provide both flood control and storm water capture to recharge groundwater</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	<p>Pending approval</p> <p>Projected Start: 12/2020</p> <p>Projected End: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost: \$5,353,074</p>
Flood	<p>Eagle Canyon Dam Stage 1 Project No. 6-8-00190</p> <p>The District constructed a segment of drainage infrastructure described in the District's Palm Springs Master Drainage Plan. Construction of this project also includes remediation of potentially hazardous and nonhazardous illegally dumped materials and</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Completed 11/17/15	Riverside County Flood Control funds



	<p>remedies ongoing flooding problems in the area, thus resulting in positive impacts to residents and businesses. Additionally, Palm Springs MDP Line 43 and Lateral 43A, the underground dam outlet, is currently under construction and completion is anticipated for February 2016. Completion of the underground infrastructure will enable revisions to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps in the impacted area immediately downstream of Eagle Canyon and will result in a significant reduction in flood insurance premiums</p>			
Flood	<p>Palm Springs MDP Line 43 and Lateral 43A Project No. 226-6-8-00163-01-12</p> <p>The District constructed a segment of drainage infrastructure described in the District's Palm Springs Master Drainage Plan as Palm Springs MOP Line 43 and Lateral</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Completed 3/15/16	Riverside County Flood Control funds



	<p>43A. Construction of this project serves as the underground outlet to the District's Eagle Canyon Dam facility that was completed on September 21, 2015 with the Notice of Completion accepted by the Board as Agenda Item Number 11-1 on November 17, 2015. Completion of both District facilities will enable revisions to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps in the impacted area immediately downstream of Eagle Canyon Dam and will result in a significant reduction in flood insurance premiums</p>			
Flood	<p>Murrieta Creek Channel (Phase II & III) Project No. 7-8-00021</p> <p>Murrieta Creek Flood Control Project from Old Town Temecula to Elm Street in Murrieta</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District/United States Army Corps of Engineers*</p>	<p>Pending approval</p> <p>5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan)</p> <p>Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost: \$82,000,000</p>



Flood	Whitewater River Levee Restoration Project No. 6-8-00250 Restoration work to increase freeboard and bring levee adjacent to Cimarron Golf Resort into compliance with FEMA certification guidelines	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Pending – Full scope of restoration work not yet established but funding figure shown is based on preliminary engineer’s estimate 5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan) Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)	Riverside County Flood Control funds Cost:1,260,000
Flood	Palm Canyon Wash – Cherley Creek Levee Restoration Stage 90 Project No. 6-8-00040 Major construction to bring levee serving small tributary upstream of South Palm Canyon Wash into compliance with FEMA certification guidelines. Project will be combination of RSP and soil-cement lined channel and levee	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Expected Advertise Date: 2nd Quarter 2018 Projected Start: 08/2019 Projected End: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)	Riverside County Flood Control funds Cost: \$6,187,021
Flood	Banning MDP Line D-2 Stage 1 Project No. 5-8-00169 This project is over one mile of underground storm drain that connects to the existing Ramsey Street Storm Drain at the intersection of Hargrave Street and Ramsey Street. It includes Line D-2, Stage 1 which will	RCFC/City of Banning	Notice to Proceed: 5/15/17 Completed: 2/27/18	Riverside County Flood Control funds



	continue northerly along Hargrave Street for approximately 5,250 feet before terminating at Indian School Lane. Line D-2A, Stage 1 will tie into Line D-2 at the intersection of Hargrave Street and Theodore Street. Line D-2A will continue westerly along Theodore Street for approximately 600 feet before terminating at Florida Street.			
Civil Disorder	Trained and equipped Mobile Field Force Teams throughout the county	Riverside County Sheriff	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously provide training to reflect personnel attrition; Less-lethal equipment acquired. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund

Note: Please refer to individual annexes for a full listing of jurisdictional Mitigation Actions



Figure 24: Riverside County FY Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2016 was as follows (in thousands):

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2016

NOTE 8 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2016 was as follows (In thousands):

	Balance July 1, 2015	Additions	Retirements	Transfers	Balance June 30, 2016
Governmental activities:					
<i>Capital assets, not being depreciated:</i>					
Land & easements	\$ 529,885	\$ 7,889	\$ (188)	\$ -	\$ 537,586
Construction in progress	757,220	295,880	(221)	(343,280)	709,599
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,287,105	303,769	(409)	(343,280)	1,247,185
<i>Capital assets, being depreciated:</i>					
Infrastructure					
Flood channels	266,840	-	-	1,656	268,496
Flood storm drains	423,741	1,094	-	27,064	451,899
Flood dams and basins	33,968	-	-	10,559	44,527
Roads	1,886,995	29,398	-	217,937	2,134,330
Traffic signals	38,113	197	-	4,496	42,806
Bridges	202,814	2,285	-	5,191	210,290
Runways	24,179	-	-	-	24,179
Sewer systems	-	-	-	2,924	2,924
Communication towers	16,146	-	-	-	16,146
Parks trails and improvements	15,562	-	-	1,578	17,140
Land improvements	110	-	-	-	110
Structures and improvements	1,592,498	22,642	(1,089)	67,735	1,681,786
Equipment	524,781	54,434	(26,963)	4,116	556,368
Total capital assets, being depreciated	5,025,747	110,050	(28,052)	343,256	5,451,001
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Infrastructure	(1,221,481)	(121,966)	-	-	(1,343,447)
Land improvements	(25)	(1)	-	-	(26)
Structures and improvements	(424,466)	(39,587)	882	300	(462,871)
Equipment	(311,223)	(37,550)	25,725	(276)	(323,324)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,957,195)	(199,104)	26,607	24	(2,129,668)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	3,068,552	(89,054)	(1,445)	343,280	3,321,333
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 4,355,657	\$ 214,715	\$ (1,854)	\$ -	\$ 4,568,518

Source: (Riverside County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report 2016)



4.4 Critical Facilities and Infrastructures

Critical facilities are facilities that pose unacceptable risks to public safety if severely damaged or non-operational. In Riverside County, critical facilities include schools, hospitals, fire stations, police stations, emergency operation centers, communication centers, dams, and industrial sites that use or store explosives, toxic materials. It is essential that critical facilities have no structural weaknesses that can lead to collapse.

Critical facilities may provide only limited services if lifelines are disrupted. Seismic hazard mitigation for lifeline structures is complex given the diversity of lifeline facilities. Earthquake ground motion could affect a variety of lifeline structures such as the control tower in an airport or the buildings that house computers and telephone circuits that are central to communications networks. Strong ground motion can also result in damage to freeway interchanges and bridges that are essential for successful transportation of goods and services. Buried pipelines are generally not damaged by strong ground motions, but can be severely disrupted in areas of surface rupture, liquefaction, or landslides.



Figure 25: Riverside County Capital Assets

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE Capital Asset Statistics by Function Last Ten Fiscal Years June 30, 2016					
Function/Program	Fiscal Year Ending June 30				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
County Libraries					
Branch libraries	35	35	35	35	33
Book mobiles	2	2	2	2	2
Books in collection	1,168,364	1,382,932	1,393,689	1,657,925	1,570,834
Museum	1	-	-	-	-
Riverside University Health Systems - Medical Center					
Major clinics	4	4	4	4	4
Routine and specialty clinics	44	44	44	37	
Beds licensed	439	439	439	439	439
Fire					
Stations	37	37	37	38	42
Trucks	158	158	145	142	145
Parks and Recreation					
Regional parks	11	14	11	11	11
Historic sites	5	5	5	5	5
Nature centers	4	4	4	4	4
Archaeological sites	6	5	6	6	6
Wildlife reserves	9	7	9	9	9
RV and mobile home parks	2	2	3	3	3
Managed areas	5	5	5	5	5
Recreational facilities	3	1	3	2	2
Community centers	1	1	-	-	-
Sheriff					
Patrol stations	10	10	10	10	10
Patrol vehicles	930	932	928	916	915
Waste Resources					
Landfills	6	6	6	6	6
Capacity in tons	62,191,202	54,232,021	54,230,474	54,230,474	54,189,339

Source: (Riverside County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, 2016)

*Note: this data reflects the asset statistics for the unincorporated portions of Riverside County. Please refer to individual annexes for participating jurisdiction data.



4.4.1 Mitigation Goals and Strategies Relating to Critical Facilities

From approximately 2011 to 2013 the Riverside County General Plan is/was undergoing an update. It was approved and adopted in 2015. The Riverside County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan was included in the Safety Element of the 2015 General Plan. Upon completion of the LHMP plan update and FEMA approval, EMD will coordinate an update with the Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency to the Safety Element of the General Plan in accordance with Senate Bill 1000.

The General Plan identified the following policies relating to critical facilities.

- S 7.7 Strengthen the project permit and review process to ensure that proper actions are taken to reduce hazard impacts and to encourage structural and nonstructural design and construction. Damage must be minimized for critical facilities, and susceptibility to structural collapse must be minimized, if not eliminated
- A. Ensure that special development standards, designs, and construction practices reduce risk to tolerable levels for projects involving critical facilities, large-scale residential development, and major commercial or industrial development through conditional use permits and the subdivision review process. If appropriate, impact fees should be assessed to finance required actions.
 - B. Require mitigation measures to reduce potential damage caused by ground failure for sites determined to have potential for liquefaction. Such measures shall apply to critical facilities, utilities, and large commercial and industrial projects as a condition of project approval.
 - C. Require that planned lifeline utilities, as a condition of project approval, be designed, located, structurally upgraded, fit with safety shutoff valves, be designed for easy maintenance, and have redundant back up lines where unstable slopes, earth cracks, active faults, or areas of liquefaction cannot be avoided.
 - D. Review proposed uses of fault setback areas closely to ensure that county infrastructure (roads, utilities, and drains) are not unduly placed at risk by the developer. Insurance, bonding, or compensation plans should be used to compensate the County of Riverside for the potential costs of repair.



S 7.8 Promote strengthening of planned and existing utilities and lifelines, the retrofit and rehabilitation of existing weak structures, and the relocation of certain critical facilities. S 7.9 Find alternatives that improve site safety for the protection of critical facilities. Property acquisition for open space, change in building use or occupancy, or other appropriate measures can be employed to reduce risks posed by hazards. (AI 101)

S 7.10 Discourage development of critical facilities that are proposed in dam failure inundation areas, and apply hazardous materials safety guidelines within such zones

S 7.11 Coordinate with the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) and/or utilize the Capital Improvement Program, to strengthen, relocate, or take other appropriate measures to safeguard high-voltage lines, water, sewer, natural gas and petroleum pipelines, and trunk electrical and telephone conduits that (AI 4):

- Extend through areas of high liquefaction potential.
- Cross active faults.
- Traverse earth cracks or landslides.

S 7.12 Require extra design considerations for lifelines across subsidence areas

Source: (All from Safety Element S-7: Critical Facilities and Lifelines)

Note: The Mitigation Goals and Strategies related to each hazard are found in Section 5 of the 2017 LHMP.



4.4.2 Loss Factors

The loss estimates provided in this LHMP are based on data currently available and result in an approximation of risk used to understand relative risk from various hazards and potential losses. There are uncertainties inherent in any loss estimation methodology, in part from incomplete knowledge concerning the different hazards, as well as approximations and simplifications used in the analysis. You can see from the map below that the region of Riverside County has the highest number of declared disasters since 1950.

Figure 26: 2013 California State Hazard Mitigation Plan, Primary Sources of Disaster Losses





Table 4.F from the 2013 SHMP Chapter 4, identifies disaster incidents, casualties, and Cal OES costs by type. Cal OES has revised the database during the preparation of the 2013 State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP).

Table 11: Disaster Incidents, Casualties, and Cost by Type

Table 4.F: Disaster Incidents, Casualties, and Cost by Type, 1950 - 2012

Disaster Type	Emergencies Through 2012	State Emergency Proclamations Through 2012	Federal Disaster Declarations Through 2012	Deaths Through 2012*	Injuries Through 2012*	Cal OES- Administered Costs Through 2012*
Fire	178	75	122	129	2,139	\$2,735,466,734
Flood	129	116	47	294	759	\$4,548,964,020
Earthquake	23	21	13	193	18,962	\$8,110,772,990
Agricultural	18	17	0	0	0	\$389,895,974
Freeze	9	8	4	0	0	\$1,017,890,620
Landslide	9	8	1	24	0	\$126,172,037
Economic	6	6	1	0	0	\$32,823,425
Civil Unrest	6	6	1	85	3,331	\$167,722,732
Drought	8	8	0	0	0	\$2,686,858,480
Hazardous Material	5	3	0	0	0	0
Wind	3	3	0	0	0	\$82,100
Air Disaster	2	2	0	232	2	0
Facility	2	2	0	0	0	\$654,897
Road Damage	3	3	0	0	0	\$462,986
Tsunami	3	3	2	13	1	\$49,617,379
Invasive Species	1	1	0	0	0	0
Storms	6	6	1	0	0	\$69,392,668
Tornado	1	1	0	0	0	0
Other	5	5	0	0	0	\$10,660,320
Total	417	294	192	970	25,194	\$19,947,437,362

Source: Cal OES database

Table 4.F from the SHMP, which shows the pattern of statewide emergencies, disasters and associated losses by hazard types since 1950, when coupled with seismic knowledge, suggests the following findings:

- Earthquakes occur less frequently than the other primary hazards causing disasters but account for the greatest combined losses (deaths, injuries, and damage costs).



- Wildfires are the most frequent source of declared disasters and account for the third highest combined losses.
- Floods are the second most frequent disaster source and account for the second highest combined losses.
- Earthquake costs exceeded wildfire costs by four times, using limited measures identified in these tables.
- Although floods have resulted in a greater number of total deaths during this period, earthquakes have accounted for the highest number of combined deaths and injuries.
- Earthquakes represent by far the greatest long term catastrophic disaster threat.

From this analysis it is clear that these three hazards – earthquakes, fires, and floods – are the predominant disasters in California since 1950. For this reason these hazards are being addressed in the 2017 Mitigation Strategies and are among the top ten hazards for the County.

For Riverside County, fires occur more often, but there have been more declarations for Flooding. The Earthquake hazard for Riverside County is compounded by the three major faults that traverse the county: San Andreas, Elsinore and San Jacinto Faults.

Earthquake hazard mitigation is particularly relevant to SHMP Goal 1 (Significantly reduce life loss and injuries) and SHMP Goal 2 (Minimize damage to structures and property), set forth in Chapter 2 of the SHMP. In light of both the social and economic disruption caused by moderate-sized earthquakes, together with the significant potential for catastrophic earthquakes greater in magnitude than those experienced since 1950, heightened attention is needed for mitigation strategies relating to this particular hazard. Earthquake mitigation actions often involve expensive projects that will be considered as funding becomes available.

The 2013 State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) is the data source contained in Figure 26 “2013 California State Hazard Mitigation Plan, Primary Sources of Disaster Losses” and Table 14 “Disaster Incidents, Casualties, and Cost by Type.” Once the 2018 SHMP is completed and approved, Figure 26 and Table 14 will be updated to include the most recent maps and new information.



4.4.3 2015 General Plan Policies on High Risk Facilities

Many essential public facilities and hazardous materials sites are located within the 100-year flood zones of Riverside County making them a high risk facility. These facilities include: 14 of Riverside County's 39 airports; 4 of 18 hospitals; 47 of 109 police stations, fire stations and emergency operation centers; 92 of 380 schools; 446 of 1,306 highway bridges; and 695 of 1,978 hazardous materials sites.

In attempts to mitigate future damages from hazards Riverside County has adopted the following policies related to high risk facilities:

- S 4.12 Require certain existing essential, dependent care, and high-risk facilities that are not in conformance with provisions of the County zoning to upgrade or modify building use to a level of safety consistent with the inundation risk.
- S 4.13 Require that facilities storing substantial quantities of hazardous materials within inundation zones shall be adequately flood-proofed and hazardous materials containers shall be anchored and secured to prevent flotation and contamination.
- S 4.14 Require that dependent care facilities have all flood-vulnerable electrical circuitry flood-proofed.
- S 4.15 Require that high-risk facilities maintain and rehearse inundation response plans.
- S 4.16 Utilize power of public land acquisition and other land use measures to create open space zoning of inundation zones in areas that are destined for redevelopment; when this is not feasible, low density land uses should be employed.
- S 4.17 Continue to assess and upgrade inundation risk and protection in the County.
- S 4.18 Require that the design and upgrade of street storm drains be based on the depth of inundation, relative risk to public health and safety, the potential for hindrance of emergency access and regress from excessive flood depth, and the threat of contamination of the storm drain system with sewage effluent. In general, the 10-year flood flows shall be contained within the top of curbs and the 100-year flood flows within the street right-of-way.
- S 4.19 Encourage periodic reevaluation of the 500-year, 100-year and 10-year flood hazard in the county by state, federal, county, and other sources, and use such



studies to improve existing protection, to review protection standards proposed for new development and redevelopment, and to update emergency response plans.

S 4.20 Balance flood control mitigation with open space and environmental protection.

S 4.21 Encourage the use of specific plans to allow increased densities in certain areas of a proposed development; or apply Transfer of Development Credits to encourage the placement of appropriate land uses in natural hazard areas, including open space, passive recreational uses, or other development capable of tolerating these hazards.

S 4.22 Take an active role in acquiring property in high-risk flood zones and designating the land as open space for public use or wildlife habitat.

Source: (All from Safety Element S-4: High Risk Facilities)



4.5 Estimated Property Loss

Table 12: Riverside County Property Values by City

RIVERSIDE COUNTY ASSESSOR
ASSESSED VALUE FOR CITIES
2016/2017

CITY	TOTAL 2016/2017 LOCAL ROLL	LESS NON-REIMBURSED EXEMPTIONS	NET TANGIBLE VALUE	LESS HOMEOWNER'S EXEMPTIONS	2016/2017 NET TAXABLE VALUE	2015/2016 NET TAXABLE VALUE	ASSESSED VALUE CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
BANNING	2,045,247,539	45,871,853	1,999,375,686	37,881,836	1,961,493,850	1,882,818,554	78,675,296	4.18%
BEAUMONT	4,033,833,512	72,476,220	3,961,357,292	45,964,609	3,915,392,683	3,643,317,362	272,075,321	7.47%
BLYTHE	761,613,603	63,004,403	698,609,200	10,157,238	688,451,962	650,422,651	38,029,311	5.85%
CALIMESA	777,715,662	23,367,990	754,347,672	11,668,290	742,679,382	688,503,238	54,176,144	7.87%
CANYON LAKE	1,652,995,284	7,904,074	1,645,091,210	15,499,400	1,629,591,810	1,576,999,192	52,592,618	3.33%
CATHEDRAL CITY	4,283,435,909	138,609,909	4,144,826,000	45,685,725	4,099,140,275	3,895,539,688	203,600,587	5.23%
COACHELLA	1,830,946,311	145,800,821	1,685,145,490	20,232,061	1,664,913,429	1,568,941,117	95,972,312	6.12%
CORONA	19,089,817,282	295,245,447	18,794,571,835	137,765,442	18,656,806,393	17,908,062,535	748,743,858	4.18%
DESERT HOT SPRINGS	1,551,338,227	50,664,372	1,500,673,855	18,806,180	1,481,867,675	1,387,764,103	94,103,572	6.78%
EASTVALE	8,480,220,118	24,367,500	8,455,852,618	52,006,677	8,403,845,941	7,985,398,302	418,447,639	5.24%
HEMET	5,462,283,087	160,726,514	5,301,556,573	83,700,458	5,217,856,115	4,910,865,826	306,990,289	6.25%
INDIAN WELLS	5,405,900,297	44,360,931	5,361,539,366	8,750,000	5,352,789,366	5,199,720,372	153,068,994	2.94%
INDIO	7,833,242,426	166,041,389	7,667,201,037	67,986,440	7,599,214,597	7,227,358,677	371,855,920	5.15%
JURUPA VALLEY	8,549,381,868	73,158,280	8,476,223,588	71,144,081	8,405,079,507	7,759,097,935	645,981,572	8.33%
LA QUINTA	12,656,728,074	153,105,942	12,503,622,132	49,049,000	12,454,573,132	11,928,886,312	525,686,820	4.41%
LAKE ELSINORE	5,307,465,580	51,072,923	5,256,392,657	44,361,317	5,212,031,340	4,804,948,961	407,082,379	8.47%
MENIFEE	8,298,729,553	144,682,408	8,154,047,145	104,886,464	8,049,160,681	7,546,039,225	503,121,456	6.67%
MORENO VALLEY	14,312,770,759	265,286,262	14,047,484,497	137,670,247	13,909,814,250	13,082,108,737	827,705,513	6.33%
MURRIETA	12,399,753,873	427,027,712	11,972,726,161	106,791,901	11,865,934,260	11,517,794,187	348,140,073	3.02%
NORCO	3,070,099,530	56,750,389	3,013,349,141	28,081,200	2,985,267,941	2,869,322,737	115,945,204	4.04%
PALM DESERT	14,272,341,711	177,182,717	14,095,158,994	67,417,332	14,027,741,662	13,676,360,170	351,381,492	2.57%
PALM SPRINGS	11,645,678,225	248,294,657	11,397,383,568	60,181,033	11,337,202,535	10,611,925,311	725,277,224	6.83%
PERRIS	5,260,169,698	62,427,955	5,197,741,743	42,537,361	5,155,204,382	4,701,427,764	453,776,618	9.65%
RANCHO MIRAGE	8,800,691,414	547,774,373	8,252,917,041	29,367,800	8,223,549,241	7,902,324,250	321,224,991	4.06%
RIVERSIDE	28,238,701,299	1,258,881,996	26,979,819,303	240,204,427	26,739,614,876	25,457,203,551	1,282,411,325	5.04%
SAN JACINTO	2,686,709,160	53,470,350	2,633,238,810	37,396,030	2,595,842,780	2,450,518,477	145,324,303	5.93%
TEMECULA	14,978,634,970	211,399,196	14,767,235,774	107,238,640	14,659,997,134	13,956,583,981	703,413,153	5.04%
WILDOMAR	3,076,506,781	78,932,764	2,997,574,017	34,419,940	2,963,154,077	2,792,309,928	170,844,149	6.12%
CITY TOTALS	216,762,951,752	5,047,889,347	211,715,062,405	1,716,851,129	209,998,211,276	199,582,563,143	10,415,648,133	5.22%



Table 13: Unincorporated Riverside County Property Values

RIVERSIDE COUNTY ASSESSOR
ASSESSED VALUE FOR UNINCORPORATED AREAS
2016/2017

AREA	TOTAL 2016/2017 LOCAL ROLL	LESS NON-REIMBURSED EXEMPTIONS	NET TANGIBLE VALUE	LESS HOMEOWNER'S EXEMPTIONS	2016/2017 NET TAXABLE VALUE	2015/2016 NET TAXABLE VALUE	ASSESSED VALUE CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Alvord	1,230,054,315	4,293,168	1,225,761,147	13,185,200	1,212,575,947	1,168,289,865	44,286,082	3.79%
Banning	857,212,468	6,125,583	851,086,885	4,479,983	846,606,902	852,236,383	(5,629,481)	-0.66%
Beaumont	648,297,773	15,075,109	633,222,664	10,993,484	622,229,180	586,683,054	35,546,126	6.06%
Coachella	1,671,093,056	80,010,632	1,591,082,424	8,069,138	1,583,013,286	1,510,147,344	72,865,942	4.83%
Colton	116,664,357	2,395,678	114,268,679	1,022,000	113,246,679	109,632,339	3,614,340	3.30%
Corona-Norco	3,875,856,489	25,066,596	3,850,789,893	37,439,128	3,813,350,765	3,662,399,145	150,951,620	4.12%
Desert Center	225,135,919	268,078	224,867,841	286,731	224,581,110	230,368,870	(5,787,760)	-2.51%
Desert Sands	3,278,845,921	24,635,707	3,254,210,214	29,894,896	3,224,315,318	3,160,090,327	64,224,991	2.03%
Elsinore	1,751,940,102	26,941,744	1,724,998,358	20,938,252	1,704,060,106	1,619,779,503	84,280,603	5.20%
Hemet	4,630,913,679	178,713,683	4,452,199,996	60,345,499	4,391,854,497	4,219,200,805	172,653,692	4.09%
Menifee	723,454,268	4,564,864	718,889,404	5,084,800	713,804,604	633,826,810	79,977,794	12.62%
Moreno	675,058,135	6,544,761	668,513,374	1,183,000	667,330,374	667,642,315	(311,941)	-0.05%
Murrieta	2,324,077,841	6,592,272	2,317,485,569	11,002,600	2,306,482,969	2,232,361,878	74,121,091	3.32%
Nuview	748,064,054	5,474,709	742,589,345	9,152,982	733,436,363	684,809,351	48,627,012	7.10%
Palm Springs	2,056,242,569	80,765,934	1,975,476,635	25,297,200	1,950,179,435	1,901,356,909	48,822,526	2.57%
Palo Verde	632,543,996	2,784,631	629,759,365	2,604,106	627,155,259	595,860,635	31,294,624	5.25%
Perris	690,091,152	2,975,783	687,115,369	7,771,056	679,344,313	639,320,863	40,023,450	6.26%
Riverside	3,199,609,739	36,371,239	3,163,238,500	33,399,108	3,129,839,392	2,912,917,501	216,921,891	7.45%
Romoland	477,974,775	4,577,213	473,397,562	9,274,571	464,122,991	429,229,956	34,893,035	8.13%
San Jacinto	253,872,969	124,842,772	129,030,197	1,572,281	127,457,916	122,212,421	5,245,495	4.29%
Temecula	6,526,157,456	97,664,677	6,428,492,779	48,139,000	6,380,353,779	5,988,694,048	391,659,731	6.54%
Val Verde	1,597,610,712	148,031,619	1,449,579,093	14,465,706	1,435,113,387	1,369,550,576	65,562,811	4.79%
Yucaipa	99,434,526	135,778	99,298,748	917,000	98,381,748	94,389,584	3,992,164	4.23%
TOTALS	38,290,206,271	884,852,230	37,405,354,041	356,517,721	37,048,836,320	35,391,000,482	1,657,835,838	4.68%



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Section 5.0 – Risk Assessment

5.1 Overview and Risk Assessment Process

The risk assessment process identifies and profiles relevant hazards and assesses the exposure of lives, property, and infrastructure to these hazards. The Risk is measured by hazard, vulnerability and exposure probability.

The Riverside County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan's risk assessment follows the methodology described in the FEMA publication *Understanding Your Risks—Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses* (FEMA 386-2, 2002), which breaks the assessment down to a four-step process:

- Identify Hazards
- Profile Hazard Events
- Inventory Assets
- Estimate Losses

This risk assessment covers the entire geographical extent of Riverside County, including the incorporated communities and other participating jurisdictions. Since this plan is a multi-jurisdictional plan, participating jurisdictions completed their own hazard analysis and risk assessment and many have ranked their hazards differently than the County to match the needs of their jurisdiction. The County Local Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee has evaluated how these identified hazards and risks vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. These individual hazards and assessments are briefly outlined in this chapter with more details found in the jurisdiction's annex. If no additional data is provided in an annex, it should be assumed that the risk and potential impacts to the affected jurisdiction are similar to those described here for the entire Riverside County Operational Area LHMP.

The Riverside County Operational Area LHMP update involved a comprehensive review and update of each section of the risk assessment with new data, where available, and new analyses.



5.1.1 Results and Methodology

The County Local Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee utilized the existing 2012 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan identified hazards. Using existing hazard data and input gained through planning meetings, the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee agreed upon a list of natural, man-made and technological hazards that could affect Riverside County.

Hazard data from the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), FEMA, and many other sources were examined to assess the significance of these hazards to the planning area. Significance was measured in general terms and focused on key criteria such as frequency and resulting damage, which includes deaths and injuries, as well as property and economic damage. The natural hazards evaluated as part of this plan include those that have occurred historically or have the potential to cause significant human and/or monetary losses in the future. Man-made and technological hazards were evaluated in the same manner. During the assessment of the identified County hazards the Steering Committee realized the need to add Cyber Attack and Communication Failure to the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Committee based this decision off of the history of events and probability of future occurrences.

Please see table 4.1 Hazard Identification Table for justification of each hazards ranking.



Table 14: 2017 LHMP Top 5 Identified Hazards

Riverside County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Risk Assessment Chart						
Jurisdiction	Priority Risk/ Hazards					Differs from County Priorities?
County	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	
Riverside OA	Earthquake	Pan Flu	Wildfire	Electrical Failure	Emergent. Disease	See Section 5.3
Cities						
Banning	Earthquake	Fire	Transportation	HazMat	Flood	Yes
Beaumont	Earthquake	Fire	Flood	HazMat	Transportation	Yes
Blythe	Extreme Weather	Wind	Power Failure	Transportation	HazMat	Yes
Calimesa	Fire	Earthquake	Flood	Extreme Weather	Drought	Yes
Canyon Lake	Flood	Earthquake	Fire	Transportation	Nuclear Incident	Yes
Cathedral City	Earthquake	Flood	Wind	Landslide	Extreme Weather	Yes



Coachella	Earthquake	Extreme Weather	HazMat	Power Failure	Wind	Yes
Corona	Earthquake	Fire	Power Failure	Terrorism	Flood	Yes
Desert Hot Springs	Earthquake	Flood	Fire	Extreme Weather	Wind	Yes
Eastvale	Earth	Flood	Fire	Pipeline	Insect Infestation	Yes
Hemet	Earthquake	Pan Flu	Fire	Electrical Failure	Emergent Disease	No
Indian Wells	Earthquake	Flood	Extreme Weather	Power Failure	Wind	Yes
Indio	Earthquake	Extreme Weather	Emergent Disease	Pan Flu	Drought	Yes
Jurupa Valley	Earthquake	Pan Flu	Fire	Power Failure	Emergency Disease	No
La Quinta	Earthquake	Flood	Power Failure	Extreme Weather	Drought	Yes
Lake Elsinore	Fire	Flood	Power Failure	Extreme Weather	Drought	Yes
Murrieta	Earthquake	Pan Flu	Fire	Power Failure	Emergent Disease	No
Norco	Flood	Fire	Earthquake	Extreme Weather	Agricultural Hazard	Yes
Palm Desert	Earthquake	Flood	Extreme Weather	Power Failure	Drought	Yes
Palm Springs	Earthquake	Power Failure	Transportation	Extreme Weather	Wind	Yes



Perris	Fire	Flood	Earthquake	HazMat	Power Failure	Yes
Rancho Mirage	Earthquake	Flood	Fire	Drought	Civil Unrest	Yes
Riverside	Earthquake	Flood	Drought	Terrorism	Fire	Yes
San Jacinto	Earthquake	Extreme Weather	Flood	Landslide	Drought	Yes
Temecula	Transportation	Earthquake	Flood	Terrorism	Fire	Yes
Wildomar	Earthquake	Fire	Drought	Flood	Extreme Weather	Yes
Tribes						
Morongo	Wildfire	Severe Wind Event	Earthquake	Electrical Failure	Transportation	Yes
Special Districts						
Eastern Municipal Water	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	See Annex
High Valleys Water	Extreme Weather	Drought	Fire	Wind	Power Failure	Yes
Idyllwild Fire Protection	Fire	Drought	Insect Infestation	Earthquake	Pan Flu	Yes
Imperial Irrigation District	Earthquake	Extreme Weather	Terrorism	N/A	N/A	Yes
Kaiser	Earthquake	Fire	Extreme Weather	Drought	Wind	Yes



Rancho California Water	Earthquake	Drought	Flood	Fire	N/A	Yes
Santa Ana Watershed	Earthquake	Wind	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
Western Municipal Water	Pipeline	Power	Extreme Weather	Drought	Wind	Yes
School Districts						
Beaumont Unified	Earthquake	Wind	Drought	Fire	Flood	Yes
Desert Sands Unified	Earthquake	Flood	Extreme Weather	HazMat	Drought	Yes
Hemet Unified	Civil Disorder	Extreme Weather	Wind	Flood	Fire	Yes
Lake Elsinore Unified	Earthquake	Pan Flu	Extreme Weather	Flood	Nuclear	Yes
Moreno Valley Unified	Earthquake	Fire	Extreme Weather	Power Failure	Wind	Yes
Perris Union High School	Earthquake	Fire	Wind	Pan Flu	Flood	Yes
Riverside Community College	Insect Infestation	Jail/Prison Event	Civil Disorder	Nuclear	Terrorism	Yes
Riverside County Office of Education	Earthquake	Wildland Fire	Pandemic	Flood	Severe Wind	Yes
Riverside Unified	Earthquake	Power Failure	Pipeline	HazMat	Extreme Weather	Yes
San Jacinto Unified	Earthquake	Fire	Flood	Wind	Extreme Weather	Yes

Please refer to individual annexes for additional hazard priorities for participating jurisdictions.



5.2 Agency Inventory Description

All participants were asked to evaluate the potential for an event to occur in their jurisdiction by hazard and the potential impact based on:

1. Economic loss and recovery
2. Physical loss of structures (residential, commercial, and critical facilities)
3. Infrastructure loss or damage
4. Continuity of operations for a normal daily governmental activities
5. Ability to quickly recover from the event and return to normal daily activities
6. Loss of life and potential injuries from the event.

The participants were then asked to rate the potential and severity using a scale of between 0 and 4 (4 being the most severe). The jurisdictions were also asked to rank the listed hazards as they relate to their jurisdiction from 1 to 20 (1 being the highest overall threat to their jurisdiction).

The following table was given to participants during the 2012 plan update and again for the 2017 update. Participants were informed that the county hazards were likely to be re-ranked and Communication Failure and Cyber-attack would be added.



Figure 27: 2012 and 2017 Participant Ranking Chart

NAME:		AGENCY:		DATE :	
	COUNTY		LOCAL JURISDICTION		
HAZARD	SEVERITY 0 - 4	PROBABILITY 0 - 4	SEVERITY 0 - 4	PROBABILITY 0 - 4	RANKING 1 - 20
1. EARTHQUAKE					
2. WILDLAND FIRE					
3. FLOOD					
OTHER NATURAL HAZARDS					
4. DROUGHT					
5. LANDSLIDES					
6. INSECT INFESTATION					
7. EXTREME SUMMER/WINTER WEATHER					
8. SEVERE WIND EVENT					
AGRICULTURAL					
9. DISEASE/CONTAMINATION					
10. TERRORISM					
OTHER MAN-MADE					
11. PIPELINE					
12. AQUEDUCT					
13. TRANSPORTATION					
14. POWER OUTAGE					
15. HAZMAT ACCIDENTS					
16. NUCLEAR ACCIDENT					
17. TERRORISM					
18. CIVIL UNREST					
19. JAIL/PRISON EVENT					
MEDICAL					
20. PANDEMIC					

Note: Please refer to the individual Local Hazard Mitigation Plans for participating jurisdiction

Please See Appendix E for the Inventory Worksheet template provided to participants.

The County Ranking used a similar format when looking at the probability and severity of a potential hazard but also included information on Healthcare Impact and Mitigation Capabilities. The following chart was used by the Local Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee while ranking the 2017 Hazards.



Figure 28: 2017 County Hazard Ranking and Risk Scores

HAZARD	PROBABILITY	SEVERITY	HEALTHCARE	EMS	BEHAVIORAL / MENTAL HEALTH	RESPONDER AGENCIES	COMMUNITY AGENCIES	RISK SCORE
	Improbable: 0 Remote: 1 Occasional: 2 Probable: 3 Frequent: 4	NA: 0 Negligible: 1 Marginal: 2 Critical: 3 Catastrophic: 4	NA: 0 Negligible: 1 Marginal: 2 Critical: 3 Catastrophic: 4	NA: 0 Negligible: 1 Marginal: 2 Critical: 3 Catastrophic: 4	NA: 0 Negligible: 1 Marginal: 2 Critical: 3 Catastrophic: 4	NA: 0 Low: 1 Moderate: 2 High: 3 Extreme: 4	NA: 0 Low: 1 Moderate: 2 High: 3 Extreme: 4	
Aqueduct	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	0.38
Drought	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1.13
Earthquake	2	4	4	4	3	2	2	3.50
Extreme Weather	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	0.75
Flood	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	1.13
Insect Infestation	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	0.00
Landslide	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	-0.56
Tornado	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	0.25
Wildland Fire	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2.25
Civil Disorder	2	3	3	3	1	4	0	1.13
Communications Failure	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1.13
Cyber Attack	4	2	3	2	2	3	1	1.50
Dam Failure	1	3	2	3	2	2	3	0.38
Electrical Failure	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2.00
HazMat Incident	4	3	2	2	1	3	3	-0.75
Jail/Prison Event	1	2	1	1	1	4	0	-0.13
Nuclear/Radiological Incident	1	4	2	3	3	2	2	1.00
Pipeline Disruption	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	-0.38
Terrorist Event - MCI	1	3	3	3	4	3	1	1.13
Transportation Failure	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	0.38
Water Supply Disruption/Contamination	3	2	0	0	0	2	2	-1.50
Emergent Disease/Contamination	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	1.69
Pandemic Flu	2	4	4	4	4	3	2	3.50



5.3 Hazard Profiles and Descriptions

Hazard Assessment and Identification

The County utilized the tools described in Section 3.3 for the hazard identification process and provided them to the individual cities and special districts. Cal OES MyPlan was used for information about floods, earthquake, fire and some critical facilities locations. Additionally, Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency provided maps detailing where hazards and critical facilities are located.

All participating jurisdictions and special districts conducted a risk assessment and identified hazards specific to their jurisdiction, document the impact of those hazards, and develop specific goals and strategies to address the risks and hazards.

The probability of each hazard in Riverside County was determined by rating their occurrence level from 0 - 4, in which each level or number represented a specific descriptor. For example, improbable = (0), remote = (1), occasional = (2), probable = (3), and frequent = (4). Each descriptor was defined according to how often each hazard occurs in Riverside County.

- *Improbable* means it is not likely to happen in more than ten years
- *Remote* means it happens once in ten years
- *Occasional* means it happens once in five years
- *Probable* means it happens once every two years (biannual)
- *Frequent* means it happens at least once a year (annually)

Identification of Hazards

With its varying topography; a mix of urban and rural areas and rapidly growing permanent, transient, and recreational populations, the Riverside County Operational Area is subject to potential negative impacts from a broad range of hazards and threats. There are three broad categories of hazards that threaten the OA:

- Natural hazards
- Technological hazards
- Man-Made hazards



5.3.1 Earthquake

Severity: 4

Probability: 2

Risk Score: 3.50

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Earthquakes

- All incorporated cities of Riverside County
- Unincorporated areas of Riverside County

Hazard Definition

An earthquake is a sudden, rapid shaking of the ground caused by the breaking and shifting of rock beneath the Earth's surface. For hundreds of millions of years, the forces of plate tectonics have shaped the Earth as the huge plates that form the Earth's surface move slowly over, under, and past each other. Sometimes the movement is gradual. At other times, the plates are locked together, unable to release the accumulating energy. When the accumulated energy grows strong enough, the plates break free causing the ground to shake. Most earthquakes occur at the boundaries where the plates meet; however, some earthquakes occur in the middle of plates.

Where earthquakes have struck before, they can strike again, often without warning. The major form of direct damage from most earthquakes is damage to construction. Bridges are particularly vulnerable to collapse and dam failure may generate major downstream flooding. Buildings vary in susceptibility depending on their construction and the types of soils on which they are built. Earthquakes destroy utility infrastructure which, in turn, may set off fires, hinder rescue efforts, and impact normal functions for an extended period of time. The hazard of earthquakes varies from place to place depending on the regional and local geology. Ground shaking may occur 65 miles or more from the epicenter (the point on the ground surface above the focus). Ground shaking can change the mechanical properties of some fine grained, saturated soils, where upon the soils liquefy and act as a fluid (liquefaction).

Most earthquake-related injuries result from collapsing walls, flying glass, and falling objects as a result of the ground shaking.



Figure 29: Historical Earthquakes in the Riverside County Area - 5.0 and Above

Year	Richter Scale Magnitude	Description
1812	7.0	Occurred on the southern section of the San Andreas fault near Wrightwood.
1857	7.9	Occurred 60 miles northwest of Fort Tejon and ruptured 225 miles of the San Andreas fault.
1890	6.5	Occurred in the "San Jacinto or Elsinore Fault region" on the Rockhorse Truck Trail, north of the Borrego Valley Airport.
1890	6.5	Occurred in the same region as the 1890 earthquake.
1899	6.4	San Jacinto earthquake destroys San Jacinto and Hemet
1910	5.0	Occurred on the Elsinore fault northwest of the City of Lake Elsinore.
1918	6.9	San Jacinto earthquake strikes the same area that was damaged by an earthquake 19 years earlier.
1923	6.3	North San Jacinto Fault earthquake damaged the San Bernardino and Redlands area. This the last known time that this fault, which runs under the I-215/I-10 interchange, ruptured in this area.
1937	6.0	Terwilliger Valley earthquake was in the same general area as the 1890 earthquake.
1942	6.3	Fish Creek Mountains earthquake was south of the Ocotillo airport.
1954	6.2	Arroyo Salada earthquake was west of the Salton Sea.
1968	6.5	Borrego Mountain Earthquake was northeast of Ocotillo Wells
1987	6.6	Superstition Hills earthquake near the Salton Sea
1992	7.2	Occurred near Landers, California and caused the rupture of five different faults. Those faults were: Johnson Valley, Landers, Homestead Valley, Emerson, and Camp Rock.
1992	7.3	Occurred 3 hours after the Landers Earthquake with an epicenter near Big Bear, CA
1994	6.8	Northridge Earthquake
1999	7.4	Hector Mine Earthquake
2010	5.4	Borrego Springs earthquake believed by seismologists to have been possibly triggered by the strong earthquake which occurred near Calexico in 2010.

Located within Riverside County are several known active and potentially active earthquake faults, including the San Andreas Fault, San Jacinto Fault, and Elsinore Fault. In the event of an earthquake, the location of the epicenter, as well as the time of day and season of the year, would have a profound effect on the number of deaths and casualties, as well as property damage.



Research centers devoted to the detection and logging of earthquake events record the ongoing weekly activity of small magnitude in Riverside County faults. The most recent earthquake in Riverside County was located in Banning on July 7, 2017, and had a magnitude of 1.1. There are a number of small scale earthquakes that happen weekly but larger scale or catastrophe shaking is less likely.

A **moderate** earthquake occurring in or near Riverside County could result in deaths, casualties, property damage, environmental damage, and disruption of normal government and community services. The effects could be aggravated by collateral emergencies such as fires, flooding, hazardous material spills, utility disruptions, landslides, transportation emergencies, and the possible failure of several dams in Riverside County. The community needs would most likely exceed the response capability of the County's emergency management organizations, requiring mutual assistance from volunteer and private agencies, the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), and the Federal Emergency Support Functions.

A **catastrophic** earthquake in Riverside County could cause thousands of casualties, extensive major property damage, disruption in communications and utility systems, disruption in supply and distribution systems, and general panic. An earthquake of this magnitude could directly affect all of Riverside County and most of southern California, causing a critical demand on mutual aid resources and competition for national relief.

Key effects and response considerations:

- **Effects on people and housing.** In any earthquake, the primary consideration is saving lives. Time and effort must also be dedicated to providing for mental health for reuniting families, providing shelter to displaced persons, and restoring basic needs and services. Major efforts will be required to remove debris and clear roadways, demolish unsafe structures, assist in re-establishing public services and utilities, and provide continuing care and temporary housing for affected citizens.

A survey of local, State, and Federal government emergency plans indicate that although there is a general capacity to respond to small and intermediate-sized earthquakes, it is unlikely that any of these governmental units will be able to cope with the immediate impact of a great quake, such as a Magnitude (M) 8.3 event on the south-central San Andreas fault. The general public must realize that the assistance that they have been used to expecting simply will not be immediately available. In fact, in the event of an earthquake of such magnitude, citizens must be prepared to wait for up to 72 hours or more for any type of organized response.



- **Effects on commercial and industrial structures.** After any earthquake, individuals are likely to lose wages due to the inability of businesses to function because of damaged goods and/or facilities. With business losses, the County of Riverside and the cities in the Riverside County Operational Area will lose revenue. Economic recovery from even a minor earthquake will be critical to the communities involved.
- **Effects on infrastructure.** The damage caused by an earthquake can lead to the paralysis of the local infrastructure: police, fire, medical and governmental services.
- **Effects on Critical Facilities.** A large number of critical facilities have been identified as being adjacent to the various faults in the County and surrounding counties. The list of facilities includes hospitals, fire stations, law enforcement facilities, and schools.

Effects on agriculture. Earthquakes can cause loss of human life, loss of animal life, and property damage to structures and land dedicated to agricultural uses. The most significant long-term impacts on agriculture from earthquakes are those that arise from the cascading effects of fire and flood.

Historically, the San Andreas Fault is the most active among the fault network that cuts through rocks of the California coastal region. The entire San Andreas Fault system is more than 800 miles long and extends to depths of at least 10 miles within the earth. The San Andreas Fault in California forms a continuous, narrow break in the earth's crust that extends from northern California southward to Cajon Pass near San Bernardino; southeastward from Cajon Pass. Several branching faults, including the San Jacinto and Banning faults, share the movement of the crustal plates as the fault continues to the south east, on to the Salton Sea and on to Baja California Sea of Cortez.

Recent studies of the eastern section of the San Andreas near San Geronio Pass reveal that this area is more advanced in the cycle of strain accumulation than the western area at the Cajon Pass. Earthquake activity around the Southern San Andreas, including the June 1992 Landers-Big Bear earthquakes, has prompted scientists to increase their studies of this area.

The San Jacinto fault has had a higher level of moderate-to- large earthquakes during the past 50 to 100 years, although the rate of slip is not as high. Geodetic data indicates there is an "appreciable" strain accumulation across both faults, implying that either one or both may be primed for release. One of the larger and more active fault segments of



the San Jacinto fault, the Casa Loma Faults, runs from near Perris Reservoir to just north of Anza. Also, another large and active named segment is the Clark Fault, which runs from near Hemet to just 9 miles southwest of the shore of the Salton Sea. Historically, this section of the San Jacinto Fault produced a series of large earthquakes starting in 1899 on average every 14 years with the longest interval being 19 years. The last slip occurred on the Superstition Hills and Elmore Ranch sequence in 1987. In 2015, the Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities (WGCEP) estimated 30-year probabilities of 19 percent for an M 6.7 and larger event on the Southern San Jacinto Fault.

A third major fault zone that traverses Riverside County is the Elsinore Fault. The Elsinore Fault Zone is one of the largest in southern California. The main trace of the Elsinore fault zone has only seen one historical event greater than magnitude 5.2 – the earthquake of 1910, a magnitude 6 shock near Temescal Valley.

Risk Assessment Conclusion.

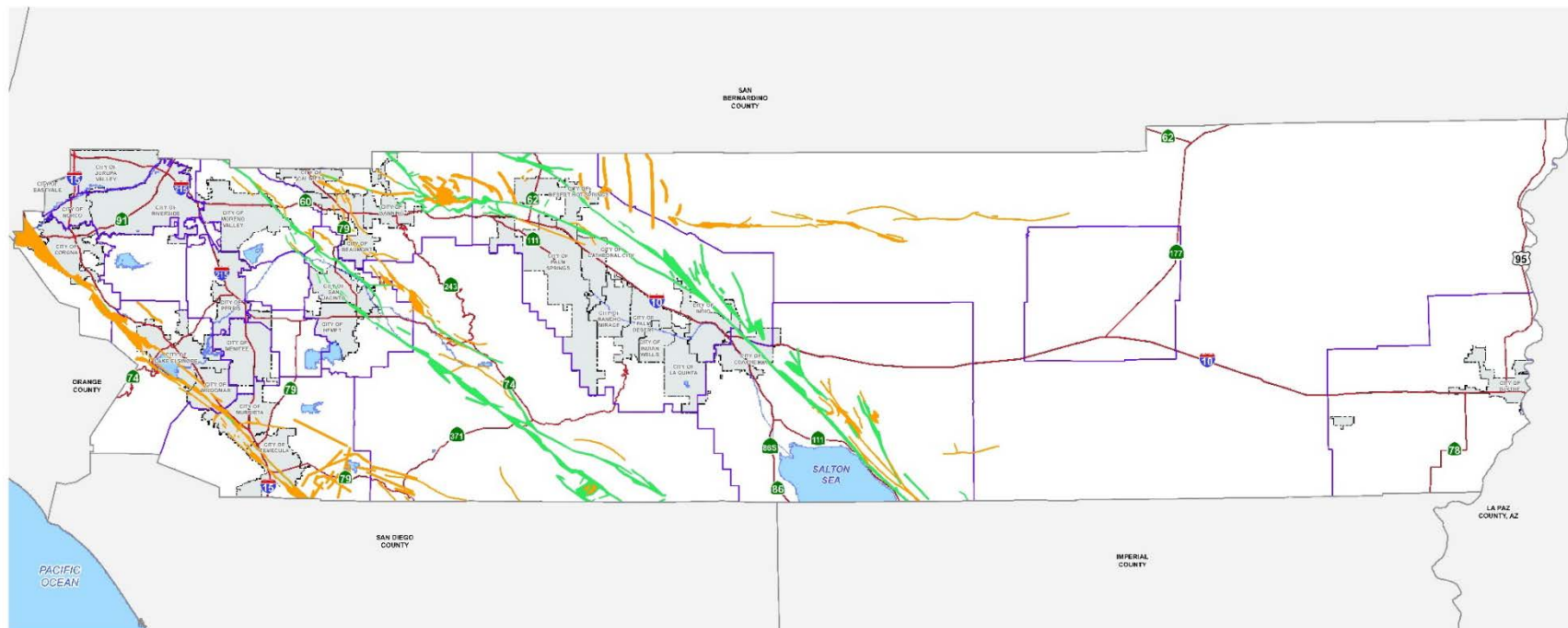
Riverside County is at risk for a significant earthquake causing catastrophic damage and strains on response and mitigation resources. Both property and human life are at high risk. The County experiences hundreds of minor quakes and tremblers each month from the myriad of faults in the area. Studies indicate that stress is building up in major faults like the San Andreas. A major quake could happen at any time.

Earthquake risk is very high in the most heavily populated western portion of the County and the Coachella Valley, due to the presence of two of California's most active faults, the San Andreas and San Jacinto. The risk is moderate in the eastern portion of the County beyond the Coachella Valley.

The following maps have been provided by the Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency and developed using Cal OES MyPlan.



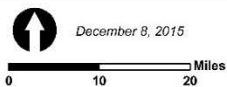
Map 2: Riverside County Faults and Zones



Data Source: Riverside County Geology (2013)/California Geological Survey (2008)



Figure S-2



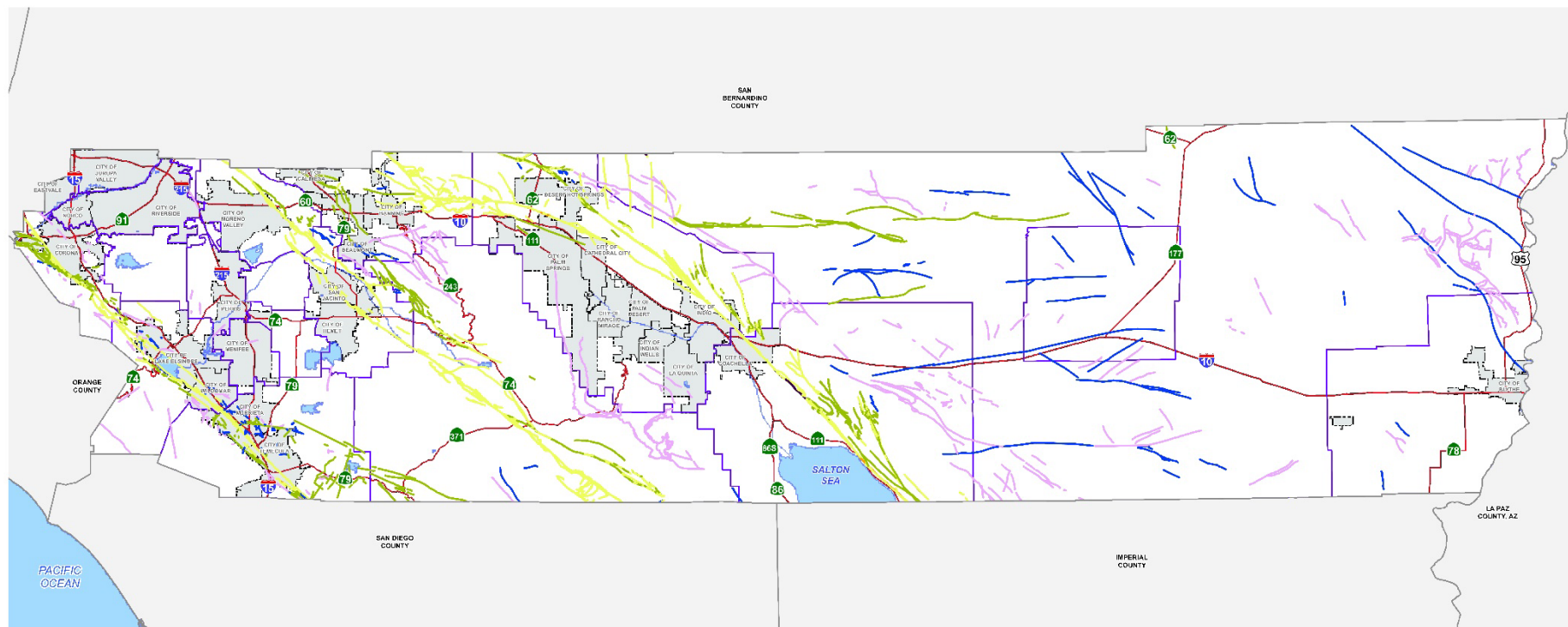
Disclaimer: Maps and data are to be used for reference purposes only. Map features are approximate, and are not necessarily accurate in depicting or engineering standards. The County of Riverside makes no warranty or guarantee as to the content of the data or other third party accuracy, timeliness, or completeness of any of the data provided, and assumes no legal responsibility for the information contained on this map. Any use of this product with respect to accuracy and precision shall be the sole responsibility of the user.



EARTHQUAKE FAULT STUDY ZONES



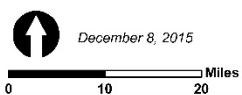
Map 3: Fault Activity



Data Source: County Geology (2013)/California Geological Survey (2008)

- Faults Activity**
- Historic
 - Historic (Creep)
 - Holocene
 - Late Quaternary
 - Quaternary
 - Pre-Quaternary
 - Highways
 - Area Plan Boundary
 - City Boundary
 - Waterbodies

Figure S-1



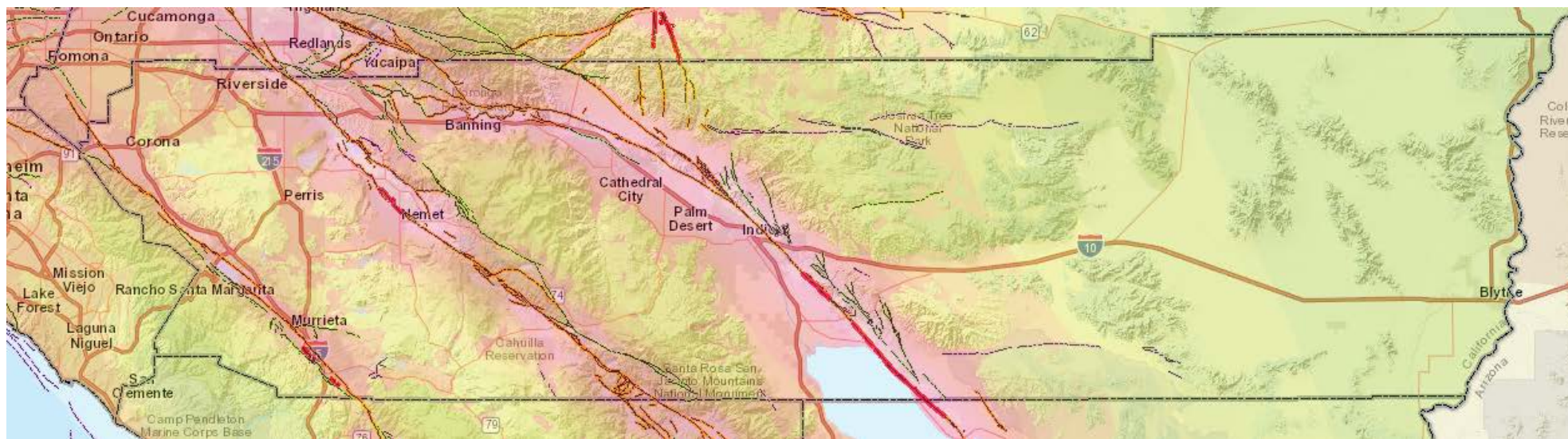
Disclaimer: Maps and data can be used for reference purposes only. Map features are approximate, and are not necessarily accurate to surveying or engineering standards. The County of Riverside makes no warranty or guarantee as to the current (the source is often third party) accuracy, timeliness, or completeness of any of the data provided, and assumes no legal responsibility for the information contained on this map. Any use of this product with respect to accuracy and precise shall be the sole responsibility of the user.



**MAPPED FAULTING IN
RIVERSIDE COUNTY**



Map 4: Ground Shaking Potential





Relationship to Other Hazards – Cascading Effects

Earthquakes can cause many cascading effects such as fires, flooding, hazardous material spills, utility disruptions, landslides, transportation emergencies, electrical failure and the possible failure of several dams in Riverside County.

Hazus Assessment

HAZUS®MH was used to generate general building stock and essential facility loss estimates for five different natural hazard scenarios. Two of the scenarios were large scenario earthquakes. The earthquakes chosen for analysis were an M6.8 Elsinore Fault Scenario Earthquake, and the M7.8 “ShakeOut” Scenario Earthquake on the Southern San Andreas Fault.

Risk assessment results were generated using the following HAZUS®MH analysis options:

- **General Buildings**
 - Ground Motion
 - Damage State Probabilities
 - Damage
 - Direct Economic Loss
- **Essential Facilities**
 - Medical Care
 - Police Stations
 - Fire Stations
 - Emergency Response
 - Schools
- **Transportation Systems**
 - Highways
 - Railways
 - Light Rail
 - Bus System
 - Port and Harbor
 - Ferry System
 - Airport Transportation
- **Utility Systems**
 - Potable Water
 - Waste Water
 - Oil
 - Natural Gas



- Electric Power
- Communication
- **Induced Physical Damage**
 - Fire following
 - Debris
- **Direct Social Losses**
 - Casualties
 - Shelter

Table 18 (ES-2) provides a summary of HAZUS®MH-estimated regional impacts for Riverside County for the two earthquake scenarios. As shown in the tables, the total estimated direct economic loss related to building damage ranges from \$1.8B to \$9.8B in the two scenario events. It should be noted that these totals are for Riverside County only. Both earthquake scenarios have the potential to cause additional damage in adjacent counties (for example, the Elsinore scenario would also significantly impact San Diego and Orange counties), whose losses are not tabulated here.

Table 15: Summary of HAZUS estimated Impacts on Riverside County for Two Earthquake Scenarios

Table ES-2. Summary of HAZUS®MH-estimated Impacts on Riverside County for Two Earthquake Scenarios

Impact Category	M6.8Elsinore	M7.8“ShakeOut” San Andreas*
Economic Loss due to Building Damage	\$1.2B	\$6.9 B
Total Building-related Direct Economic Loss	\$1.8B	\$9.8 B
# Buildings in Complete Damage State	100	25,000* (many MH)
Debris Generated (million tons)	0.3	3.5
Displaced Households	110 Households	19,000 Households*
People Needing Short-term Shelter	90 People	8,600 People*
Fatalities (2 am, 2 pm, 5 pm)	<10, <10, <10	60 bldg (70 all causes)*
Total Injuries (2 am, 2 pm, 5 pm)	200, 200, 220	11,600 bldg (11,900 all)*
% of Households without Water	<1%	99%
# Highway Bridges w/ at least Moderate Damage (potentially closed)	None expected	100

*Note: selected custom estimates for the “ShakeOut” scenario have been taken from the full USGS technical report, “The ShakeOut Scenario”: <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2008/1150>



Table 19 summarizes expected essential facility performance in the two earthquake events. Estimated building damages to essential facilities in Riverside County ranges from about \$64M - \$351M. These loss totals should not be considered all-inclusive, as replacement cost data was not available for many hospitals, and a small number of schools and police facilities.

Table 16: Summary of HAZUS – estimated Impacts for Riverside County Essential Facilities in Two Earthquake Scenarios

Essential Facility	Category	M6.8 Elsinore		M7.8 “ShakeOut” San Andreas	
		Mean Damage	Economic Loss (\$1,000)	Mean Damage	Economic Loss (\$1,000)
Hospitals*	Medium	2%	\$4,858	14%	\$3,842
	Large	0%	\$899	26%	\$5,180
Schools	K-12 (default data)	1%	\$2,375	2%	\$3,708
	K-12 (providing data)	1%	\$54,774	6%	\$314,182
	CCD (providing data)	0%	\$706	5%	\$24,465
EOCs		1%	\$3	6%	\$20
Police Stations		0%	\$3	7%	\$35
Fire Stations		1%	\$3	4%	\$14
TOTALS			\$63,620		\$351,446

*Note: In Riverside County, there are no hospitals which would be categorized by HAZUS as “Small” (<50 licensed acute care beds)

Elsinore Earthquake Scenario – Regional Impacts

The M6.8 Elsinore scenario earthquake will impact the western-most communities and infrastructure of Riverside County. A summary of regional impacts is provided in Figure 29. These impacts are described below.

Of the approximately 647,000 buildings modeled within the improved general building stock data for Riverside County, less than 1% (approximately 100) are expected to suffer “complete” damage in the Elsinore scenario earthquake. These buildings would be considered “red-tagged” or unsafe for continued occupancy. A small percentage of these buildings (15% or less) have the potential for collapse, suggesting the need for Urban



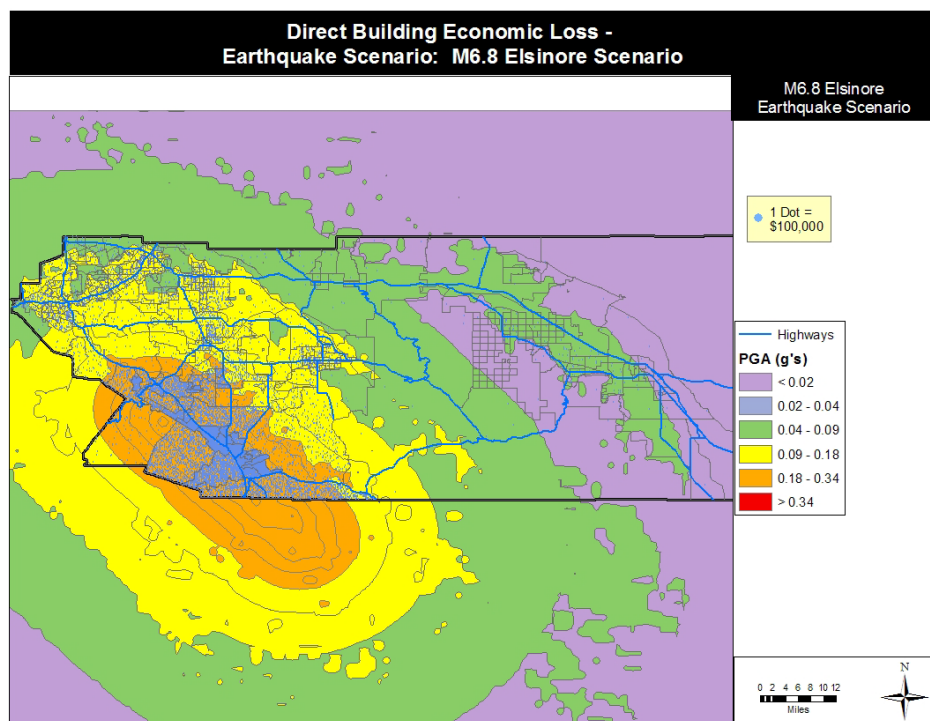
Search & Rescue (USAR). Approximately 2,200 buildings (0.3%) are expected to suffer “extensive” damage, and would be considered “yellow-tagged”, with restrictions on continued use. While the remainder of buildings would be considered “green-tagged” (safe for occupancy, although some damage may have occurred), as many as 3% (20,500) would be expected to suffer “moderate” damage, and an additional 13% (82,700) would suffer “slight” damage.

As much as 0.3 million tons of debris may result from these damaged buildings – 47% is expected to be heavy debris (concrete and steel), requiring heavy equipment to break down and remove, while 53% is expected to be light debris (wood, brick and other debris).

The number of people killed as a result of shaking-induced and transportation system damage is expected to be less than 10, regardless of the time of day that the earthquake occurs.

Total injuries, including the range of injuries from minor injuries treated with basic medical care to mortal injuries (deaths), are expected to be on the order of 200-220. Transportation of the injured for treatment is not expected to be impacted by transportation system damage, as no bridge in the County is expected to suffer “moderate” damage or greater.

Figure 30: Direct Building Economic Loss





“ShakeOut” San Andreas Earthquake Scenario Regional Impacts

The M7.8 “ShakeOut” San Andreas scenario earthquake will impact most of the populated portions of Riverside County. A summary of impacts is provided in Table 19. It should be noted, however, that some impact estimates have been taken from the improved estimates developed by the extensive community modeling effort (Jones, et al., 2008) conducted for the “ShakeOut” exercise. The use of these estimates is noted where appropriate.

Table 17: Summary of HAZUS – Estimated Impacts for Riverside County Due to an M7.8 Scenario Earthquake on the “ShakeOut” San Andreas Fault

Economic Loss due to Building Damage	\$6.9 B
Total Building-related Direct Economic Loss	\$9.8 B
# Buildings in Complete Damage State	25,000* (many MH)
Debris Generated (million tons)	3.5
Displaced Households	19,000 Households*
People Needing Short-term Shelter	8,600 People*
Fatalities (2 am, 2 pm, 5 pm)	60 in buildings (70 all causes)*
Total Injuries (2 am, 2 pm, 5 pm)	11,600 in buildings (11,900 all)*
% of Households without Water	99%
# Highway Bridges w/ at least Moderate Damage (potentially closed)	100

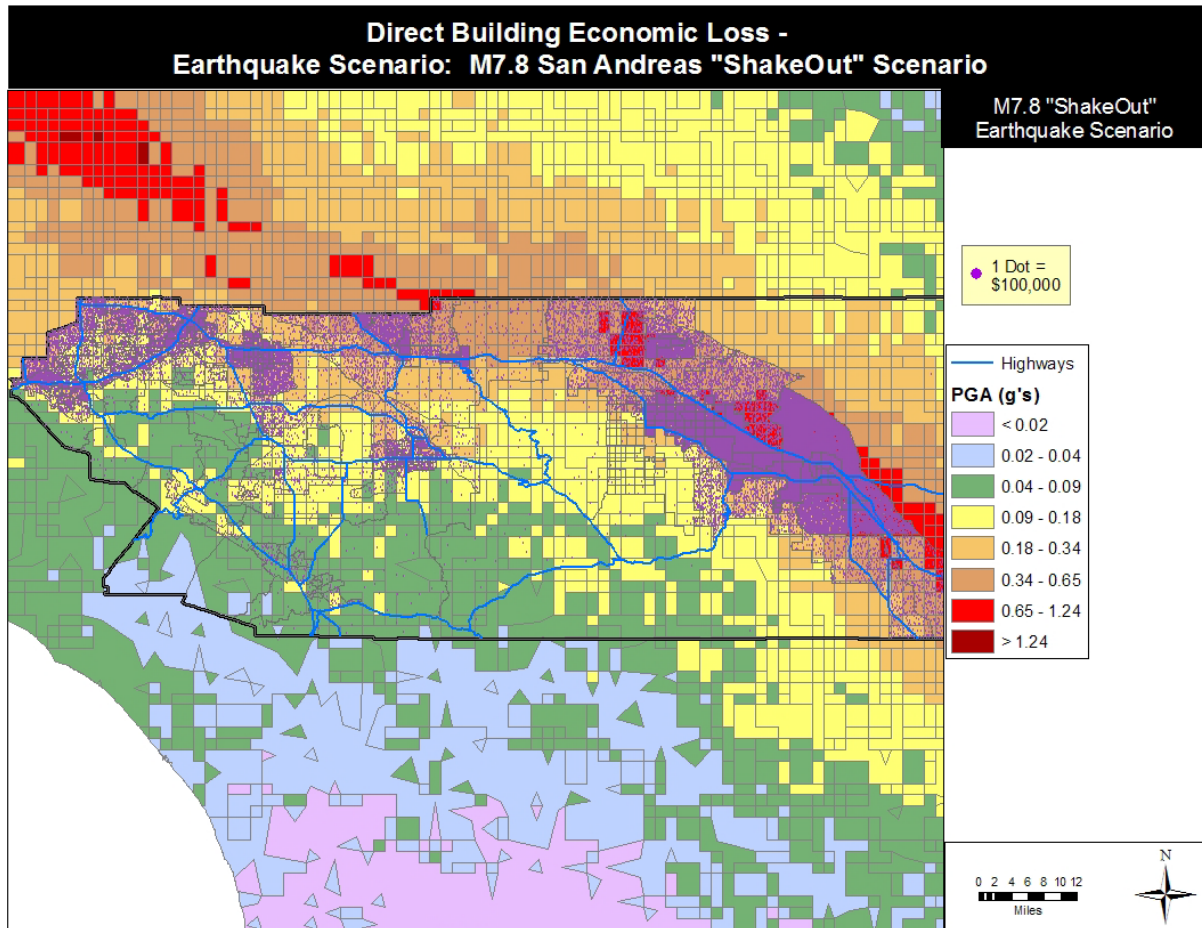
*Note: selected custom estimates for the “ShakeOut” scenario have been taken from:

<http://pubs.usqs.gov/of/2008/1150>

In the M7.8 “ShakeOut” Scenario earthquake on the San Andreas Fault, dollar losses related to shaking-induced building damage are estimated to reach \$6.9 billion, while total direct economic losses are expected to be approximately \$9.8 billion. The geographic distribution of total direct economic loss is mapped in Figure 4-9.



Figure 31: Direct Economic Loss in Riverside County Resulting from an M7.8 Scenario Earthquake on the “ShakeOut” San Andreas Fault



According to the published “ShakeOut” scenario (Jones, et al., 2008), approximately 25,000 buildings would be expected to suffer “Complete” damage in the scenario earthquake. These building, predominantly residential mobile homes, would be considered “red-tagged” or unsafe for continued occupancy. A small percentage of these buildings (15% or less) have the potential for collapse, suggesting the need for Urban Search & Rescue. More than 18,000 buildings are expected to suffer “Extensive” damage in this scenario earthquake and would be considered “yellow-tagged”, with restrictions on continued use. While the remainder of buildings would be considered “green-tagged” (safe for occupancy, although some damage may have occurred), approximately 63,000 would be expected to suffer “Moderate” damage, and an additional 137,000 would suffer “Slight” damage.



Almost 3.5 million tons of debris may result from these damaged buildings – 58% is expected to be heavy debris (concrete and steel), requiring heavy equipment to break down and remove, while 42% is expected to be light debris (wood, brick and other debris).

In the “ShakeOut” scenario (Jones, et al., 2008), damage to single family and multi-family dwellings is expected to result in the displacement of approximately 19,000 households. Immediately after the earthquake, significant disruption to the water supply and distribution system is expected, essentially impacting the entire county. While many of the displaced may find shelter with friends and family, or in available hotels, approximately 8,600 people are expected to seek public shelter.

The number of people killed as a result of shaking-induced building, transportation system damage, and post-earthquake fire may be on the order of 60 to 70 people. Total injuries, including the range of injuries from minor injuries treated with basic medical care to mortal injuries (deaths) from all causes, are estimated to reach 11,900 within the County.

Transportation of the injured for treatment could be impacted by transportation system damage with as many as 100 bridges in the County suffering at least “Moderate” damage.

Essential Facility Impacts

Table 19 provides an overview of essential facility performance in the “ShakeOut” San Andreas Scenario earthquake. The table lists the number of essential facility sites and buildings (these numbers will differ for multi-building campuses, such as schools and hospitals). The table also provides the total building replacement value and the number of buildings for which value data was available. As can be seen in the table, replacement cost data for hospitals was generally not available, unlike most other essential facility types. Expected building performance in this earthquake event is on the order of 7% damage or less for EOCs, fire stations, police stations, and schools, but as much as 26% damage for large hospitals. The total economic loss for essential facilities has been estimated to exceed \$351 million, with 97% of the total loss occurring in schools. It should be noted that although cost data is only available for 31 hospital buildings (out of 77), these 31 buildings suffer more than \$9 million in loss, indicating that the actual total economic loss for hospitals would be significant, but can’t be estimated at this time because of the lack of replacement value data.



Table 18: Riverside County Essential Facility Loss Estimates – M7.8 “ShakeOut” San Andreas Fault Scenario Earthquake

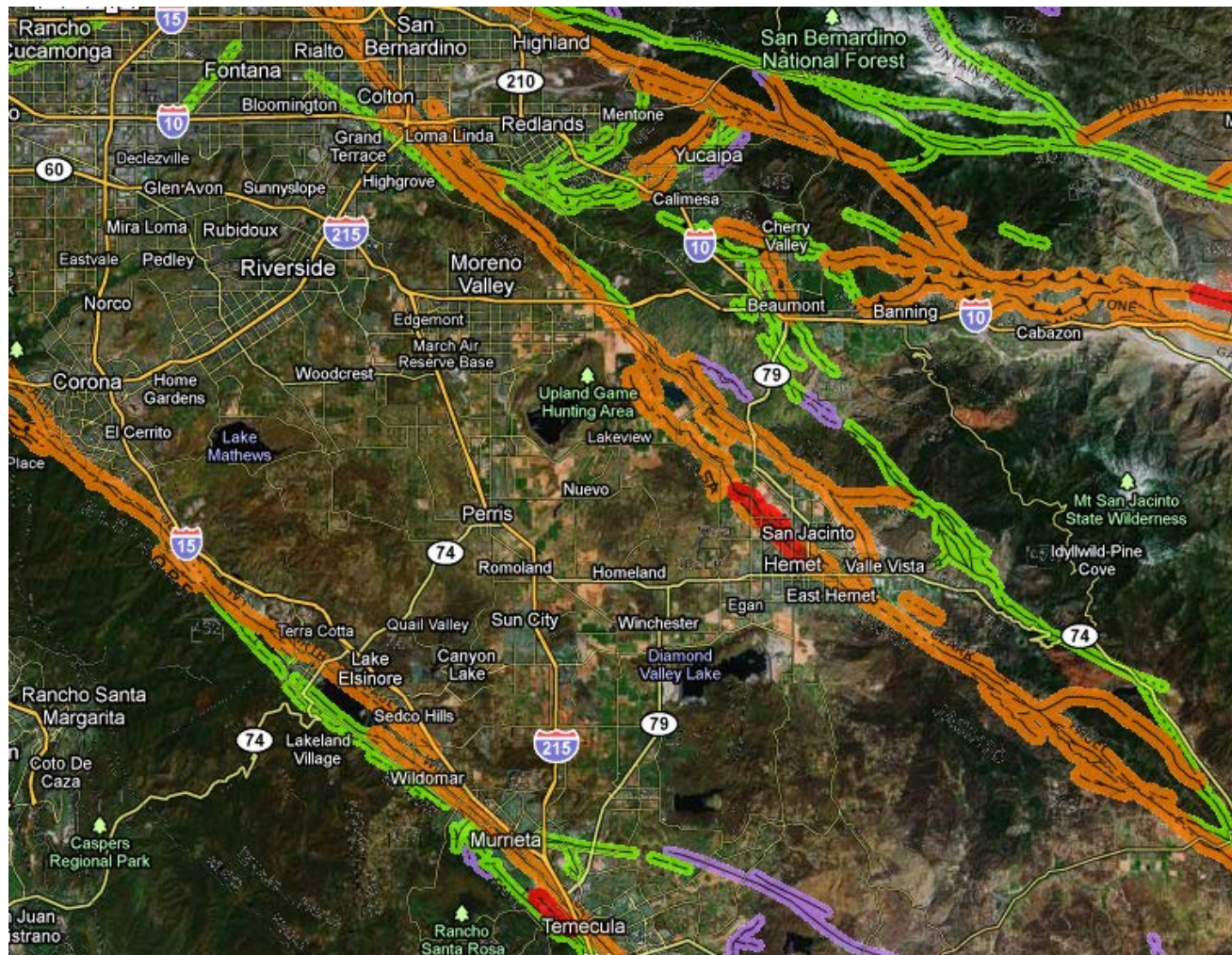
Essential Facility	Category	No. of Facilities/Sites	No. of Buildings	No. of Beds	Replacement Cost (\$1,000)	# Buildings w/ replacement cost data	Functionality Day 1 (%)	Mean Damage	Economic Loss (\$1,000)
Hospitals*	Medium	8	28	793	\$162,827	21	64	14%	\$3,842
	Large	8	49	2,467	\$200,792	10	26	26%	\$5,180
Schools	K-12 (default data)	152	152		\$219,600	152	74	2%	\$3,708
	K-12 (providing data)	689	9,981		\$6,049,534	9,213	64	6%	\$314,182
	CCD (providing data)	12	258		\$356,708	257	54	5%	\$24,465
EOCs		43	43		\$310,273	43	60	6%	\$20
Police Stations		51	51		\$675,299	48	57	7%	\$35
Fire Stations		156	156		\$366,493	156	72	4%	\$14
TOTALS		1,119	10,718	3,260	\$8,341,525	9,900			\$351,446

*Note: In Riverside County, there are no hospitals which would be categorized by HAZUS as “Small” (<50 licensed acute care beds)

The following three maps are from the Fault Activity Map of California, California Geologic Survey, Data Map



Map 5: Fault Activity Map of California, Western Riverside County





Map 6: Fault Activity Map of California, Central Riverside County





Map 7: Fault Activity Map of California, Eastern Riverside County





5.3.2 Pandemic Flu

Severity: 4

Probability: 2

Risk Score: 3.50

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Pandemic and Epidemic

- All incorporated cities of Riverside County
- Unincorporated areas of Riverside County

Hazard Definition

A disease outbreak can cause illness and result in significant casualties. Since 1900, there have been four influenza pandemics that killed approximately 600,000 people in the United States. In 2009 the H1N1 flu was first identified in Imperial and San Diego counties, killing more than 550 Californians, sent thousands more to hospitals, caused widespread fear and anxiety and the declaration of a public health emergency. H1N1 in 2009 tested the State's medical infrastructure as never before. H1N1 quickly spread nationwide and then around the globe, taking a heavy toll on people not usually susceptible to serious influenza.

History

- 2009** - Rise of H1N1, popularly referred to as the Swine Flu. According to the California Center for Infectious Diseases, the H1N1 flu (2009 H1N1 influenza virus) is a type of influenza virus that causes respiratory disease that can spread between people. While most people who have been sick have recovered without needing medical treatment, hospitalizations and deaths from infection with this virus has occurred. The spread of H1N1 flu occurs in the same way that seasonal flu spreads. Flu viruses are spread mainly from person to person through coughing or sneezing by people with influenza. As a result of preparation and mitigation strategies such as vaccinations and public education, the threat of a full-blown H1N1 pandemic in the U.S. is receding. However, the possibility of another pandemic still exists.
- 2003** - A previous pandemic flu threat that still looms is the avian flu. Birds can contract avian flu and pass it along to humans. Some strains of the avian flu are more virulent than others. Public health experts continue to be alert to the risk of a possible re-emergence of a 2003 epidemic of avian flu among people primarily in Asia. People who had been very close contact with infected birds (for example, people who lived with chickens in their houses) contracted a virulent form of avian



flu and there was a significant death rate from this disease. Thus far, the avian flu virus has not mutated and has not demonstrated easy transmission from person to person. However, were the virus to mutate in a highly virulent form and become easily transmissible from person to person, the public health community would be very concerned about the potential for a pandemic influenza outbreak. Such a pandemic could disrupt all aspects of society and severely affect the economy.

Risk Assessment

Influenza, also known as the flu, is a disease that attacks the respiratory system (nose, throat, and lungs) in humans. Although mild cases may be similar to a viral “cold,” influenza is typically much more severe. It usually comes on suddenly; may include fever, headache, tiredness, dry cough, sore throat, nasal congestion, and body aches; and more often results in complications such as pneumonia. Seasonal influenza is a yearly occurrence that causes serious flu-related complications primarily for persons aged 65 and older and those with chronic health conditions (such as asthma, diabetes, or heart disease), pregnant women, and young children. Those who are exposed but do not succumb develop immunity to the strain circulating that year. Worldwide pandemics of influenza occur when a novel virus emerges to which the population has little immunity. The 20th century saw three such pandemics, the most notable of which was the 1918 Spanish influenza pandemic that was responsible for 20 million deaths throughout the world. Secondary impacts include significant economic disruption that can occur due to loss of employee work time and costs of treating or preventing spread of the flu.

Source: [https://archive.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/discond/Pages/Influenza\(Flu\).aspx](https://archive.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/discond/Pages/Influenza(Flu).aspx)

California Department of Public Health

The 2009 H1N1 influenza (flu) pandemic occurred against a backdrop of pandemic response planning at all levels of government including years of developing, refining and regularly exercising response plans at the international, federal, state, local, and community levels. At the time, experts believed that avian influenza A (H5N1) viruses posed the greatest pandemic threat. H5N1 viruses were endemic in poultry in parts of the world and were infecting people sporadically, often with deadly results. Given that reality, pandemic preparedness efforts were largely based on a scenario of severe human illness caused by an H5N1 virus. Despite differences in planning scenarios and the actual 2009 H1N1 pandemic, many of the systems established through pandemic planning were used and useful for the 2009 H1N1 pandemic response.

<http://www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/cdcresponse.htm> (see attachment for complete document report)



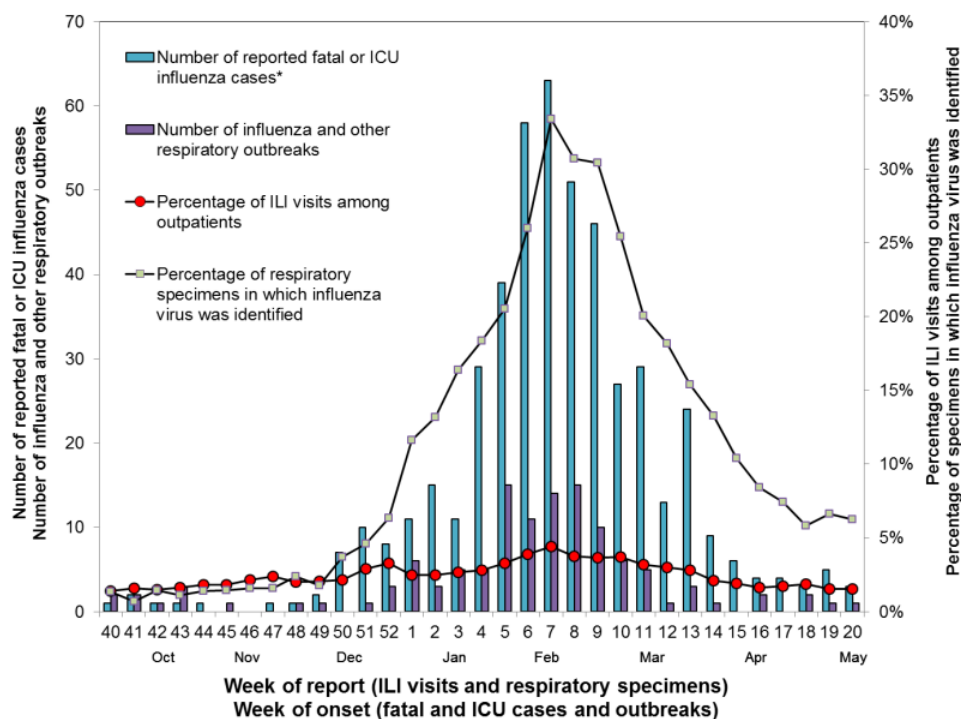
The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) monitors flu conditions on an annual bases, including all virologic, case based and syndromic surveillance. CDPH works with Riverside County to help the community prepare and mitigate the effects of Pandemic Flu.

- **Effects on people and housing.** The risk to people can be severe, leading to hospitalization and possibly loss of life. Damage to housing as a result of Pandemic Flu is not likely.
- **Effects on commercial and industrial structures.** The risks are minimal to structures.
- **Effects on infrastructure.** The risks are minimal, but if there is a pandemic the risk will decrease the numbers of workers that go to work, which can have economic and functional effects to the organizations in a community. Continuity of Business and Continuity of Government planning goes into action in these cases.
- **Effects on agriculture.** The risk of animals borne disease can be great in a pandemic, depending on the disease. The impact to agriculture can be great, again depending on the disease.



The following charts are from the CDPH Influenza and Other Respiratory Diseases

Figure 32: Surveillance Report for the 2015–2016 Flu Season.



October 4, 2015–October 1, 2016

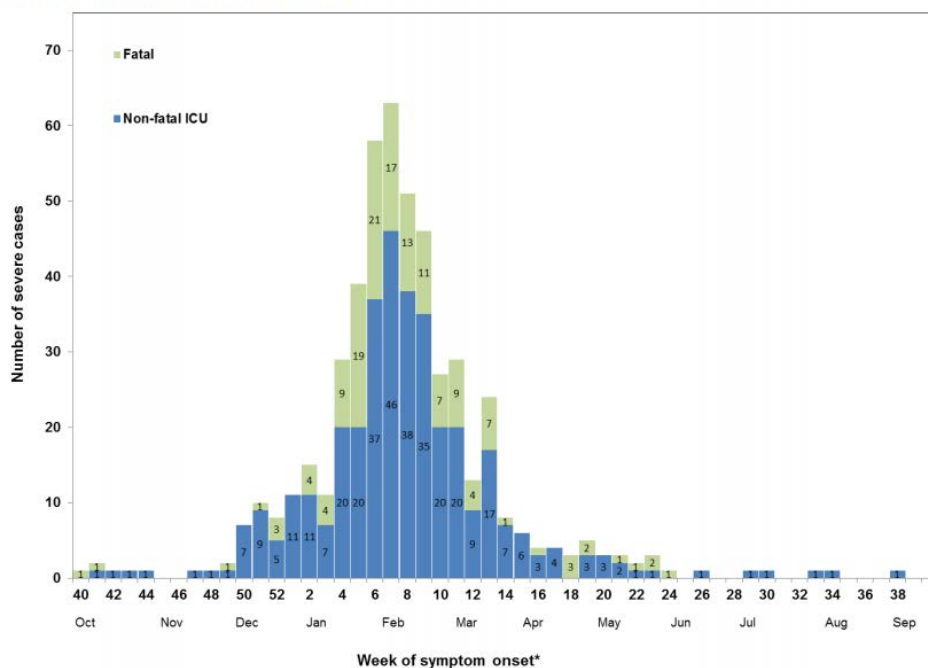




Table 19: Statewide 2011-2016 Influenza Cases⁰

Appendix I. Number of fatal and non-fatal ICU cases of laboratory-confirmed influenza in persons <65 years of age reported to the California Department of Public Health, by local health jurisdiction, 2011–2012 influenza season through 2015–2016 influenza season

Jurisdiction	2011-2012*		2012-2013*		2013-2014*		2014-2015*		2015-2016*	
	Fatal	Non-fatal ICU	Fatal	Non-fatal ICU	Fatal	Non-fatal ICU	Fatal	Non-fatal ICU	Fatal	Non-fatal ICU
CALIFORNIA	51	166	116	241	416	837	79	290	144	355
Alameda [†]	6	9	3	3	12	26	2	12	5	19
Berkeley City	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1
Butte	0	2	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	1
Calaveras	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	0	9	1	12	9	40	1	8	1	11
Del Norte	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	1	0	3
Fresno	3	10	7	14	22	18	4	14	5	8
Glenn	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	0	0	0	3	1	6	1	1	1	1
Imperial	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	1
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kern	1	2	2	0	11	23	0	5	1	1
Kings	0	0	0	0	7	5	0	2	1	2
Lake	0	2	0	0	1	5	0	3	0	1
Lassen	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles [†]	12	0	32	0	75	22	16	7	36	0
Long Beach City	1	2	1	0	8	4	1	5	1	10
Pasadena City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madera	0	0	2	1	3	6	1	1	1	1
Marin	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	0
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mendocino	0	1	0	1	4	12	0	0	0	1
Merced	0	1	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	1
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey	0	1	0	4	7	12	2	6	1	2
Napa	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	0	3
Nevada	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	0
Orange	2	18	6	31	22	35	11	23	14	40
Placer	0	0	0	2	1	9	1	3	1	3
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Riverside	0	16	6	14	23	43	2	14	9	22
Sacramento	3	25	10	40	29	96	4	27	8	42
San Benito	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
San Bernardino	5	15	7	13	31	52	4	15	6	32
San Diego	5	10	17	43	44	112	8	59	28	64
San Francisco	0	1	2	1	4	28	1	0	0	0
San Joaquin	2	5	0	8	8	23	3	8	2	9
San Luis Obispo	0	0	2	2	1	7	0	3	0	3
San Mateo	2	10	1	3	6	18	5	12	2	6
Santa Barbara	0	2	1	4	3	9	2	6	4	10
Santa Clara	1	8	9	10	20	45	2	14	6	17
Santa Cruz	0	1	0	4	5	6	0	6	0	4
Shasta	0	0	0	0	3	10	0	1	0	5
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0
Solano	0	1	0	7	3	14	2	10	2	6
Sonoma	0	0	0	1	7	19	1	2	5	4
Stanislaus	2	6	1	3	13	31	2	2	1	2
Sutter	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Tehama	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tulare	1	1	1	2	5	25	0	2	0	3
Tuolumne	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ventura	4	7	3	6	3	11	1	9	3	7
Yolo	0	1	0	3	1	10	0	1	0	4
Yuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

* 2011–2012: October 2, 2011–September 29, 2012; 2012–2013: September 30, 2012–September 28, 2013;

2013–2014: September 29, 2013–September 27, 2014; 2014–2015: September 28, 2014–October 3, 2015; 2015–2016: October 4, 2015–October 2, 2016

[†] Does not include city counts

Source: https://archive.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/discond/Documents/CA%20Year%20End%20Flu%20Summary_2015-2016_final.pdf



5.3.3 Wildland Fire

Severity: 3

Probability: 4

Risk Score: 2.25

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Wildfire

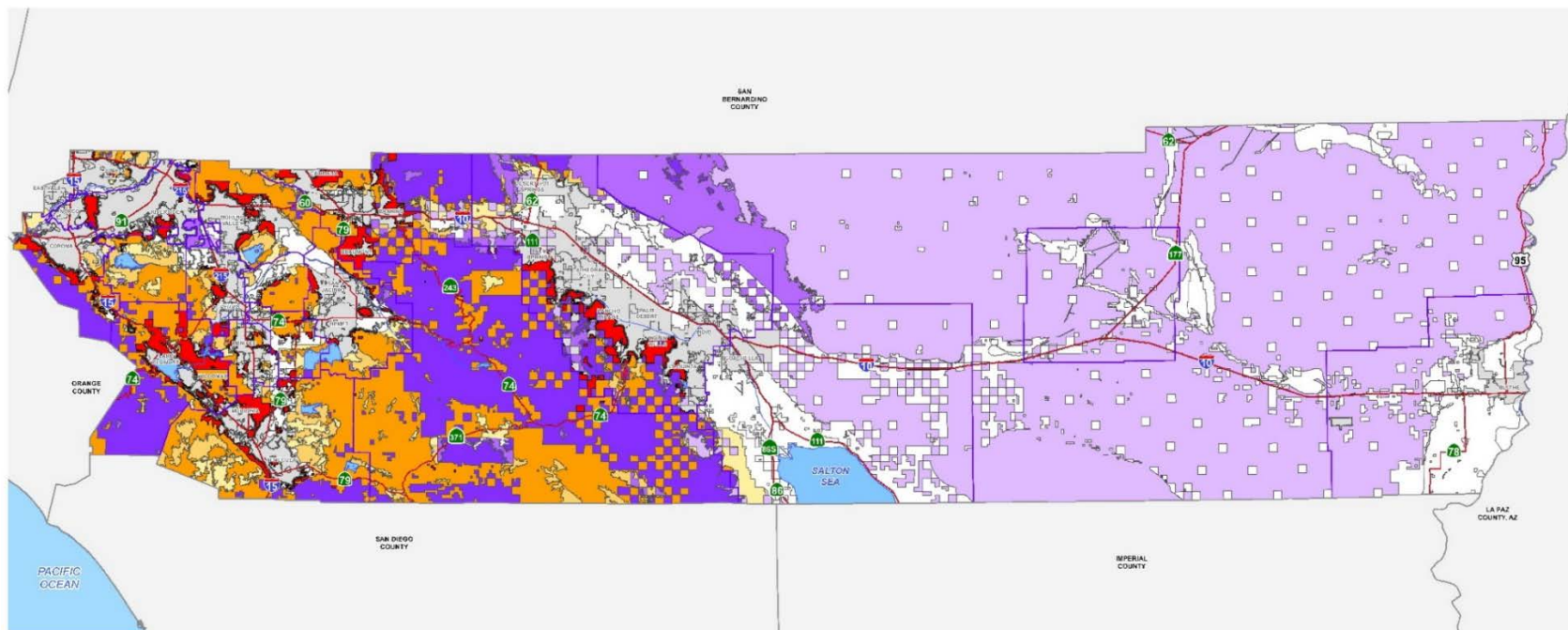
- Fern Valley Water District
- Idyllwild Fire Protection District
- Idyllwild Water District
- Menifee Union School District
- Temecula Valley Unified School District
- Riverside County Office of Education
- Riverside Unified School District
- San Jacinto Unified School District

Cities in which CAL FIRE has made recommendations on Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ) in Riverside County (22 cities)

- Banning
- Beaumont
- Calimesa
- Canyon Lake
- Cathedral City
- Corona
- Desert Hot Springs
- Hemet
- Jurupa Valley
- Lake Elsinore
- Menifee
- Moreno Valley
- Murrieta
- Norco
- Palm Desert
- Palm Springs
- Perris
- Rancho Mirage
- Riverside
- San Jacinto
- Temecula
- Wildomar



Map 8: Riverside County Wildland Fire Threat



Data Source: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), (2010)

Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ)

Local Responsibility Areas

- Very High
- All Others

State Responsibility Areas

- Very High
- High
- Moderate

Federal Responsibility Areas

- Very High
- High
- Moderate

- Highways
- Area Plan Boundary
- City Boundary
- Waterbodies



December 8, 2015

0 10 20 Miles

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Figure S-11

WILDFIRE SUSCEPTIBILITY



Hazard Definition

A wildfire is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, posing danger and destruction to property. Wildfires can occur in undeveloped areas and spread to urban areas.

Public Resources Code §4114 and §4130 authorize the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board) to establish a fire plan which, among other things, establishes the levels of statewide fire protection services for State Responsibility Area (SRA) lands. These levels of service recognize other fire protection resources at the federal and local level that collectively provide a regional and statewide emergency response capability. In addition, California's integrated mutual aid fire protection system provides fire protection services through automatic and mutual aid agreements for fire incidents across all ownerships where structures and other human development are more concentrated.

The California Fire Plan is the state's road map for reducing the risk of wildfire. The Fire Plan is a cooperative effort between the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. By placing the emphasis on what needs to be done long before a fire starts, the Fire Plan looks to reduce firefighting costs and property losses, increase firefighter safety, and to contribute to ecosystem health.

State Responsibility Areas (SRAs)

State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) are those lands within California that meet specific geographic and environmental criteria. These are areas where CAL FIRE has legal and financial responsibility for wildland fire protection and where CAL FIRE administers fire hazard classifications and building standard regulations. SRAs are defined as lands that 1) are county unincorporated areas, 2) are not federally owned, 3) have wildland vegetation cover rather than agricultural or ornamental plants, 4) have watershed and/or range/forage value, and 5) have housing densities not exceeding three units per acre.⁶⁰ Similar to the Federal Responsibility Areas (FRAs), where SRAs contain built environment or development, the responsibility for fire protection of those improvements (non-wildland) is that of a local government agency.

Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs)

Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs) include land within incorporated cities, cultivated agriculture lands and non-flammable areas in unincorporated areas and those lands that do not meet the criteria for SRA or FRA. LRA fire protection is typically provided by city fire departments, fire protection districts, and counties, and by CAL FIRE under contract



to local governments. LRAs may include flammable vegetation and Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) areas where the financial and jurisdictional responsibility for improvement and wildland fire protection is that of a local government agency.

Homes in Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Areas

Wildfire poses a significant risk to the people of California and their homes, as evidenced by an increasing trend in structural losses from wildland fires. The risk is predominantly associated with wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas. WUI is a general term that applies to development interspersed within or adjacent to landscapes that support wildland fire.

Housing Unit Density Classes:

Class Description

- Rural/Outlying: From one housing unit per five acres to one housing unit per twenty acres.
- Urban: Dwelling unit density of 2 to 8 units per acre.
- Wildland Urban Interface: The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.
- Wildland Intermix Interface is a condition where homes and other structures are scattered throughout a wildland area.

Managing the human/wildfire conflict requires a commitment of resources and a focused mitigation plan over the long term. The approach must be system-wide and include the following:

- An informed, educated public that takes responsibility for its own decisions relating to wildfire protection
- An effective wildfire suppression program
- An aggressive hazardous fuels management program



- Land use policies and standards that protect life, property, and natural resources
- Building and fire codes that reduce structural ignitions from windblown embers and flame contact from WUI fires and impede or halt fire spread within the structure once ignited
- Construction and property standards that provide defensible space

While some wildfires start by natural causes, humans cause four out of every five wildfires. Wildfires started by humans are usually the result of debris burns, arson, or carelessness. As a natural hazard, a wildfire is often the direct result of a lightning strike that may destroy personal property and public land areas, especially on state and national forest lands. The predominate dangers from wildfires are:

1. Injury or loss of life to people living in the affected area or using the area for recreational facilities.
2. Injury or loss of life to first responders.
3. The destruction of timber, property, wildlife

History

There is a long history of wildfires in Riverside County. The table below represents Wildland Fires of 100 acres or greater from 2001 to 2017. The source of the information is the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.



Table 20: Riverside County Large Fires 300 Acres and Greater (2001-2017)

Wildland Incidents within Riverside to include Local and State Incidents.

YEAR	NUMBER OF LARGE FIRES
2017	6 (as of July 2017)
2016	3
2015	5
2014	1
2013	5
2012	7
2011	1
2010	4
2009	3
2008	3
2007	6
2006	12
2005	7
2004	6
2003	9
2002	5
2001	5

Source: http://cdfdata.fire.ca.gov/incidents/incidents_search_results?search=riverside

Interestingly, the preceding Riverside County Wildland Fire Threat map points out the distinct bi-lateral character of Riverside County. The western end of the County is more



urban, densely populated, and covered with vegetation that is susceptible to wildfires. The eastern end of the County is primarily desert, with far less population and far less vegetation than the western end of the County.

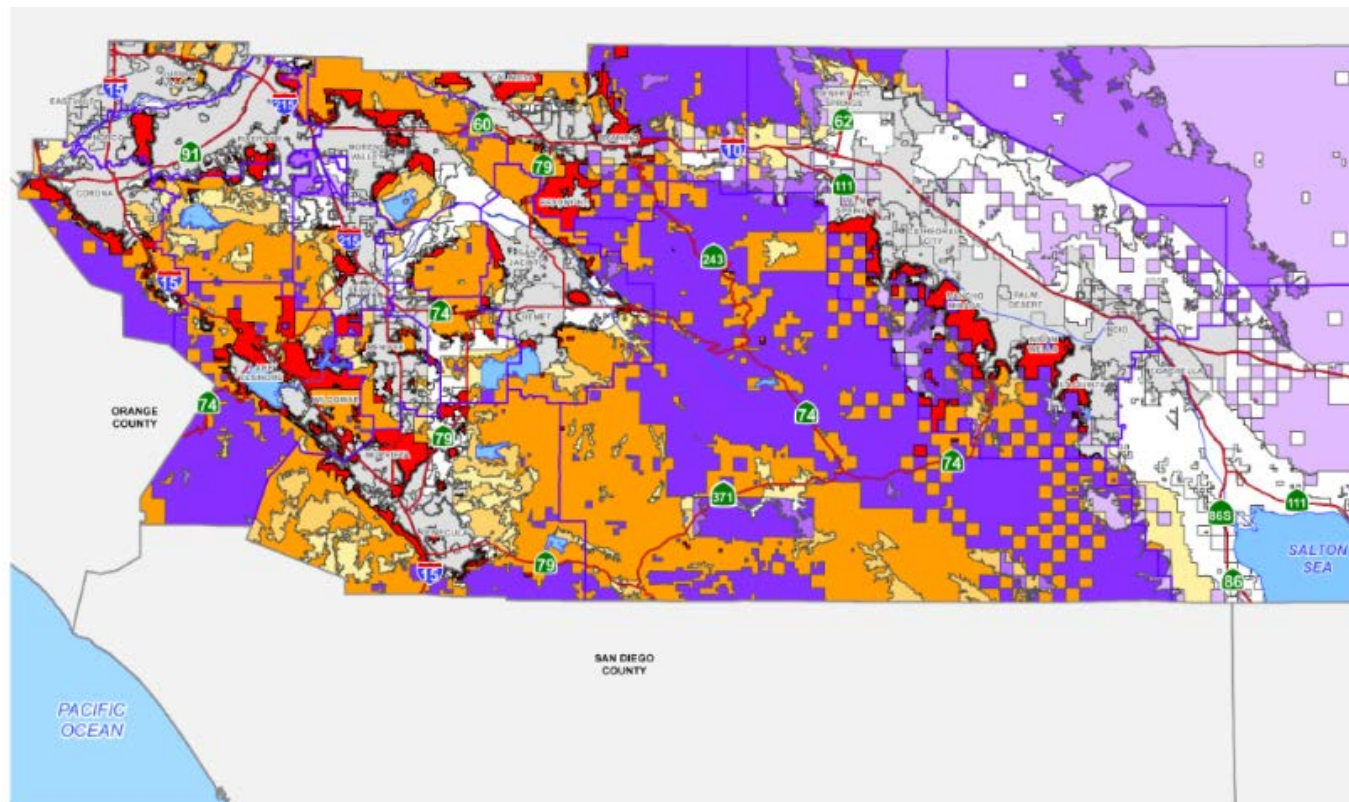
The categories are:

- Little or No Threat
- Moderate
- High
- Very High
- Extreme

The following two maps are maps of Fire Hazard Severity Zones. They show the wildfire susceptibility Risks and the local responsibility area, and the state or federal responsibility areas.



Map 9: Western Riverside County Wildfire Susceptibility Risks Map



Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ)

Local Responsibility Areas

-  Very High
-  All Others

State Responsibility Areas

-  Very High
 High
 Moderate

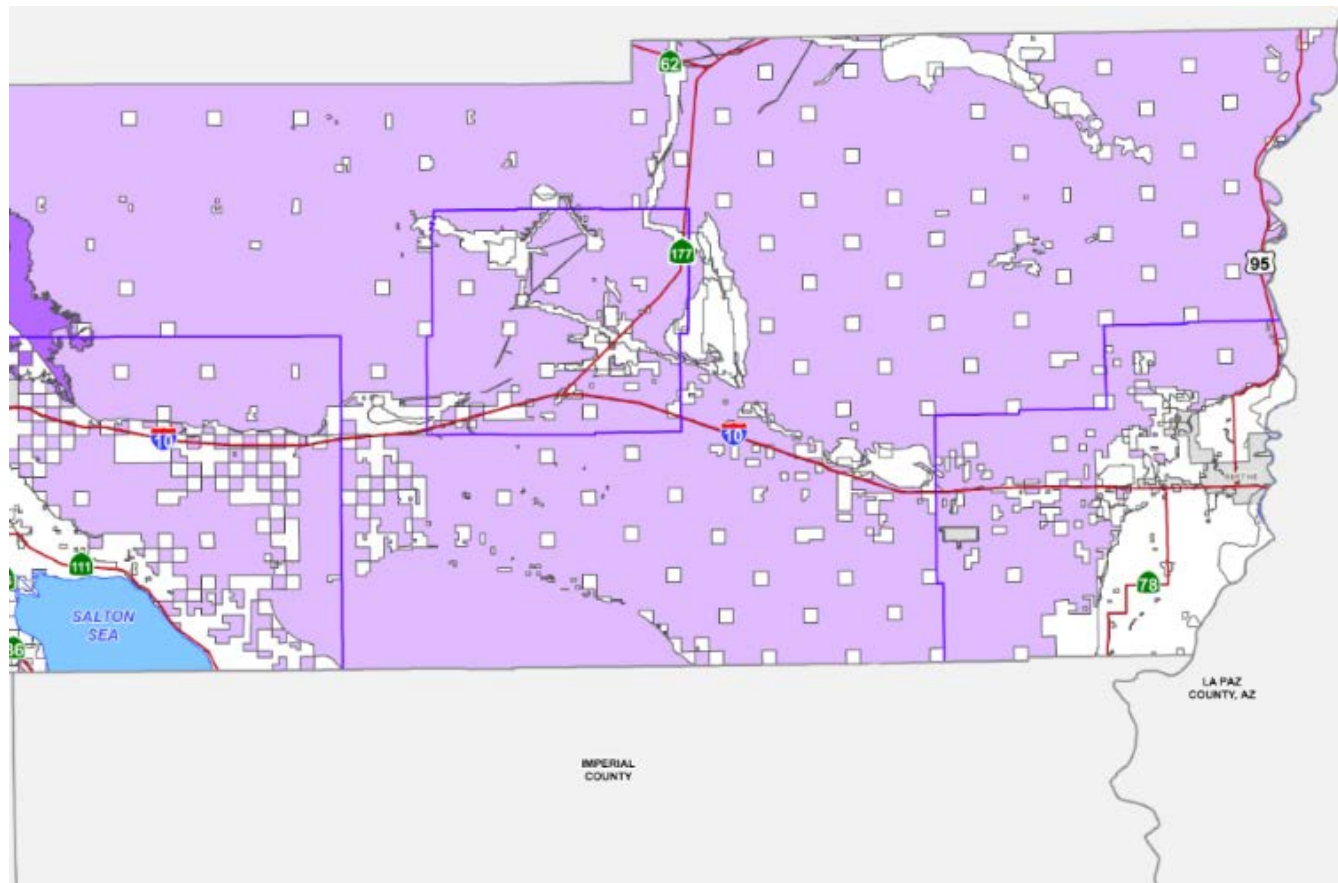
Federal Responsibility Areas

-  Very High
 High
 Moderate

-  Highways
-  Area Plan Boundary
-  City Boundary
-  Waterbodies



Map 10: Eastern Riverside County Wildfire Susceptibility Risks Map



Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ)

Local Responsibility Areas

- Very High
- All Others

State Responsibility Areas

- Very High
- High
- Moderate

Federal Responsibility Areas

- Very High
- High
- Moderate

Highways

- Area Plan Boundary
- City Boundary
- Waterbodies



Risk Assessment

Fire is a continuous threat in Southern California, particularly in Riverside County. The major areas of concern are the wildland and urban interfaces. Hundreds of homes now border major forests and brush areas. With thousands of people living near and visiting wildland areas, the probability of human-caused fires is growing. Although occurring with less frequency, the threat of fire from lightning strikes also exists. The Idyllwild area, San Jacinto Mountains is heavily forested and high hazard area.

Generally, the dry seasons are a major time for an increase in the number of forest fires and structure fires. The standard "shake roof" is a particular hazard, as is the poor control of flammable growth around structures. During times of the strong "Santa Ana" winds, fire danger is particularly high.

The increase of industrial complexes, transportation networks, and utility networks pose a threat that is not seasonal, but rather year-round. Associated with industry and transportation networks is the ever present problem of hazardous materials. Although not necessarily a wildland threat, a fire occurring in an urban area involving hazardous materials could have serious consequences.

Due to the undeveloped and rugged terrain in parts of Riverside County, highly flammable brush- covered land, and long, dry summers, many portions of the County have experienced numerous wildland fires in the recent past.

- **Effects on people and structures.** The effects on people and housing can be significant. Many fires shown in the table above resulted in the evacuation of homes. Wildfires have the potential to destroy residential and commercial buildings, as well as critical infrastructure.
- **Effects on infrastructure.** Due to destroyed powerlines, wildfires often result in power outages. These outages can be extensive in geographic area and numbers of persons affected.
- **Effects on Critical Facilities.** There are approximately 15 fire stations that are in potential direct risk from wildland fires. There are additional critical locations within the Idyllwild area that are at a high danger risk from wildland fires. In many cases (i.e. fire stations and schools) these facilities cannot be relocated into a safer area.



- **Effects on agriculture.** Effects on agriculture can be devastating. In addition to the obvious impacts on animals and crops, wildfire can have deleterious effects on soil and water that will affect agriculture for an extended period of time.

Relationship to Other Hazards – Cascading Effects

Major wildfires can completely destroy ground cover causing flooding and erosion. If heavy rains follow a major fire, flash floods, heavy erosion, landslides and mudflows can occur. These cascading effects can have ruinous impacts on people, structures, infrastructure, and agriculture.

Risk Assessment Conclusion.

The western end of Riverside County is far more susceptible to wildfire than the eastern end of the County. The effects can be far-reaching in terms of the number of acres involved, the toll on human life, and the economic consequences. Wildfire will continue to be a high-risk hazard for Riverside County.



5.3.4 Electrical Failure – Power Outage

Severity: 4

Probability: 4

Risk Score: 2.00

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Power Outage Incidents

- Cathedral City
- City of La Quinta
- City of Palm Springs
- Desert Water Agency
- Imperial Irrigation District
- Western Municipal Water District

Hazard Definition

Identifying Energy Shortage Hazards

California continues to experience both population growth and weather cycles that contribute to a heavy demand for power. Climate change may also increase California's vulnerability to energy shortage hazards. Predicted increases in heat waves, as well as increasingly severe winter storms, will put ever greater strain on California's electricity system.

Hydro-generation provides approximately 20 percent of California's electric power, with the balance coming from fossil fuels, nuclear, and renewable sources. Rotating outages and/or blackouts such as those experienced in 2000 and 2001 can occur due to losses in transmission or generation and/or extremely severe temperatures that lead to heavy electric power consumption.

The electric power industry does not have a universal agreement for classifying disruptions.



Nevertheless, it is important to recognize that different types of outages are possible so that plans may be made to handle them effectively. Electric power disruptions can be generally grouped into two categories: intentional and unintentional.

There are four types of intentional disruptions:

1. **Planned (Maintenance):** Some disruptions are intentional and can be scheduled. For example, a disruption may be necessary when components of the power system are taken out of service for maintenance or upgrading. Scheduled intentional disruptions can last from several minutes to several hours, and customers are usually notified in advance.
2. **Unscheduled (Repair):** Some intentional disruptions must be done "on the spot." As a result, advance notice cannot be provided. For example, a fire department or a police department may request a disruption in service during a fire or an accident.
3. **Demand-Side Management:** Some customers (i.e., on the demand side) have entered into an agreement with their utility provider to curtail their demand for electricity during periods of peak system loads. In return for agreeing to these disruptions, these customers receive a lower electric rate and/or a rebate.
4. **Load Shedding (Rotating):** When the power system is under extreme stress due to heavy demand and/or failure of critical components, it is sometimes necessary to intentionally interrupt the service to selected customers to prevent the entire system from collapsing. In such cases, customer service (or load) is cut, sometimes with little or no warning. One form of load shedding called a "rotating blackout" involves cutting service to selected customers for a predetermined period (usually not more than two hours). As power is restored to one block of customers, the power to another block of customers is interrupted to reduce the overall load on the system.

Unintentional or unplanned disruptions are outages that come with essentially no advance notice. This type of disruption is the most problematic. The following are categories of unplanned disruptions:

- Accident by the utility, utility contractor, or others.
- Malfunction or equipment failure due, for example, to age, improper operation, excessive operation, or manufacturing defect; special subcategories cover broken fuse links and underground cable, joint, or termination failures.
- Equipment overload (utility company or customer).



- Reduced capability (equipment that cannot operate within its design criteria).
- Tree contact other than from storms.
- Vandalism or intentional damage.
- Weather, including ice/snow, lightning, wind, earthquake, flood, and broken tree limbs taking down power lines.
- A wildfire that damages transmission lines.



Table 21: Riverside County Power Outages (1993-2017)

Location	Date	Incident Description
Riverside County	10/28/1993	Variety of fires. 129 structures destroyed. Power outages. 6 injuries.
Greater Jurupa Area	1/6/1996	Property damage, power disruption, road damage.
Beaumont	2/17/1999	60mph winds damaged roofs, downed trees and power lines, and created a dense dust storm. A plume of dust penetrated homes and covered all surfaces and filled closets and cupboards. Yards had 3" to 6" of silt. 1128 homes damaged. 27 vehicles.
Hector Mine Earthquake	10/16/1999	Minor damage to buildings, power interruption, communication interruption, gas line break causing a leak.
Blythe	8/23/2000	Power outage from storms. Provided shelter for 24 people.
Desert Cities	8/27/2000	Thunderstorm and wildfires caused power interruption. 2,800 customers without power.
Eastern Coachella Valley	7/3/2001	Power failure. Several thousand people affected.
Riverside County	2/9/2002	High wind. Damage throughout the County. Roof damage, structure fires, wildfires started but were contained before 15 acre point. Power outages from the wind.
Moreno Valley	7/22/2002	51 home blackout. Transformer fire. Illegal dumping of used motor oil into the transformer vault.
Mira Loma, Jurupa, Rubidoux, Pedley, Sky Country	1/6/2003	High wind caused road closures, downed trees and power lines. Semi-truck overturns. Power outages affecting 10,000. Fire.
Riverside County	1/14/2003	Power lines down with 936,569 people affected, trees felled, homes damaged, fire triggered from downed lines,



Elsinore, Hemet, Moreno Valley, Perris, San Jacinto and Temecula in the southeastern area of Riverside County	4/23/2009	Substation load interruption led to loss of power to 280,000 residents
Riverside County, Orange County, parts of Arizona and Mexico	9/8/2011	Cascading outages led to approximately 2.7 million customers without power due to an 11-minute system disturbance. Power loss lasted as long as 12 hours for some affected. Riverside County's Imperial Irrigation District was directly affected.
Thousand Palms, Indio and Desert Hot Springs	4/30/2014	A cut fiber ring led to communication failure for 261 residents. Power outages for 10,500 residents due to windy conditions.
Riverside	3/11/2016	Micro-burst caused down powerlines and power outages, 3,000 people affected.
Riverside	4/29/2016	Power outage led to 20,020 SoCal Edison customers affected.
Moreno Valley	2/10/2017	8,137 residents lost power due to substation malfunction
Riverside University Health System	5/11/2017	Scheduled maintenance required the hospital to switch to partial generator power for 16 hours.
Desert Reginal Hospital	5/17/2017	Experience power outage and ran off generators for
Riverside	10/26/2017	Load shedding caused loss of power to 104,000 residents

Risk Assessment

The possibility of catastrophic damage to property or loss of life due directly to power failure is slight. An individual could lose their life if they come into contact with a downed power line. Although the risk of a power outage is high, the direct damage potential is low.

Power outages or interrupted service often occur during electrical storms and high winds. Wildfires also cause power outages in Riverside County. There is a very real possibility of a widespread blackout due to the earthquake.



- **Effects on people and housing.** Impacts due directly to power failure are slight. If the persons require electric powered medical equipment, they will be at greater risk. In the areas of the county that can be impacted by high temperatures, or very cold temperatures, a power outage can have an on the heating or cooling abilities.
- **Effects on commercial and industrial structures.** Impacts due directly to power failure are slight. If the outage lasts many days, the impact would be of a greater severity.
- **Effects on infrastructure.** Impacts to the ability of infrastructure in the area of failure to support emergency response may be significant, although not permanent.
- **Effect on Critical Facilities.** Most critical facilities are required to have a back- up generator, but there is no official list of “all” critical having and maintain working back- up generators. Depending on the facility, the power outage can have strong effects on parts of the population that need medical devices, also for cooling and heating purposes.
- **Effects on agriculture.** Impacts due directly to power failure are slight.

Relationship to Other Hazards – Cascading Effects

As noted, other hazards such as an earthquake, wildfire, electrical storms, and high winds may be causes of blackouts.

Risk Assessment Conclusion

The County needs to be prepared to restore power should there be a failure due to downed lines caused by another hazardous condition or any other reason.



5.3.5 Emergent Disease/Contamination

Severity: 3

Probability: 3

Risk Score: 1.69

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Emergent Disease/Contamination

- All incorporated cities of Riverside County
- Unincorporated areas of Riverside County

Hazard Definition

According to the Center for Disease Control, the term "emerging infectious diseases" refers to diseases of infectious origin whose incidence in humans has either increased within the past two decades or threatens to increase in the near future. Emergent diseases are new, new to the area, reappearing in the area after being fairly dormant, or a strain has become resistant to antibiotics. These illnesses are caused by bacteria, viruses or fungi that have entered into the body and began to multiply. Infectious diseases can be spread throughout the County population in a number of different ways:

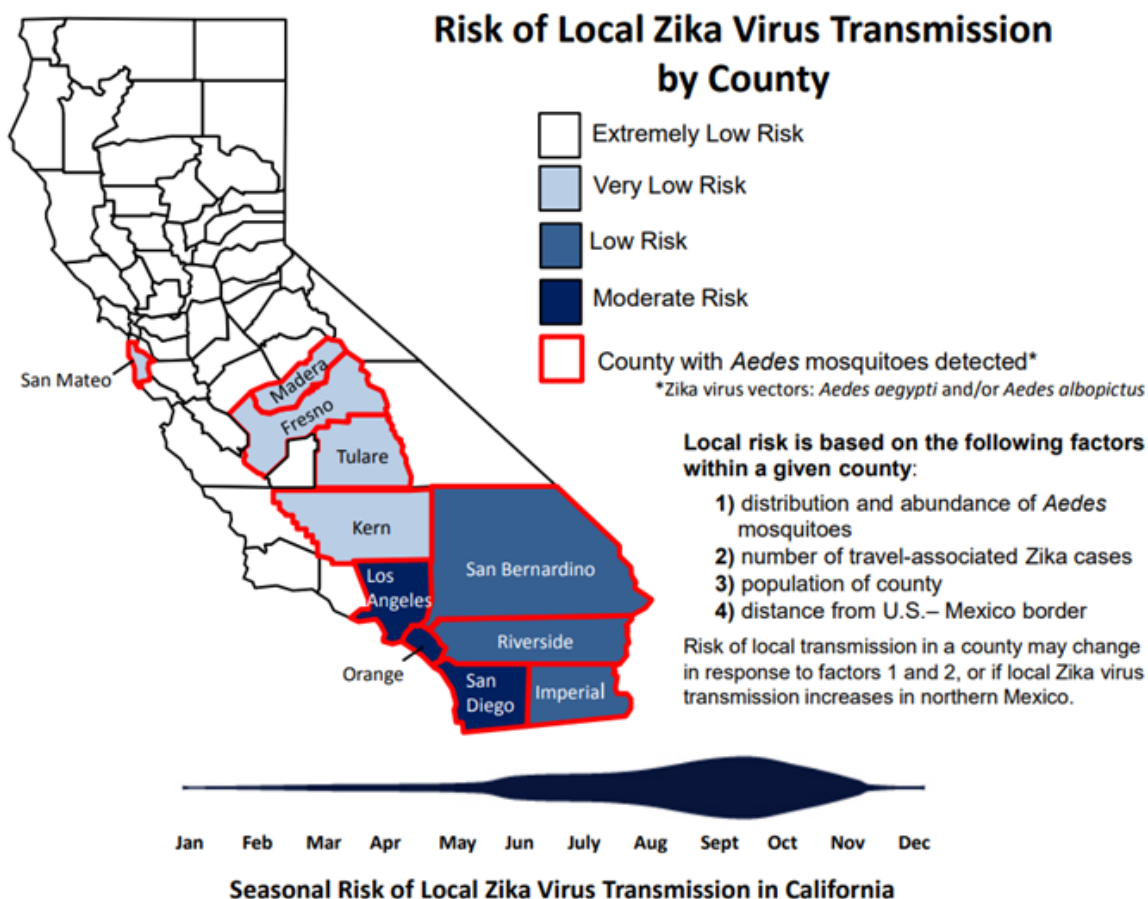
- Vector (Bug bites)
- Person to person
- Contaminated food water or soil

Zika

Zika is a virus that is predominantly transmitted through the vector. Female Aedes aegypti are more dangerous than males. This is due to the fact that females have blood meals and males do not. They also spread the infection through laying eggs in standing water. Riverside County has detected Aedes aegypti, however, the ones that have been tested do not carry the virus. The reported cases in Riverside County have all been travel related illnesses. The threat of transmission is still present due to the potential sexual transmission of the virus.



Figure 33: Zika Risk Map by County



Source: <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/CDPH%20Document%20Library/LocalZikaRiskMap.pdf>

Ebola

Ebola is dominant in African countries, though with the ease of travel it has the potential to make its way to California. It is transmitted through blood, bodily fluids, direct contact with broken skin, contaminated needles and infected primates. When infected it can be fatal. Ebola can spread rapidly within Health Care Facilities when staff are not properly trained or not wearing adequate personal protective gear.



Risk Assessment

- **Effects on people and housing.** The risk to people can be severe, leading to hospitalization and possibly loss of life. Damages to housing as a result of Pandemic Flu are not likely.
- **Effects on commercial and industrial structures.** The risks are minimal to structures.
- **Effects on infrastructure.** The risks are minimal, but if there is an emergent outbreak the risk to people will lessen the numbers of workers that can go to their regular employment, which can strain the maintaining the infrastructure. Continuity of Business and of Government may become an issue. Outbreaks also put a strain on schools, hospitals, doctor offices and businesses.
- **Effects on agriculture:** Agriculture can be devastatingly affected by emergency diseases. There are a number of vector borne illnesses that can affect livestock such as Lyme disease, Salmonella and rabies. Plant pests or viruses can cause huge losses in crops that can threaten food safety and farmer livelihood stability.

History of Events

2015/17 – Zika was confirmed in Riverside County in 2015 with 14 infections. In 2017, there were 2 confirmed cases. All cases were travel related. Report accuracy reflects confirmed cases. Due to the symptoms mirroring a cold, the number could be higher but the mortality rate for this disease is very low. Its greatest impact is on a pregnant woman. 153 cases were reported within the state of California as of August 2016. Sexual transmission is a possibility with this virus. Transmitting mosquitos, *Aedes aegypti*, are present within the County.

2014/16 – Riverside County was alerted of the 2014 West Africa Ebola Outbreak in West African countries. Worldwide, a total of 1,975 cases were confirmed and 1,069 deaths were reported in August 2014. In 2016 the numbers had grown to 15,261 confirmed cases and 11,325 fatalities. It was the largest outbreak in history. Infection Control Measures were released from the Riverside Department of Public Health to first responders and EMS professionals. Though Riverside did not experience an outbreak or confirm a case, they were on high alert of the potential spread of the disease.



2015 – West Nile was contracted by 737 people within the county and there were 45 reported deaths.

2013 – Large scale Tuberculosis testing. 2 cases were confirmed and 72 were treated for latent TB infections.

2004 – Botulism Type A was detected in four inmates with in Riverside County.

2003 – West Nile Virus was detected in birds in the City of Riverside and the Coachella Valley. There was one reported human case within the County. Imperial and Los Angeles Counties also reported human cases.

Relationship to Other Hazards – Cascading Effects

This hazard has the potential to impact EMS first responders and Health Care Facilities. In the event that the timing of an outbreak coincided with another hazard, the healthcare impact could be extensive.

Risk Assessment Conclusion

Public Health Departments for the County, State, nation and the world constantly monitor all emerging diseases. This gives medical personnel the necessary time to prepare or mitigate possible effects of an emerging disease.

As a result of the Ebola and Zika outbreaks, Riverside County EMS Agency released Policy 3307, Emerging Viruses. Its purpose is to specify procedures to be followed when highly pathogenic emerging viruses are suspected during emergency call taking and response, or confirmed prior to interfaculty transport.



5.3.6 Cyber Attack

Severity: 2

Probability: 4

Risk Score: 1.50

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Cyber Attack

- All incorporated cities of Riverside County

Hazard Definition

Cyber-terrorism is the use of computer network tools to shut down critical government infrastructures such as energy, transportation, and government operations, or to coerce or intimidate a government or civilian population. The premise of cyber terrorism is that as nations and critical infrastructure became more dependent on computer networks for their operation, new vulnerabilities are created. A hostile nation or group could exploit these vulnerabilities to penetrate a poorly secured computer network and disrupt or even shut down critical public or business operations.

The goal of cyber terrorism is believed to be aimed at hurting the economy of a region or country, and to amplify the effects of a traditional physical terrorist attack by causing additional confusion and panic.

Cyber-terrorism. Recent incidents illustrate the County's vulnerability to cyber- terrorism.

- **Effects on people and housing.** If a Cyber-attack were to happen at a Healthcare Facility the effects could be detrimental to patients. Sensitive Security Information could be obtained and the hackers could release patient files, payment information and other personal data that could harm individuals and employees.
- **Effects on commercial and industrial structures.** Depending on levels of contamination and exposure, effects could range from minimal to devastating.
- **Effects on infrastructure.** Cyber-terrorism can have profound effects on infrastructure. If an attack were to happen in a critical facility it could potentially make it inoperable.
- **Effects on agriculture.** Depending on levels of contamination and exposure, effects could range from minimal to devastating.



History of Events

In 2016 the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department was targeted for a ransomware attack that resulted in a disruption of work. It also affected the DOC shared drive, which could have hindered response to a disaster.

Relationship to Other Hazards – Cascading Effects

Cyber-attacks have the ability to shut down entire facilities. If an attack were to happen during a disaster it could greatly affect the response of first responders and EOC personnel.

Risk Assessment Conclusion

Cyber-attacks happen within the County on a daily basis. The Riverside County Information Technology Department (RCIT) has multiple prevention systems in place that protect County servers and network systems. RCIT monitors County systems 24 hours a day and has the Albert Sensor that will report to the Center for Internet Security (CIS), Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC) all Domain Name System (DNS) and NetFlow traffic for correlation with the Department of Homeland Security's threat intelligence database for real-time alerting of malicious network connections to blacklisted IP address on the Internet. Another implemented system is the Enterprise Breach Detection System that inspects all internal/lateral county network traffic for indicators of compromise (IOCs) enabling the ISO to rapidly detect, respond to, contain, and prevent cyber-attacks, malware outbreaks, network reconnaissance, data exfiltration, and C2 (command & control) and botnet activities.

RCIT is also in the process of implementing more programs for the safety of the County's networks. Due to the level of security, the threat of a Cyber-attack is fairly low, but the potential damages could be very damaging.



5.3.7 Terrorist Event

Severity: 3

Probability: 1

Risk Score: 1.13

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Terrorism

- All incorporated cities of Riverside County
- Unincorporated areas of Riverside County

Hazard Definition

Terrorism is the use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. Terrorist acts or and acts of war may cause casualties, extensive property damage, fires, flooding, and other ensuing hazards.

Terrorism takes many forms, including:

- Chemical
- Biological
- Radiological
- Nuclear
- Explosive
- Cyber-terrorism
- Active shooters
- Vehicle Ramming

Chemical: Chemical weapons have been used primarily to terrorize an unprotected civilian population and not as a weapon of war. This is because of fear of retaliation and the likelihood that the agent would contaminate the battlefield for a long period of time.

Some analysts suggest that the possibility of a chemical attack would appear far more likely than either the use of nuclear or biological materials, largely due to the easy availability of many of the necessary precursor substances needed to construct chemical weapons. Additionally, the rudimentary technical knowledge needed to build a working chemical device is taught in every college level chemistry course in the world.



Some chemical agents are odorless and tasteless and are difficult to detect. They can have an immediate effect (a few seconds to a few minutes) or a delayed effect (several hours to several days).

Biological: Biological weapons are defined as any infectious agent such as a bacteria or virus used to produce illness or death in people, animals, or plants. This definition is often expanded to include biologically-derived toxins and poisons. Biological agents can be dispersed as aerosols or airborne particles. Terrorists may use biological agents to contaminate food or water because the agents are extremely difficult to detect.

Radiological: A radioactive material is a material made up of unstable atoms which give off excess energy in the form of radiation through the process of radioactive decay.

Radiation cannot be detected by human senses. Wherever radioactive materials are used, transported, or stored there is a potential for a radiological accident to occur. Some of their most common uses include:

- By doctors to detect and treat serious diseases.
- By educational institutions and companies for research.
- By the military to power large ships and submarines.
- By companies in the manufacture of products.
- As a critical base material to help produce the commercial electrical power that is generated by a nuclear power plant.
- As one of the critical components in nuclear weapons, which are relied upon to help deter the threat of war.

Nuclear: The possibility exists that a terrorist organization might acquire the capability of creating a small nuclear detonation. A single nuclear detonation in the United States would likely produce fallout affecting an area many times greater than that of the blast itself. There is also the possibility that a terrorist will construct a “dirty bomb”, a bomb that is used to distribute nuclear-contaminated materials. It would have less of an effect than a “traditional” nuclear bomb, but the terror effect on the population would be great.

Explosive: The possibility exists that a terrorist may attack with conventional explosives, particular in a public setting. Innumerable incidents have occurred around the world involving car bombs, truck bombs, and bombs attached directly to terrorist individuals.

Cyber Terrorism: Please see Section 5.3.6



Active shooters: Active shooter events in the nation have increased dramatically over the last 17 years. According to the report “a Study of Active Shooter Incidents in the United States Between 2000 and 2013” produced by the Department of Justice, it states that there have been 160 Active Shooter incidents from 2000-2013. Furthermore, in the updated version of that report for 2014-2015, it states that there has been an additional 40 Active Shooter incidents spanning 26 states. These attacks have led to 92 casualties and 139 wounded.

Vehicle Ramming: The use of vehicle ramming has steadily increased and it is likely that this tactic will continue to rise. This attack style required little specialized training or skill and poses little risk to the assailant. It is seen as an effective style due to its minimal detection when acquiring the weapon and overall flexibility when planning target location and targets. Known terrorist organizations encourage ramming and have even released tips on maximizing casualties.

History

Fortunately, Riverside County has little history of incidents of terrorism. However, threats and incidents have been on the rise over the last 17 years.

Riverside County has also been impacted by terrorist acts in surrounding counties. On December 2nd, 2015 a disgruntled employee shot and killed many former coworkers in San Bernardino County. The “Waterman Incident” affected Riverside County in the following ways:

- Activation of the Riverside County Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator (MHOAC) for outreach to Riverside Environmental Health and Riverside Behavioral Health representatives.
- The MHOAC completed a comprehensive list of available Riverside resources (to include name, contact info, and wrap around service requirements).
- The MHOAC provided the resource list to the Regional Disaster Medical Health Specialist (RDMHS).
- Riverside Environmental Health sent 63 employees and Behavioral Health sent 89 employees to San Bernardino County to support the initial response and re-establishment of the San Bernardino County Environmental Health Division from December 2015 through June 2016.



Risk Assessment

Chemical. A terrorist would not have to build a complicated chemical release device. During favorable weather conditions, an already existing chemical plant could be sabotaged or bombed releasing a toxic cloud to drift into a populated area. The result could be just as dangerous as having placed a smaller chemical device in a more confined space. This type of incident would cause the maximum amount of fear, trepidation, and potential panic among the civilian population, and thus achieve a major terrorist objective.

Biological. The agents are cheap, easy to make, and simple to conceal. Even small amounts, if effectively deployed, could cause massive injuries and overwhelm emergency rooms. The production of biological weapons can be carried out virtually anywhere — in simple laboratories, on a farm, or even in a home.

However, experts say it remains very difficult to transform a deadly virus or bacterium into a weapon that can be effectively dispersed. A bomb carrying a biological agent would likely destroy the germ as it explodes. Dispersing the agents with aerosols is challenging because biomaterials are often wet and can clog sprayers. Most agree that, while a biological attack could be devastating in theory, in reality, the logistical challenges of developing effective agents and then dispersing them makes it less likely a terrorist could carry out a successful widespread assault.

Radiological/Nuclear. Under extreme circumstances an accident or intentional explosion involving radiological materials can cause very serious problems. Consequences may include death, severe health risks to the public, damage to the environment, and an extraordinary loss of, or damage to, property.

Explosive. While generally more limited in the extent of the damage inflicted, explosive terrorist attacks may have consequences including death and damage to property. Targets would include county fairs, music festivals, critical facilities and sporting events.

Active shooters: The increase of violent crimes throughout the nation has increased awareness within Riverside County. The possibility of an attack has increased. Though the threat to infrastructure is fairly limited this hazard could result in loss of life, injury and economic disruption. Targets could include public events, government facilities, schools and shopping centers.

Vehicle Ramming: This terrorist tactic has been increasing over the last five years. Riverside County has a very low history of this event but moderate probabilities of it happening again. This tactic is very hard to detect and mitigation is extremely difficult to



carry out. Riverside County Sheriff's Department has increased their awareness of this terrorist style in an attempt to foil any attempted ramming incident.

Extremists, especially in European countries have moved towards filling the vehicles with explosives to increase the number of fatalities in an attack. Though this approach has not yet made it to Riverside County, the potential threat has increased.

Relationship to Other Hazards – Cascading Effects

Terrorism has the potential to cause a cascading event. After a terrorist incident people may display signs of civil disorder driven by fear.

Risk Assessment Conclusion.

The western end of Riverside County is far more susceptible to terrorism than the eastern end of the County. The effects can be far-reaching in terms of the number of buildings involved, the toll on human life, and the economic consequences.



5.3.8 Communications Failure

Severity: 3

Probability: 2

Risk Score: 1.13

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Network Communications Failure

- All incorporated cities of Riverside County
- Unincorporated areas of Riverside County

Hazard Definition

CoRNet

The County of Riverside Network (CoRNet) provides Voice and Data communication for most County departments and facilities. CoRNet is a distributed design consisting of Regional Hub locations to which sites in each region have their point to point circuits connected. Each of these Hub locations is then connected to its adjacent Hub locations via high bandwidth circuits.

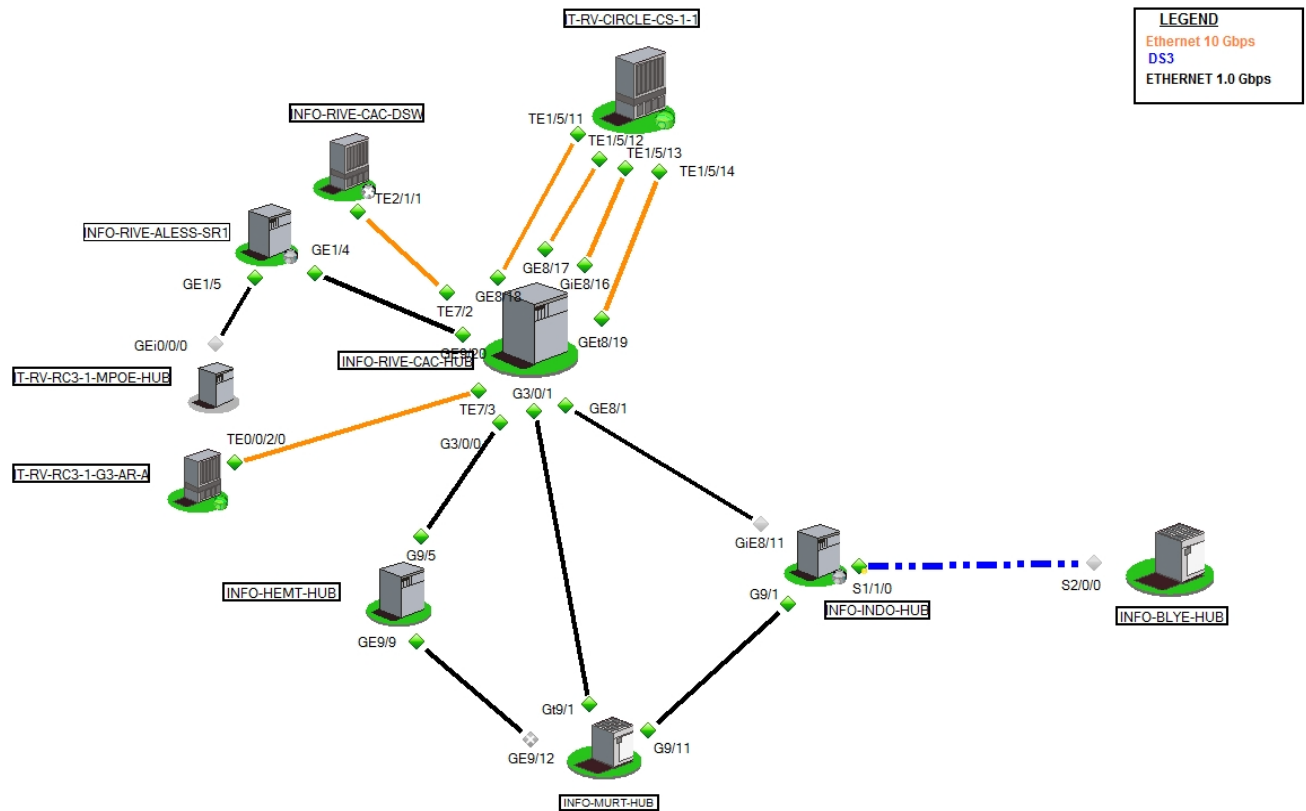
Voice Services are controlled from the County Administration Center Hub with redundancy provided by the Indio Hub location. Application Services and Internet Services for the County are delivered via the County Administration Center Hub location and soon from the RC3 Data Center.

With the completion of the Converged Network Project in 2016, CoRNet now provides both Voice and Data over the same network infrastructure. The same network connection that provided a data connection for the customers hardwired PC's now provides the connectivity for all phone communications and wireless devices.

A loss of Network connectivity now impacts both Voice and Data and wireless (Wi-Fi) communications. In the event of a Communication Failure, the entire County would be affected.

There are multiple hazards that could result in a "Network" failure such as Earthquake, Power Outage and other Natural Disasters.

Network Map



Indio Hub Failure

- Sites impacted
 - All CoRNet connected Desert locations
- Services impacted
 - All Voice, Data and Wifi services for this region.

Murrieta (SWJC) Hub Failure

- Sites impacted
 - All CoRNet connected South County locations
- Services impacted
 - All Voice, Data and Wifi services for this region.

Hemet Hub Failure

- Sites impacted
 - All CoRNet connected Hemet area County locations
- Services impacted



- All Voice, Data and Wifi services for this region.

Riverside Hub Failure

- Sites impacted
 - All Central Riverside locations (Voice, Data and Wifi)
 - All County Hubs will lose all application and Internet based services
 - All State and Vendor provided application services.
- Services impacted
 - All Voice communications for Central Riverside locations.
 - All other Hubs would fail over to the Indio Hub for Voice.
 - All County Hubs will lose all application, Internet and Wifi based services.

PSEC

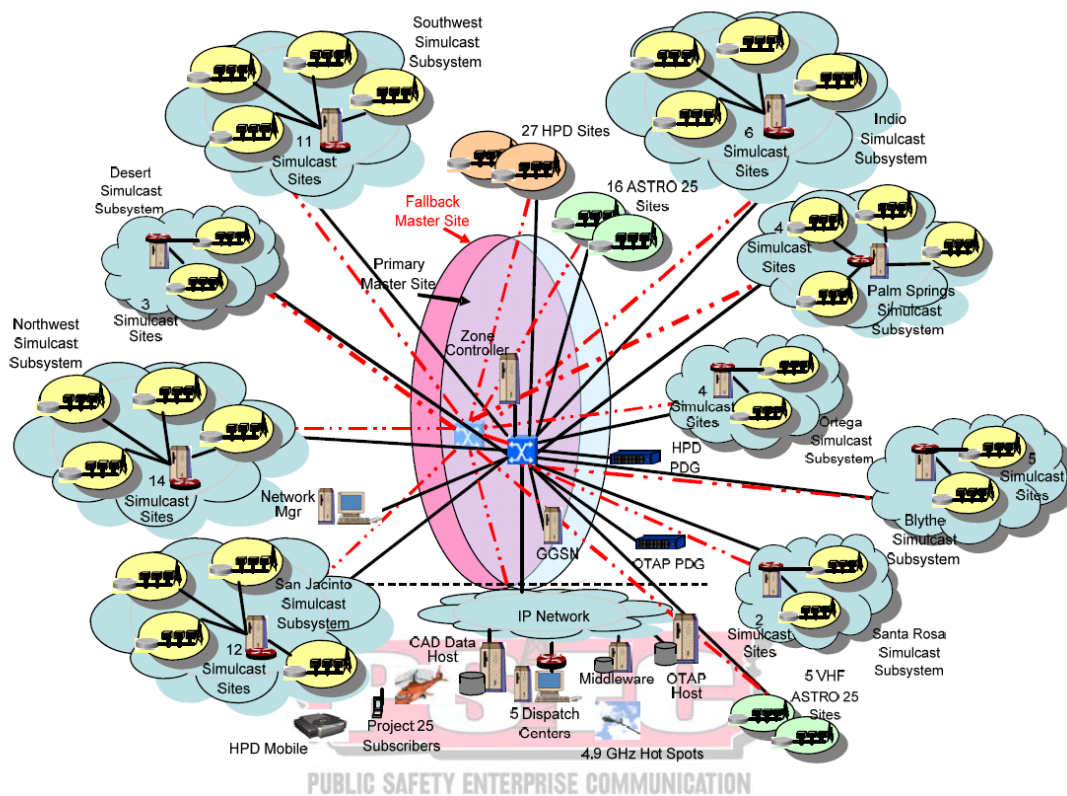
The Riverside County Information Technology/Public Safety Enterprise Communications (RCIT/PSEC) Division provides public safety communications for all participating City and County law enforcement, fire service, public works, and allied agencies in Riverside County. In January of 2014, RCIT/PSEC replaced an aging countywide Enhanced Digital Access Communications System (EDACS) system with a Motorola 7.x APCO P25 Phase 2 high availability and Dynamic System Resilience voice radio system and a High-Performance Data system with a mobile VPN client for multiple network access. PSEC provides and manages all aspects of Public Safety Radio Services and mobile data for participating agencies which include almost all County agencies and the city police departments of Banning, Murrieta, Riverside, and Corona.

Thirty plus full-time staff provide 24/7/365 Public Safety Communications for over 6,800 voice and data mobile users who operate over a 7,303 square mile area. The PSEC radio system provides all levels of government communications for the 2,189,641* residents of Riverside County including first responder dispatch for Law Enforcement 9-1-1 Dispatch Centers. The staff maintains:

- 76 radio and microwave remote sites
- 75 PSEC radio Voice and Data transmitter Sites
- 1 – Primary Motorola (M)- Core Site
- 1 Motorola (M) Core Dynamic System Resilience (DSR) Site
- 86 licensed Microwave Hops
- Approximately 5500 Voice Users
- Approximately 1300 Mobile and Tablet Data Users
- 8 Dispatch Centers

The PSEC Division of RCIT processed 24,421,574.0 Public Safety Transmissions for FY16/17

Figure 34: PSEC System Architecture



System Redundancy

A significant and material attribute of the System is how it performs during various failure conditions. The PSEC ASTRO 25 Radio System is designed with multiple levels of redundancy and the ability to provide continued communications should failures occur. Because the System can be a lifeline to County users and citizens, there is no tolerance for System failure. The System can withstand multiple failures and still provide full-featured trunked communications.

At each remote site, dispatch location and Master site, components that have the potential to interrupt communications have been backed up with redundant components. The system is designed such that multiple component failures must occur before users will notice a degradation in performance (other than a brief period during the switch over to a redundant component).



Master Sites

There are two Master sites. In the event of a catastrophic failure of the one Master site, the second Master site will take over operation of the entire system. In the event of a loss of microwave communications links between the east side and the west side of the county, one Master site can take over system operations in the east county, while the second will continue to control the west county. In this scenario, dispatchers at either location of the Master sites would not be able to reach units operating on the east side of the county, nor the west.

History of Events

CoRNet

Riverside County has not experienced a large scale Communication Failure with CoRNet.

PSEC

In early 2017 the PSEC radio system had a technical issue that led to the temporary disruption of 911 services in the Indio/Palm Springs area.

Risk Assessment Conclusion

CoRNet

As RCIT continues working toward redundancy in many areas (Data Center, MPLS, Redundant Internet Connections etc.), it is important to understand the scope of an outage depending on where it occurs on CoRNet under the current design.

While a single Hub failure would only impact the locations serviced through that Hub. Other hub locations would not be affected. A failure of the Riverside Hub would have a widespread impact. A failure at the Riverside Hub would result in the loss of all Application, Internet and Wi-Fi services for the entire county.

PSEC

The RCIT/PSEC Division has developed hardened sites to maintain Public Safety two-way communications to support first responders during natural disasters and civil disturbance. All of the microwave and core sites are hardened with towers that are rated



to either 85 or 120 mph wind, Seismic Zone 4, and are maintained by professionals dedicated to Public Safety Communications.

The PSEC system is highly redundant with several layers of fault tolerance. There are multiple routing paths for routers, switches, trunked repeaters, overlapping coverage and core roaming services. Although individual sites may be affected by a major earthquake or another disaster, the PSEC system has been designed to offer a high level of operability overall.

Restoration of downed infrastructure could take hours to a month(s) depending on the severity of the damage with the worst case being a loss of physical infrastructure.

The PSEC system has already performed well in minor earthquakes and major fires. The system has also been highly available on a day to day basis. The probability of the system working to support first responders is high if the PSEC Division properly maintains the system and is funded to do so.

The Core and Radio Network Interface (RNI) has intrusion detection and is isolated from the outside with multiple layers of firewalls to protected from Cyber Attacks. A comprehensive assessment by RCIT ISO and the manufacturer Motorola was performed when the PSEC radio system was deployed. RCIT ISO can be contacted to provide more details on how the RCIT network is protected

Relationship to Other Hazards – Cascading Effects

Any loss of The RCIT/PSEC Public Safety Voice and Data system would affect first responder performance during emergencies of all types in Riverside County for Law, Fire, EMS and local government entities like Public Works.



5.3.9 Flood

Severity: 3

Probability: 3

Risk Score: 1.13

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Flooding

- City of Blythe
- City of Calimesa
- City of Canyon Lake
- City of Cathedral City
- City of Desert Hot Springs
- City of Eastvale
- City of Indian Wells
- City of Jurupa Valley
- City of La Quinta
- City of Lake Elsinore
- City of Norco
- City of Palm Desert
- City of Perris
- City of San Jacinto
- City of Temecula
- City of Wildomar
- Rancho California Water District
- Riverside County Office of Education
- Riverside Unified School District



Hazard Definition

A flood is defined as an overflowing of water onto an area of land that is normally dry. Floods generally occur from natural causes, usually weather-related, often in conjunction with a prolonged period of seasonal precipitation or with sudden and very heavy rain falls. Floods can, however, result from human causes as a dam impoundment bursting. Dam break floods are usually associated with intense rainfall or prolonged flood conditions. In the Riverside County area, a major earthquake could cause a dam failure. In a dam failure scenario, the greatest threat to life and property typically occurs in those areas located immediately below the dam since flood depths and discharges generally decrease as the flood wave moves downstream.

Floods are generally classed as either slow-rise or flash floods. Slow-rise floods may be preceded by a warning time lasting from hours to days, or possibly weeks. Evacuation and sandbagging for a slow rise flood may lessen the flood-related damage. Conversely, flash floods are characterized by extremely short warning times.

Hydrologic Regions

Although Riverside County occasionally experiences periods of significant drought, the County can also experience periods of substantial rainfall. When Riverside County does experience heavy rain, or rain over a period of days or weeks, many areas of the County are subject to flooding. Runoff from rain drains either naturally into rivers, washes, and creeks or into flood control facilities. Flash flooding is also a common problem, especially in the Coachella Valley and the easterly portions of the county. Flash flooding is typically associated with short duration, high-intensity precipitation events often associated with summer thunderstorms. Such events can occur even during a drought.

The topography of the County varies from mountainous areas several thousand feet above sea level to low desert areas that are actually below sea level. Riverside County falls within two distinct Natural Hydrologic Regions as described in the State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP):

South Coast Region

The South Coast hydrologic region extends up from the U.S. - Mexico border to the Tehachapi, San Bernardino, San Gabriel, and San Jacinto mountains. Nearly one-third of the area is coastal plain. This region contains major urban centers, including the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego. Much of the flooding is sudden and severe, resulting in massive slides, debris flows, and mudflows. The western portion of



Riverside County falls within the South Coast Region and contains portions of the Santa Ana River, San Jacinto River and Santa Margarita River watersheds.

Colorado River – Desert Region

The dominant hydrologic features of this region are the Colorado River, which forms its eastern boundary, and the Salton Sea, which lies just shy of its western boundary. The region is marked by the San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains. The region is also bounded by the U.S.- Mexico border to the south and the South Lahontan region to the north. This is generally a sparsely populated agricultural region that experiences sporadic flooding; however, the upper Coachella Valley has a much higher population density. Both common winter storm events and summertime monsoonal flows from Mexico's Pacific Coast can spawn massive rainstorms, general flooding and flash floods. The Eastern portion of Riverside County falls within the Desert Region and contains portions of the Whitewater River and Colorado River watersheds.

Characteristic Weather Patterns

In Riverside County, various weather patterns are associated with flood events such as El Niño conditions, La Niña conditions, Summer Monsoons, and "Pineapple Express".

Floods that affect Riverside County can be attributed to three different types of storm events:

1. A general winter storm that combines high-intensity rainfall and a rapid melting of the mountain snow pack.
2. A tropical storm out of the southern Pacific Ocean.
3. A summer thunderstorm, particularly in the desert areas.

There are three principal types of flood hazards:

1. Stream flooding (including bridge scour and stream erosion)
2. Flash flooding (including debris and mud flows)
3. Sheet flow flooding (including alluvial fan flooding)

The major rivers in the South Coast hydrologic region of Riverside County are dry most of the year and pose flood threats to developments within the floodplain during general storms of long duration. When a major storm moves into the area, the excess precipitation becomes surface runoff. Resultant flood flows have predominantly short durations and



sharp peaks. Increased urbanization increases flood potential by increasing the percentage of impervious surfaces.

In the Desert hydrologic region, high-intensity rainfall from the period of July to August can produce severe flash flooding. Winter rains are generally more widespread in the desert and flash flood potential is less due to the lower intensity of rainfall. Winter rains are nonetheless capable of producing flooding but are somewhat more predictable. There is a severe danger to motorists who may attempt to drive through flooded washes which are typically dry.

Storms with high volumes of precipitation in a short period of time have occurred in the County causing flash floods, contaminated drinking water, disrupted electrical service, and damaged homes and contents. In addition, land that has been denuded of foliage and trees due to fire or human activity has experienced serious erosion from the rainfall.

Excessive precipitation can inundate soil in slopes causing mudslides and landslides. These events can destroy homes, block highways, and destroy power lines. The County is vulnerable to this type of flood damage. Heavy storms also can strand individuals playing near or crossing streams, rivers, flood control channels and intersections.

Riverside County has several major river systems, dams, and reservoirs. Excessive rainfall can stress these systems causing serious damage to property and potential loss of life. Rivers can overflow their banks, destroying bridges and washing out roads and highways during major flood events. Dam failure is discussed in a separate section of this LHMP on that specific hazard.

History

Table 22: Riverside County Flood History

Location	Date of Incident	Reported Damage	Number Injured	Incident Description
Riverside County	1/17/1993	\$12,629,191	0	Flooding
Idyllwild	3/5/1995	\$1,000,000	Not Avail.	Flooding caused by rains. 3,000 acres of farmland flooded. Portions of Highway 74 washed away
Mecca	3/6/1995	\$1,000,000	2	Flooding caused by rains.
Riverside County	2/6/1998	12,629,191	0	El Nino storms flooding, debris, road damage water damage to homes



Cherry Valley, Calimesa, Yucaipa- Oak Glen Conservation Camp, Banning	7/11- 12/1999	\$750,000	3	Flash flood. Camp and property damaged.
Desert Hot Springs	3/5/2000	\$300,000	1	Flooding caused by rain and snow
Moreno Valley	3/7/2000	\$1,500,000	Not Avail.	Flooding caused by rain. Mudslides. Homes and property destroyed.
Eastern Riverside County	8/29/2000	Not Avail.	0	Flash flood due to severe thunderstorm, hail, heavy rain.
Eastern Riverside County	7/6/2001	\$3,383,000	0	Flash flood. Road damage, farmland damage, crop damage.
County Areas & Riverside City	11/24/2001	Not Avail.	Not Avail.	Flood channel blocked. Homes flooded.
Moreno Valley, Cathedral City	8/18/2003	\$500,000	Not Avail.	Flash flood Government buildings flooded
Anza, Banning	9/4/2003	\$150,000	Not Avail.	Flash flood.
Corona, Palm Springs	11/12/2003	\$10,000	0	Flash flood.
Mira Loma, Moreno Valley	2/2/2004	\$10,000	Not Avail.	Flash flood.
Temecula, Riverside, Mira	2/18/2004	\$55,000	Not Avail.	Flash flood.
Mira Loma, Moreno Valley, Perris, Sun City, Lake Elsinore	10/20/2004	\$500,000	0	Flash flood.
Riverside County FEMA DR -1577	12/27/2004	Not Avail	Not Avail	Severe Storms, Flooding, Debris Flows and mud slides
Riverside County FEMA DR -1585	2/16/2005	Not Avail	Not Avail	Severe Storms, Flooding, Debris Flows and mud slides
Riverside County FEMA DR -1884	3/8/2010	Not Avail	Not Avail	Severe Storms, Flooding, Debris Flows and mud slides
Riverside County FEMA DR -1952	12/17/2010	Not Avail	Not Avail	Severe Storms, Flooding, Debris Flows and mud slides



Hemet, Coachella Valley and Thousand Palms	9/7-8/2014	Not Avail	Not Avail	Flash flooding in Coachella Valley. Mud and water closed roads and stranded vehicles in La Quinta, Palm Desert, and Thousand Palms. Homes in La Quinta were surrounded by water. Moving water was 3 feet deep on roads and 4 to 5 feet of standing water submerged vehicles.
Throughout County	12/3-4/2014	Not Avail	1	Flooding resulted, with mud, debris and water closing several roadways and stranding vehicles. Mud with debris 10 feet high piled up on Soboba Rd. north of San Jacinto. A swift water rescue was needed.
Throughout County	7/19/2015	Not Avail	1	Flooding in the county lead to the need for a swift water rescue, the washout of Interstate-10 near Desert Center, and neighborhood in and near Moreno Valley flooded causing damage to resident's homes and property.
Menifee	9/8/2015	Not Avail	Not Avail	Flooding
Temecula	1/5-7/2016	Not Avail	Not Avail	Flooding
Throughout County	2/27/2017	Not Avail	1	Flooding resulted from the storm. A swift water rescue was needed in Temecula. Heavy road damage disrupted traffic.

Source: <https://www.weather.gov/media/sgx/documents/weatherhistory.pdf>
http://www.cnrfc.noaa.gov/storm_summaries/dec2010storms.php
<http://ks.water.usgs.gov/pubs/reports/wsp.2499.sumca0193.html>
<http://www.floodcontrol.co.riverside.ca.us/Downloads/AnnualReports/DistrictAnnualReport15-16.pdf>

Flood Hazard Mapping

For floodplain management purposes, the following discussion describes the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) definition of "100-year flood." The term "100-



year flood" is misleading. It is not a flood that will occur once every 100 years. Rather, the flood elevation has a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded each year. Thus, a 100-year flood could occur more than once in a relatively short period of time. The one percent chance flood is used by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as the minimum standard for floodplain management regulation and, in most cases, triggers the need for mandatory flood insurance coverage. A structure located within a FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area has a 26 percent chance of suffering flood damage during the term of a 30-year mortgage.

Riverside County utilizes several sources to determine local flood hazards: FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps, DWR Awareness Maps, and local flood zone delineation maps as identified in Riverside County Ordinance 458 (updated 6/9/2017). For floodplain management purposes, the County regulates unincorporated development within each of the above maps. Each of the incorporated Cities administers its own floodplain management program and may or may not utilize floodplain information beyond that provided by FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Maps.

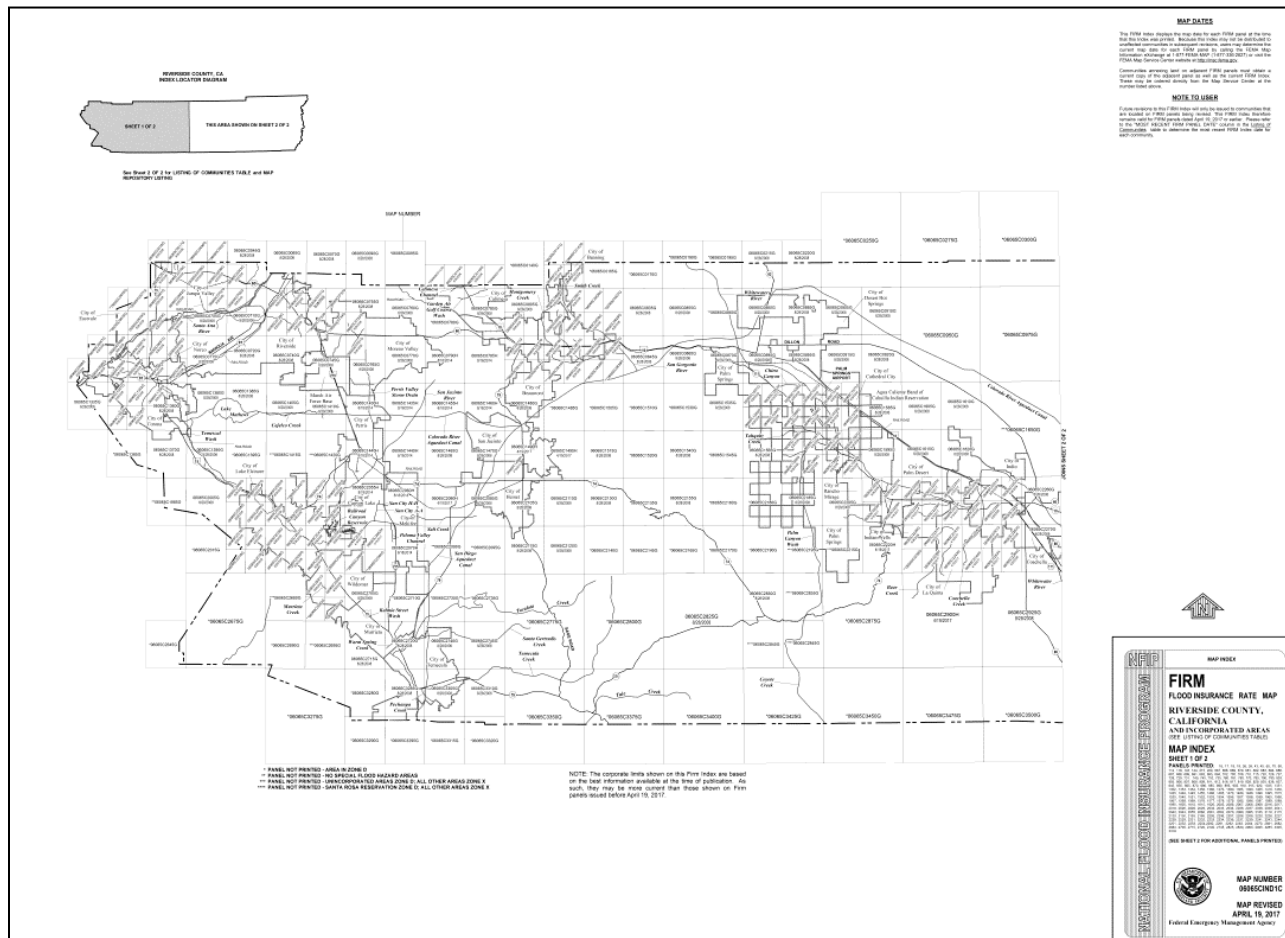
FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Mapping

FEMA updated the Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRMS) effective range from August 28, 2008, to April 19, 2017, depending on when jurisdictions requested maps to be updated. The DFIRMS are available for public viewing from FEMA's website:

Source: <http://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch#searchresultsanchor>



Map 12: FEMA FIRM Map 2017 – West County



Source: <http://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch#searchresultsanchor>



Table 23: FIRM Flood Zones

Zone	Description
A	Area with a 1% annual chance of flooding. No depths or Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) are shown.
AE	Base floodplain where BFEs are provided. AE Zones are now used on digital FIRMs instead of A1 - A30 Zones.
A1 through 30	Known as numbered A Zones, these are the base floodplains in the old FIRM format where a BFE is shown.
AH	Area with a 1% annual chance of shallow flooding with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. BFEs are shown at selected intervals.
AO	River or stream flood hazard area, or area with a 1% or greater chance of shallow flooding each year, usually in the form of sheet flow with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. Average flood depths derived from detailed analyses are shown.
AR	Area with a temporarily increased flood risk due to the building or restoration of a flood control system (such as a levee or a dam).
A99	Area with a 1% annual chance of flooding protected by a federal flood control system where construction has reached specified legal requirements. No depths or BFEs are shown.
V	Coastal area with a 1% or greater chance of flooding and an additional hazard associated with storm waves. No BFEs are shown within these zones.
VE or V1 through 30	Coastal area with a 1% or greater chance of flooding and an additional hazard associated with storm waves. BFEs are shown at selected intervals.
B, C, X	Zones considered having moderate to low risk of flooding, although flood insurance is available to property owners and renters in communities that participate in the NFIP.
D	Area with possible but undetermined flood hazards, where no flood hazard analysis has been conducted.

FEMA also conducted a Flood Insurance Study and determined that the following areas have the potential to flood.



Figure 24: Flood Insurance Study Areas

Water Source Studied	Water Source Studied	Water Source Studied
Acacia Creek Drain	Lincoln Avenue Drain	San Sevaine Channel
Alessandro Wash	Little Morongo Wash	Santa Ana River
All American Canal	Long Canyon Wash	Sheet Flow along Ocotillo Road
Arlington Canal	Macomber Palms Channel	Smith Creek
Arroyo Del Toro	Magnesia Falls Road	Smith Creek West Tributary
Bear Creek	Magnesia Springs Channel	South Norco Channel and Trib.s A and B
Beaumont Chanel	Main Street Drain	Spring Brook
Bedford Canyon Wash	Mangular Channel	Spring Brook Wash
Big Morongo Wash	Marshall Creek	Stetson Avenue Channel
Biskra Palms Channel	McVicker Canyon Wash	Stovepipe Canyon Creek
Blind Canyon Channel	Metz Road Basin	Stream A (Vicinity of Des. Hot Springs)
Bly Channel	Mirage Indian Trail Wash	Sun City Channels A-A, C-C, H-H and X-X
Box Springs Wash	Mission Creek	Sun City Southeast Tributary
Calimesa Channel	Mockingbird Canyon Wash	Sunny Slope Channel
Carrizo Alluvial Fan	Montgomery Creek	Sunnymead Storm Channel
Channel H	Mountain Avenue Wash	Taylor Avenue Drain
Cherry Avenue Channel	Murrieta Creek	Temecula Creek
Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel	North Cathedral Channel	Temescal Wash
Country Club Creek and North Tributary	North Norco Channel and Trib.s A, B and C	Teguesquite Arroyo
Day Creek Santa Ana River	North Palm Springs Wash	The Veldt
Dead Indian Alluvial Fan	North Side Wolf Valley Creek	Third Street Basin
Deep Canyon Alluvial Fan	Oak Street Channel	Thousand Palms Canyon Wash
Deep Canyon Storm Water Channel	Ocotillo Drive Wash	Thousand Palms Main Channel
Desert Hot Springs Channel	Orange Lateral	Thousand Palms Tributaries A, B and C
Dunes View Road Channel	Ortega Wash	Thunderbird Wash
Dry Morongo Wash	Ortega Channel	Tramview Wash
East Cathedral Channel	Palm Canyon Wash	Tramview Wash Tributary
East Gilman Home Channel	Palm Valley Drain	University Wash
East Rancho Mirage Storm Channel	Park Hill Drain	Wash G
El Cerrito Channel	Pechanga Creek	Wash I
Elsinore Spillway Channel	Perris Valley Storm Drain	Wasson Canyon Creek
Garden Air Gold Course Wash	Pigeon Pass Channel	West Cathedral Channel
Gilman Home Channel	Prenda Wash	West Norco Channel
Harrison Wash	Pushawalla Canyon Wash	West Pershing Channel
Hemet Storm Channel	Pyrite Channel	Whitewater River
Highland Springs Channel	Rache Channel	Whitewater River (C.V.S.C.)
Interstate-10 Wash	Ramsey Street Drain	Whittier Avenue Channel
Kalmia Street Wash	Rice Canyon Wash	Woodcrest Wash
Lake Elsinore	Salt Creek and Tributary	Unnamed Stream A
Lakeland Village Channel	Salt Creek Overflow	Unnamed Stream B
Lakeview Wash	San Gorgonio River	Unnamed Stream C
Leach Canyon Channel	San Jacinto River	1001 Ranch Drain
Lime Street Channel	San Jacinto Lateral	1001 Ranch Drain West Tributary



DWR Awareness Floodplain Mapping

The intent of the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Awareness Floodplain Mapping project was to identify all pertinent flood hazard areas by 2015 for areas that are not mapped under the FEMA National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and to provide the community and residents an additional tool in understanding potential flood hazards currently not mapped as a regulated floodplain. The awareness maps identify the 100-year flood hazard areas using approximate assessment procedures. These floodplains are shown as flood-prone areas without specific depths and other flood hazard data. Awareness Floodplain Maps were incorporated into County Ordinance 458.

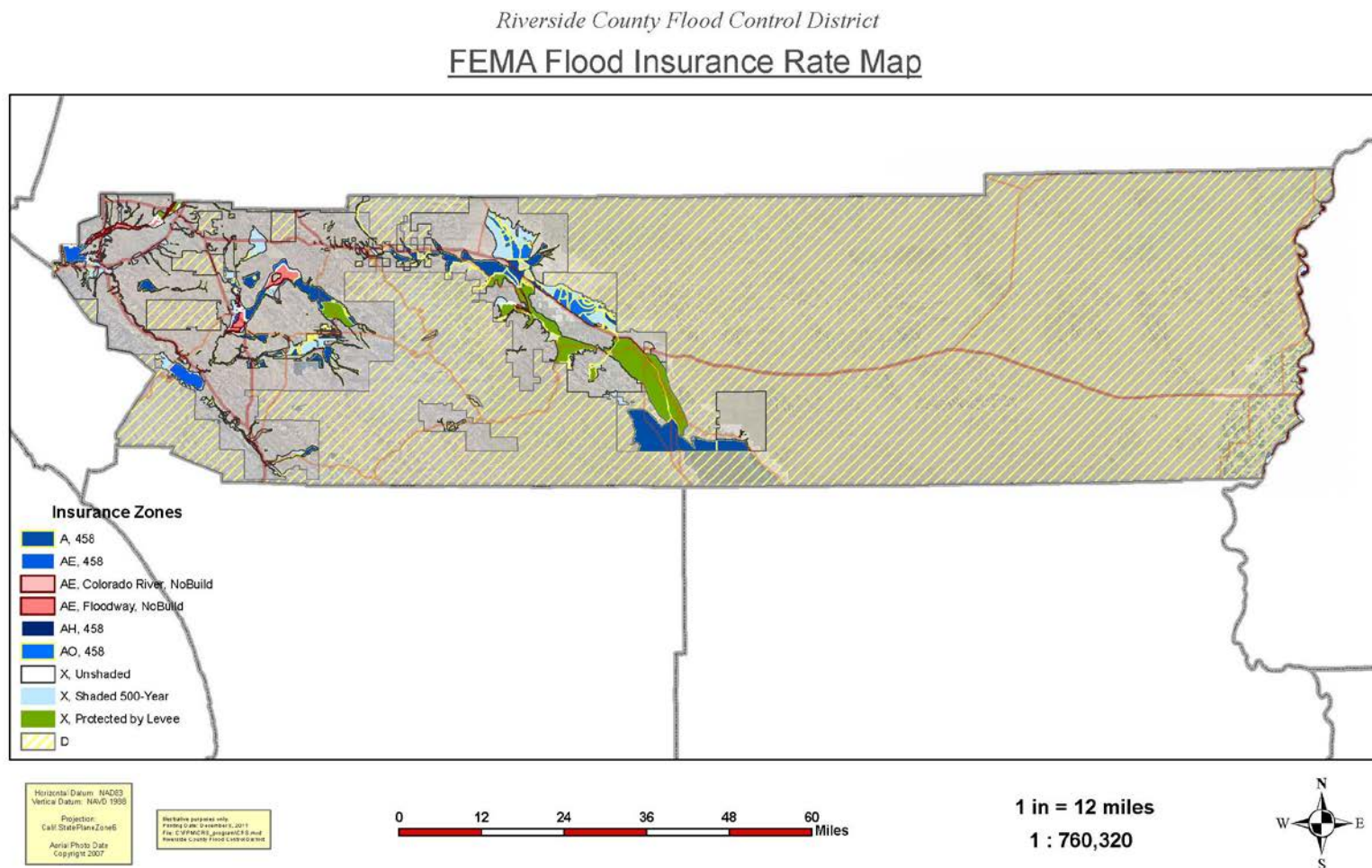
The maps that were originally adopted are available on the DWR website. DWR will not be modifying these maps since it was a one-time project. As development occurs and the floodplains change due to channelization, the floodplain limits of the Awareness floodplains are being updated by Riverside County Flood Control (RCFC) and will be reflected on the RCFC interactive maps found at:

http://rcflood.org/FloodDetermination/FloodDetermination_V09.aspx

California Department of Water Resources Awareness Floodplain Maps can be found at http://www.water.ca.gov/floodmgmt/lrafrmo/fmb/fes/awareness_floodplain_maps/



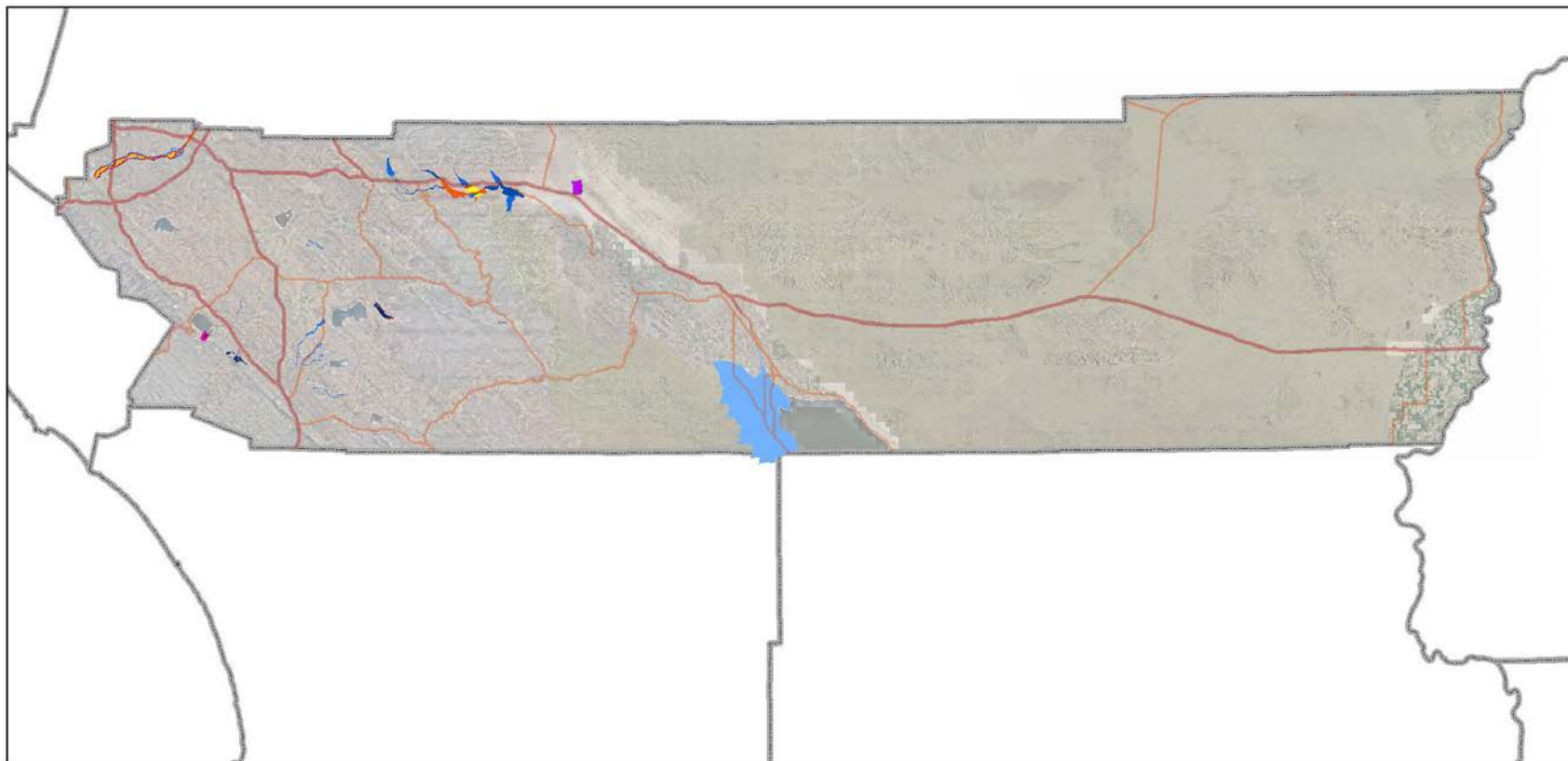
Map 14: FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map





Map 16: Local Studies Floodplain Map

Riverside County Flood Control District **Local Studies Floodplain Map**



Horizontal Datum: NAD83
Vertical Datum: NAVD 1988

Projection:
Calif. StatePlaneZone6

Aerial Photo Date:
Copyright 2007

Not for use in legal proceedings.
Printed Date: December 8, 2011
File: C:\FPMCRS_program\CRS.mxd
Riverside County Flood Control District

0 12 24 36 48 60 Miles

1 in = 12 miles
1 : 760,320





Risk Assessment

As stated in the State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, Riverside County has 27 declared flood disasters from the period of 1950 – December 2012. The total can be updated to 29 when adding the two flood disaster declarations in 2015 and 2017. The State’s plan also shows Riverside County has a population of 295,081 living within FIRM-Designated Floodplains (based on 2000 Census Data). According to the 2017 Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Unincorporated Area of Riverside County Report, the number of residents living in the unincorporated area has increased to 364,413.

HAZUS was used to generate general building stock and essential facility loss estimates for three different floods in the County – a 1% annual chance flood event (100-year flood) with the existing certified levee system in the County intact, a 1% annual chance flood event without consideration of these levees, and a 500-year (0.2% chance per year) flood. Flood hazard data from DFIRM maps available at FEMA’s Map Service Center were used to develop the flood scenarios.

Table 24: Summary of HAZUS – Estimated Impacts on Riverside County for Three Flood Scenarios

Impact Category	100-Year	100-Year w/o Levee	500-Year
Economic Loss due to Building Damage, Total Building-related Direct	\$0.81 B \$1.7 B	\$2.3 B \$4.9 B	\$3.6 B \$7.8 B
# Buildings in Complete Damage State	1,356	3,655	6,262
Debris Generated (million tons)	0.20	0.50	0.78
Displaced Households, People Needing Short- term Shelter	16,896 41,846	79,078 223,787	125,887 357,092
# Highway Bridges w/ at least Moderate Damage (potentially closed)	0 (of 4 damaged)	0 (of 4 damaged)	0 (of 4 damaged)



Table 25: Summary of HAZUS – Estimated Impacts for Riverside County Essential Facilities in Three Flood Scenarios

Essential Facility	Category	100-Year		100-Year w/o Levee		500-Year	
		Time to Restore (Days)	Economic Loss (\$1,000)	Time to Restore (Days)	Economic Loss (\$1,000)	Time to Restore (Days)	Economic Loss (\$1,000)
Hospitals*	Medium	0	\$0	540	\$0	540	\$0
	Large	0	\$0	540	\$0	360-540	\$0
Schools	K-12 (default data)	480	\$115	480	\$865	480	\$2,232
	K-12 (providing data)	360-720	\$12,482	360-720	\$38,838	360-720	\$66,911
	CCD (providing data)	0	\$0	360-480	\$6,285	360-480	\$6,285
EOCs		0	\$0	480	\$560	360-480	\$5,113
Police Stations		480	\$0	360-480	\$0	360-480	\$796
Fire Stations		480	\$692	360-480	\$692	360-630	\$1,994
TOTALS		360-720	\$13,289	360-720	\$47,240	360-720	\$83,331

*Note: In Riverside County, there are no hospitals which would be categorized by HAZUS as “Small” (<50 licensed acute care beds)

- Effects on People and Housing:** Of the approximately 647,000 buildings modeled within the general building stock for Riverside County, about 1% (6,262) are expected to suffer “complete” damage in the 0.2% annual chance flood event (500-year flood) scenario. These building would be considered “red-tagged” or unsafe for continued occupancy. About 94% of the 6,262 buildings are manufactured housing (i.e., mobile homes). Approximately 43,000 buildings (6.6%) are expected to suffer more than 20% damage or more while about 18,000 buildings are estimated to suffer flood damage of less than 20%. As much as 0.78 million tons of debris may result from these damaged buildings – 21% is expected to be heavy debris (concrete and steel), requiring heavy equipment to break down and remove, while 79% is expected to be light debris (wood, brick, drywall and other debris).



Damage to single family and multi-family dwellings is expected to result in the displacement of almost 126,000 households. While many of the displaced may find shelter with friends and family, or in available hotels, as many as 357,000 people are expected to seek short-term public shelter. This large number of people would likely overwhelm the emergency sheltering capacity of the county. The displaced populace should be able to move to safe locations without too much difficulty. While four (4) bridges in the county's transportation system are expected to suffer minor flood damage, the bridges are expected to remain functional.

- **Essential Facility Impacts:** Table 29 provides an overview of essential facility performance in the 0.2% annual chance flood event (500-year flood) with levees scenario. The table lists the number of essential facility sites and buildings (these numbers will differ for multi-building campuses, such as schools and hospitals). The table also provides the total building replacement value, and the number of buildings for which value data was available. As can be seen in the table, replacement cost data for hospitals was generally not available, unlike most other essential facility types. Expected building damage in this flooding event ranges from 0% damage for numerous essential facility types with some, but minimal, flooding, to as much as 7.1% mean damage for one school district. The total economic loss for essential facilities has been estimated to reach about \$83 million, almost 91% of which (\$75 million) will occur in schools and about 6% of which will occur in EOCs (\$5.1 million). It should be noted that no hospital losses were estimated since all hospitals impacted by this flooding scenario did not provide replacement value data. (The full economic impact on hospitals can't be estimated at this time because of the lack of comprehensive replacement value data).



Table 26: Riverside County Essential Facility Loss Estimates – 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Scenario

Essential Facility	Category	No. of Facilities/Sites	No. of Buildings	No. of Beds	Replacement Cost (\$1,000)	# Buildings w/ replacement	# Non-Functional Buildings	Time to Restore (Days)	Economic Loss (\$1,000)
Hospitals*	Medium	8	28	793	\$162,827	21	0	540	\$0
	Large	8	49	2,467	\$200,792	10	0	360-540	\$0
Schools	K-12 (default data)	152	152		\$219,600	152	31	480	\$2,232
	K-12 (providing data)	689	9,981		\$6,049,534	9,213	1,111	360-720	\$66,911
	CCD (providing data)	12	258		\$356,708	257	92	360-480	\$6,285
EOCs		43	43		\$310,273	43	4	360-480	\$5,113
Police Stations		51	51		\$675,299	48	2	360-480	\$796
Fire Stations		156	156		\$366,493	156	8	360-630	\$1,994
TOTALS		1,119	10,718	3,260	\$8,341,525	9,900	1,248	360-720	\$83,331

Note: In Riverside County, there are no hospitals which would be categorized by HAZUS as “Small” (<50 licensed acute care beds)



Table 27: Estimated Impacts on Riverside County Fire Stations in a 1% Annual Chance Flood Scenario

Agency	Number of Buildings	Replacement Cost (\$1,000)	# Buildings w/ replacement cost data	No. Non-Functional Buildings	Restoration Time (Days)	Mean Building Damage	Economic Loss (\$1,000)
Cathedral City FD	3	\$10,500	3	0	360-480	0.0%	\$0
Corona FD	7	\$23,170	7	2	480	7.0%	\$385
Hemet FD	5	\$15,360	5	1	480-630	6.2%	\$604
Murrieta FD	4	\$9,530	4	0	0	0.0%	\$0
Norco FD	2	\$4,750	2	0	480	0.0%	\$0
Palm Springs FD	5	\$6,115	5	0	360-480	0.0%	\$0
Pechanga FD	2	\$5,430	2	0	0	0.0%	\$0
Riverside County FD	95	\$249,411	95	3	360-480	1.0%	\$740
Riverside FD	17	\$11,875	17	1	480	4.5%	\$60
Other Agencies	4	\$10,600	4	0	0	0.0%	\$0
USFS	12	\$19,752	12	1	480	4.4%	\$205
TOTALS	156	\$366,493	156	8	360-630	2.9%	\$1,994



Table 28: Estimated Impacts on Riverside County EOCs in a 0.2% Annual Chance Flood (Levees Intact) Scenario

County	No. of Buildings	Replacement Cost (\$1,000)	No. Non-Functional Buildings	Restoration Time (Days)	Mean Damage	Economic Loss (\$1,000)
Riverside	43	\$310,273	4	360-480	1.7%	\$5,113

Table 29: Estimated Impacts on Riverside County Police Facilities in a 0.2% Annual Chance Flood (Levees Intact) Scenario

Agency	Number of Buildings	Replacement Cost (\$1,000)	# Non-Functional Buildings	Time to Restore (Days)	Mean Damage	Economic Loss (\$1,000)
Riverside County Sheriff	30	\$491,973	2	360-480	1.2%	\$796
Other Agencies	21	\$183,326	0	360-480	0.0%	\$0
TOTALS	51	\$675,299	2	360-480	0.2%	\$796



Table 30: Estimated Impacts on Riverside School Districts in a 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Scenario

Category	District Name	Number of Facilities/ Sites*	No. of Buildings	Replacement Cost (\$1,000)	# Buildings w/ replacement cost data	# Non-Functional Buildings	Restoration Time (Days)	Mean Damage	Economic Loss (\$1,000)
K-12 (default data)		151	152	\$219,600	152	31	480	5.2%	\$2,232
K-12 (providing data)	Alvord USD	26	525	\$274,026	525	8	360-480	1.4%	\$583
	Banning USD	11	186	\$92,169	180	30	360-480	2.7%	\$892
	Beaumont USD	20	209	\$179,231	208	36	360-480	4.7%	\$6,424
	Coachella Valley USD	30	707	\$271,777	691	128	360-480	2.3%	\$4,392
	Corona-Norco USD	49	855	\$718,384	855	128	360-480	2.0%	\$6,792
	Desert Center USD	2	25	\$13,438	25	0	0	0.0%	\$0
	Desert Sands USD	33	681	\$519,732	655	212	360-480	2.0%	\$16,475
	Hemet USD	29	621	\$294,809	620	81	360-480	2.0%	\$5,681
	Jurupa USD	29	547	\$285,015	547	8	360-480	1.3%	\$330
	Lake Elsinore USD	29	539	\$0	0	116	360-720	7.1%	\$0
	Menifee Union SD	13	213	\$116,628	211	0	0	0.0%	\$0
	Moreno Valley USD	36	639	\$361,250	639	31	480	6.0%	\$1,451
	Murrieta Valley USD	18	470	\$299,250	470	0	0	0.0%	\$0
	Nuview Union SD	5	79	\$38,186	79	7	360-480	1.2%	\$901
	Palm Springs USD	31	493	\$414,806	492	150	360-360	3.3%	\$7,922
	Palo Verde USD	9	121	\$83,907	121	0	0	0.0%	\$0
	Perris SD	12	175	\$98,885	174	13	360-480	3.1%	\$1,315
	Perris Union High SD	13	226	\$202,431	221	12	360-480	2.6%	\$5,405
	Riverside Co Office of	167	326	\$149,923	159	66	360-480	4.4%	\$2,013
	Riverside USD	47	1,015	\$497,272	1,015	22	360-480	1.8%	\$941
	Romoland SD	5	63	\$46,793	63	0	0	0.0%	\$0
	San Jacinto USD	16	213	\$130,375	213	62	360-480	1.6%	\$5,380
	San Jacinto Valley	1	13	\$1,105	13	1	360-480	0.4%	\$14
	Temecula Valley USD	32	643	\$548,085	642	0	0	0.0%	\$0
	Val Verde USD	25	386	\$388,179	384	0	0	0.0%	\$0
	Yucaipa-Calimesa	1	11	\$23,878	11	0	0	0.0%	\$0
CCD (providing data)	Desert CCD	1	75	\$84,687	74	62	360-480	4.1%	\$4,130
	Mt. San Jacinto CCD	2	73	\$96,439	73	30	360-480	4.5%	\$2,155
	Palo Verde CCD	5	12	\$37,440	12	0	0	0.0%	\$0
	Riverside CCD	4	98	\$138,142	98	0	0	0.0%	\$0
TOTALS		852	10,39	\$6,625,842	9,622	1,234	360-720	3.3%	\$75,428



Table 31: Estimated Impacts on Riverside County Hospitals in a 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Scenario

Hospital Size ²⁰	Supervisory District	No. of Hospital Sites	Number of Buildings	Number of Licensed Beds	Replacement Cost (\$1,000)	No. Buildings w/ replacement cost data	# Non-Functional Buildings	Restoration Time (Days)	Mean Damage	Economic Loss (\$1,000)
Medium	1st	1	7	122	\$36,575	7	0	0	0.0%	\$0
Large		2	5	406	\$0	0	0	360-540	0.0%	\$0
Medium	2nd	0								
Large		2	8	533	\$0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0
Medium	3rd	3	5	297	\$98,000	5	0	540	0.0%	\$0
Large		1	10	433	\$200,792	10	0	0	0.0%	\$0
Medium	4th	2	11	196	\$7,474	5	0	540	0.0%	\$0
Large		2	25	656	\$0	0	0	540	0.0%	\$0
Medium	5th	2	5	178	\$20,778	4	0	0	0.0%	\$0
Large		1	1	439	\$0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0
TOTALS		16	77	3,260	\$363,619	31	0	360-540	0.0%	\$0

Note: In Riverside County, there are no hospitals which would be categorized by HAZUS as "Small" (<50 Licensed acute care beds)



- **Effects on Infrastructure:** A slow-rising flood situation will progress through a series of stages, beginning with minor rainfall and evolving to a major event such as substantial flooding. Once flooding begins, personnel will be needed to assist in rescuing persons trapped by floodwaters, securing utilities, cordoning off flood areas, and controlling traffic. These actions may overtax local agencies, and additional personnel and resources may be required. It is anticipated that existing mutual aid resources would be used as necessary to augment local resources.

Many essential public and quasi-public facilities and hazardous materials sites are located within the 100- or 500-year flood zones of Riverside County. As of the writing of the Safety Element of the County's General Plan, these included 14 of the County's 39 airports; 4 of 18 hospitals; 47 of 109 police stations, fire stations, and emergency operation centers; 92 of 380 schools; 446 of 1,306 highway bridges; and 695 of 1,978 hazardous materials sites.

- **Effects on Agriculture:** As the historical events in Riverside County show, effects on agriculture can be devastating. Flooding can damage crops, livestock, and dairy stock. In addition to the obvious impacts on animals and crops, flooding can have deleterious effects on soil and the ability to reinvigorate the agricultural activities affected once the flood waters recede.

Risk Assessment Conclusion

Flooding due to heavy precipitation or dam failure is a potential hazard in Riverside County, with the resultant possibilities for damage to property and loss of life. Severe flooding can be particularly costly. In a relative sense, flooding due to precipitation does not present the degree of danger posed by other hazards such as major earthquakes. If there is flooding due to dam failure, the danger could be cataclysmic.

Relationship to Other Hazards – Cascading Effects

Fire can breakout because of dysfunctional electrical goods. Hazardous materials can also get into floodways, causing health concerns and polluted water supplies.



5.3.10 Civil Disorder

Severity: 3

Probability: 2

Risk Score: 1.13

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Civil Disorder

- All incorporated cities of Riverside County

Hazard Definition

Civil disorder or unrest is usually triggered by dramatic political or social events. Every major metropolitan area in California has experienced and is at risk for, civil disorder. The most significant civil unrest incident in the State was the 1992 Los Angeles Civil Disturbance that resulted in 53 deaths, over 2,300 injuries and over \$800 million in damages. This event also precipitated simultaneous, but smaller, incidents throughout California and the country.

Civil disorder is an incident intended to disrupt community affairs and threaten the public safety. Civil disorder includes riots, mob violence, and any unlawful demonstration resulting in police intervention and arrests. Civil Unrest is generally associated with controversial political, judicial, and/or economic issues and events.

History

Riverside County is not a place where there has been a lot of historic civil disturbance events of noticeable magnitude. There are locations within Riverside County where large public gatherings take place. These locations have the potential for unstable conditions, possibly affecting the ability of a jurisdiction in the County to provide sufficient law enforcement and fire protective services.

May 1, 2017 – “May Day” protest in Riverside to oppose President Trump’s actions against undocumented workers, LGBT rights, fair wages, Black Lives Matter, refugees and immigrants.

January 31, 2017 – Protests held in Riverside to protest President Trump’s Travel restrictions from seven primarily Muslim countries.

January 21, 2017 – Thousands marched in Downtown Riverside for Woman’s rights.

November 10, 2016 – UC Riverside students marched in an anti-Trump rally.



May 7, 2016 – Trump supporters rally in Temecula approximately 350 people attended.

July 13, 2012 – Rally against violent crimes at the Riverside Public Library.

January 31, 2012 – Union Strike at various locations in Riverside County.

December 2, 2011 - Protests at all of the main entrances to the Mission Inn where Buster was holding a re-election fundraiser.

November 6, 2011 - There was an “Occupy” protest near City Hall, and 8 protesters were arrested.

November 22, 2011 - 200 to 300 students gathered at UCR’s bell tower at the center of campus to protest. (Occupy UC Riverside).

April 15, 2010 - Riverside County Tax Day Tea Parties' Protest Rally (Tea Party).

January 13, 2009 - The Riverside County Board of Supervisors today temporarily suspended an ordinance it passed last week to limit protests outside a large Church of Scientology compound near Hemet. Protesters show up about once a month outside Golden Era Productions, home to 500 Scientologists, on Gilman Springs Road.

December 2004 - A demonstration at county administrative buildings that was part of a nationwide protest sponsored by the American Family Rights Association.

Risk Assessment

During a Civil Unrest incident that affects Riverside County, there are certain critical facilities within the County that may be more at risk than others. These critical facilities include venues for musical concerts and sporting events, facilities where legal and illegal demonstrations are held, and any other facilities with events that attract large numbers of people. All of these situations create significant traffic congestion and the potential for disruptive behavior.

- **Effects on people and housing.** The effects of a Civil Unrest are varied and usually based on the type, severity, scope, and duration of the disturbance. Effects may include illegal assemblies, injuries, and even loss of life.
- **Effects on commercial and industrial structures.** Effects may include traffic congestion or gridlock, illegal assemblies, disruption of utility service, and property damage.



- **Effects on infrastructure.** Effects may include traffic congestion or gridlock, disruption of utility service, and property damage.
- **Effects on agriculture.** Effects may include traffic congestion or gridlock, disruption of goods transportation services, and property damage.

Risk Assessment Conclusion

The overall risk of civil unrest in Riverside County is low.

Relationship to Other Hazards – Cascading Effects

Civil Unrest may lead to a fire, destruction of property, disruption of power, injury to persons, and even loss of life. It also has the potential to affect first responder response times by traffic blocking protesting techniques.



5.3.11 Drought

Severity: 3

Probability: 3

Risk Score: 1.13

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Drought

- All incorporated cities of Riverside County
- Unincorporated areas of Riverside County

Hazard Definition

A drought is a long period of extremely dry weather when there is not enough rain for the successful growing of crops or the replenishment of water supplies.

Drought is a gradual phenomenon. Normally, one dry year does not constitute a drought in California but rather serves as a reminder of the need to plan for droughts. California's extensive system of water supply infrastructure (reservoirs, groundwater basins, and interregional conveyance facilities) generally mitigates the effects of short-term dry periods for most water users.

Drought can have secondary impacts. For example, drought is a major determinant of wildfire hazard, in that it creates greater propensity for fire starts and larger, more prolonged conflagrations fueled by excessively dry vegetation, along with reduced water supply for firefighting purposes. Drought is also an economic hazard. Significant economic impacts on California's agriculture industry can occur as a result of short and long term drought conditions; these include hardships to farmers, farm workers, packers, and shippers of agricultural products. In some cases, droughts can also cause significant increases in food prices to the consumer due to shortages.

Past experience with California droughts tells us that drought impacts are felt first by those most dependent on or affected by annual rainfall – agencies fighting forest fires, ranchers engaged in dryland grazing, rural residents relying on wells in low yield rock formations, or small water systems lacking a reliable water source.

The driest single year in California's measured hydrologic history is 1977.

California's last major statewide drought was 2014-2017. On April 17, 2017, Governor Jerry Brown issues EO B-40, officially ending the drought state of emergency.



Climate scientists studying California weather patterns find that drought conditions are likely to become more frequent and persistent over the 21st century due to climate change. The experiences of California during recent years underscore the need to examine more closely the state's water storage, distribution, management, conservation, and use policies.

California Progress as of 2017:

In January 2014, with California facing one of the most severe droughts on record, Governor Brown proclaimed a State of Emergency due to drought conditions beginning in 2012 through 2016. An interagency Drought Task Force was convened to monitor drought impacts and advise on actions to be taken if drought conditions worsened. The Drought Task Force also developed a plan for the provision of emergency food supplies, financial assistance and unemployment services in communities that suffer high levels of unemployment due to drought conditions.

In September 2014, Governor Brown issued an Executive Order authorizing Cal OES to provide California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) funding for local government assistance to provide emergency water supplies to households without water for drinking and/or sanitation purposes.

In April 2017, Governor Brown lifted the Executive Order Proclaiming a drought, however, he retained prohibition on wasteful practices.

The Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) contains strategies and actions that state agencies have taken or may take to prepare for, respond to, and recover from droughts. Its purpose is to minimize drought impacts by improving agency coordination and enhancing monitoring and early warning capabilities, water shortage impact assessments, and preparedness, response, and recovery programs. The DCP identifies an integrated, regional approach to addressing drought, drought action levels, and appropriate agency responses as drought conditions change. It calls for coordination and clearly defined roles and responsibilities of federal, state, and local agencies, and timely dissemination of information to decision-makers.

Five levels of drought response are identified. These range from Level 1, representing an: Abnormally Dry period (calling for raising awareness), to Level 3, a Severe Drought (requiring mandatory conservation in some communities and emergency actions), to Level 5, an Exceptional Drought (water supplies may be cut off and maximum response). A Governor's emergency drought proclamation may be initiated at Level 3.

Drought can be defined according to meteorological, hydrological, or agricultural criteria.



Meteorological drought is usually based on long-term precipitation departures from normal, but there is no consensus regarding the threshold of the deficit or the minimum duration of the lack of precipitation that makes a dry spell an official drought.

Hydrological drought refers to deficiencies in surface and subsurface water supplies. It is measured as stream flow, as well as lake, reservoir, and ground water levels.

Agricultural drought occurs when there is insufficient soil moisture to meet the needs of a particular crop at a particular time. A deficit of rainfall over cropped areas during critical periods of the growth cycle can result in destroyed or underdeveloped crops with greatly depleted yields. Agricultural drought is typically evident after meteorological drought but before a hydrological drought.

Socioeconomic drought associates the supply and demand of economic goods or services with elements of meteorological, hydrologic, and agricultural drought. Socioeconomic drought occurs when the demand for water exceeds the supply as a result of weather-related supply shortfall. This may also be called a water management drought.

History

Riverside County chronically experiences drought cycles. Drought causes stress on the County's ability to provide water to the community. In addition, drought conditions can cause extensive weakening of trees in forested areas causing them to become highly vulnerable to disease and insect infestation. Many trees have weakened and died, creating a severe fire hazard. Furthermore, wildland brush areas were dry, presenting wildfire risk.

Figure 35: California's drought level first week of March 2011-2015

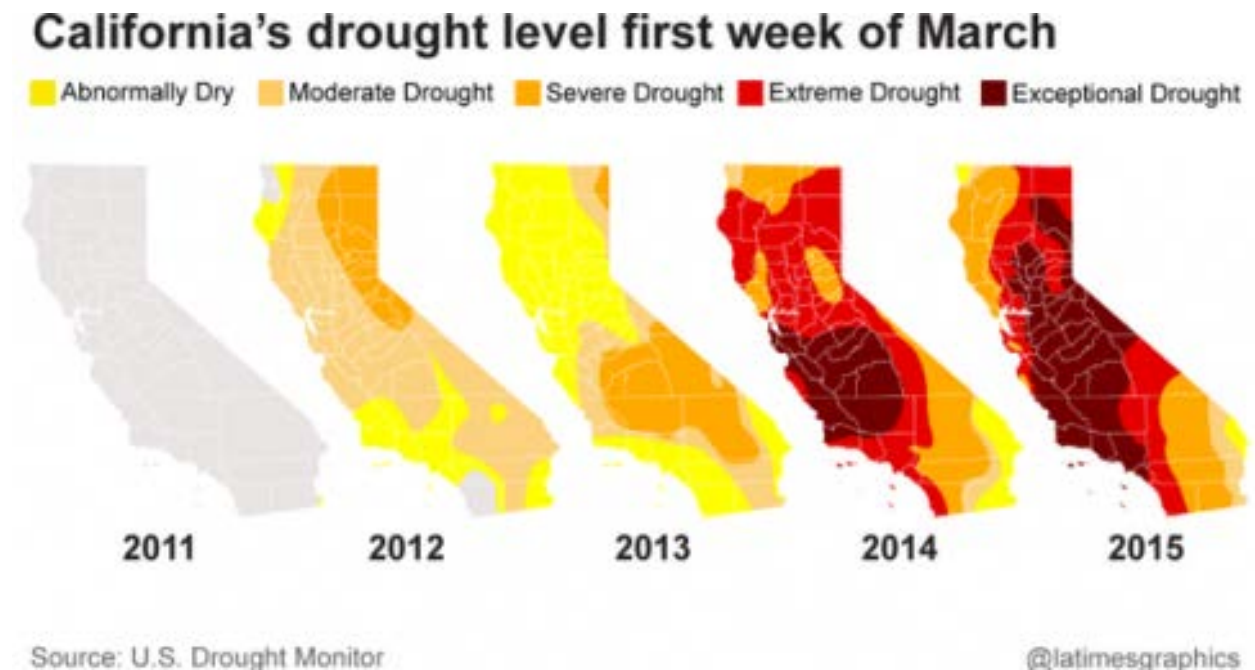
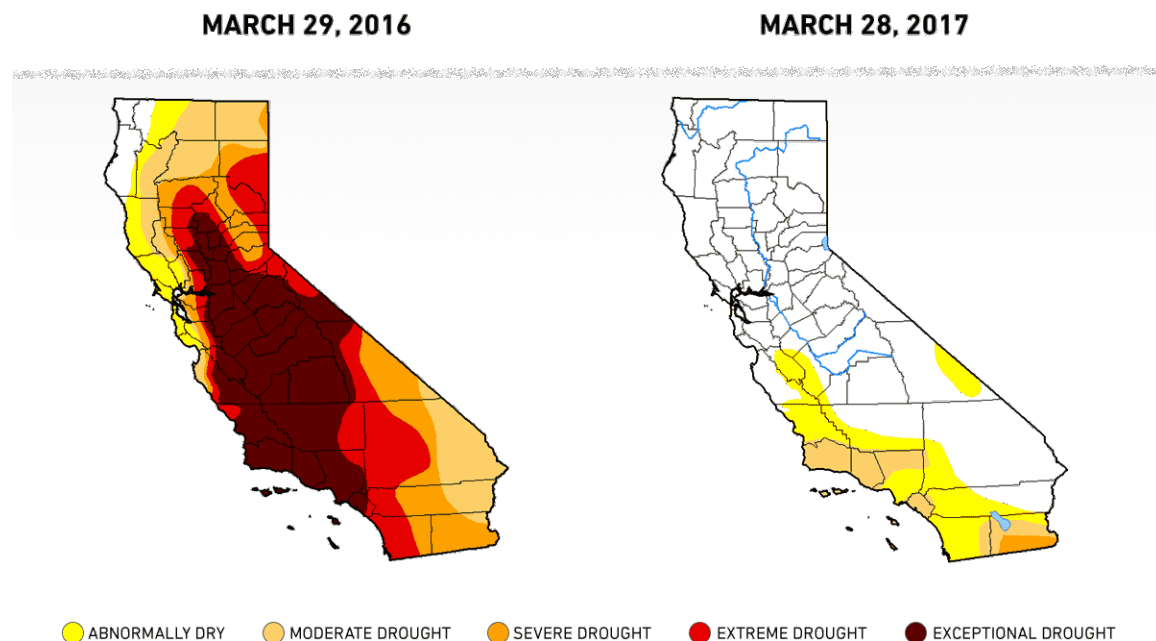


Figure 36: California's drought level March 2016-2017



SOURCE: US DROUGHT MONITOR

WATER DEEPLY



Drought Risk Assessment

The Department of Water Resources produces a California Water Plan every five years that not only includes a statewide water budget but also regional watershed water budgets. These water budgets are based on California Department of Finance population projections and indicate clearly that demand for water will exceed supply in 2020 whether or not a drought condition exists at that time. The largest average-year shortages are forecasted for the South Coast Region, which heavily relies on imported water. Future average-year shortages in the South Coast Region reflect forecasted population growth plus lower Colorado River supplies as California reduces its use of Colorado River water to the State's basic apportionment.

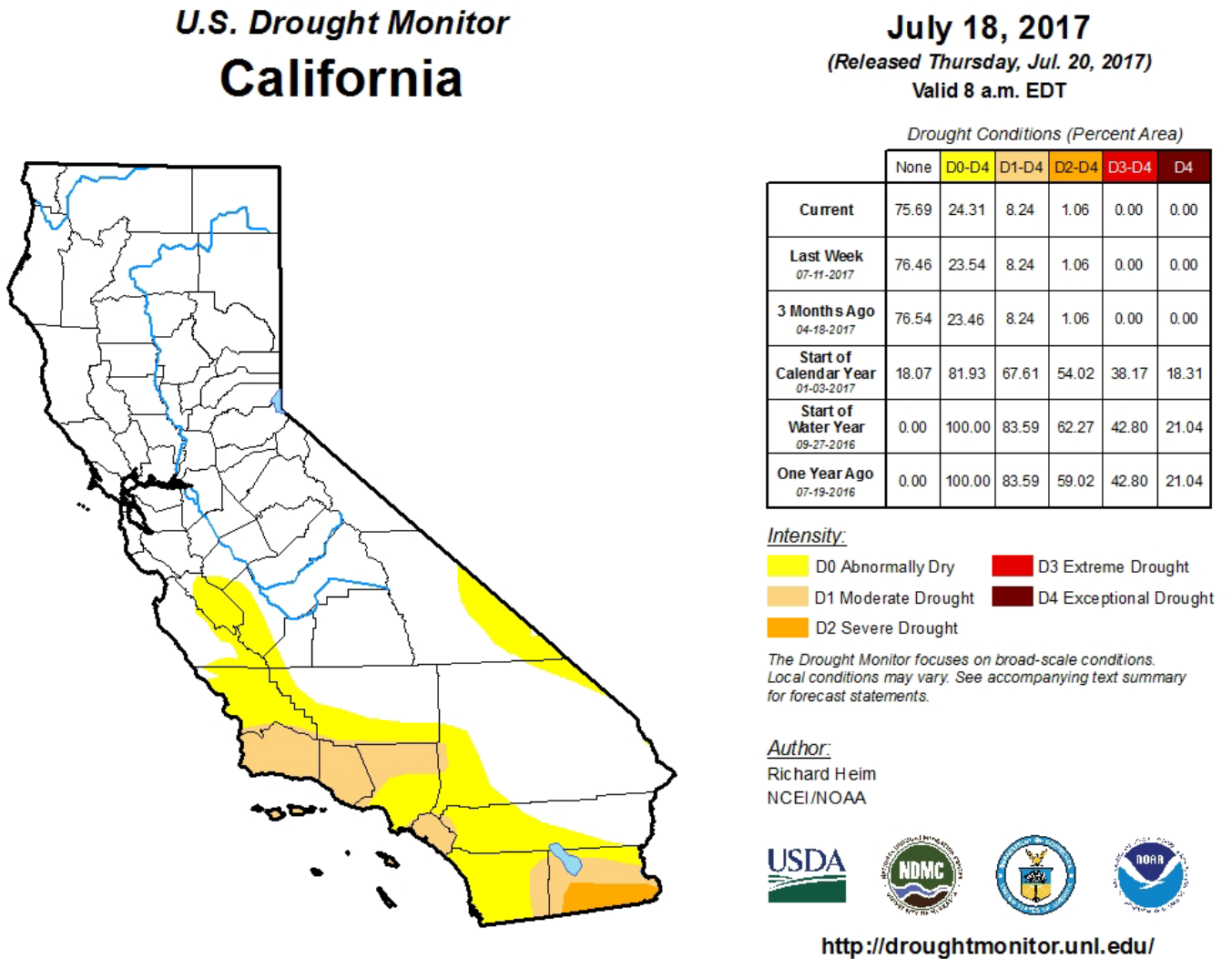
Although a drought in and of itself is not a direct threat to property and life, the impact on the County's agricultural industry and home development can be monumental. The costs to the County for the current drought in terms of fire damage and forest management have been in the millions. This is a chronic problem for Riverside County and accounts for significant indirect costs, loss of property and threat to human life.

Relationship to Other Hazards – Cascading Effects

Drought can increase the severity of other hazards. For example, drought can lead to an increase in dead vegetation when can increase fire hazards. It can also lead to increased insect infestations.



Figure 37: U.S Drought Monitor – California





5.3.12 Nuclear/Radiological Incident

Severity: 4

Probability: 1

Risk Score: 1.00

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Nuclear Incidents

- All incorporated cities of Riverside County
- Unincorporated areas of Riverside County

Hazard Definition

Radiological Accidents

Radioactive materials are routinely transported in California. These materials include the medical and industrial sources described below, as well as wastes that have radioactive components. Many of the radioactive waste shipments come from research and cleanup efforts at national laboratories.

Radiological accidents that result in the release of radioactive materials may result in long-term health risks and contamination of the state resources, including air, water supply, groundwater, and agricultural lands.

Profiling Radiological Accident Hazards

Due to strict regulation of nuclear power plants in the United States, significant nuclear power incidents that can cause harm to the public have a low probability of occurrence, and none have occurred in California. Even though the probability of a catastrophic event involving a nuclear power plant is extremely low and these plants are extremely well protected, the consequences of a severe accident or a successful terrorist attack on a nuclear power plant that results in a release of radioactive materials could be very significant.

State and local governments having jurisdiction within ten miles of an operating nuclear power plant must plan, train, and conduct emergency exercises annually in accordance with federal regulations. Detailed emergency plans are maintained by each affected agency. Four Emergency Classification Levels (ECLs) have been established in federal regulations to characterize the severity of the emergency and the response actions



required. The ECLs must be used as the foundation for emergency response planning, training and exercises.

Planning Zones

A series of zones have been established around each nuclear power plant to clearly identify the required activities in the event of an accident. Although three specific zones are identified, efforts to protect public health and safety and the environment are made without regard to whether particular areas are inside or outside of these zones:

- The Emergency Planning Zone is an approximate 10-mile radius around the plants. Plans for this zone are in place to protect people, property, and the environment from the effects of exposure to a radioactively contaminated plume.
- The Ingestion Pathway Zone covers an approximate 50-mile radius around the plant. In this zone, plans are in place to mitigate the effects of radioactive contamination to agriculture, and food processing and distribution.

There are three general situations that could affect Riverside County, namely:

1. A situation involving nuclear weapons, which is discussed in the Terrorism section of this LHMP (Section 5.3.7);
2. A situation involving the transportation of nuclear materials; and
3. An incident involving the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS).

As will be discussed in the Terrorism section of this LHMP, the possibility exists that a terrorist organization might acquire the capability of creating a small nuclear detonation. A single nuclear detonation in the United States would likely produce fallout affecting an area many times greater than that of the blast itself. There is also the possibility that a terrorist will construct a "dirty bomb", a bomb that is used to distribute nuclear-contaminated materials. It would have less of an effect than a "traditional" nuclear bomb, but the terror effect on the population would be great.

A nuclear incident could be initiated by a transportation emergency, either accidental or intentional. See the Transportation Emergencies section of this LHMP (Section 5.3.14).

SONGS is located on the Pacific Coast in northwestern San Diego County, approximately 4 miles southeast of the City of San Clemente. Surrounding San Onofre is a Basic Emergency Planning Zone, approximately 10 miles in radius within which certain precautionary actions must be taken and specific precautionary plans must be prepared.



This zone does not include any portion of Riverside County. Beyond this zone is an area that could be affected by radioactive fallout being deposited in such a manner as to detrimentally affect the human food chain, which includes all of Riverside County. This area is identified as the Ingestion Pathway Zone. Specifically, the primary threat is that of radioactive iodine 131 being deposited upon fodder consumed by dairy cows and subsequently appearing in milk in the public marketplace.

History of Events

Fortunately, Riverside County has not experienced a nuclear accident.

Risk Assessment

Transportation of nuclear and/or irradiated materials is of growing concern. A severe transportation incident could require the evacuation of a large number of people, major rerouting of traffic systems, and an expensive decontamination process for the area involved. Ancillary problems associated with such an incident are discussed in the sections of this LHMP dealing with Hazardous Materials and with Transportation Incidents.

Radiological Waste Transportation

Since 1989, the staff of the Energy Commission has represented California on two western state groups: the Western Governors' Association WIPP Transportation Advisory Group and the Western Interstate Energy Board's High-Level Radioactive Waste Committee. Both groups work with the U.S. Department of Energy and other state regional groups to develop accident prevention and emergency response plans for major federal non-classified shipments of radioactive waste. Staff also coordinates the California Nuclear Transport Working Group that develops and updates accident prevention and emergency response plans for federal shipments of transuranic waste to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in New Mexico.

To mitigate disaster, federal regulations require that:

- radiological materials transported by train use special packaging based on the hazard of the shipment
- there are extensive worker training and documentation
- vehicle and packages of radioactive materials are inspected
- The waste travels via specific, controlled routes.



More information about radiological waste transportation can be found on Cal OES's radiological transportation website.

A detailed discussion of radiation hazards and their effects on humans along with a description of the operation of a nuclear power generating facility and the hazards posed thereby are contained in the State of California Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan and in other documents.

The State Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan assigns to the County of Riverside responsibility for certain actions to protect the public and the environment within Riverside County from the effects of an accident. The plan also lists the support and assistance available from various State and Federal organizations.

- **Effects on people and housing.** Depending on levels of radiation exposure, the effects could range from minimal to devastating.
- **Effects on commercial and industrial structures.** Depending on levels of radiation exposure, the effects could range from minimal to devastating.
- **Effects on infrastructure.** Depending on levels of radiation exposure, the effects could range from minimal to devastating.
- **Effects on agriculture.** Depending on levels of radiation exposure, the effects could range from minimal to devastating.

Risk Assessment Conclusion

The nearest plant to Riverside County is San Onofre, which is a three tower facility in San Diego County. In 1992 the site retired Tower 1. Towers 2 and 3 remained operational until 2012. In March of 2015 SoCal Edison was granted permission to decommission towers 2 and 3 and permanently close the site. The estimated date for full closure of the power plant is December 31, 2031.

The County is far enough away from nuclear power plants that cataclysmic exposure is not likely. There is the possibility of Riverside County being used as a major evacuation route from a nuclear plant accident. This would tax the County's response resources. The radiation from an accident would, of course, negatively affect the area.

Relationship to Other Hazards – Cascading Effects

Cascading effects of a nuclear incident could include contaminated water, air, and soil. It could also impact first responders and the 911 system.



5.3.13 Extreme Weather

Severity: 3

Probability: 2

Risk Score: 0.75

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Extreme Weather

- All incorporated cities of Riverside County
- Unincorporated areas of Riverside County

Hazard Definition

Extreme weather hazards in Riverside County include:

- Extreme Heat
- Severe Cold
- Wind Event
- Fog Event
- Agricultural Event

Climate Change can impact weather patterns within the County. Climate changes can increase or change effects of weather. Some changes may include reduced water supply, increased temperatures, decreased precipitation and increased wildfire risks.

The National Climate Data Center (NCDC) receives Storm Data from the National Weather Service. The National Weather service receives their information from a variety of sources, which include but are not limited to: county, state and federal emergency management officials, local law enforcement officials, SKYWARN spotters, NWS damage surveys, newspaper clipping services, the insurance industry and the general public.

Storm Data Disclaimer:

Storm Data is an official publication of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) which documents the occurrence of storms and other significant weather phenomena having sufficient intensity to cause loss of life, injuries, significant property damage, and/or disruption to commerce. In addition, it is a partial record of other significant meteorological events, such as record maximum or minimum temperatures or precipitation that occurs in connection with another event. Some information appearing in



Storm Data may be provided by or gathered from sources outside the National Weather Service (NWS), such as the media, law enforcement and/or other government agencies, private companies, individuals, etc. An effort is made to use the best available information but because of time and resource constraints, information from these sources may be unverified by the NWS. Therefore, when using information from Storm Data, customers should be cautious as the NWS does not guarantee the accuracy or validity of the information.

Table 32: Storm Data Table (4/30/1950 to 8/7/2017)

Type	# of Events	Property Loss	Crop Loss	Deaths	Injuries
Drought	26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dust Storm	26	405 K	100 K	0	77
Flood	246	88.405 M	5.200 M	7	26
Fog	18	25K	0	0	21
Funnel Cloud	26	0	0	0	0
Hail	30	131.5 K	10 K	0	2
High Winds	227	65.579 M	36.705 M	8	71
Lightning	30	254.5 K	10.1K	1	6
Precipitation	25	40.400 M	0	0	26
Snow and Ice	57	1.386 M	0	4	102
Strong Winds	19	999 K	0	1	2
Temp Extremes	25	1.330 M	1.175 M	31	39
Thunderstorm Winds	119	4.980 M	10 K	0	0
Tornado	24	21.537 M	0	0	4



Type	# of Events	Property Loss	Crop Loss	Deaths	Injuries
Wild and Forest Fire	161	190.892 M	1.247 M	1	131
Totals	1,329	2.229 B	174.429 M	53	507

Note: Figures in the chart above were gathered from NOAA's Storm Event Database and may not be a complete listing of previous hazard occurrences.

Riverside County's weather has a history of extremes. There are basically three weather regions in the County, each with its own type of weather and each with a different impact on the County. In some cases, the high temperatures in the desert are harmful to the public, but beneficial to agriculture. In other cases, a steady rainfall that raises the water table can be good for the County, yet too much rain will cause flooding and a disruption in the production of agricultural goods.

Average Climates across the County

The Weather Tables portray the averages for several areas across the County of Riverside. The cities included are Riverside, Idyllwild and Blythe. These cover the Desert, Mountain and Valley Regions, and are clear examples of the weather extremes within the county.

Riverside Climate

Climate Riverside - California							°C °F
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
Average high in °F:	68	68	71	76	80	87	
Average low in °F:	43	44	46	49	54	57	
Av. precipitation in inch:	2.32	2.4	1.69	0.67	0.2	0.08	
Days with precipitation:	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hours of sunshine:	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Average high in °F:	94	95	91	83	74	67	
Average low in °F:	62	62	59	53	46	42	
Av. precipitation in inch:	0.04	0.08	0.16	0.47	0.83	1.38	
Days with precipitation:	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hours of sunshine:	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Source: <http://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/riverside/california/united-states/usca1695>



Idyllwild Climate

Climate Idyllwild - California

°C | °F

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Average high in °F:	56	56	59	64	72	80
Average low in °F:	30	30	31	35	41	47
Av. precipitation in inch:	4.88	5.35	3.78	1.81	0.43	0.16
Days with precipitation:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hours of sunshine:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average snowfall in inch:	8	8	6	3	1	0
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average high in °F:	86	86	81	71	62	55
Average low in °F:	54	54	49	41	34	29
Av. precipitation in inch:	0.67	0.79	0.83	1.22	2.52	3.7
Days with precipitation:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hours of sunshine:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average snowfall in inch:	0	0	0	0	2	4

Source: <http://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/idyllwild/california/united-states/usca0506>

Blythe Climate

Climate Blythe - California

°C | °F

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Average high in °F:	68	73	80	88	97	105
Average low in °F:	40	44	49	55	63	69
Av. precipitation in inch:	0.55	0.59	0.39	0.08	0.04	0.04
Days with precipitation:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hours of sunshine:	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average high in °F:	109	108	102	90	76	66
Average low in °F:	78	77	69	57	46	39
Av. precipitation in inch:	0.24	0.43	0.43	0.2	0.24	0.59
Days with precipitation:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hours of sunshine:	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: <http://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/idyllwild/california/united-states/usca0506>



5.3.13.1 Extreme Heat

Overview

Extreme heat can be described as overly hot temperatures that are sustained to the extent that human and animal overexposure can cause heat illness and death. Heat illness is a major cause of preventable morbidity in regions characterized by high ambient temperatures.

Riverside County has a wide range of temperatures, from freezing in some areas during the winter months to extremely hot temperatures for long periods of time during the summer in the deserts and other areas. In 2011 Riverside County and several other counties were impacted by a power outage during a period of high temperatures. The State Hazard Mitigation Plan addresses the issue of Extreme Heat Hazards, and this information has been included in this LHMP.

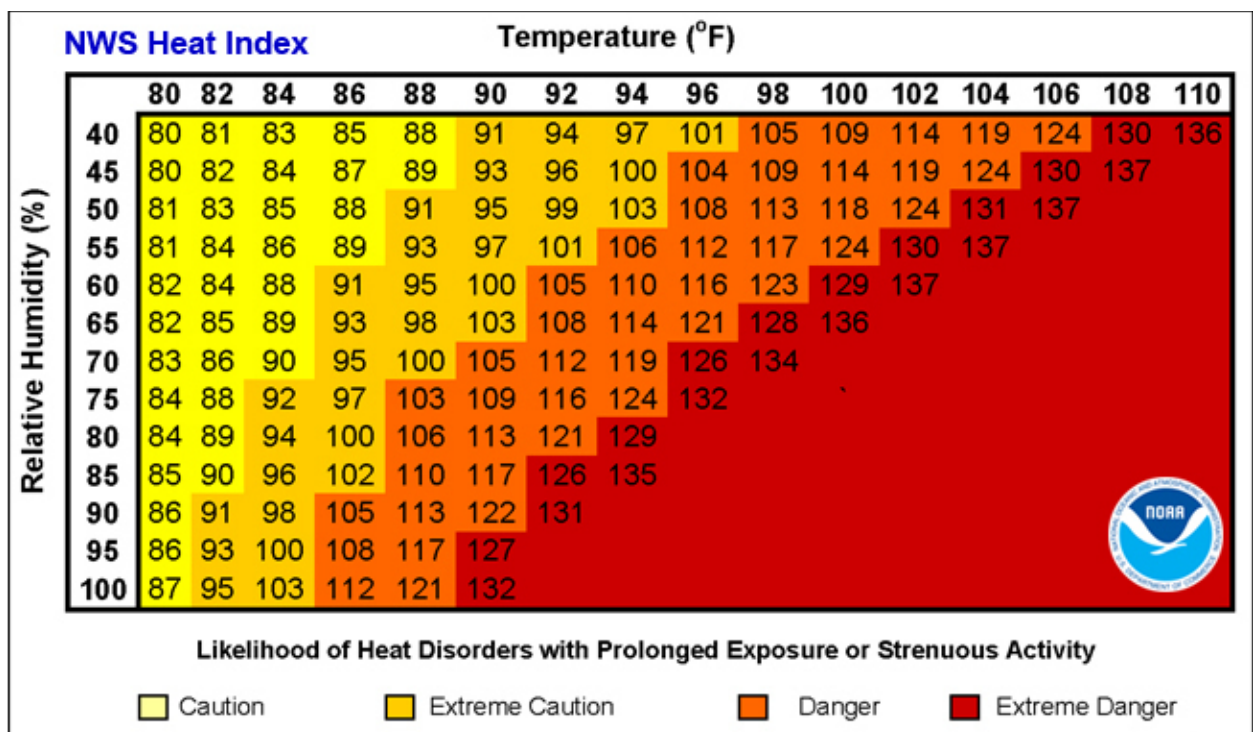
The figure on the next page illustrates the Heat Index (HI) as a function of heat and relative humidity. The Heat Index describes how hot the heat-humidity combination makes the air feel. As relative humidity increases, the air seems warmer than it actually is because the body is less able to cool itself via evaporation of perspiration. As the Heat Index rises, so do health risks.

Specifically:

- When the Heat Index is 90°F, heat exhaustion is possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
- When it is 90° to 105°F, heat exhaustion is probable with the possibility of sunstroke or heat cramps with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
- When it is 105° to 129°F, sunstroke, heat cramps or heat exhaustion is likely, and heatstroke is possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
- When it is 130°F and higher, heatstroke and sunstroke are extremely likely with continued exposure. Physical activity and prolonged exposure to the heat increase the risks.



Figure 38: The National Weather Service (NWS) Heat Index



Source: http://www.nws.noaa.gov/os/heat/heat_index.shtml

The National Weather Service (NWS) will initiate its Heat Index Program Alert procedures when the high temperature is expected to exceed 105° to 110° (depending on local climate) for at least two consecutive days.

Extreme Heat and infrastructure

Extreme heat can not only result in loss of life and injury but it can also cause damages to infrastructures. According to the 2017 update Draft of the Safeguarding California Plan, highway systems can be affected by extreme heat by roads buckling and rutting.

Profiling Extreme Heat Hazards (from the 2013 SHMP)

“Heat waves do not cause damage or elicit the immediate response that floods, fires, earthquakes, and other disasters do. They have, however, claimed many lives in comparison with other disasters. For example, the 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake resulted in 63 deaths while the 1992 Northridge Earthquake was responsible for the loss of 55 lives. The catastrophic 2003 Southern California Firestorms resulted in 24



deaths. However, according to the 2013 SHMP, the worst single heat wave event in California occurred in Southern California in 1955, when an eight-day heat wave is said to have resulted in 946 deaths. The 2013 SHMP also states that the July 2006 heat wave in California caused the deaths of at least 136 people over a 13-day period (6 deaths were still under investigation in 2007). Another source, the Spatial Hazard Events and Loss Data for the United States (SHELDUS), estimates that approximately 47 heat events occurred in California between the years 1960 and 2008. Adjusted to 2008 dollars, SHELDUS reports that severe heat events in California caused roughly \$1.8 million in property damage and \$531.7 million in crop damage. From 2012 to 2014 there were 159 fatalities related to extreme Heat events within California.

The California Climate Adaptation Strategy (CAS), citing a California Energy Commission study, states that “over the past 15 years, heat waves have claimed more lives in California than all other declared disaster events combined.” Despite this history, however, not a single heat emergency was formally proclaimed at the state level or declared as a federal disaster between 1960 and 2008. Though no formal explanation exists for this seeming contradiction, scholars have written about the exclusion of heat events as declared disasters. For example, Eric Klinenberg, author of an account of a heat wave which killed 739 people in the City of Chicago in July 1995, suggests that the hidden nature of social vulnerability combined with the inconspicuous nature of heat events (unlike earthquakes, floods, wildfires, tornados, etc.) prevent them from being declared as legitimate disasters.⁶¹ Further, although heat events can have a devastating effect on agriculture, heat-caused property damage over the last 48 years has been relatively small.

Treating Heat as a “Legitimate Disaster” (from the 2013 SHMP)

These facts raise several issues. First, since the primary goal of the SHMP is to significantly reduce the loss of life and injuries in the state of California, heat is considered a legitimate disaster type. Though heat does not cause much economic damage or damage to the built environment, the number of people it has killed underscores the importance of mitigating its impacts. Second, heat events highlight the importance of thoughtful social vulnerability analyses. While changes to the built environment can greatly alter vulnerability to different hazards, social vulnerability and resiliency are especially important during heat events. For example, socially isolated elderly persons are especially vulnerable. Any mitigation efforts aimed at reducing heat losses will focus on ways to reduce social isolation as well as changes to the built environment. Third, heat events illustrate how seemingly unrelated phenomena combine to create a disaster. For example, the increased use of air conditioners during heat waves can lead to power outages, which makes the events even more deadly. Upgrading water and power infrastructure, then, is a form of heat disaster mitigation.



Situational and physical characteristics help to identify vulnerable populations that may not comfortably or safely access and use disaster resources. Specifically, when discussing heat related emergency preparedness, the following groups could be considered vulnerable or at greater risk in a heat emergency:

- Infants and small children under age three
- Women who are pregnant
- Elderly people (age 65 and older)
- Homeless
- The obese
- The bedridden
- Mentally ill
- Those with cognitive disorders
- Those with medical conditions (e.g., heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure)
- Those requiring life-saving medications (e.g., for high blood pressure, depression, insomnia)
- Individuals with drug or alcohol addictions
- Those with mobility constraints
- People who are non-ambulatory
- Those under extreme working conditions
- The poor
- People who are socially isolated
- Non-English speakers who may not have access to information

Animals, including domestic pets, livestock, and poultry are also susceptible to extreme heat. For example, dogs and cats are in danger of heat stroke in temperatures of 110°F. The heat wave of 2006 resulted in 15 reported pet deaths and more than 25,000 cattle, and 700,000 fowl heat-related deaths.



Table 33: 1991 -2013 Heat Deaths in California

	< 1	1- 4	5- 9	10- 14	15- 19	20- 24	25- 44	45- 64	65- 84	85+	Total
1991	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	5	5	0	17
1992	0	0	0	1	2	0	8	3	2	1	17
1993	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	6	0	12
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	9	0	23
1995	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	5	3	2	17
1996	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	8	7	0	21
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	7
1998	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	2	0	9
1999	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	3	8	1	19
2000	2	0	1	0	0	2	10	9	8	3	35
2001	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	8	4	1	19
2002	2	1	0	0	0	1	12	4	3	1	24
2003	1	0	0	0	1	3	12	6	6	0	29
2004	1	2	0	0	0	1	9	8	6	1	28
2005	0	1	1	2	0	2	13	7	5	5	36
2006	1	0	0	0	0	3	22	48	38	10	122
2007	2	1	0	0	2	2	14	13	4	4	42
2008	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	15	3	4	29
2009	1	0	0	0	1	2	8	15	7	5	39
2010	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	9	4	1	22
2011	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	4	1	17
2012	0	0	0	0	1	2	17	13	7	4	44
2013	1	0	0	1	2	2	10	14	11	2	43
Total	12	12	2	4	11	28	187	213	155	47	671

*Current as of June 2017

Source: CDPH Vital Statistics Death Statistical Master Files

Prepared by: California Department of Public Health, Safe and Active Communities Branch

Report generated from <http://epicenter.cdph.ca.gov> on: August 07, 2017



5.3.13.2 Severe Cold

Overview

Riverside County generally experiences a Mediterranean or Desert climate. When temperatures suddenly drop it can potentially lead to loss of life in humans and livestock, as well as severely damage crops.

When temperatures drop below freezing that is the most dangerous time for crops. When water freezes it expands, this effect causes damage to a plants structure and may cause it to die.

Identifying Freeze Hazards (2013 SHMP)

Sustained temperatures below freezing in California's generally mild weather regions can cause life loss and health risks to vulnerable populations. Although infrequent, freezes can severely affect California agriculture. Freezing temperatures occurring during winter and spring growing seasons can cause extensive crop damage.

Secondary impacts of freeze disasters can include major economic impacts on farmers, farm workers, packers, and shippers of agricultural products. Freezes can also cause significant increases in food prices to the consumer due to shortages.

Freezing spells are likely to become less frequent in California as climate temperatures increase. If emissions follow higher pathways, freezing events could occur only once per decade in a sizable portion of the state by the second half of the 21st century. While fewer freezing spells would decrease cold-related health effects, too few freezes could lead to increased incidence of disease as vectors and pathogens do not die off (CNRA 2009).



5.3.13.3 Wind Event

Overview

Windstorms are a hazard for many of the participating.

Santa Ana Winds have caused large amounts of damage and increased the fire damage level dramatically. Santa Ana Winds are generally defined as warm, dry winds that blow from the east or northeast (offshore). These winds occur below the passes and canyons of the coastal ranges of Southern California and in the Los Angeles basin. Santa Ana winds often blow with exceptional speed in the Santa Ana Canyon (the canyon from which it derives its name). Forecasters at the NWS in Oxnard and San Diego usually place speed minimums on these winds and reserve the use of "Santa Ana" for winds greater than 25 knots.

The complex topography of Southern California combined with various atmospheric conditions creates numerous scenarios that may cause widespread or isolated Santa Ana events. Commonly, Santa Ana winds develop when a region of high pressure builds over the Great Basin (the high plateau east of the Sierra Mountains and west of the Rocky Mountains including most of Nevada and Utah). The clockwise circulation around the center of this high pressure area forces air downslope from the high plateau. The air warms as it descends toward the California coast at the rate of 5 degrees F per 1000 feet due to compressional heating. Thus, compressional heating provides the primary source of warming. The air is dry since it originated in the desert, and it dries out even more as it is heated.

Santa Ana winds commonly occur between October and February with December having the highest frequency of events. Summer events are rare. Wind speeds are typically north to east at 35 knots through and below passes and canyons with gusts to 50 knots. Stronger Santa Ana winds can have gusts greater than 60 knots over widespread areas and gusts greater than 100 knots in favored areas. Frequently, the strongest winds in the basin occur during the night and morning hours due to the absence of a sea breeze. The sea breeze which typically blows onshore daily can moderate the Santa Ana winds during the late morning and afternoon hours.

The following maps and photos show the direction of the Santa Ana winds as they travel from the stable, high-pressure weather system called the Great Basin High through the canyons and towards the low-pressure system off the Pacific. Riverside County is in the direct path of the ocean-bound Santa Ana winds.

Figure 39: Direction of Santa Ana Wind Patterns



Source: <http://www.theweatherprediction.com/weatherpapers/049/>

Risk Assessment

The Santa Ana Winds pose several different types of threats.

1. By themselves, the winds pose a threat to the health of the people and to structures in the County.
 - a. Health risks relate primarily to breathing problems caused by the blowing dust and plant pollen.
 - b. Structural issues relating to the winds range from roofs being blown off to trees falling onto buildings.
2. The winds increase the threat and/or severity of fires in the urban areas



- a. Wind-blown flames will spread more rapidly when pushed by high Santa Ana Winds.
3. Santa Ana Winds dry out brush and forest areas and increase the speed of a fire.
4. Santa Ana Winds cause power lines to arc, resulting in fires
5. Santa Ana Winds can either cause trees to fall on power lines or power lines to break, causing power outages.

Wind Erosion

Soil erosion is also a natural on-going process that transports, erodes and displaces soil particles through a transport mechanism, such as flowing water or the wind. Loose texture and steep slopes primarily result in high wind erosion potential in soils. Wind erosion is most severe in arid regions, where sandy or loamy sediments are un-vegetated and exposed to severe wind conditions.

In addition to the problems caused by the Santa Ana Winds, wind erosion is a serious environmental problem attracting global attention. Soil movement is initiated as a result of wind forces exerted against the surface of the ground. Dust particles in the air create major health problems. Atmospheric dust causes respiratory discomfort, may carry pathogens that cause eye infections and skin disorders and reduces highway and air traffic visibility. Dust storms can cause additional problems. Buildings, fences, roads, crops, trees and shrubs can all be damaged by abrasive blowing soil.

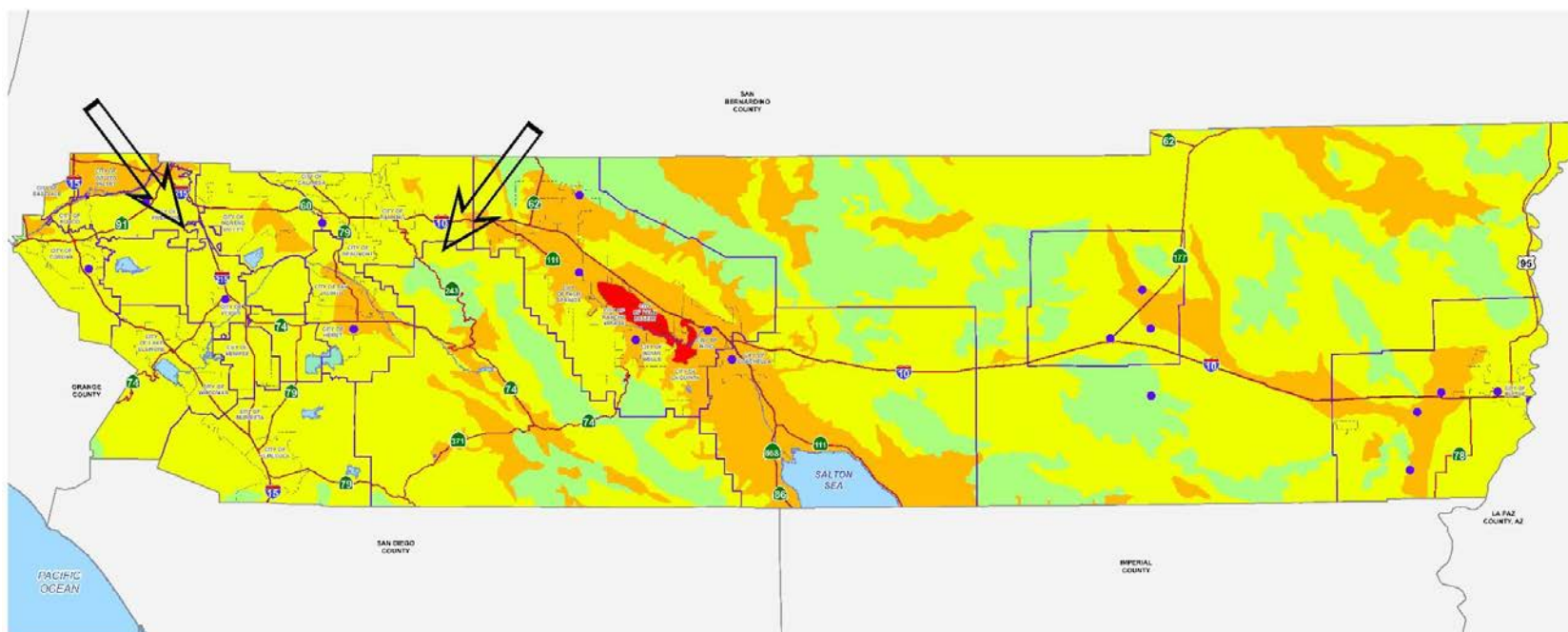
The wind and wind-blown sand are an environmentally-limiting factor throughout much of Riverside County. Approximately 20 percent of the land area of Riverside County is vulnerable to "high" and "very high" wind erosion susceptibility. The Coachella Valley, the Santa Ana River Channel in northwestern Riverside County, and areas in and around the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto are zones of high wind erosion susceptibility. Human intervention can accelerate the natural erosion process. For instance, typical consequences of development increase erosion potential from the removal of vegetative cover and reduction of overall permeable area. These activities can lead to increased water runoff rates and concentrated flows that have greater potential to erode exposed soils. The effects of excessive erosion range from nuisance problems that require additional maintenance, such as increased siltation in storm drains, to instances of more severe damage, where water courses are down-cut and gullies develop. These processes can eventually undermine adjacent structures or topography. Human activities that disturb soils in arid regions increase wind erosion potential. Many of the desert areas are also susceptible to blowing sand, a severe



form of wind erosion that damages property and accumulates soil on roadways. The majority of the soils within the district exhibit moderate to high erosion potential, which can be compounded by development.



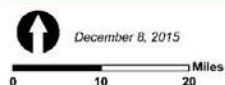
Map 17: Riverside County Wind Erosion Map



Data Source: Earth Consultants International (2003)



Figure S-8



Use a map, maps and data are to be used for information purposes only. No warranties are made, and use and reliance on data is at the user's discretion. The County of Riverside does not warrant or guarantee the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of any data provided, and assumes no legal responsibility for the information contained on this map. Any use of this product without regard to accuracy and precision shall be at the user's responsibility of the user.



**WIND EROSION
SUSCEPTIBILITY AREAS**



5.3.13.4 Fog Event

Overview

Fog forms from air being cooled to the point where it can no longer hold all of the water vapor it contains. For example, rain can cool and moisten the air near the surface until fog forms. A cloud-free, humid air mass at night can lead to fog formation, where land and water surfaces that have warmed up during the summer are still evaporating water into the atmosphere. This is called radiation fog. A warm moist air mass blowing over a cold surface also can cause fog to form, called advection fog.

Fog can have a devastating effect on transportation. Nighttime driving in the fog is dangerous and multi-car pileups have resulted from drivers using excessive speed for the conditions and visibility. Fog contributes to transportation accidents and is a life safety hazard. These accidents can cause multiple injuries and deaths and could have serious implications for human health and the environment if a hazardous or nuclear waste shipment were involved. Dense fog may also delay emergency response vehicles.

This hazard does not occur regularly but has had an impact on the highways.

5.3.13.5 Agricultural Event

Overview

Agriculture in Riverside County must be considered from two standpoints, namely, both as a product producer/exporter and a major economic provider to the County of Riverside. In 2014, Riverside County ranked in the top fourteen leading agricultural counties in California, with an agricultural production value of \$1.36 billion. Major agricultural industries include milk, nursery products, citrus and avocado, grapes, vegetables and hay.

Riverside County is divided into two general agriculture regions (Desert and Western Riverside County), with the San Bernardino National Forest acting as a natural dividing line.

Desert - Coachella Valley & Palo Verde Valley

Agriculture is the second largest industry in the Desert Valleys and is primarily crop-related. Over 61% of Riverside County's crop production is grown in the Coachella and Palo Verde Valleys. In addition to crop production, many supporting industries, such as packing and distribution, are located in the desert



area. The Coachella Valley produces 95% of all dates grown in the United States and the annual fruit crop exceeds 40 million pounds. The Desert's list of agriculture-related products includes:

- Vegetable & Melon Crops (Bell Peppers, Lettuce, Corn, Watermelon, etc.)
- Nursery Stock
- Turf/Sod Producers
- Field Crops (Hay, Cotton, Wheat, etc.)
- Citrus
- Tree & Vine Crops (Table Grapes, Dates)

Western Riverside County (WR)

Agriculture in the Western Riverside County region is an ever-changing industry. With the large increase in housing in this area of the County over the past few years, there has been a reduction of several agriculture-related industries. This reduction is primarily in the poultry and dairy industries. The Western Riverside County list of agriculture-related products includes:

- Dairy Cattle
- Nursery Stock
- Beef Cattle
- Poultry and Eggs
- Citrus Crops
- Tree and Vine Crops (Avocado, Wine Grapes)
- Field Crops (Wheat, Hay, Green Chop)
- Vegetable Crops (Potatoes, etc.)
- Fish Hatcheries (for domestic and international distribution)



Statistics for Riverside County Agriculture

Table 11: USDA statistics for Riverside County Agriculture for 2012 show the following:

Payroll	\$16 million
Farms	3,440
Farm Acreage	344,044
Crop Value Production	\$1.03 billion +
Livestock, poultry value including production	\$146 million +
Dairy cows	42,954
Sheep and Lambs	36,846
20 week old and older layers	4,127,452
Wheat for Grain Acreage	6,400

United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service reports listed the following as the Top 5 commodities in 2015.

Table 12: Top 5 Commodities

Milk Products	\$165,124 million
Table Grapes	\$143,988 million
Nursery Stock	\$137,707 million
Lemons	\$120,557 million
Hay	\$81,760 million



History

Table 13: Agriculture-related disasters in Riverside County:

Riverside County Agriculture Disasters				
Year	Disaster	Commodity	Damages	Region
1979-80	Wind	Avocado and Citrus	\$40,000.00	
1979-80	Rain/Floods (El Nino)	Olive Trees (4,200)	\$319,494.00	WR.
1979-80	Rain/Floods	Sugar beets, Barley & Wheat	\$182,711.00	WR.
1979-	Rain/Floods	Potato Crop	\$2,000,000.00	WR.
1979-80	Rain/Floods	Dairy and Livestock	\$211,900.00	WR.
1982-1983	Rain/Floods (El Nino)	All agriculture		Countywide
1990*	Insect Infestation-Med- fly	Fruit		Countywide
1990-91	Freezing temperatures	Citrus, avocados, and other crops	\$15,450,000.00	Countywide
1990-	Drought			WR
1991	Insect Infestation-white fly	Melons, squash, cucumbers,		WR, Desert
1992-	Rain/Flood			
1993-94	Insect Infestation-Med- Fly	Fruit		WR
1996	Plant disease-Kernel Blunt	Wheat		WR/Blythe
1997-98	Rain/Flood (El Nino)	Wheat	\$167,000.00	WR
1997-98	Rain/Flood (El Nino)	Livestock & Dairy	\$4,100,000.00	WR



1999	Freezing temperatures	Citrus	\$1,630,000.00	Countywide
1999-2002 *	<i>Insect spread disease - (Pierce's Disease)</i>	<i>Wine Grapes</i>	<i>\$16,000,000.00</i>	<i>WR</i>
2001-July *	<i>Rain/Floods-Desert Storm</i>	<i>Misc. land & irrigation damage</i>	<i>\$1,000,000.00</i>	<i>CV</i>
2002-2003	Drought	Dairy farms, dry land crops, etc.		Countywide
2002	High Winds/Freeze	Avocado & Citrus Crops	\$8,586,000.00	WR
2002-03	Animal Disease-END	Poultry - 300,000 birds in So. Calif.		WR
2003-04	Wildfire	Nursery, various		WR
2004-05	Severe Storms – Excessive Moisture	All Agricultural Commodities		Countywide
2005	Severe Storms – Excessive Moisture	All Agricultural Commodities		Countywide
2006	Excessive	Livestock		WR
2007	Winter Storms	All Agricultural		Countywide
2007	Wildfires	Avocados		WR
2007	Below Normal Temperatures, Winter Storms	All Agricultural Commodities		Countywide



2007	Hail	All Agricultural		Countywide
2007	Drought	Grain Crops, Livestock	\$3.8 Million +	WR
2008	Wildfires	All Agricultural		WR
2009	Drought	Grain Crops, Livestock	\$5.0 Million +	WR
2010	Earthquake	Agricultural Buildings		Coachella Valley
2010	Winter Storms – Flooding, Debris Flow, Mud Flows	All Agricultural Commodities		Countywide
2013-2016	Drought	Crops damaged due to stressed		County Wide

*Denotes a locally declared disaster

Risk Assessment

When considering Agriculture the County factored in both crops and animals/livestock. Both groups have a three day window before serious damages occur (aside from physical damages that may happen due to earthquake or floods).

Animals

Most beef and dairy ranches, chicken ranches, swine farms, and other agricultural animal facilities usually only have a 2-to-3 day supply of feed on-site. Most of the large feed providers in the County do not have more than a 3-to-5 day supply. Restocking of feed supplies is done primarily by rail to the feed providers and then by truck to the local ranches.

In addition to providing feed for the animals, the impact on the dairy farms would be immense. The time factor for the dairy farms would be almost immediate. Not being able to move milk to the milk house was a major concern. Dairy cows have to be milked and without the ability to transport the milk off property, that milk has to be disposed of in some way so as not to contaminate the soil or create a positive host for insects.

Crops



Although many crops are time sensitive and there is a limited amount of storage space in local packing houses, transportation issues vary based on the time of year and crop season.

Water Related Hazards

Many crops are not as water-dependent as animals are, though some ground and vine crops have a very short lifespan without an adequate supply. Short-term water supplies can be provided to animals through the use of water trucks; however, water trucks cannot support large crop areas with an adequate level of water.

Water-related issues included:

1. Local water supply (wells, holding ponds, etc.) contamination occurring either naturally or from man-made causes
2. Loss of water supply due to pipeline or aqueduct damage from an earthquake.

Hazmat Incidents – On-Property and Off-Property

The definition for an On-Property Hazmat incident relates to the improper use of chemicals, crop-dusting accidents or errors, accidental chemical spills into the ground, and other similar incidents. Off-Property Hazmat events relate to the typical transportation Hazmat incident. Both groups (animal-related and crop-related) were very concerned about the impact of an On-Property event. There was a higher level of concern about the impact of an Off-Property event for animals than for crops. Both groups rated the probability of either type of event occurring as low.

Transportation Events

Transportation events were listed as either short-term (less than 3 days) or long-term (over 3 days) and included:

1. Railroad accidents interrupting the delivery of products into the County;
2. Railroad accidents interrupting the movement of products out of the County;
3. A railroad or trucking strike; and



4. A disruption in transportation lines due to an earthquake, flood, fire, or another event.

Both animals and crops viewed the 3-day point as critical from both an economic and operational standpoint, with the crop group indicating that the 3-day window could be reduced based on whether or not it was picking season.

Insect infestation and Disease to Crops and Vines

There is an ever-changing potential for damage to local crops and vines from disease and insect infestation. The County has been attacked by a wide variety of pests, insects, and diseases, and because of the diversity of the types of crops in the County, maintaining a pro-active approach has been difficult. Studies and history show that should there be a disease outbreak or contamination of crops/vines, the economic impact would be enormous. Recent events in other states have shown the potential for bans on importation of cattle/dairy products from affected states.

One of the primary concerns of the producers in the County is the illegal or uninspected importation of plants into this region. The majority of insect, pest, and disease issues in the County can be attributed to this problem.



Table 37: Primary Crop-related Insect Infestations for Riverside County

The table below shows the primary crop-related insect infestations in the County over the past twenty years:

NAME
AFRICANIZED HONEY BEE
BARK BEETLE
CITRUS LEAFMINER
GLASSY-WINGED SHARPSHOOTER
GYPSY MOTH
HONEY BEE TRACHEAL MITE
JAPANESE BEETLE
LESSER SNOW SCALE
MAGNOLIA WHITE SCALE
MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY
ORIENTAL FRUIT FLY
PIERCE'S DISEASE
RED IMPORTED FIRE ANT
STING NEMATODE
TROPICAL PALM SCALE
VARROA MITE/HONEY BEE
ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID
SILVERLEAF WHITEFLY
POLYPHAGOUS SHOT-HOLE BORER



Figure 40: 2015 Pest Interceptions Chart

PEST INTERCEPTIONS - 2015			
<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Pest Rating</u>	<u>Interceptions</u>
<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	Red Imported Fire Ant	A	30
<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i>	Pink Hibiscus Mealybug	A	8
<i>Lopholeucaspis cockerelli</i>	Cockerell Scale	A	3
<i>Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli</i>	Magnolia White Scale	A	1
<i>Ceroplastes floridensis</i>	Florida Wax Scale	A	1
<i>Paropeas achatinaceum</i>	Land Snail	A	1
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i>	Coconut Scale	A	1
<i>Homalodisca vitripennis</i>	Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter	B	2
<i>Aonideilla aurantii</i>	California Red Scale	B	1
<i>Pulvinaria urticae</i>	Urban Soft Scale	B	1
<i>Bradybaena similaris</i>	Asian Tramp Snail	B	1
<i>Fatoua villosa</i>	Crabweed	B	1
<i>Nipaecoccus sp.</i>	Mealybug	Q	2
<i>Paracoccus sp.</i>	Mealybug	Q	2
<i>Aspidiotella sacchari</i>	Armored Scale	Q	1
<i>Phenacoccus peruvianus</i>	Mealybug	Q	1
<i>Ferriasia sp.</i>	Mealybug	Q	1
<i>Milviscutulus sp.</i>	Scale	Q	1
<i>Ophelimus mastelli</i>	Gall Wasp	Q	1
<i>Bambusaspis milaris</i>	Bamboo Pit Scale	Q	1

Animal Diseases

There have not been recent incidents of catastrophic outbreaks of disease in the cattle/dairy industry. This is due in part to excellent precluding efforts on behalf of the cattle/dairy industry. Studies and history show that if there is an outbreak of cattle/dairy- related disease, the economic impact would be enormous. Recent events in other states have shown the potential for bans on importation of cattle/dairy products from affected states. In a short period of time, the inability to export products from the County would have wide-ranging economic effects.



The poultry industry is particularly vulnerable to the spread of disease because many fowl are kept in residential back yards and are therefore hard to monitor. Diseases can be spread by mosquitoes and/or ranch service operations that often serve more than one farm, increasing the odds of infection being spread. Outbreaks of the Exotic Newcastle Disease in the poultry industry in 2003 have resulted in the necessary depopulation of 3.16 million chickens in the County. This disease required the quarantine of a large area of Southern California, including all of Riverside County. The economic loss to the ranchers and County as a whole was estimated to be 161 million.

Diseases of primary concern to the area are:

- Avian Influenza
- Exotic Newcastle Disease
- Fowl Pox
- Hoof-and-Mouth Disease
- Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

Loss of Electrical Power

The loss of electrical power is becoming more of a concern to all areas of agriculture. Depending on the season, the loss of electrical supply to a poultry ranch can be devastating within 2-to-4 hours because of the inability to keep the chickens cool. The loss of electrical power for over a 12 hour period can be devastating to a dairy farmer who cannot milk dairy cows.



5.3.14 Transportation Failure

Severity: 3

Probability: 2

Risk Score: 0.38

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Transportation Hazard Incidents

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| ➤ Riverside Community College District | ➤ La Quinta |
| ➤ San Geronio Memorial Hospital | ➤ Lake Elsinore |
| ➤ Banning | ➤ Menifee |
| ➤ Beaumont | ➤ Moreno Valley |
| ➤ Blythe | ➤ Murrieta |
| ➤ Calimesa | ➤ Norco |
| ➤ Canyon Lake | ➤ Palm Desert |
| ➤ Cathedral City | ➤ Palm Springs |
| ➤ Coachella | ➤ Perris |
| ➤ Corona | ➤ Rancho Mirage |
| ➤ Desert Hot Springs | ➤ Riverside |
| ➤ Eastvale | ➤ San Jacinto |
| ➤ Hemet Indian Wells | ➤ Temecula |
| ➤ Indio | ➤ Wildomar |
| ➤ Jurupa Valley | |



Hazard Definition

Transportation hazards are incidents involving air, rail, or highway transport of goods or passenger travel resulting in property damage, death, or serious injury. The incidents can be caused by transportation of hazardous materials, earthquake, hazardous weather, or other hazardous conditions affecting the uninterrupted flow of transportation and/or public safety.

Five major transportation systems operate within Riverside County.

1. Highways
2. Railroads
3. Air traffic
4. High-pressure petroleum and gas lines
5. Aqueducts.

Pipelines and aqueducts are treated separately in following sections of this LHMP.

History

Highways. The traffic density on the freeway and highway systems in the western part of the County is of particular concern. The population and economic growth in this area have caused increased demand on these networks.

Although the seasons do not have a large impact on Riverside County, there is the threat of poor visibility due to winter fog. Adding to this problem is the fact that one out of every ten trucks on the freeway carries some sort of hazardous materials. (In addition, California Highway Patrol statistics show that 20 – 25 percent of them are usually driven in an unsafe mechanical condition.)

Rail Lines. Major rail transport lines through Riverside County include Union Pacific and the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railway Companies. Rails, cars, supporting bridges, overpasses, and electrically-operated switching mechanisms are susceptible to damage.

Union Pacific and the BNSF Railway Companies lines enter the Coachella Valley from Imperial County along the eastern shore of the Salton Sea.



Major population centers affected by railroad transportation are vulnerable to the impact of a wide variety of hazardous materials transported by these carriers. Additionally, there are lines running east and west that carry significant tonnage daily. Some of these lines are in remote areas, but that does not lessen the overall seriousness of their impact.



Airlines / Airports.

The western part of Riverside County has some of the busiest air traffic areas in the United States. Commercial, as well as military traffic, is very heavy. The number of near misses reported by pilots underscores the increasing possibility of a mid-air collision over the County.

There are two major airports in Riverside County: March Air Reserve Base and Palm Springs International. There are also numerous smaller municipal and commercial airports and private air strips:

- Banning Airport
- Bermuda Dunes Airport
- Blythe Airport
- Chiriaco Summit Airport
- Corona Municipal Airport
- Desert Center Airport
- Flabob Airport
- French Valley Airport
- Hemet- Ryan Airport
- Lake Elsinore/Skylark Airport
- Perris Valley Airport
- Rancho California Airport
- Riverside Municipal Airport
- Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport



In addition, there are five major out-of-county airports operating in the vicinity of Riverside County with significant flight-paths over the County:

1. John Wayne Airport (Orange County)
2. Long Beach Airport (Los Angeles County)
3. Los Angeles International (LAX) Airport
4. Ontario Airport (San Bernardino County)
5. Chino Airport (Airport Influence Area extends into Riverside County)
6. San Diego International Airport (SAN) San Diego County

Risk Assessment

The possibility for a transportation hazard to occur is ongoing. There have been railway incidents in the recent past, although they have not been numerous and have not caused extensive damage. Semi-trucking incidents are not uncommon and could result in a hazardous spill at any time, although notable events have not occurred in recent history. There has not been a serious airline accident in the area in the recent past.

- **Effects on people and housing.** As the historical events in Riverside County show, people may be evacuated when a transportation emergency occurs. Relative to some of the other natural hazards assessed earlier in this LHMP, the numbers of people affected by transportation emergencies are usually less. However, a transportation accident on Interstate 10 during a period of high heat can result in hundreds (or more) of commuters being stranded on the highway with little resources for an extended period of time.
- **Effects on commercial and industrial structures.** There may be economic consequences due to transportation emergencies, but the damage is generally limited to clean-up of facilities and grounds or simply interruption of business due to evacuation.
- **Effects on infrastructure.** Transportation emergencies may result in downed power lines. Also, Hazmat materials released in a transportation emergency may impact waterways and drainage systems, and incidents can lead to the evacuation of schools, business districts, and residential areas.



- **Effects on agriculture.** Transportation is essential to the agricultural industry.

For all elements of agriculture other than those that are dairy-related, any incident that affects transportation for more than three days is “major.” For the dairy segment of the agricultural industry, any incident that affects the ability to transport product by more than 12 hours is considered “major.”

Risk Assessment Conclusion.

In general, transportation hazards are not cataclysmic in terms of widespread property damage and loss of life. Existing emergency operations should be equipped to handle almost of any transportation hazard that may occur.

However, because Riverside County has an agricultural production value of over \$1 billion, any transportation emergency that affects the ability of agriculture to conduct its routine business (importing supplies and exporting production) can have severe economic consequences for the County.

Relationship to Other Hazards – Cascading Effects

Depending on the location of the incident, the cascading effects of transportation emergencies are generally limited to those of Hazmat incidents, Fires or Extreme Weather (if the incident occurs in the desert when the temperatures are very high, citizens in vehicles stopped for several hours can suffer from the heat and lack of conveniences). In all cases, health and life may be threatened.



5.3.15 Dam Failure

Severity: 3

Probability: 1

Risk Score: 0.38

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Dam Failure

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| ➤ Norco | ➤ Riverside |
| ➤ Eastvale | ➤ Jurupa Valley |
| ➤ Corona | ➤ Hemet |
| ➤ Lake Elsinore | ➤ Moreno Valley |
| ➤ Wildomar | ➤ San Jacinto |
| ➤ Murrieta | ➤ Various Portions of |
| ➤ Temecula | unincorporated areas in the West |
| ➤ Perris | County |
| ➤ Menifee | |

Hazard Definition

The term “dam failure” encompasses a wide variety of circumstances. Potential causes of a dam failure are numerous and can be attributed to deficiencies in the original design of the dam, the quality of construction, the maintenance of the dam and operation of the appurtenances while the dam is in operation, and acts of nature including precipitation in excess of the design, flood, and damage from earthquakes. Water over topping the dam crest is a common cause of failure in earth dams.

Overtopping will cause erosion of the dam crest and eventual dam breach. Piping of earth dams is another common form of failure. Piping is a form of erosion that occurs underground caused by rodent burrowing and the presence of extensive root systems from vegetation growing on and around the dam.



Flooding of the area below the dam may occur as the result of structural failure of the dam, overtopping, or a seiche. The primary danger associated with a dam failure is the swift, unpredictable flooding of those areas immediately downstream of the dam.

There are three general types of dams: earth and rock fill, concrete arch or hydraulic fill, and concrete gravity. Each of these types of dams has different failure characteristics. The earth/rock fill dam will fail gradually due to the erosion of the breach; a flood wave will build gradually to a peak and then decline until the reservoir is empty. A concrete arch or hydraulic fill dam will fail almost instantaneously; with a very rapid build-up to a peak and then a gradual decline. A concrete gravity dam will fail somewhere in between instantaneous and gradual, with the corresponding build-up of flood wave.

History

Historically, Riverside County has not experienced any significant dam failure incidents, although there are several major dams in the County of both the earthen and steel reinforced concrete type

Risk Assessment

The County of Riverside is subject to potential flooding from several local dams, reservoirs, streams, rivers, and washes. These include but are not limited to, Lake Elsinore, the Colorado River, and the San Jacinto River. Seasonal flooding with the failure of run-off storage reservoirs, canals, and levees could seriously compound the situation, particularly in or near urban population centers. From the time of complete failure to inundation could be as little as 5-to-10 minutes.

Portions of Riverside County along the Colorado River corridor could suffer from a catastrophic failure of dams that are located far outside the borders of Riverside County. These dams include Palo Verde Diversion Dam, Headgate Rock Dam, Parker Dam, Davis Dam, and Hoover Dam. If there were a catastrophic dam failure, it is estimated that it would take a minimum of 23 hours before the flood waters reach the City of Blythe.

With major disruptions in power and communications systems, a warning may not be received from dam or reservoir sites in time to initiate an organized evacuation or broadcast warnings via emergency radio stations. If a credible prediction is initiated, then preparation for a damaging earthquake could begin and residents and business owners within dam inundation areas could be directed to assembly areas to wait for official word regarding safe re-entry. This method of direction and control could substantially reduce potential loss of life, if enough warning were available.



- **Effects on Agriculture** can be catastrophic, both for crops and for animals. Loss of property is a real risk, as well.

Risk Assessment Conclusion.

Although dam failure incidents have not historically been a problem in Riverside County, the County's location with respect to earthquake fault lines presents the very real danger of dam failure due to quakes. If this were to occur, the effects could be catastrophic. Also, as noted above, seasonal flooding with the failure of run-off storage reservoirs, canals, and levees could seriously compound the risks of dam failure and additional flooding.

Relationship to Other Hazards – Cascading Effects

Dam failure obviously causes downstream flooding. It may also lead to power failures and downed power lines. The secondary effects of dam failure can include the disruption of the local and state economies by damage to buildings and roads, the severance of communications, the disruption of supply and delivery mechanisms, additional welfare, and emergency aid to the recovering economy.



Table 38: Dams within the County of Riverside

Listed Alphabetically By County

Dam No.	National ID No.	Name	Owner	County	Stream	Year Built	Capacity (Ac-ft)	Res. Area (Acres)	Drainage Area (mi ²)	Crest Elev. (ft)
1003-003	CA00798	Alessandro	Riverside County Flood Control And Water Conservation	Riverside	Alessandro Cr	1956	370	17	4.63	1146
1003-007	CA00802	Boxsprings	Riverside County Flood Control And Water Conservation	Riverside	Box Springs Cr	1960	405	29	4	1139
35-021	CA01441	Cajalco Creek	Metropolitan Water Dist	Riverside	Cajalco Creek	2001	889	74.4	22.7	1512
87-008	CA01204	Declez Retention	San Bernardino County Flood Control District	Riverside	San Sevaine Cr	1984	331	21	10.7	849
35-018	CA01410	Diamond Valley Lake	Metropolitan Water District	Riverside	Domenigoni Valley Cr	2000	800000	4860	13	1769
35-019	CA01413	Diamond Valley Lake Forebay	Metropolitan Water District	Riverside	Domenigoni Val Can	1999	500	31	0.13	1497.5
1812-000	CA01302	Dunn Ranch	Agri-Empire, A Calif Corp	Riverside	Hamilton Cr	1987	90	7	0.2	142.5
1003.02	CA10503	Eagle Canyon Debris Basin	Riverside County Flood Control And Water Conservation	Riverside	Eagle Canyon	2015	222	7.1	-	405
822-000	CA00767	El Casco	Riverside Land Conservancy	Riverside	San Timoteo Creek	1879	143	15	0.09	116
81-000	CA00304	Fairmount Park	City Of Riverside	Riverside	Santa Ana River	1923	200	40	22	793
827-000	CA00769	Foster	Idyllwild Water District	Riverside	Lily Creek	1945	56	6	0.85	5812
35-020	CA01424	Goodhart Canyon Detention Basin	Metropolitan Water Dist	Riverside	Goodhart Canyon	1999	1026	98	3.8	1627.2



1003	CA00787	Harrison Street	Riverside County Flood Control And Water Conservation	Riverside	Harrison Creek	1954	208	14	2.03	1123.5
35-016	CA01349	Henry J Mills No 2	Metropolitan Water Dist	Riverside	Offstream	1996	92	5	0.1	1651.2
35-014	CA01085	Henry J Mills Reservoir	Metropolitan Water Dist	Riverside	Offstream	1979	83	6	0	1651
35-017	CA01374	Hj Mills Reclamation	Metropolitan Water District	Riverside	Offstream	1996	98	16	0.03	1593
1003-014	CA01212	Jurupa Basin	Riverside County Flood Control And Water Conservation	Riverside	Jurupa Wash	1983	167	17	1.69	855
817-000	CA00763	Lake Hemet	Lake Hemet Municipal Water District	Riverside	San Jacinto Riv	1895	14000	470	67	4341.5
1003-016	CA01392	Lakeview	Riverside County Flood Control And Water Conservation	Riverside	San Jacinto Riv	1994	530	39	7.6	1621
818-002	CA00766	Lee Lake	Elsinore Valley Mun Wd	Riverside	Temescal Creek	1919	1100	70	53	1153
1003-009	CA01103	Mabey Canyon	Riverside County Flood Control And Water Conservation	Riverside	Mabey Creek	1974	68	5	1.5	1146
1003-011	CA01211	Mary Street	Riverside County Flood Control And Water Conservation	Riverside	Alessandro Wash	1981	320	19	6.7	1009
35-000	CA00212	Mathews	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	Riverside	Cajalco Creek	1938	182000	2750	40	1404
1003-015	CA01197	Metz Road Debris Basin	Riverside County Flood Control And Water Conservation	Riverside	San Jacinto Riv	1981	88	20	1	1470.5
81-003	CA00305	Mockingbird Canyon	City Of Riverside	Riverside	Mockingbird Can	1914	1250	64	13.13	1015



1003-010	CA01179	Oak Street	Riverside County Flood Control And Water Conservation	Riverside	Oak Street Cr	1979	138	36	6.02	1034
1-068	CA00054	Perris	California Department Of Water Resources	Riverside	Bernasconi Pass	1973	131452	2340	10	1600
1003-006	CA00801	Pigeon Pass	Riverside County Flood Control And Water Conservation	Riverside	Pigeon Pass	1958	900	86	8.71	1702.5
1003-004	CA00799	Prenda	Riverside County Flood Control And Water Conservation	Riverside	Prenda Creek	1954	192	15	1.93	1242
829-000	CA00771	Quail Valley	Forecast Homes	Riverside	San Jacinto Riv	1959	103	10	1.6	1490
818-000	CA00765	Railroad Canyon	Elsinore Valley Mun Wd	Riverside	San Jacinto River	1928	11586	525	664	1410
35-012	CA00223	Robert A Skinner	Metropolitan Water Dist	Riverside	Tucalota Creek	1973	43800	860	51.5	1493
35-015	CA01271	Skinner Clearwell	Metropolitan Water District	Riverside	Offstream	1991	356	14	0	1433
1811-000	CA01237	Sunnymead Ranch	Sunnymead Ranch Comm Assoc	Riverside	Reche Canyon	1985	400	35	2	1770
1003-005	CA00800	Sycamore	Riverside County Flood Control And Water Conservation	Riverside	Sycamore Canyon	1956	860	57	10.7	1013
1003-013	CA01170	Tahchevah	Riverside County Flood Control And Water Conservation	Riverside	Tachevah Creek	1964	650	60	3.2	582
1003-012	CA01242	Tahquitz Creek Debris	Riverside County Flood Control And Water Conservation	Riverside	Tahquitz Creek	1991	75	5	18	562
2028-000	CA00770	Vail	Rancho Calif Water District	Riverside	Temecula Creek	1949	51000	1078	306	1482.6
1003-008	CA00803	Wide Canyon	Riverside County Flood Control And Water Conservation	Riverside	West Wide Canyon	1968	1490	57	33.5	1560



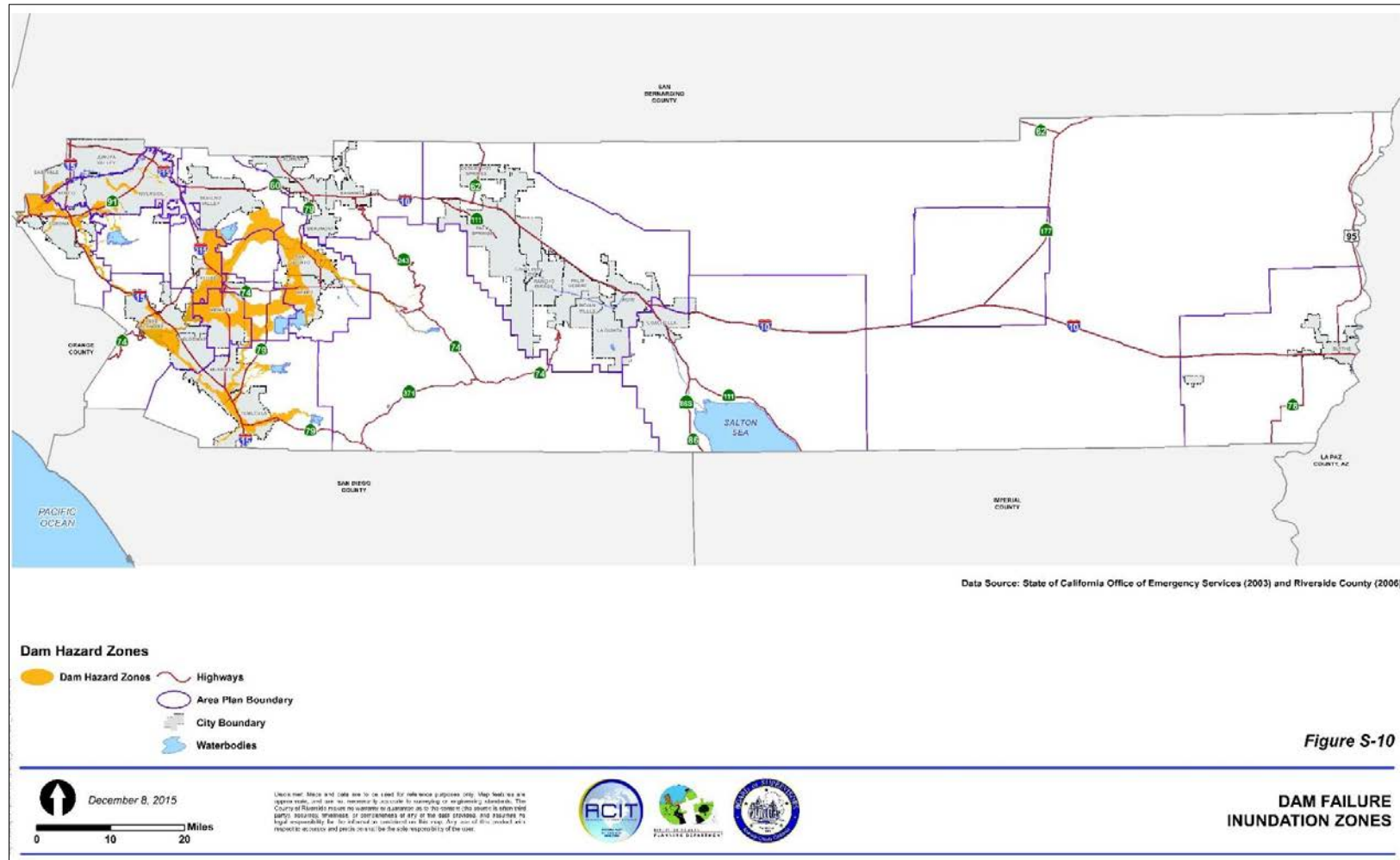
1003-000	CA00796	Woodcrest	Riverside County Flood Control And Water Conservation	Riverside	Woodcrest Creek	1954	420	24	5.32	1122.5
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The most recent damn built was Eagle Canyon Debris Basin in 2015

Descriptions of the dams, their inundation impact on the County, and a delineation of response efforts are outlined in the 2015 Draft version of the Flood and Dam Inundation Plan, maintained by Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency.



Map 18: Riverside County Dam Inundation Risks





5.3.16 Aqueduct

Severity: 3

Probability: 2

Risk Score: 0.38

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Aqueduct Failure

- All incorporated cities of Riverside County
- Unincorporated areas of Riverside County

Hazard Definition

An Aqueduct is an artificial channel to transport water. There are two major Aqueducts that traverse Riverside County:

- California Aqueduct
- Colorado River Aqueduct.

The California Aqueduct is a 444-mile long, artificially river shaped facility that is a crucial component of the State Water Project. The California Department of Water Resources states that the Project includes 34 storage facilities, reservoirs and lakes; 20 pumping plants; 4 pumping-generating plants; 5 hydroelectric power plants; and about 701 miles of open canals and pipelines. It travels from Sacramento into San Bernardino County and finally ends in western Riverside County. The East Branch is the portion of the Aqueduct that transports water for storage into Lake Perris.

The Colorado River Aqueduct stretches 242 miles across Arizona and California. According to the American Society of Civil Engineers, it consists of more than 90 miles of tunnels, nearly 55 miles of cut-and-cover conduit, almost 30 miles of siphons, and five pumping stations. More than a billion gallons of water travel through it a day. It travels from Arizona into San Bernardino County, enters the eastern portion of Riverside County and travels the length of the County until it ends near the City of Riverside. It was built and is currently maintained by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.



Figure 41: California Aqueducts



Source: California Dept. of Water Resources; ESRI Data & Maps

Created by: C. Schuldt (5.2-California Aqueducts, Canals and Hydrologic Regions.mxd)

Source: 2013 (SHMP)



History of Events

Riverside County has not experienced a large scale Aqueduct incident.

Risk Assessment

An earthquake or landslide could severely damage the two main aqueducts that travel through the county, possibly render them out of service. In this event the water supply to the County would be greatly affected.

Long periods of droughts have been known to damage aqueduct infrastructure. Wells have needed to work harder to pump low levels of water. This has resulted in many irrigation districts to raise the sides of canals to encourage gravitational water flow. However, this tactic can negatively affect bridges.

- **Effects on people and housing.** There is a low impact on housing unless the aqueduct was to flood a residential area. The impact to people can range from minor to disastrous. A failure could greatly impact the County's water supply leaving the County to source water elsewhere until the damages to the aqueduct can be remedied. It can also impact the economy in the event that crops are damaged and farmers lose valuable product.
- **Effects on commercial and industrial structures.** There is a low impact on commercial and industrial structures.
- **Effects on infrastructure.** There is a low impact on infrastructure.
- **Effects on agriculture.** In the event of an aqueduct failure crops could be devastatingly impacted.

Risk Assessment Conclusion

This hazard has a low probability but has the potential to have catastrophic impacts to the county.

Relationship to Other Hazards – Cascading Effects

An Aqueduct failure could lead to water supply contamination or disruption and flooding. It could also increase the effects of a drought.



5.3.17 Tornado

Severity: 2

Probability: 1

Risk Score: 0.25

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Tornadoes

- Hemet
- Perris
- Desert Center
- Coachella Valley
- Mecca
- Homeland

Hazard Definition

Tornadoes

Tornadoes are spawned when there is warm, moist air near the ground, cool air aloft, and winds that speed up and change direction. An obstruction, such as a house, in the path of the wind, causes it to change direction. This change increases pressure on parts of the house, and the combination of increased pressures and fluctuating wind speeds creates stresses that frequently cause structural failures.

In order to measure the intensity and wind strength of a tornado, Dr. T. Theodore Fujita developed the Fujita Tornado Damage Scale. This scale compares the estimated wind velocity with the corresponding amount of suspected damage. The scale measures six classifications of tornadoes with increasing magnitude from an “F0” tornado to an “F6+” tornado.

Tornadoes, like those that occur every year in the Midwest and Southeast parts of the United States, are a rare phenomenon in most of California, with most tornado-like activity coming from micro-bursts.



The chart below depicts the Fujita Tornado Damage Scale:

Table 39: Fujita Tornado Damage Scale

Scale	Wind Estimate (mph)	Typical Damage
F0	< 73	Light damage. Some damage to chimneys and TV antennas; breaks twigs off trees; pushes over shallow-rooted trees.
F1	73-112	Moderate damage. Peels surface off roofs; windows broken; light trailer houses pushed or overturned; some trees uprooted or snapped; moving automobiles pushed off the road. 74 mph is the beginning of hurricane wind speed.
F2	113-157	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses leaving strong upright walls; weak buildings in rural areas demolished; trailer houses destroyed; large trees snapped or uprooted; railroad boxcars pushed over; light object missiles generated; cars blown off highway.
F3	158-206	Severe damage. Roofs and some walls torn off frame houses; some rural buildings completely demolished; trains overturned; steel-framed hangar-warehouse-type structures torn; cars lifted off the ground; most trees in a forest uprooted snapped, or leveled.
F4	207-260	Devastating damage. Whole frame houses leveled, leaving piles of debris; steel structures badly damaged; trees debarked by small flying debris; cars and trains thrown some distances or rolled considerable distances; large missiles generated.
F5	261-318	Incredible damage. Whole frame houses tossed off foundations; steel-reinforced concrete structures badly damaged; automobile-sized missiles generated; trees debarked; incredible phenomena can occur.
F6-F12	319 to sonic	Inconceivable damage. Should a tornado with the maximum wind speed in excess of F5 occur, the extent and types of damage may not be conceived. A number of missiles such as iceboxes, water heaters, storage tanks, automobiles, etc. will create serious secondary damage on structures.
Source: http://weather.latimes.com/tornadoFAQ.asp		



Microbursts

Unlike tornados, microbursts are strong, damaging winds that strike the ground and often give the impression a tornado has struck. They frequently occur during intense thunderstorms. The origin of a microburst is downward moving air from a thunderstorm's core. But unlike a tornado, they affect only a rather small area.

University of Chicago storm researcher Dr. Ted Fujita first coined the term “downburst” to describe strong, downdraft winds flowing out of a thunderstorm cell that he believed were responsible for the crash of Eastern Airlines Flight 66 in June of 1975.

A downburst is a straight-direction surface wind in excess of 39 mph caused by a small-scale, strong downdraft from the base of convective thundershowers and thunderstorms. In later investigations into the phenomena, he defined two sub-categories of downbursts: the larger macro bursts and small microbursts.

Macro bursts are downbursts with winds up to 117 mph that spread across a path greater than 2.5 miles wide at the surface and which last from 5 to 30 minutes. The microburst, on the other hand, is confined to an even smaller area, less than 2.5 miles in diameter from the initial point of downdraft impact. An intense microburst can result in damaging winds near 270 km/hr (170 mph) and often last for less than five minutes.

“Downbursts of all sizes descend from the upper regions of severe thunderstorms when the air accelerates downward through either exceptionally strong evaporative cooling or by very heavy rain which drags dry air down with it. When the rapidly descending air strikes the ground, it spreads outward in all directions, like a fast-running faucet stream hitting the sink bottom.

When the microburst wind hits an object on the ground such as a house, garage or tree, it can flatten the buildings and strip limbs and branches from the tree. After striking the ground, the powerful outward running gust can wreak further havoc along its path. Damage associated with a microburst is often mistaken for the work of a tornado, particularly directly under the microburst. However, damage patterns away from the impact area are characteristic of straight-line winds rather than the twisted pattern of tornado damage.”

History

The history table demonstrates the high number of tornados and microbursts that have occurred in the County.



Figure 42: Historical Tornado Statistics for Riverside

DATE ↑	FORCE	DEATH(S)	INJURED	DISTANCE
10/17/2015	0	0	0	22
09/09/2012	0	0	0	14
08/12/2012	0	0	0	16
05/22/2008	0	0	0	11
05/22/2008	2	0	1	8
05/22/2008	0	0	0	8
05/22/2008	0	0	0	10
07/23/2006	0	0	0	20
07/23/2005	0	0	0	27
03/04/2005	0	0	0	11
02/26/2005	0	0	0	17
01/09/2005	0	0	0	29
12/21/2001	0	0	0	28
02/24/2001	0	0	0	27
02/16/2000	0	0	0	30
05/13/1998	0	0	0	21
02/07/1994	0	0	0	28
02/08/1993	0	0	0	28
01/17/1993	0	0	1	28
03/20/1991	0	0	0	1
03/20/1991	0	0	0	16
02/28/1991	0	0	0	27
01/18/1988	0	0	0	27

Source:<http://www.homefacts.com/tornadoes/California/Riverside-County/Riverside.html>



Map 19: Past Riverside Count Tornadoes



Source: <http://www.tornadohistoryproject.com/tornado/California/Riverside/map>

Risk Assessment

- **Effects on people and housing.** Tornadoes are very dangerous and can destroy homes and injure or kill Riverside County residents. The county has been fortunate in the past because we have not experienced loss of life and very few injuries caused by tornadoes or airborne debris.
- **Effects on commercial and industrial structures.** Industrial structures could house Hazardous Materials that have the potential to be released if the facility is damaged. Workers could be trapped under debris if the tornado hits during business hours.
- **Effects on infrastructure.** Infrastructures could be damaged by high winds at building failure points such as roof joist or wall stud- bottom plate intersections. Flying debris can also cause damages.
- **Effects on agriculture.** Tornadoes have the power to destroy crops or tools/structures needed by the farmer to tend his crops. It can also lead to the death of livestock.

Risk Assessment Conclusion

Riverside County's "Tornado Alley" spans from the 15 Corridor to desert center and is highly susceptible to microburst and tornadoes that result in high dollar recovery costs.

Relationship to Other Hazards – Cascading Effects

Tornadoes can destroy powerlines causing disruption in power to residents and commercial properties. They can damage critical facilities and devastate homes.



5.3.18 Insect Infestation

Severity: 2

Probability: 3

Risk Score: 0.00

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Insect Infestation

- All incorporated cities of Riverside County
- Unincorporated areas of Riverside County

(Bark Beetle)

- Idyllwild Fire Protection District

(Red Imported Fire Ant Quarantine)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alvord Unified School District• Cathedral City• City of Banning• City of Blythe• City of Calimesa• City of Canyon Lake• City of Coachella• City of Corona• City of Desert Hot Springs• City of Hemet• City of Indian Wells• City of Indio -- only portions of the city are within the boundaries of the Red Imported Fire Ant Quarantine area• City of La Quinta• City of Lake Elsinore• City of Moreno Valley -- only portions of the city are within the boundaries of the Red Imported Fire Ant Quarantine area• City of Murrieta• City of Norco• City of Palm Desert -- only portions of the city are within the boundaries of the Red Imported | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Fire Ant Quarantine area• City of Palm Springs -- only portions of the city are within the boundaries of the Red Imported Fire Ant Quarantine area• City of Perris• City of Rancho Mirage -- only portions of the city are within the boundaries of the Red Imported Fire Ant Quarantine area• City of Riverside• City of Temecula• Home Gardens County Water District• Idyllwild Water District• Lake Elsinore Unified School District• Menifee Unified School District• Moreno Valley Unified School District• Rancho California Water District• Riverside Community Hospital• Riverside County Office of Education, Children, and Family Services• Riverside County Transportation |
|--|---|



- and Land Management Agency
- Riverside Unified School District
- San Geronio Pass Water

- Agency
- Valley Sanitation District
- Western Municipal Water District

Hazard Definition

Insect infestation occurs when an undesirable type of insect inhabits an area in a manner that causes serious harm to: cash crops, livestock, or poultry; wild land trees, plants, or animals; or humans. Countless insects live on, in, and around plants, animals, and humans in all environments. Many are harmless, while others can cause fatal damage. Under some conditions, insects that have been present and relatively harmless can become hazardous. For example, severe drought conditions can weaken trees and make them more susceptible to destruction from insect attacks.

The major forms of insects are:

- **Chewing insects** are defoliating insects. They generally strip plants of green matter such as leaves. Caterpillars and beetles make up the largest proportion of chewing insects. Under normal conditions, trees can usually bounce back from an attack of these defoliators, though repeat infestation will weaken a tree and can eventually kill it by starving it of energy.
- **Boring, or tunneling, insects** cause damage by boring into the stem, roots, or twigs of a tree. Some lay eggs that then hatch and the larvae burrow more deeply into the wood, blocking off the water-conducting tissues of the tree. Boring insects generally feed on the vascular tissues of the tree. If the infestation is serious, the upper leaves are starved of nutrients and moisture, and the tree can die. Signs of borer infestation include entry/exit holes in the bark, small mounds of sawdust at the base, and sections of the crown wilting and dying.
- **Sucking insects** do their damage by sucking out the liquid from leaves and twigs. Many sucking insects are relatively immobile, living on the outside of a plant and forming a hard protective outer coating while they feed on the plant's juices. Quite often they will excrete a sweet, sticky substance known as honeydew which contains unprocessed plant material. Honeydew can cause sooty mold to form on leaves and can become a nuisance. Signs of infestation include scaly formations on branches, dieback of leaves, and honeydew production.



Table 40: Example Insect Species

NAME
AFRICANIZED HONEY BEE
BARK BEETLE
CITRUS LEAFMINER
GLASSY-WINGED SHARPSHOOTER
GYPSY MOTH
HONEY BEE TRACHEAL MITE
JAPANESE BEETLE
LESSER SNOW SCALE
MAGNOLIA WHITE SCALE
MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY
ORIENTAL FRUIT FLY
RED IMPORTED FIRE ANT
STING NEMATODE
TROPICAL PALM SCALE
VARROA MITE/HONEY BEE
ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID
SILVERLEAF WHITEFLY
POLYPHAGOUS SHOT-HOLE BORER
ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID
GOLDSPOT OAK BORE BEETLE, (GSOB)
PINE BARK BEETLE
SHOT HOLE BORER BEETLE
KUROSHIO SHOT HOLE BORERS

In conjunction with the above outlined problems, insects can carry and spread or vector disease to plants, animals, and people.

Definition of Vector Control

Vector Control Programs are responsible for providing services that reduce the risk of illness caused by any organism transporting a pathogen. Some examples of these organisms and some of the pathogens they can carry are:

- Mosquito - West Nile Virus, St. Louis Encephalitis, Western Equine Encephalitis
- Rodent Fleas - Plague



- Western Black Legged Tick - Lyme Disease
- Rodents - Hantavirus

Riverside County actually has three vector control agencies. There are two Vector Control Districts and the County Vector Control Program operating through the Department of Environmental Health. The Coachella Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District manages these services for a portion of the desert community around the Coachella Valley. The Northwest Mosquito and Vector Control District provides services in the northwest portion of the county. The County Vector Control program covers the unincorporated areas of the County and other areas such as contracted cities that may fall outside of the two other vector district boundaries.

History

Presently - Parts of Riverside County (Moreno Valley, Indio, Rancho Mirage, Palm Desert, Bermuda Dunes, and Palm Springs) are under quarantine by state and federal officials to stop the spread of Red Imported Fire Ants. The quarantine limits the movement of plants and soil and requires commercial nursery growers to take steps to ensure their products are free of Red Imported Fire Ants. It is believed that the infestations in Southern California may stem from the shipment of infested nursery stock from the southeastern states.

2012 - Polyphagous Shot-Hole Borer, an insect pest that attacks over 200 types of agricultural and landscape trees, became widespread in Southern California. By 2015, this insect pest was established in Western Riverside County. This insect pest is detrimental to the avocado industry and landscape ornamental trees in California.

2009 - A portion of Riverside County (Coachella Valley) was placed under quarantine for Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP). In 2011, the quarantine area was expanded to include Western Riverside County. The quarantine limits the movement of nursery stock and citrus from the quarantine area. Growers must take steps to ensure their products are free from ACP prior to movement.

2003 -Governor Gray Davis proclaimed a State of Emergency in Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties where hundreds of thousands of trees were dead and dying after being weakened by drought and attacked by an infestation of bark beetles. Trees on more than 150,000 acres died and an estimated 75,000 residents were threatened by catastrophic wildfire, injury, and property damage from falling trees.

1999-2000, an insect-spread disease (Pierce's Disease spread by Glassy-winged Sharpshooter) caused over \$16 million damage to wine grapes in the west County area. Riverside County is under quarantine by state officials to stop the spread of



Glassy-winged Sharpshooter and Pierce's Disease. The quarantine limits the movement of nursery stock, bulk grapes, bulk citrus and requires inspection and certification of these commodities by the local Agricultural Commissioner prior to movement from the infested area.

1991-1994 - Africanized Honey Bees entered California near Blythe. Since 1994, they have spread to all counties in Southern California (Imperial, San Diego, Orange, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura and Kern). In 1993-94 and 1990, Med-fly infestations damaged fruit Countywide. In 1991, a whitefly infestation damaged melons, squash, and cucumbers Countywide.

Risk Assessment

Riverside County has a demonstrated vulnerability to insect infestation. The climate makes it possible for insects to reproduce with little natural hindrance to their proliferation.

Programs for monitoring Encephalitis in Riverside County have been in effect for more than two decades in a cooperative effort with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), the University of California, the Mosquito and Vector Control Association of California, and the Riverside County Public Health Department. Since its introduction to Southern California in 2003, West Nile Virus surveillance has been a primary focus. This type of surveillance is driven by live mosquito trapping and processing for virus detection. The dead bird surveillance program is also headed up by CDPH where the public can report dead birds via their website (www.westnile.ca.gov) or a telephone hotline (1-877-WNV-BIRD). If CDPH staff determines that a dead bird is deemed acceptable for testing, Vector Control offices are notified for collection and testing. Another aspect of this program consists of sentinel chicken flocks being placed in areas where high populations of *Culex tarsalis*, the western encephalitis mosquito, are known to exist and where such areas infringe on local communities. Blood samples are sent to the CDPH Viral & Rickettsial Disease Laboratory where they are analyzed for the antibodies to the viruses. All of these disease indicators allow programs to focus their vector control efforts. Since 2006, at least seventy three cases of West Nile virus human infections have been reported within Riverside County with ten fatalities. Horses have also been infected and succumbed to this disease.

In Riverside County, Plague is associated with animal disease outbreaks in populations of California Ground Squirrels. The vector is the Squirrel Flea. In 1979 during a disease outbreak among California ground squirrels in Silent Valley, located south of the City of Banning, a boy contracted Plague. It was properly diagnosed and he recovered. This incident provided impetus to start the Plague Surveillance Program and eventually establish the County's Vector Control Program. Over the course of the past several



decades surveillance activities have isolated Plague endemic areas in the San Jacinto Mountain range.

- **Effects on people and housing.** In the case of the Bark Beetle, the fire hazard it creates can cause the loss of homes and life as demonstrated in the fall fires of 2003. In the case of certain mosquitoes, West Nile Virus has infected humans and horses.
- **Effects on agriculture, and commercial and industrial structures.** If a given insect is particularly hazardous to forests, crops, or property, it can cost the County millions of dollars in lost revenue and eradication and replacement.

Risk Assessment Conclusion.

Insect infestation is an ongoing threat to agriculture and public health in Riverside County. The effects on people and property can be disastrous and costly.

The County and independent vector control special districts have aggressive programs utilizing:

- Disease surveillance such as certified personnel, insect/rodent traps, lab testing capacities, and Sentinel chicken flocks.
- Vector control equipment and approved pesticides.
- Public outreach.

Relationship to Other Hazards – Cascading Effects

The Bark Beetle infestation is a classic example of cascading effects. The insect killed hundreds of thousands of trees, increasing the wildfire hazard, which resulted in the unfortunate devastation of the fall fires of 2003.



5.3.19 Jail/Prison Event

Severity: 2

Probability: 1

Risk Score: -0.13

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Jail or Prison Events

- Blythe
- Riverside
- Norco
- Banning
- Indio
- Murrieta

Hazard Definition

There are numerous State of California Correctional Institutions and County correctional facilities in Riverside County. Law enforcement is tasked with maintaining order in the facilities and preventing inmates from escaping into the community.

Chuckawalla Valley State Prison in Blythe provides long-term housing and services for male felons classified as medium and low-medium custody inmates.

Ironwood State Prison in Blythe provides services for minimum and medium custody inmates through academic education, vocational instruction, and support services. The prison also has the Institutional Hearing Program (IHP) which prepares inmates who are illegal immigrants for release to United States Immigration and Naturalization Service custody and the return to their native country.

The California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) in Norco is a medium Level II correctional facility and that only accommodates male inmates since April 2007. The CRC inmate population consists of felon commitments as well as Civil Addicts.

The California Institution for Woman (CIW) in Chino accommodates all custody levels of female inmates and functions as a reception/processing center for incoming female inmates. In addition to its large general population, CIW houses inmates with special



needs such as pregnancy, psychiatric care, methadone, and medical problems such as HIV infection.

The California Institution for Men in Chino consists of four separate facilities under the administration of one warden. Located three miles south of the city of Chino, the facilities provide housing for minimum through medium custody inmates. The reception centers receive and process newly committed male felons from several southern California counties. The California Youth Authority operates a facility in Chino. While all of these facilities are in the County of San Bernardino, their close proximity to Riverside County and the City of Corona necessitate their inclusion here as facilities of concern to Riverside County.

In addition, there are five correctional facilities within the County, namely:

1. Robert Pressley Detention Center
2. Blythe Jail
3. Indio Jail
4. Southwest County Jail (Murrieta)
5. Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility

History

Historically, the threat to society has been low. Law enforcement has demonstrated an overall capability to maintain the incarcerated population in a manner that does not pose an immediate threat to the general population.

Risk Assessment

It is important that law enforcement remains in a state of readiness for any incidents that could precipitate a threatening situation.

The passing of Assembly Bill 109 (2011) has shifted state prison populations back into the county jail populations as a way to stop state prison overcrowding. The effects of this change are just now being seen. Time will tell what the overall impact to Riverside County and its citizens will actually be.

Riots within the facilities generally do not pose a direct threat to the public on the outside. Occasionally an inmate has escaped correctional facilities. The danger involved in their escape is predicated on the escapee's criminal characteristics.



Riverside County Regional Medical Center provides medical care to both state and local inmates in an area designated as a prison ward, which could have a severe impact on health care delivery at the facility during and immediately after a prison ward incident. The degree of disruption would, of course, depend on the extent of the incident.

- **Effects on people and housing.** Relatively speaking, the risks are minimal. However, violent offenders escaping custody in a disaster could lead to residents in the surrounding areas being at risk of harm.
- **Effects on commercial and industrial structures.** The risks are minimal.
- **Effects on infrastructure.** The risks are minimal.
- **Effects on agriculture.** The risks are minimal.

Risk Assessment Conclusion.

Relatively speaking, the risks of jail and prison incidents will remain a minimal threat to the County. It is important that law enforcement remains in a state of readiness for any incidents that could precipitate a threatening situation.

Relationship to Other Hazards – Cascading Effects

In the event that Interstate 10 becomes damaged, it could affect evaluation routes and essential supplies from getting into the prison or jail.

Risks are minimal but have the potential to decrease responder availability during disasters if a facility is damaged. Another possible drain on resources would be in the event of inmate relocation due to damaged facilities or the potential damage to a facility.



5.3.20 Pipeline Disruption

Severity: 3

Probability: 2

Risk Score: -0.38

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Pipeline Incidents

- Desert Water Agency
- Western Municipal Water District
- City of Banning
- City of Beaumont
- City of Corona
- City of Palm Springs
- City of Temecula
- Riverside Community College District
- San Geronio Memorial Hospital

Hazard Definition

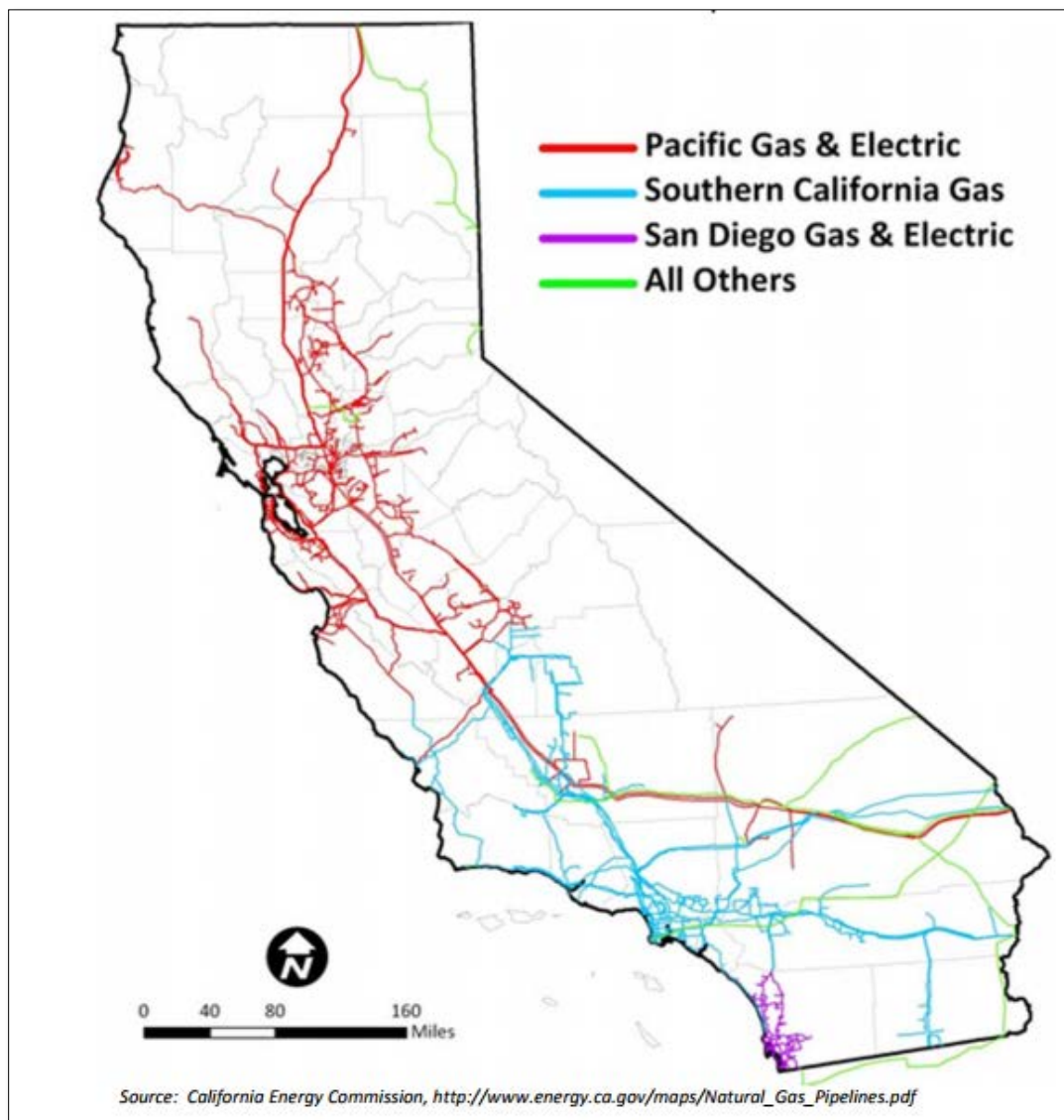
There are many pipeline distribution systems that transit Riverside County, including systems for water, natural gas, and petroleum products.

Identifying Natural Gas Pipeline Hazards (SHMP)

The United States is heavily dependent on transmission pipelines to distribute energy and fuel sources. Virtually all natural gas, which accounts for about 28 percent of the energy consumed annually, is transported by transmission pipelines. Energy demand in the United States continues to increase. Although California is a leader in exploring and implementing alternative energy sources such as the wind and solar, the expansion of traditional energy sources, such as natural gas, continues. Increased urbanization is resulting in more people living and working close to existing gas transmission pipelines that were placed prior to government agencies adopting and implementing land use and other pipeline safety regulations.

Compounding the potential risk is the age and gradual deteriorating of the gas transmission system due to natural causes. Significant failure, including pipe breaks and explosions, can result in loss of life, injury, property damage, and environmental impacts. Causes of and contributors to pipeline failures include construction errors, material defects, internal and external corrosion, operational errors, control system malfunctions, outside force damage, subsidence, and seismicity. Growth in population, urbanization, and land development near transmission pipelines, together with the addition of new facilities to meet new demands, may increase the likelihood of pipeline damage due to human activity and the exposure of people and property to pipeline failures.

Figure 43: California Gas Lines





Major water conveyance systems consist of the Colorado River Aqueduct operated by Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California, the California Aqueduct operated by the State Department of Water Resources (DWR), and water distribution lines operated by MWD.

A major pipeline carrying natural gas parallels Interstate 10 and Highway 60 throughout the County. This pipeline brings gas from the southwestern states into Southern California.

Petroleum products are stored and distributed at many major areas throughout the County. Of particular interest are the aviation fuel tanks and pipelines located at March Air Reserve Base. Although under the control of the U.S. Government, their potential for impact on the surrounding area is of interest to the County.

History

Fortunately, Riverside County has not experienced a large scale pipeline disruption. However, there are multiple small incidents on a yearly basis that are handled by the respective resource provider.

Risk Assessment

A rupture of the main line with a major release could have serious effects in terms of flooding and property damage. A gas line rupture could explode causing serious property damage and loss of life.

- **Effects on people and housing.** The consequences to people and housing from pipeline disruption can range from flooding to explosion, both could be quite severe.
- **Effects on commercial and industrial structures.** Similarly, the effects on commercial and industrial structures from flooding or explosion could be severe.
- **Effects on agriculture.** In the same way, the effects on agriculture from flooding or explosion could be severe.

Risk Assessment Conclusion.

Pipelines are vulnerable to especially with the possibility of an earthquake, causing significant breakage. The degree of damage county-wide for a given rupture would be minimal, even though there might be significant injuries, loss of life and property in the



immediate area of the incident, depending on what kind of pipe ruptures and where the rupture occurs.

Relationship to Other Hazards – Cascading Effects

Pipeline incidents may lead to flooding, fires and air, water and land contamination. Incidents with natural gas or petroleum product pipelines may lead to explosion and fire.



5.3.21 Landslide

Severity: 3

Probability: 3

Risk Score: -0.58

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Landslide Incidents

- Most mountain areas within the County

Hazard Definition

Like its earthquake-generating faults, California's mountainous terrain is also a consequence of dynamic geologic processes in operation as the North American Plate grinds past the Pacific Plate. More than one-third of California is mountainous terrain that generally trends parallel to the coast, forming a barrier that captures moisture from offshore storms originating in the Gulf of Alaska and Mexico. Steep topography, weak rocks, heavy winter rains, and occasional earthquakes all lead to slope failures more frequently than would otherwise occur under gravity alone.

A landslide is the breaking away and gravity-driven downward movement of hill slope materials, which can travel at speeds ranging from fractions of an inch per year to tens of miles per hour depending on the slope steepness and water content of the rock/soil mass.

Landslides range from the size of an automobile to a mile or more in length and width and, due to their sheer weight and speed, can cause serious damage and loss of life. Their secondary effects can be far reaching; for example, catastrophic flooding can result from the sudden release of river water impounded by landslide debris or slope failure of an earthen dam.

Although the area affected by a single landslide is less than that of earthquakes, landslides are pervasive in California's mountainous terrain and occur far more often, resulting in cumulative losses approaching \$200 million in a given year. Average annual landslide losses in California are estimated at about \$100 million. Because landslides occur as isolated events in both time and location, and there is presently no systematic means in place for documenting their losses, landslide hazard is often underestimated or goes unrecognized in the policy arena, even though landslides continue to cause millions of dollars in cumulative damage to California's homes, businesses, and infrastructure.

A landslide is a geologic hazard where the force of gravity combines with other factors to cause earth material to move or slide down an incline. Some landslides move slowly and cause damage gradually, whereas others move so rapidly that they can destroy property and take lives suddenly and unexpectedly. Slopes with the greatest potential for sliding



are between 34 degrees and 37 degrees. Although steep slopes are commonly present where landslides occur, it is not necessary for the slopes to be long.

Landslides, rock falls, and debris flows occur continuously on all slopes; some processes act very slowly, while others occur very suddenly, often with disastrous results. As human populations expand over more of the land surface, these processes become an increasing concern.

The most common types of landslides are (U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, Fact Sheet 2004-3072, July 2004):

Slides - Although many types of mass movements are included in the general term "landslide," the more restrictive use of the term refers only to mass movements, where there is a distinct zone of weakness that separates the slide material from the more stable underlying material.

Falls - Abrupt movements of masses of geologic materials, such as rocks and boulders that become detached from steep slopes or cliffs.

Topples - Toppling failures are distinguished by the forward rotation of a unit or units about some pivotal point, below or low in the unit, under the actions of gravity and forces exerted by adjacent units or by fluids in cracks.

Flows – There are five basic categories of flows that differ from one another in fundamental ways.

- a. Debris flows: A debris flow is a form of rapid mass movement in which a combination of loose soil, rock, organic matter, air, and water mobilize as a slurry that flows downslope.
- b. Debris avalanche: This is a variety of very rapid to extremely rapid debris flow.
- c. Earthflow: The slope material liquefies and runs out, forming a bowl or depression at the head. The flow itself is elongate and usually occurs in fine-grained materials or clay-bearing rocks on moderate slopes and under saturated conditions. However, dry flows of granular material are also possible.
- d. Mudflow: A mudflow is an earthflow consisting of material that is wet enough to flow rapidly and that contains at least 50 percent sand-, silt-, and clay-sized particles. In some instances, for example in many newspaper reports, mudflows and debris flows are commonly referred to as "mudslides."
- e. Creep: Creep is the imperceptibly slow, steady, downward movement of slope-forming soil or rock.



Lateral Spreads - Lateral spreads are distinctive because they usually occur on very gentle slopes or flat terrain. The dominant mode of movement is lateral extension accompanied by shear or tensile fractures. The failure is caused by liquefaction, the process whereby saturated, loose, cohesionless sediments (usually sands and silts) are transformed from a solid into a liquefied state.

The geologic setting of southern California locally is conducive to slope failures and slope-failure deposits (landslides) that can be a hazard to human life and property. These hazards are created when geologic materials are displaced down a topographic slope under the influence of gravity. Factors that determine slope-failure occurrence include:

1. Slope angle
2. Geologic materials (substrate)
3. Climatic conditions
4. Earthquake shaking
5. Debris Flows

Sudden "mudslides" gushing down rain-sodden slopes and gullies are widely recognized by geologists as a hazard to human life and property. Most "mudslides" are localized in small gullies, threatening only those buildings and roadways in their direct path. They can burst out of the soil on almost any rain-saturated hill when rainfall is heavy enough. Often they occur without warning in localities where they have never been seen before.

There are predictable relationships between local geology and landslides, rockfalls and debris flows. Knowledge of these relationships can improve planning and reduce vulnerability. Slope stability is dependent on many factors and their interrelationships, including rock type, pore water pressure, slope steepness, and natural or man-made undercutting.

Riverside County has a history of landslides during seasons of high precipitation.

History

January, 2016 – Landslides near Banning resulted from a low 4.3 magnitude earthquake.

December, 2014 – Mud Flow in Gilman Springs, San Jacinto.

2002 – Landslide on Highway 60 in San Timoteo Badlands



Risk Assessment

There is a continuing risk of landslides during seasons of high precipitation. In addition, earthquakes could also cause significant landslides. The County has a great deal of hilly and mountainous terrain increasing the likelihood of a landslide incident.

- **Effects on people and structures.** Landslides constitute a threat to property, road safety, and life. Small landslides would not pose a serious risk. However, there is a possibility that a severe landslide in a populated area could cause significant damage and risk to life.
- **Effects on infrastructure.** Landslides can cause disruptions in power supply pipelines, power and telephone poles, and County roads and highways.
- **Effect on Critical Facilities.** An initial review of known landslide locations and the location of critical facilities indicates that there does not appear to be any of these facilities in close proximity to a Landslide Management Zone.
- **Effects on agriculture.** Similar to the threats to people and structures, small landslides would not pose a serious risk. However, there is the possibility that a severe landslide could cause significant damage and risk of life to elements of the agricultural industry.

Risk Assessment Conclusion

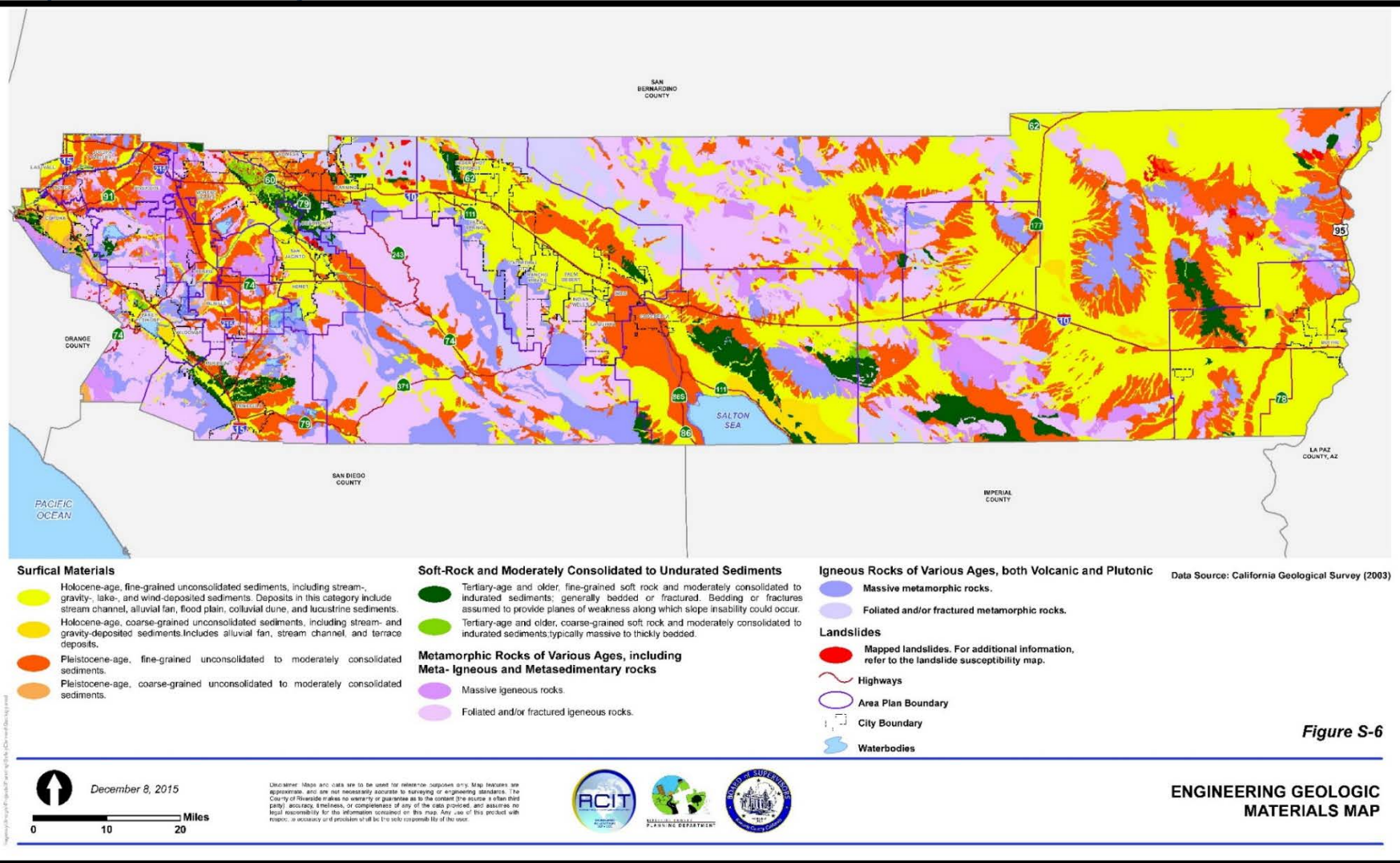
Landslides are a continuing risk in Riverside County, especially during seasons of high precipitation. History has shown also that many landslides occur in areas where landslides have not been predicted.

Relationship to Other Hazards – Cascading Effects

As noted, landslides can be the result of an earthquake or severe weather. The starting mechanism for a landslide will determine some of the cascading events. The end result is if a landslide occurs in a populated area, or area used by people, earth materials can cover or impede the area as described above. If a landslide were to impact power lines or other utility systems a cascading effect could be power, utility or sewer loss.



Map 20: Riverside County Surface Materials





Map 21: Riverside County Slope Instability Map

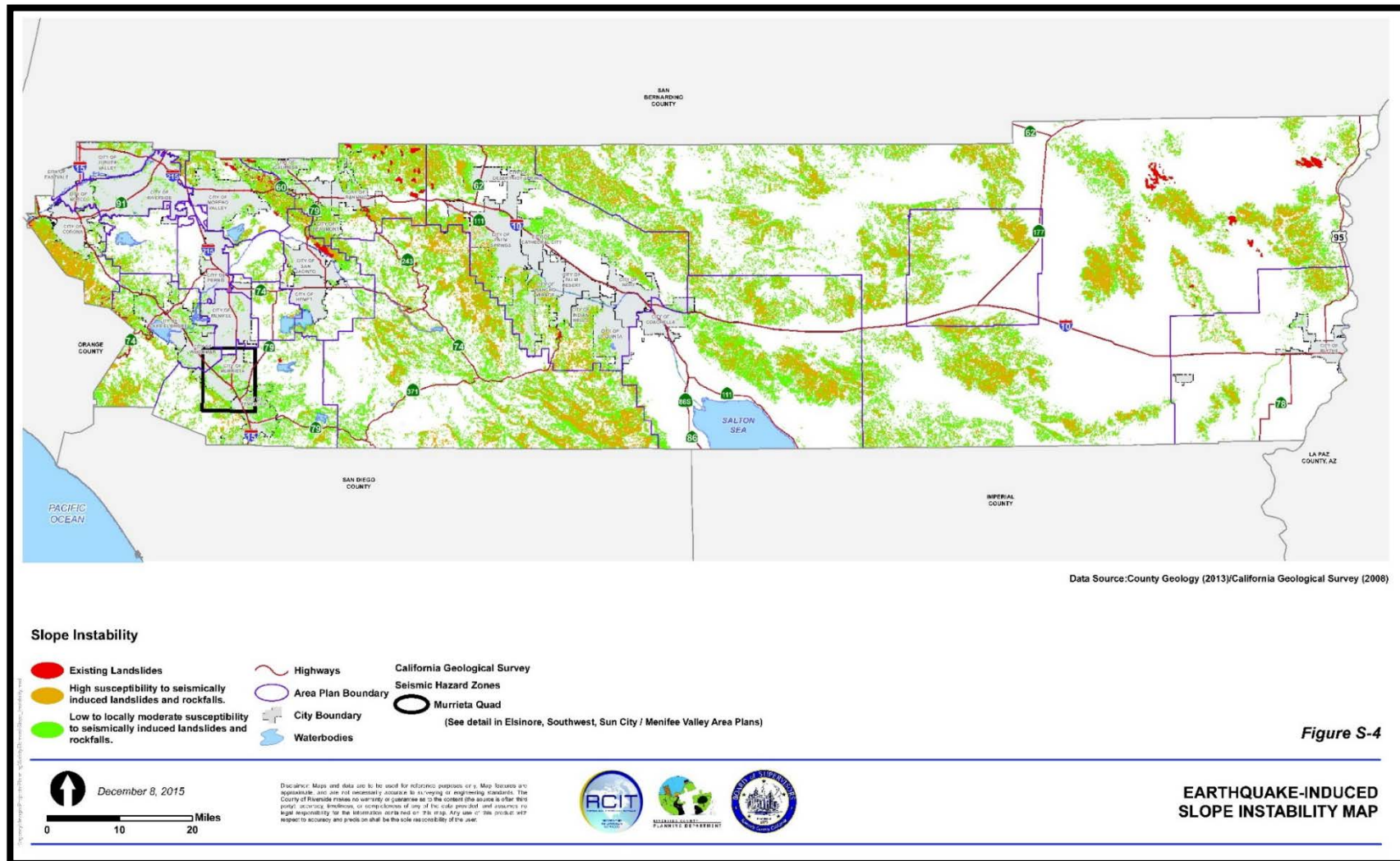


Figure S-4



5.3.22 Hazardous Materials Incident

Severity: 3

Probability: 4

Risk Score: -0.75

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Hazardous Materials Incidents

- All incorporated cities of Riverside County
- Unincorporated areas of Riverside County

Hazard Definition

Hazardous materials (Hazmat), consist of substances that by their nature, lack of containment, and reactivity, have the capability for inflicting harm. Hazmat poses a threat to health and the environment when improperly managed. Hazmat can be toxic, corrosive, flammable, explosive, reactive, an irritant, or a strong sensitizer. Hazmat substances also include certain infectious agents, radiological materials, oxidizers, oil, used oil, petroleum products, and industrial solid waste substances.

Hazardous materials can pose a threat where they are manufactured, stored, transported or used. They are used in almost every manufacturing operation and by retailers, service industries, and homeowners.

Hazardous material incidents are one of the most common threats to public health and the environment. Incidents may occur as the result of natural disasters, human error, terrorism, and/or accident.

Hazmat incidents typically take five forms:

1. Fixed facility incidents
 - Laws require those facilities to notify state and local authorities about what is being used or produced there and incidents with the materials can be planned for.
2. Transportation incidents
 - Transportation incidents are more difficult to prepare for because it is impossible to know what material(s) could be involved until an accident actually happens.



3. Pipeline incidents

- Pipelines carry natural gas and petroleum. Breakages in pipelines carry differing amounts of danger, depending on where and how the break occurs, and what is in the pipe.

4. Terrorism incidents (or suspected Terrorism)

- Intentional acts involving violence and/ or the threat of violence. Similar to transportation incidents, these occurrences are more difficult to prepare for due to unknown locations and substances.

5. Illegal Disposal / Abandonment

- Similar to transportation incidents, these occurrences are more difficult to prepare for due to unknown locations and substances.

History

Many forms of hazardous materials are present in both the rural and urban areas of Riverside County. They are present in permanent storage locations, roadway and railway transport mediums, long-distance pipelines, and at various industrial and agricultural application sites. The County's location, with its rail and highway transportation routes, and various industries, has a growing potential for serious hazardous materials incidents. Interstates 10, 15 and 215, and State Highways 60 and 91 are all heavily traveled by trucks. Those trucks carry a wide variety of hazardous materials including gasoline, corrosives, oxidizers, pesticides, and radioactive materials.

The railroad lines traveling throughout the County also carry some extremely hazardous cargoes. Fortunately, the railroads have a good safety record with regard to the transportation of hazardous materials.

Traffic on railroads is not as prevalent as on truck routes in Riverside County, but poses a much greater problem when an accident is involved due to the volumes of hazardous materials on board.

There is a great deal of air traffic along the airways above Riverside County with the March Air Reserve Base Palm Springs International Airport, French Valley Airport, Hemet-Ryan Airport, Riverside Municipal Airport, Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport and Bermuda Dunes Airport all operating within the County. The potential for a hazardous materials incident exists, especially with respect to military operations.

There are many pipeline distribution systems that traverse the County. These are discussed in Section 5.3.20.



Table 41: History of Hazmat Incidents in 2016

Riverside County Department of Environmental Health Hazmat Incidents July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016	
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT TYPE	TOTAL NUMBER
General Emergency Response (do not fit other categories)	28
Drug Labs	23
Drug Dumps	3
Facility Incidents	122
Roadway Incidents	119
Aircraft Incidents	3
Railroad Incidents	7
Mercury Incidents	5
Dielectric Fluid Incidents	40
Radiological Incidents	0
Pesticide Incidents	2
Medical Waste Incidents	9
Noxious Odor Incidents	39
Illegal Disposal of Substances	207
Transportation/Manifesting Violations	0
Suspected Terrorism	4
TOTAL Hazardous Materials Incidents:	611

The Riverside County Department of Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Program handled over 611 incidents in fiscal year (FY15/16) often in conjunction with Cal Fire countywide except for a few cities that handled Haz Mat incidents within their jurisdiction. The incidents cover all areas described in the definition section.

In 2016 The Riverside County Fire department responded to 613 Hazardous Materials Incidents.

The administering agencies within Riverside County are responsible for the control of fixed hazardous materials facilities, including the Participating Agencies of Riverside Fire Department and Corona Fire Department.



Risk Assessment

The amount of hazardous materials transported over rail and roadways on a daily basis is unknown, but estimated to be steadily increasing as our economy grows. There is the potential for a hazardous materials incident almost anywhere on the numerous highways and roads that crisscross Riverside County. The greatest concern focuses on the 10, 15, 60, 91, and 215 freeways. The most vulnerable areas along these routes are considered to be the on/off ramps and interchanges.

A major concern with the trucking industry is the safe operation of their trucks. With the deregulation of the trucking industry, spot checks of trucks in many states, including California, have shown that a large percentage of trucks currently in service are not in safe enough condition to be operated on public highways.

Many industries are moving into the County. Many facilities exist today, with more construction forecast. To support these industries, the County is likely to realize a large increase in the transportation of toxic, flammable, and corrosive materials into and out of the County. With the increased use of hazardous materials, there is an increased need for safe hazardous waste management and disposal. There will be the increased transportation of hazardous materials waste to proper disposal sites located outside of Riverside County.

Illegal dumping and clandestine drug labs are also a hazardous materials problem. Although not exclusive to Riverside County, the County is a target for these activities due to its accessibility in the outlying areas and the open living conditions in the mountain and desert areas.

No Class I landfills are operated in Riverside County. Seven Class III landfills are active in Riverside County. All accept only non-hazardous solid wastes and are located in unincorporated areas. Six of these landfills are operated by the Riverside County Waste Resources Department, while one (El Sobrante) is privately owned and operated. The El Sobrante, Badlands, Lamb Canyon, and Blythe landfills currently accept waste from outside of Riverside County. Blythe however, only takes small loads or may refuse to accept waste because it is a relatively small facility.

Hazardous waste generators include food and beverage processors as well as battery, semi-conductor, and metal container manufacturers, as well as automobile repair facilities, munition manufacturers, utility districts, and other industries. Although hazardous waste generators are scattered throughout Riverside County, most of the large generators of hazardous waste are located in the western portion of the County, including in the cities of Corona, Jurupa Valley, Riverside, and Temecula.



Nearly all of Riverside County residents have some type of hazardous materials in their homes. Examples include motor oil, paints, cleaners, aerosols, and pesticides. Household hazardous materials pose serious health issues for people who improperly use or dispose of these materials. Adverse environmental impacts can occur when household hazardous materials are disposed of in unlined sanitary landfills, where these materials may leach through the soil and contaminate groundwater.

Medical facilities, including clinics, hospitals, professional offices, blood and plasma centers, and medical research facilities generate a wide variety of hazardous substances. These substances may include contaminated medical equipment or supplies, infectious biological matter, prescription medicines, and radioactive materials used in medical procedures. The disposal of medical waste is achieved by on-site autoclaving of red-bagged waste (any medical waste that could possibly transmit a pathogen) and subsequently transported to a Class III landfill, or to a permitted incinerator. The Riverside County Department of Environmental Health has regulatory control over the disposal of medical and biological waste.

- **Effects on people and housing.** Historical events in Riverside County have necessitated evacuations when a Hazmat incident occurs. Relative to some of the other natural hazards assessed earlier in this LHMP, the numbers of people affected by Hazmat incidents are usually less.
- **Effects on commercial and industrial structures.** There may be economic consequences due to Hazmat incidents, but the damage is generally limited to clean-up of facilities and grounds, or simply an interruption of business due to evacuation.
- **Effects on infrastructure.** Hazmat incidents involving transportation may result in downed power lines. Also, Hazmat materials may impact waterways and drainage systems, and incidents can lead to the evacuation of schools, business districts, and residential areas.
- **Effects on agriculture.** As noted previously, there is a long history of agricultural production in Riverside County. Agricultural activities typically include the storage and periodic application of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers, as well as the storage and use of toxic fuels and solvents. The infiltration of these substances may leach into local groundwater supplies, presenting an elevated risk of groundwater contamination.



Risk Assessment Conclusion

Although Hazmat incidents can have serious property damage and even loss of life, Hazmat accidents do not generally affect extremely large areas. Hazmat incidents present a real danger and are highly unpredictable in terms of determining when or where they will occur, but generally do not pose a serious threat to the ability of Riverside County to respond. Reasonable preparation by law enforcement, fire department, and medical community enables the County to deal with the majority of likely events. Many emergency workers prepare for Hazmat events as part of their ongoing training. Agencies and facilities are also routinely equipped to deal with most events that might occur.

Relationship to Other Hazards – Cascading Effects

Besides the immediate effect of a hazardous materials incident at the scene of the emergency, there are ancillary effects as well. For instance, there may be impacts on waterways and drainage systems, and the evacuation of schools, business districts, and residential areas.



5.3.23 Water Supply Disruption/Contamination

Severity: 2

Probability: 3

Risk Score: -1.50

OA Jurisdictions Affected by Hazardous Materials Incidents

- All incorporated cities of Riverside County
- Unincorporated areas of Riverside County

Hazard Definition

People exposed to water supply disruption or toxic pollutants caused by contaminations may be threatened by a number of health risks:

- Dehydration, hepatitis, and cancer
- Eating contaminated food products, such as fish from contaminated waters; meat, milk, or eggs from animals that fed on contaminated plants; and fruits and vegetables grown in contaminated soil
- Drinking water contaminated by toxic pollutants
- Ingesting contaminated soil. Young children are especially vulnerable because they often ingest soil from their hands or from objects they place in their mouths
- Touching (making skin contact with) contaminated soil, dust, or water (for example, during recreational use of contaminated water bodies)

Risk Assessment

According to the Environmental Protection Agency, there are four major types of drinking water contamination; physical, chemical, biological, and radiological.

Physical contaminants primarily impact the physical appearance or other physical properties of water. Examples of physical contaminants are sediment or organic material suspended in the water of lakes, rivers and streams from soil erosion.

Chemical contaminants are elements or compounds. These contaminants may be naturally occurring or man-made. Examples of chemical contaminants include nitrogen,



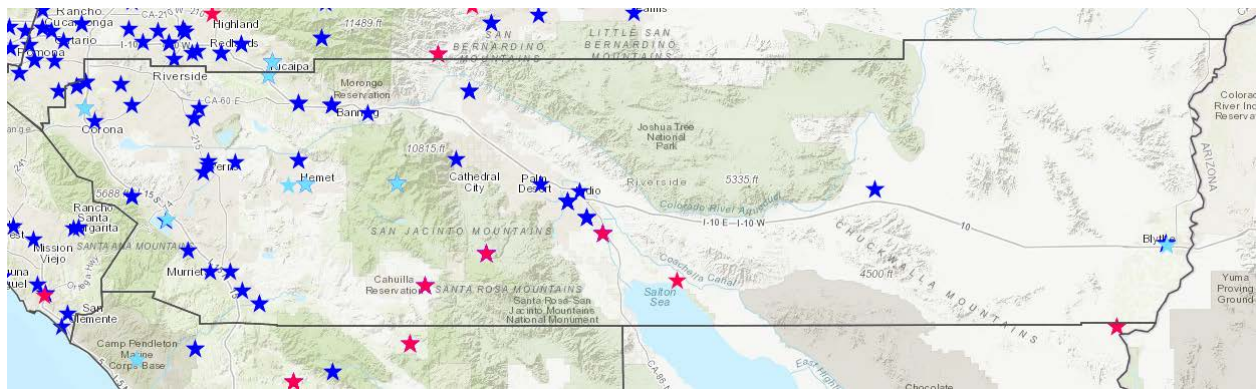
bleach, salts, pesticides, metals, toxins produced by bacteria, and human or animal drugs.

Biological contaminants are organisms in water. They are also referred to as microbes or microbiological contaminants. Examples of biological or microbial contaminants include bacteria, viruses, protozoan, and parasites.

Radiological contaminants are chemical elements with an unbalanced number of protons and neutrons resulting in unstable atoms that can emit ionizing radiation. Examples of radiological contaminants include cesium, plutonium and uranium.

Source: <https://www.epa.gov/ccl/types-drinking-water-contaminants>

Ground water contamination is also a major threat because of its use for drinking water and irrigation. Potential groundwater contaminants include; storage tanks, septic systems, hazardous waste, landfills, chemicals and road salts, and littering.



Source: waterboards.maps.arcgis.com

Map illustrated water systems in Riverside County. Blue stars represent in compliance water systems, red stars are systems out of compliance as of July 2017.

- **Effects on people and housing.** The effect on housing is relatively low, but the effect on people may be devastating. Though the County encourages residents to store at least 72 hours of water for their household, the reality is only a small percentage actual partake in that practice. This means that in the event of disruption or contamination that renders usable water sources limited, people may become dehydrated and suffer from other serious health issues such as cancer. In the event that contamination happens during the summer months when temperatures reach 90-105, the population is at an even higher risk.



- **Effects on commercial and industrial structures.** The effect to structures is relatively low.
- **Effects on infrastructure.** The effect to structures is relatively low.
- **Effects on agriculture.** Water contamination could devastate agriculture in Riverside County. The contaminant could be poisonous to crops and livestock. Depending on the level of exposure, entire field could be damaged to the point of total loss.

History

March 2, 2017 – 198 residents were exposed to water contaminated with uranium in the unincorporated area of Pinyon Pines.

Risk Assessment Conclusion

Due to high levels of monitoring and preparedness within water agencies, the threat of water contamination is fairly low. However, it could greatly impact the county if it is caused by a cascading event such as an earthquake.

Relationship to Other Hazards – Cascading Effects

The loss of water could drastically affect other man-made and natural hazards. In the event of an earthquake and pipelines are damaged, it could greatly reduce the amount of water available to fight fires. The amount of water available to residents would also be drastically reduced.



Section 6.0 – Community Rating System

The County of Riverside and all cities within the County participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Riverside County Ordinance NO. 458 Regulating Special Flood Hazard Areas and Implementing the National Flood Insurance Program was last updated on August 14, 2014.

Riverside County also participates in the Community Rating System (CRS). The rating system is a voluntary NFIP program that aims to reduce flood damages to insurable property, strengthen and support the insurance aspects of the NFIP, and encourage a comprehensive approach to floodplain management. In addition to the county, four cities participate in CRS: Lake Elsinore, Moreno Valley, Murrieta, and Palm Springs.

The most active in the Community Rating System within the County is Palm Springs. Their high scores in the system allow the city to offer the highest discount off of flood insurance (20% for SFHA and 10% for Non-SFHA).

Community Number	Community Name	CRS Entry Date	Current Effective Date	Current Class	% Discount for SFHA	% Discount for Non-SFHA	Status
060245	Riverside County*	10/01/10	05/01/16	7	15	5	C
060636	Lake Elsinore	10/01/09	05/01/14	8	10	5	C
065074	Moreno Valley	10/01/91	10/01/96	8	10	5	C
060751	Murrieta	10/01/97	10/01/97	9	5	5	C
060257	Palm Springs	10/01/92	05/01/11	6	20	10	C

Note: SFHA, Special Flood Hazard Areas



6.1 Repetitive Loss Properties

Areas which have flooded in the past are highly likely to experience recurring flooding. The repetitive nature of flood damage is cause for concern. FEMA, in coordination with the state, identifies California's top Repetitive Loss (RL) Communities. Riverside County is not a top Repetitive Loss community. Riverside County unincorporated areas only have eleven identified repetitive loss properties. That is an increase of four properties since the 2012 plan. Two of the eleven repetitive loss properties have been mitigated and the Riverside County Flood Control District is investigating ways to mitigate the remaining five properties so as to avoid future flooding incidents. Options being considered are both structural and non-structural mitigation measures.

Table 42: Riverside County Repetitive Loss Properties

City	Mitigated?	Insured?	Date of Loss	Date of Loss	Total Paid
LAKE ELSINORE	YES	NO	02/14/1980	01/05/1979	\$91,618.83
LAKE ELSINORE	NO	NO	12/04/1982	03/15/1980	\$21,052.64
LAKE ELSINORE	NO	NO	04/15/1983	08/11/1980	\$ 6,436.09
HEMET	YES	NO	03/02/1983	09/06/1981	\$ 2,684.06
RIPLEY	NO	NO	09/23/1983	07/23/1983	\$ 6,602.15
CORONA	NO	NO	01/04/1995	12/04/1987	\$ 70,282.69
THOUSAND PALMS	NO	NO	12/22/2010	10/17/2005	\$ 26,331.18
THOUSAND PALMS	NO	YES	09/08/2014	02/25/2005	\$ 44,272.25
THOUSAND PALMS	NO	YES	09/08/2014	12/22/2010	\$ 29,896.05



THOUSAND PALMS	NO	YES	09/08/2014	12/22/2010	\$ 33,345.35
THOUSAND PALMS	NO	YES	09/08/2014	01/22/2010	\$ 119,638.09



6.2 National Flood Insurance Program

Public Law 90-448 of 1968, known as the National Flood Insurance Act, established the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) which provides for federal government underwriting of flood insurance policies sold by private companies. Supported by a national mapping system showing boundaries for 100- and 500-year floodplains, the NFIP encourages local governments to direct development away from floodplain areas or mitigate flood risks through local floodplain management regulations. Through the Community Rating Service (CRS), the NFIP provides for financial incentives in the form of lower insurance rates for local communities encouraging mitigation of flood hazards in a manner parallel to rate incentives related to private fire insurance and enforced by the mortgage industry. The National Flood Insurance Act was modified in 1994 to provide for flood hazard mitigation planning and project grants.

The unincorporated community of Riverside County joined the NFIP on April 15, 1980. Currently, unincorporated Riverside County is one of 30 local communities that participate in the NFIP. Please refer to the table on the following page for participating jurisdictions.



Table 43: Jurisdictions and authorities participating with National Flood Insurance Program

CID	COMMUNITY NAME	INIT FHBM	INIT FIRM IDENTIFIED	CURR EFF MAP DATE	REG-EMER DATE	IDENTIFIED TRIBAL
060763C	AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS TRIBE	06/21/74	03/02/83	04/19/17	06/21/96	Yes
060246#	BANNING	03/15/74	10/17/78	08/28/08	10/17/78	No
060247#	BEAUMONT	04/05/74	10/17/78	08/18/14	10/17/78	No
060248#	BLYTHE	05/10/74	06/30/76	(NSFHA)	06/30/76	No
060740#	CALIMESA	-	08/28/08	08/28/08	05/01/91	No
060753C	CANYON LAKE	-	11/20/96	04/19/17	09/15/98	No
060704#	CATHEDRAL CITY	-	05/01/85	08/28/08	11/12/82	No
060249#	COACHELLA	05/17/74	09/30/80	(NSFHA)	09/30/80	No
060250#	CORONA	05/24/74	05/15/78	08/28/08	05/15/78	No
060251#	DESERT HOT SPRINGS	05/24/74	04/02/79	08/28/08	04/02/79	No
060155#	EASTVALE	-	08/28/08	08/28/08	06/05/13	No
060253C	HEMET	05/24/74	09/29/78	04/19/17	09/29/78	No
060254C	INDIAN WELLS	06/28/74	09/14/79	04/19/17	09/14/79	No
060255#	INDIO	05/31/74	09/14/79	08/28/08	09/14/79	No
060286#	JURUPA VALLEY	-	08/18/14	08/18/14	09/23/13	No



060709C	LA QUINTA	-	06/19/85	04/19/17	07/01/85	No
060636C	LAKE ELSINORE	06/28/74	09/17/80	04/19/17	09/17/80	No
060176C	MENIFEE	-	08/28/08	04/19/17	05/03/12	No
065074#	MORENO VALLEY	-	06/18/87	08/18/14	06/18/87	No
060751#	MURRIETA	-	04/15/80	08/28/08	06/09/93	No
060256#	NORCO	05/17/74	02/15/79	08/28/08	02/15/79	No
060629C	PALM DESERT	06/14/77	04/15/80	04/19/17	04/15/80	No
060257C	PALM SPRINGS	06/21/74	03/02/83	04/19/17	03/02/83	No
060258#	PERRIS	09/06/74	04/16/79	08/18/14	04/16/79	No
060259C	RANCHO MIRAGE	-	09/14/79	04/19/17	09/14/79	No
060245C	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	-	04/15/80	04/19/17	04/15/80	No
060260#	RIVERSIDE	07/19/74	01/06/83	08/28/08	01/06/83	No
065056C	SAN JACINTO	-	09/28/73	04/19/17	09/28/73	No
060742#	TEMECULA	-	09/02/93	08/28/08	08/28/91	No
060221#	WILDOMAR	-	08/28/08	08/28/08	01/20/11	No



Section 7.0 – Capabilities Assessment

7.1 Regulatory Mitigation Table

Table 44: Regulatory Tools

Regulatory Tool	Yes/No	Comments
General Plan	Yes	General Plan December 15, 2015
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	Adopted updates to General Plan on December 15, 2015, Ordinance No. 348: Providing For Land Use Planning And Zoning Regulations and Related Functions of the County of Riverside effective 1/05/17
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	Adopted updates to General Plan on December 15, 2015, Riverside County Ordinance No. 460: Subdivision Regulations, Riverside County Code of Ordinances, Title 16
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes	Adopted updates to General Plan on December 15, 2015, Building and Safety Department submission requirements
Growth Management Ordinance	Yes	Adopted updates to General Plan on December 15, 2015,
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	Adopted updates to General Plan on December 15, 2015, Riverside County Ordinance No. 458: Regulating Flood Hazards and Implementing the National Flood Insurance Program, last amended 8/28/08
Other special purpose ordinance (storm water, water conservation, wildfire)	Yes	Adopted updates to General Plan on December 15, 2015, Riverside County Ordinance No. 754: Establishing Stormwater/Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Controls, Ordinance No. 859: The Water Efficient Landscaping Requirements, Ordinance No, 787: Adopting the 2016 California Fire Code as Amended 1/1/17.
Building Code	Yes	Riverside County Ordinance 457: Building Codes and Fees, California Building Code, 2016



Fire Department ISO rating	Yes	Rating: 4 (Under reevaluation, expected update in October 2017)
Erosion or sediment control program		Adopted updates to General Plan on December 15, 2015
Storm Water Management Program	Yes	Riverside County Ordinance No. 754: Establishing Stormwater/Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Controls, Riverside County Flood Control Storm Water Protection Program
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	CIP Budget and proposals updated in November 2015
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Riverside County Economic Development Strategic Action Plan – 2013-2016, Riverside County Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) 2015/2016 Annual Update
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Riverside County Emergency Operations Plan updated in February 2006
Flood Insurance Study or other engineering study for streams	Yes	County of Riverside Environmental Impact Report No. 521, Section 4.11 March 2014, Riverside County Unincorporated Areas Flood Insurance Study, 2008
Master Drainage Plan	Yes	Last Report, Lakeland Village in March 2015



7.2 Administrative/Technical Mitigation Table

Table 45: Administrative/Technical Mitigation Tools

Department/Position	Yes/No	Personnel/Resources
Agricultural Commissioner's Office	Yes	Agricultural Biologist, EOC Responders
Assessor's Office	Yes	Parcels information, Loss Estimates, Planners
Environmental Health	Yes	Program Chief, Hazmat and Environmental Specialist, EOC Responder's
Public Health	Yes	Nurses, Program Managers, EOC Responder's, Behavioral Health programs that provide resources and information for community members and mentally ill individuals.
Emergency Management Department	Yes	Division Chiefs, Program Coordinators, Emergency Services Coordinators, Administrative Services Personnel
Emergency Medical	Yes	EMS Specialist, Agency Chief, EOC Responder's
Animal Services	Yes	Chief Operations, Executive Management, Animal Control Officers, Administrative Personnel, EOC Responder's, Riverside Emergency Animal Rescue System (R.E.A.R.S.)
Riverside County Fire	Yes	Firefighters I/II, Engineers, Captains, Battalion Chiefs, Division Chiefs, Deputy Chiefs, County Fire Chief, Prevention Specialists, Forester's , Emergency Services Coordinators, Emergency Services program Supervisor, Deputy Director, Incident Management Teams, Administrative Services Personnel



Flood Control	Yes	Flood Control Specialist and Managers, Engineers, GIS Specialists, EOC Responder's
Sheriff's Office	Yes	Sherriff's Emergency Response Team (SERT) members, EOC Responder's
Roads	Yes	Engineers, EOC Responder's, Highway Operations Superintendent
Building and Safety Planning Dept.	Yes	Planners, Principle Building Inspectors, Engineers, EOC Responder's
Geographic Information System	Yes	GIS Specialist, CIS Supervisors, GIS Analysts, EOC Responder's
Information Technology	Yes	Chief Information Officer, IT Officers, EOC Responder's, Communication, Field assets, IT Support
Air Quality Management District	Yes	Air Monitoring
Waste Management	Yes	Operations Supervisor, Hazardous Waste Supervisor, Specialist, Engineers
Disaster Corps	Yes	Trained Volunteers, Deployment Capabilities both in the Operational Area and Statewide.
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (R.A.C.E.S.)	Yes	Radio Operators, EOC Responders



7.3 Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Table 46: Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible/Eligible to Use (Yes/No)	Comments
Community Development Block Grants	Yes	Must meet eligibility requirements
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	Funds set aside for fiscal year 11/12 per Board of Supervisor's district
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	With voter approval
Impact fees for new development	Yes	Planning, Fire, Building & Safety
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	With voter approval
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes	With voter approval
Pre-Hazard Mitigation Grants	Yes	
Post-Mitigation Grants	Yes	



7.4 Funding Opportunities

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is authorized by Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (the Stafford Act), Title 42, United States Code (U.S.C.) 5170c. The key purpose of HMGP is to take critical mitigation measures to reduce the risk of loss of life and property from future disasters during the reconstruction process following a disaster. HMGP is available, when authorized under a Presidential major disaster declaration, in the areas requested by the California Governor. The amount of HMGP funding available to the Applicant is based upon the total Federal assistance to be provided by FEMA for disaster recovery under the Presidential major disaster declaration.

The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program is authorized by Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (NFIA), 42 U.S.C. 4104c, with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program is authorized by Section 203 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5133. The PDM program is designed to assist States, Territories, Tribal governments, and local communities in implementing a sustained pre-disaster hazard mitigation program to reduce the overall risk to the population and structures from future hazard events, while also reducing Federal disaster response expense.



Table 47: Grant Funding Opportunities for Mitigation

Grant Name	Agency	Purpose	Contact
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM)	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency	To provide funding for States, and communities for cost-effective hazard mitigation activities which complement a comprehensive hazard mitigation program to reduce injuries, loss of life, property damage, and reconstruction of property.	FEMA 500 C. Street, SW Washington, DC 20472 Phone: (202) 646-4621 www.fema.gov
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency	To prevent future losses of lives property due to disasters; to implement State of local hazard mitigation plans; to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during immediate recovery from a disaster; and to provide funding for previously identified mitigation measures to benefit the disaster area.	FEMA 500 C Street S.W. Washington, DC 20472 Phone (202) 646-4621 www.fema.gov
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency	To help States and communities plan and carry out activities designed to reduce the risk of flood damage to structures insurable under the NFIP.	FEMA 500 C Street S.W. Washington, DC 20472 Phone (202) 646-4621 www.fema.gov



Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)	U. S. Department of Homeland Security; Federal Emergency Management Agency	To encourage the development of comprehensive emergency management at the State and local level and to improve emergency management planning, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery capabilities.	FEMA 500 C Street S.W. Washington, DC 20472 Phone (202) 646-4621 www.fema.gov
Community Development Grant Program (CDBG)	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	To develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment. Principally for low-to-moderate income individuals.	HUD 451 7 th Street, S. W. Washington, DC 20410-7000 Phone: (202) 708-3587 www.hud.gov
Public Assistance Program (PA)	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency	To provide supplemental assistance to States, local governments, and certain private nonprofit organizations to alleviate suffering and hardship resulting from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. Under Section 406, Public Assistance funds may be used to mitigate the impact of future disasters.	FEMA 500 C Street S.W. Washington, DC 20472 Phone (202) 646-4621 www.fema.gov



Emergency Watershed Protection	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service	To provide emergency technical and financial assistance to install or repair structures that reduce runoff and prevent soil erosion to safeguard life and property.	NRCS PO BOX 2890 Washington, DC 20013 Phone: (202) 720-3527 www.nrcs.usda.gov
Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants	U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service	To acquire and develop outdoor recreation areas and facilities for the general public, to meet current and future needs.	NPS PO Box 37217 Washington, DC 20013-7127 Phone: (202) 565-1200 www.nps.gov
Disaster Mitigation and Technical Assistance Grants	U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration	To help States and localities to develop and /or implement a variety of disaster mitigation strategies.	EDA Herbert C. Hoover Building Washington, DC 20230 Phone: (800) 345-1222 www.eda.gov
Watershed Surveys and Planning	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service	To provide planning assistance to Federal, State, and local agencies for the development of coordination water and related land resources programs in watersheds and river basins	NRCS PO Box 2890 Washington, DC 20013 Phone: (202) 720-3527 www.nrcs.usda.gov



National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP)	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency	To mitigate earthquake losses that can occur in many parts of the nation providing earth science data and assessments essential for warning of imminent damaging earthquakes, land-use planning, engineering design, and emergency preparedness decisions.	FEMA 500 C Street S.W. Washington, DC 20472 Phone (202) 646-4621 www.fema.gov
Assistance to Firefighters Grant	U. S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency	Competitively awarded project grants to provide direct assistance, on a competitive basis, to fire departments for the purpose of protecting the health and safety of the public and firefighting personnel against fire and fire-related hazards	FEMA 500 C Street S.W. Washington, DC 20472 Phone (202) 646-4621 www.fema.gov
Fire Management Assistance Grants	U. S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency	To provide project grants and the provision of specialized services for the mitigation, management, and control of fires that would constitute a major disaster.	FEMA 500 C Street S.W. Washington, DC 20472 Phone (202) 646-4621 www.fema.gov



Engineering for Natural Hazards	National Science Foundation	Supports fundamental research that advances knowledge for understanding and mitigating the impact of natural hazards on constructed civil infrastructure	National Science Foundation Phone: (703) 292-7024 https://www.nsf.gov
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7.5 Mitigation Outreach and Partnerships

In addition to the capabilities and funding sources listed in sections 7.1 – 7.4, Riverside County provides training, exercises, workshops and volunteer management to non-profit organizations, faith-based organizations, businesses, and other local municipalities and programs to better accomplish mitigation.

Various communities as well as County of Riverside Emergency Management Department provides Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training to the public and county employees. Following a major disaster, first responders who provide fire and medical assistance will not be able to immediately meet all of the demands for their services. The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program provides for community and employee self-sufficiency in order to meet the general public's urgent life-saving and sustenance needs until emergency personnel arrive. The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program educates people about disaster preparedness and trains them in basic response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, and disaster medical operations. CERT members assist their fellow citizens/coworkers in their community or workplace following a disaster. CERT members take an active role in their community by preparing for a disaster, thus reducing their own impact risk.

There are currently Twenty (22) jurisdictions supporting CERT Programs within the County: Riverside County EMD, Beaumont, Corona, Indio, La Quinta, Lake Elsinore, Cathedral City, Moreno Valley, Murrieta, Palm Springs, Perris, Riverside, Temecula, San Jacinto, Menifee, Wildomar, Canyon Lake, Rancho Mirage, Desert Hot Springs, Palm Desert, Blythe and the town of Idyllwild.

In addition to the volunteer program, EMD coordinates the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES), a group of licensed radio amateurs who operate during declared emergencies. Once activated by local, county or State jurisdictions, RACES may assist any agency to provide emergency communications support as requested by the County of Riverside. RACES members trains volunteers how to operate amateur radios to mitigate communication failures. RACES members conduct radio tests to ensure critical facilities, including hospitals, maintain redundant communications in case of a failure. The County manages the Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) which coordinates the skills of practicing and retired physicians, nurses and other health professionals as well as other citizens interested in health issues. MRC focuses on these specific personnel who are eager to volunteer in order to address their community's ongoing public health needs and to help their community during large-scale emergency situations. MRC volunteers may also serve a vital role by assisting their communities with ongoing public



health needs through public awareness of disease outbreaks, immunizations, screenings, health and nutrition education and volunteering in community health centers and local hospitals.

EMD joins forces with the Riverside University Health System – Public Health (RUHS-PH) by providing a flu clinic for community members to receive their flu shot free of charge. This clinic provides a means for the County to mitigate pandemic flu as a hazard by vaccinating more people, reducing the impact or risk of a pandemic flu outbreak.

EMD coordinates with RUHS-PH, the Riverside Emergency Medical Services Agency (REMSA), hospitals, local health care facilities, and other disciplines to develop the annual Statewide Medical Health Exercise (SWMHE). Each year the state selects a scenario focusing on testing objectives designed to improve understanding of response procedures, building collaborative relationships, and identify areas of improvement. The SWMHE plays a critical role in the on-going support to Public Health and Medical preparedness and mitigation efforts by local, regional, and State agencies. Participation in the exercise allows hospitals, ambulance providers, law enforcement, and fire to test and validate policies, plans, procedures, training, equipment, and agreements. In addition, it helps clarify and train personnel in roles and responsibilities, improve interagency coordination, identify gaps in resources and response plans, strengthen relationships among all participating agencies, meet various requirements from regulatory and accreditation agencies.

EMD provides a Healthcare Operations Decontamination (HCO-D) course to train hospital staff and county first responders to improve their abilities, mitigating hazmat incidents. This course allows healthcare workers to improve their response capabilities, reducing the impact of the hazmat incident on patients, community members and their facilities.

Workshops and trainings on plan developing are offered by EMD staff to assist jurisdictions create plans that can address mitigation actions for affecting hazards. For example, Point of Dispensing (POD) trainings and workshops are provided to cities and other disciplines in Riverside County to allow them to be prepared and diminish the effect of a disease outbreak. With the help of EMD, the jurisdictions can create an approved plan that will list some of the actions they have or would like to have in place to prevent their community members from being affected by emergent diseases.

EMD administers the Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) grant. The grant provides funds to purchase emergency equipment, ensuring hospitals, clinics, and long-term facilities throughout the county are equipped with the proper supplies to help prevent and



mitigate the effects of disasters. The grant also funds training for healthcare workers to increase their skills and abilities in mitigating hazards.

Citizen Corps Councils have additionally been established in the Temecula, Lake Elsinore, Wildomar and Jurupa Valley. These provide a cadre of credentialed volunteers for the jurisdiction to utilize during a disaster response.

Riverside County has an established General Plan that was updated and adopted in December 2015. According to the County's Transportation & Land Management Agency (TLMA), the plan is designed to ensure that the County retains its core identity by guiding future growth. This growth should respect the diversity of the region and configure development in relation to the land it occupies and ensures that its various parts relate. It is the County's over-arching policy to document for land use matters. It also determines housing needs, need for roads, and locations for commercial and industrial use will be better suited throughout the County for the next 20 years and beyond. The overall implementation process of the LHMP can be supported by the General Plan through the incorporation of mitigation actions, goals, or policies.

The Zoning Ordinance for Riverside County administers the County's General Plan. TLMA states that while the General Plan identifies land use designations in the long-term, the Zoning Ordinance identifies specific and immediate uses for land. The General Plan's successful implementation can only occur if the County of Riverside Zoning Ordinance is updated and consistent with the plan as state law mandates General Plan-Zoning consistency and is able to implement the long-term intent of the Plan. Implementation of mitigation actions that include improving structures can be accomplished by adopting them into this Ordinance.

The Subdivision Ordinance for Riverside County is mandated by State law to conduct a local approval of land subdivision via the Subdivision Map Act. TLMA implies that local review of proposed subdivisions and parcel maps includes assessment of consistency with, and implementation of, the County's General Plan. This ordinance can have the ability to support the implementation of mitigation objectives and policies stated in the LHMP.



Section 8.0 – Goals and Strategies

8.1 Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Reduce Loss of Life and Injuries

- Objective 1.1: Provide timely notification and direction to the public in preparation for imminent and potential hazards.
- Objective 1.2: Protect public health and safety through mitigation, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the effects of natural, technological or man-made disasters.
- Objective 1.3: Reduce hazard impacts and protect life, property and the environment from damages.
- Objective 1.4: Improve understanding of the type, location and effects of hazards and vulnerabilities, as well as measures needed to protect life.

Goal 2: Reduce Hazard Related Property Losses

- Objective 2.1: Encourage new development to occur in locations that avoid or minimize exposure to hazards. Continue to utilize County Ordinance 458, in concerns to NFIP and flood hazard areas and County Ordinance 460, in concerns to land use.
- Objective 2.2: Reduce hazard related property losses by enforcing strong building codes.
- Objective 2.3: Reduce repetitive losses for fire, flood, and earthquakes by encouraging protective measures and by anticipating future events.
- Objective 2.4: Reduce hazard impacts to critical facilities, utilities and services through the implementation of low cost mitigation strategies.
- Objective 2.5: Continue to strengthen land use regulations in high hazard areas.

Goal 3: Protect the Environment



Objective 3.1: Mitigate the impact of recurring drought conditions that impact both ground water supply and the agricultural industry.

Objective 3.2: Reduce hazards that adversely impact habitats, especially in regions with endangered species.

Goal 4: Maintain Coordination of Disaster Planning and Integrated Public Policy

Objective 4.1: Incorporate changes within Cal OES and FEMA that may affect public policy and planning.

Objective 4.2: Incorporate mitigation related activities into other disaster planning mechanisms, such as the Riverside County General Plan and Capital Improvement Plan.

Goal 5: Improve Community and Agency Awareness

Objective 5.1: Increase public threat awareness in concerns to the nature and extent of hazards they may be exposed to and where they can occur.

Objective 5.2: Improve mitigation and hazard related outreach to businesses, county departments, and stakeholders to increase their understanding of the threats within the county and actions they can take to reduce those hazard impacts.

8.2 Prioritizing Strategies

For the 2017 LHMP, the County assessed each strategy based on the goals and objectives in the LHMP and the General Plan. The process used by the County to prioritize goals and their respective objectives consisted of an evaluation of the hazards and their threat from the 2012 LHMP reviewing any events that occurred 2012 to 2017, and evaluating these against potential impacts. The participating Cities and Special Districts have identified their mitigation strategies in their stand-alone Annexes that are specific to their area of authority or jurisdiction.

8.3 Future and Current Mitigation Strategies

The Riverside County General Plan, adopted in December 2015, includes the following policies and recommendations for new construction and proposals in Safety Element 4:



Earthquake Hazards:

- S 1.1 Mitigate hazard impacts through adoption and strict enforcement of current building codes, which will be amended as necessary when local deficiencies are identified.
- S 1.2 Enforce state laws aimed at identification, inventory, and retrofit of existing vulnerable structures.
- S 2.1 Minimize fault rupture hazards through enforcement of Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act provisions and the following policies: (AI 80, 91)
 - a. Require geologic studies or analyses for critical structures, lifeline, high-occupancy, schools, and high-risk structures within 0.5 miles of all Quaternary historic faults shown on the Earthquake Fault Studies Zones map.
 - b. Require geologic trenching studies within all designated Earthquake Fault Studies Zones, unless adequate evidence, as determined and accepted by the Riverside County Engineering Geologist, is presented. The County of Riverside may require geologic trenching of non-zoned faults for especially critical or vulnerable structures or lifelines.
 - c. Require that lifelines be designed to resist, without failure, their crossing of a fault, should fault rupture occur.
 - d. Support efforts by the California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey to develop geologic and engineering solutions in areas of ground deformation due to faulting and seismic activity, in those areas where a through-going fault cannot be reliably located.
- S 2.2 Require geological and geotechnical investigations in areas with potential for earthquake-induced liquefaction, landsliding or settlement, for any building proposed for human occupancy and any structure whose damage would cause harm, except for accessory buildings.
- S 2.5 Require that engineered slopes be designed to resist seismically- induced failure. For lower-risk projects, slope design could be based on pseudo-static stability analyses using soil engineering parameters that are established on a site-specific basis. For higher-risk projects, the stability analyses should factor in the intensity of expected ground shaking, using a Newmark-type deformation analysis.
- S 2.6 Require that cut and fill transition lots be over-excavated to mitigate the potential of seismically-induced differential settlement.



S 2.7 Require a 100% maximum variation of fill depths beneath structures to mitigate the potential of seismically-induced differential settlement.

Flood Hazards:

S 4.1 For new construction and proposals for substantial improvements to residential and nonresidential development within 100-year floodplains as mapped by FEMA or as determined by site specific hydrologic studies for areas not mapped by FEMA, Riverside County shall apply a minimum level of acceptable risk; and disapprove projects that cannot mitigate the hazard to the satisfaction of the Building Official or other responsible agency.

S 4.2 The County shall enforce provisions of the Building Code in conjunction with the following guidelines: (AI 25)

- a. All residential, commercial and industrial structures shall be flood-proofed from the mapped 100-year storm flow. This may require that the finished floor elevation be constructed at such a height as to meet this requirement. Non-residential (commercial or industrial) structures may be allowed with a “flood-proofed” finished floor below the Base Flood Elevation (i.e., 100-year flood surface) to the extent permitted by state, federal and local regulations. New critical facilities shall be constructed above grade to the satisfaction of the Building Official, based on federal, state, or other reliable hydrologic studies. To the extent that residential, commercial, or industrial structures cannot meet these standards, they shall not be approved.
- b. Critical facilities shall not be permitted in floodplains unless the project design ensures that there are two routes for emergency egress and regress, and minimizes the potential for debris or flooding to block emergency routes, either through the construction of dikes, bridges, or large-diameter storm drains under roads used for primary access.
- c. Development using, storing, or otherwise involved with substantial quantities of onsite hazardous materials shall not be permitted within a 100-year floodplain or dam inundation zone, unless all standards for evaluation, anchoring, and flood-proofing have been satisfied; and hazardous materials are stored in watertight containers, not capable of floating, to the extent required by state and federal laws and regulations.
- d. Specific flood-proofing measures may require: use of paints, membranes, or mortar to reduce water seepage through walls; installation of water tight doors, bulkheads, and shutters; installation of flood water pumps in structures; and proper modification and protection of all electrical equipment, circuits, and



appliances so that the risk of electrocution or fire is eliminated. However, fully enclosed areas that are below finished floors shall require openings to equalize the forces on both sides of the walls.

- S 4.3 Prohibit construction of permanent structures for human housing or employment to the extent necessary to convey floodwaters without property damage or risk to public safety. Agricultural, recreational, or other low intensity uses are allowable if flood control and groundwater recharge functions are maintained.
- S 4.4 Prohibit alteration of floodways and channelization unless alternative methods of flood control are not technically feasible or unless alternative methods are utilized to the maximum extent practicable. The intent is to balance the need for protection with prudent land use solutions, recreation needs, and habitat requirements, and as applicable to provide incentives for natural watercourse preservation, including density transfer programs as may be adopted. (AI 25, 60) a. Prohibit the construction, location, or substantial improvement of structures in areas designated as floodways, except upon approval of a plan which provides that the proposed development will not result in any significant increase in flood levels during the occurrence of a 100-year flood discharge. b. Prohibit the filling or grading of land for nonagricultural purposes and for non-authorized flood control purposes in areas designated as floodways, except upon approval of a plan which provides that the proposed development will not result in any significant increase in flood levels during the occurrence of a 100-year flood discharge.
- S 4.5 Prohibit substantial modification to watercourses, unless modification does not increase erosion or adjacent sedimentation, or increase water velocities, so as to be detrimental to adjacent property, nor adversely affect adjacent wetlands or riparian habitat.
- S 4.6 Direct flood control improvement measures toward the protection of existing and planned development.
- S 4.7 Any substantial modification to a watercourse shall be done in the least environmentally damaging manner practicable in order to maintain adequate wildlife corridors and linkages and maximize groundwater recharge.
- S 4.8 Allow development within the floodway fringe, if the proposed structures can be adequately flood-proofed and will not contribute to property damage or risks to public safety.



- S 4.9 Within the floodway fringe of a floodplain as mapped by FEMA or as determined by site specific hydrologic studies for areas not mapped by FEMA, require development to be capable of withstanding flooding and to minimize use of fill. However, some development may be compatible within flood plains and floodways, as may some other land uses. In such cases, flood proofing would not be required. Compatible uses shall not, however, obstruct flows or adversely affect upstream or downstream properties with increased velocities, erosion backwater effects, or concentrations of flows.
- S 4.10 Require all proposed projects anywhere in the county to address and mitigate any adverse impacts that it may have on the carrying capacity of local and regional storm drain systems.
- S 4.11 Encourage neighboring jurisdictions to require development occurring adjacent to the County to consider the impact of flooding and flood control measures on properties within unincorporated Riverside County.

Fire Hazards:

- S 5.1 Develop and enforce construction and design standards that ensure that proposed development incorporates fire prevention features through the following:
- All proposed development and construction within Fire Hazard Severity Zones shall be reviewed by the Riverside County Fire and Building and Safety departments.
 - All proposed development and construction shall meet minimum standards for fire safety as defined in the Riverside County Building or County Fire Codes, or by County zoning, or as dictated by the Building Official or the Transportation Land Management Agency based on building type, design, occupancy, and use.
 - In addition to the standards and guidelines of the California Building Code and California Fire Code fire safety provisions, continue to implement additional standards for high-risk, high occupancy, dependent, and essential facilities where appropriate under the Riverside County Fire Code (Ordinance No. 787) Protection Ordinance. These shall include assurance that structural and nonstructural architectural elements of the building will not impede emergency egress for fire safety staffing/personnel, equipment, and apparatus; nor hinder evacuation from fire, including potential blockage of stairways or fire doors
 - Proposed development and construction in Fire Hazard Severity Zones shall provide secondary public access, in accordance with Riverside County Ordinances.



- e. Proposed development and construction in Fire Hazard Severity Zones shall use single loaded roads to enhance fuel modification areas, unless otherwise determined by the Riverside County Fire Chief.
 - f. Proposed development and construction in Fire Hazard Severity Zones shall provide a defensible space or fuel modification zones to be located, designed, and constructed that provide adequate defensibility from wildfires.
- S 5.2 Encourage continued operation of programs for fuel breaks, brush management, controlled burning, revegetation and fire roads.
- S 5.3 Monitor fire-prevention measures (such as fuel reduction) through a site specific fire-prevention plan to reduce long-term fire risks in the Fire Hazard Severity Zones.
- S 5.4 Limit or prohibit development or activities in areas lacking water and access roads.
- S 5.5 Encourage proposed development in Fire Hazard Severity Zones to develop where fire and emergency services are available or planned.
- S 5.6 Demonstrate that the proposed development can provide fire services that meet the minimum travel times identified in Riverside County Fire Department Fire Protection and EMS Strategic Master Plan.
- S 5.7 Minimize pockets of flammable vegetation that increase likelihood of fire spread through conceptual landscaping plans to be reviewed by Planning and Fire Departments in the Fire Hazard Severity Zones. The conceptual landscaping plan of the proposed development shall at a minimum include:
- a. Plant palette suitable for high fire hazard areas to reduce the risk of fire hazards.
 - b. Retention of existing natural vegetation to the maximum extent feasible.
 - c. Removal of onsite combustible plants.
- S 5.8 Design to account for topography of a site and reduce the increased risk from fires in the Fire Hazard Severity Zones located near ridgelines, plateau escarpments, saddles, hillsides, peaks, or other areas where the terrain or topography affect its susceptibility to wildfires by:
- a. Providing fuel modification zones with removal of combustible vegetation, but minimizing visual impacts and limiting soil erosion.
 - b. Replacing combustible vegetation with fire resistant vegetation to stabilize slopes.
 - c. Submitting topographic map with site specific slope analysis.



- d. Submitting erosion and sedimentation control plans.
 - e. Providing a minimum 30 foot of setback from the edge of the fuel modification zones.
 - f. Minimizing disturbance of 25% or greater natural slopes.
- S 5.9 Reduce fire threat and strengthen fire-fighting capability so that the County could successfully respond to multiple fires. (AI 88)
- S 5.10 Require automatic natural gas shutoff earthquake sensors in high-occupancy industrial and commercial facilities, and encourage them for all residences.
- S 5.11 Utilize ongoing brush clearance fire inspections to educate homeowners on fire prevention tips by implementing annual countywide weed abatement program
- S 5.12 Conduct and implement long-range fire safety planning, including stringent building, fire, subdivision, and municipal code standards, improved infrastructure, and improved mutual aid agreements with the private and public sector.
- S 5.13 Develop a program to utilize existing reservoirs, tanks, and water wells in the county for emergency fire suppression water sources.
- S 5.14 Periodically review inter-jurisdictional fire response agreements, and improve firefighting resources as recommended in the Riverside County Fire Department Fire Protection Plan and EMS Strategic Master Plan to keep pace with development, including construction of additional high-rises, mid-rise business parks, increasing numbers of facilities housing immobile populations, and the risk posed by multiple ignitions, to ensure that (AI 4, AI 88):
- Fire reporting and response times do not exceed the goals listed in the Riverside County Fire Department Fire Protection Plan and EMS Strategic Master Plan identified for each of the development densities described.
 - Fire flow requirements (water for fire protection) are consistent with Riverside County Ordinance 787.
 - The planned deployment and height of aerial ladders and other specialized equipment and apparatus are sufficient for the intensity of development desired.
- S 5.15 Continue to utilize the Riverside County Fire Department Fire Protection Plan and EMS Strategic Master Plan as the base document to implement the goals and objectives of the Safety Element.



- S 5.16 Encourage property owners to utilize clustering and Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) program when developing lands within Fire Hazard Severity Zones by:
- Restricting the development of a property through placement of conservation easement.
 - Acquiring the conservation easements similar to that of MSHCP Program.
- S 5.17 Identify, map, and update on an as-needed continual basis, the Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps.
- S 5.18 Ensure that the Fire Department has appropriate municipal staffing and fire protection planning staff that meet the needs of development pressure and adequately respond to long range fire safety planning.
- S 5.19 Implement a coordination program with fire protection and emergency service providers to reassess fire hazards after wildfire events and to adjust fire prevention and suppression needs, as necessary.
- S 5.20 Implement a regional coordination program to increase support for coordination among fire protection and emergency service providers.
- S 5.21 Implement a long-term training and education program among government agencies and communities about fire protection.

Wind Hazards:

- S 3.11 Require studies that address the potential of this hazard on proposed development within “High” and “Very High” wind erosion hazard zones as shown on Figure S-8, Wind Erosion Susceptibility Map.
- S 3.12 Include a disclosure about wind erosion susceptibility on property title for those properties located within “High” and “Very High” wind erosion hazard zones as shown on Figure S-8, Wind Erosion Susceptibility Map.
- S 3.13 Require buildings to be designed to resist wind loads.
- S 3.14 Educate builders about the wind environment and encourage them to design projects accordingly



8.4 Ongoing Mitigation Strategies

8.4.1 Earthquake Strategies

Retrofitting Against Earthquake:

Earthquake retrofitting measures include removing masonry overhangs that will fall onto the street during shaking. Bracing the building provides structural stability, but can be very expensive. Less expensive approaches may be more cost effective for an area like that faces a relatively low earthquake threat. These include tying down appliances, water heaters, bookcases and fragile furniture so they won't fall over during a quake and installing flexible utility connections that will not break when shaken.

8.4.2 Flood Strategies

Generally, natural, man-made, and technological hazards impact people and improved property the most. Vacant space may incur damages as well, but the threat to life and property is greatly decreased. In some cases, properties can be modified so the hazard does not reach the damage-prone improvements. Flooding is the one of those hazards that can be kept away from a structure. There are five common methods to do this:

- Retrofit the building
- Create a barrier between the building and the source of flooding
- Move the building out of the flood-prone area
- Elevate the building above the flood level
- Demolish the building.

Retrofitting Against Flooding:

Flood retrofitting measures include dry flood proofing where all areas below the flood protection level are made watertight. Walls are coated with waterproofing compounds or plastic sheeting. Openings (doors, windows, and vents) are closed, either permanently, with removable shields, or with sandbags. Dry flood proofing of new and existing nonresidential buildings in the regulatory floodplain is permitted under State, FEMA and local regulations. Dry flood proofing of existing residential buildings in the floodplain is also permitted as long as the building is not substantially damaged or being substantially improved. Owners of buildings located outside the regulatory floodplain can always use dry flood proofing techniques.

The alternative to dry flood proofing is wet flood proofing: water is let in and everything that could be damaged by a flood is removed or elevated above the flood level. Structural components below the flood level are replaced with materials that are not subject to water



damage. This is the approach used for the first floor of the elevated homes. For example, concrete block walls are used instead of wooden studs and gypsum wallboard. The furnace, water heater, and laundry facilities are permanently relocated to a higher floor. Where the flooding is not deep, these appliances can be raised on blocks or platforms.

Barriers:

An effective way of keeping flood water away from a structure is to construct a barrier. This barrier can be built of dirt or soil, berms, concrete, steel, a floodwall or through a simple sand-bagging operation. In areas subject to flash flooding, deep waters, or other high hazard, relocation and evacuation is often the only safe and responsible approach.

Careful design is needed so as not to create flooding or drainage problems on neighboring properties. Depending on how porous the ground is, if floodwaters will stay up for more than an hour or two, the design needs to account for leaks, seepage of water underneath, and rainwater that falls inside the perimeter. This is usually done with a sump and/or drain to collect the internal groundwater and surface water and a pump and pipe to pump the internal drainage over the barrier.

Barriers can only be built so high. They can be overtopped by higher than expected flood waters. Barriers made of earth are susceptible to erosion from rain and floodwaters if not properly sloped, covered with grass, and maintained. A berm can settle over time, lowering its protection level. A floodwall can crack, weaken, and lose its watertight seal. Therefore, barriers need careful design and maintenance (and insurance on the building, in case of failure).

Relocation:

Moving a structure to higher ground is the surest and safest way to protect it from flooding. While almost any building can be moved, the cost goes up for heavier structures, such as those with exterior brick and stone walls, and for large or irregularly shaped buildings. However, experienced building movers can handle most job.

In areas subject to flash flooding, deep waters, or other high hazard, relocation is often the only safe approach. Relocation is also preferred for large lots that include buildable areas outside the floodplain or where the owner has a new flood-free lot (or portion of the existing lot) available.



Elevation:

Raising a building above the flood level can be almost as effective as moving it out of the floodplain. Water flows under the building, causing little or no damage to the structure or its contents.

Raising a building above the flood level is cheaper than moving it and can be less disruptive to a neighborhood. Elevation has proven to be an acceptable and reasonable means of complying with floodplain regulations that require new, substantially improved, and substantially damaged buildings to be elevated above the base flood elevation.

One concern with elevation is that it may expose the structure to greater impacts from other hazards. If not braced and anchored properly, an elevated building may have less resistance to the shaking of an earthquake and the pressures of high winds.

Demolition:

Some buildings, especially heavily damaged or repetitively flooded ones, are not worth the expense to protect them from future damage. It is cheaper to demolish them and either replace them with new, flood protected structures (“pilot reconstruction”), or relocate the occupants to a safer site. Demolition is also appropriate for buildings that are difficult to move—such as larger, slab foundation, or masonry structures—and for dilapidated structures that are not worth protecting. Generally, demolition projects are undertaken by a government agency, so the cost is not borne by the property owner, and the land is converted to public open space use, such as a park.

One potential problem is sometimes an acquisition and demolition project is a “checkerboard” pattern in which nonadjacent properties are acquired. This can occur when some owners, especially those who have and prefer a waterfront location, prove reluctant to leave. Creating such an acquisition pattern in a community simply adds to the maintenance costs that taxpayers must support.

8.4.3 Fire Strategies

Wildfire:

One way to lessen the threat of a fire is by keeping fuel away from buildings. This is called the concept of “defensible space.” Defensible space involves providing sufficient space between the structure and flammable vegetation.

Within this space, the fire service has room to battle the wildfire before it reaches the structure or to stop a structural fire before it ignites the wildland vegetation. With sufficient



defensible space, the structure even has a chance to survive on its own when fire service personnel and equipment are not available, as often happens during a significant wildfire.

The 2003 Fire Siege was perhaps the worst fire disaster in Southern California history. The firestorm that raged through the region consisted of 14 major fires that quickly exhausted resources and lasted for multiple weeks. The lessons from that fire season served as a warning for everyone living in areas prone to fire danger and resulted in stronger fire prevention and mitigation efforts.

In January 2005 a new state law became effective that extended the defensible space clearance around homes and structures from 30 feet to 100 feet. Proper clearance to 100 feet dramatically increases the chance of your house surviving a wildfire. This defensible space also provides for firefighter safety when protecting homes during a wildland fire. Riverside County Ordinance No. 859 Water Efficient Landscape Requirements mentions the use of defensible space and avoiding the use of fire-prone plant materials. Ordinance No. 695 Abatement of Hazardous Vegetation effective July 16, 2009 states "a one hundred (100) foot wide strip of land around structure(s) located on an adjacent improved parcel"

Riverside County has a Fire Protection contract with Cal Fire and utilizes many of their materials to educate individuals on why they should maintain a proper defensible space.

Public Fire Education:

Family Escape Plan:

In a County as fire prone as Riverside, you can never be too fire safe. Throughout Southern California, wildfire danger is a year-around threat. Our goal is to make each and every home more fire safe. We ask residents to make sure they have a fire escape plan, and that they practice what to do in an emergency.

Smoke Alarms:

Over ninety-three percent of all homes in the United States have at least one smoke alarm. The bad news is that one third of them are not working. The County encourages residents to make sure their smoke alarms are operating correctly by testing them regularly.



8.4.4 All Hazard Strategies

Facility Audits:

One of the first things we can do to reduce loss of structures within the County of Riverside is to evaluate all critical facilities' that are exposed to potential damage from the hazards. We should include a review of insurance coverage and identify where more information can be found on the property protection measure(s) recommended by the audit. Typically property protection measures are used to modify buildings or property that has a greater potential to damage. Property protection measures fall under three approaches:

- Modify the site to keep the hazard from reaching the building
- Modify the building so it can withstand the impacts of the hazard
- Insure the property owner receives the opportunity for financial relief after the damage has occurred, This is usually received under the owners insurance policies or technical and financial assistance can be provided by a government agency

Other measures:

- Burying utility lines is a retrofitting measure that addresses earthquakes, winds from tornadoes, thunderstorms, and the ice that accompanies winter storms.
- Installing or incorporating backup power supplies minimizes the effects of power losses caused by downed lines.
- Roofs can be replaced with materials less susceptible to damage by hazards, such as modified asphalt or formed steel shingles and other fireproof materials
- Wildfire mitigation in residential properties can include installing spark arrestors on chimneys.
- Winter storm retrofitting measures include improving insulation on older buildings, relocating water lines from outside walls to interior spaces, and insulating water lines in crawlspaces and under elevated buildings.
- Windows can be sealed or covered with an extra layer of glass (storm windows) or plastic sheeting.

8.5 Mitigation Actions

County Hazard Mitigation Goals and Actions:

The Agency Inventory Document and Mitigation Strategies and Goals, were used by the county and each participating city and special district to review the possible mitigation



actions that would be appropriate for that agency to work on. This is based on how the Riverside County planning area can reduce the vulnerability of people, property, infrastructure, and natural and cultural resources to future disaster losses. Only those actions where the County is the lead jurisdiction are detailed further in Section 4.3. Actions specific to other participating jurisdictions are detailed in the jurisdictional annexes.

It is important to note that Riverside County and the participating jurisdictions have numerous existing, detailed action descriptions, which include benefit-cost estimates, in other planning documents, such as the General Plan, community wildfire protection plans and capital improvement budgets and reports. These actions are considered to be part of this plan, and the details, to avoid duplication, should be referenced in their original source document. The Riverside County planning area also realizes that new needs and priorities may arise as a result of a disaster or other circumstances and reserves the right to support new actions, as necessary, as long as they conform to the overall goals of this plan.



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Section 9.0 Plan Implementation and Maintenance Process

Implementation and maintenance of the plan is critical to the overall success of hazard mitigation planning. This section provides an overview of the overall strategy for plan implementation and maintenance. It also outlines the method and proposed schedule for monitoring, updating, and evaluating the plan. The chapter will discuss incorporating the plan into existing planning mechanisms and how to address continued public involvement.

9.1 Implementation

The Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdiction Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is a partnership between the jurisdictions involved. Implementation prioritization is determined during the planning process and after taking funding into consideration. Economic constraints make low or no-cost actions most easily accomplished in plan implementation.

A highly effective and low cost implementation mechanism is the incorporation of our hazard mitigation plan recommendations into Operational Area and other planning efforts discussed in more detail below. Another strategy is for participating jurisdictions to assimilate mitigation strategies into their day-to-day functions and priorities. This effort will be achieved by monitoring agenda, attending stakeholder meetings, and review of programs and policies for coordination and opportunities to implement mitigation strategies. Riverside County Operational Area will also monitor funding opportunities to facilitate the implementation of more costly recommended actions. The County will assist in the identification of specialized pre- and post- disaster funds, state and federal earmarked funds, and other grant programs for opportunities to implement mitigation actions and identified projects.

The primary duty of the participating jurisdictions is to participate in reporting to their community governing boards and the public on the status of their plan implantation and mitigation opportunities and keep the County of Riverside EMD updated of changes to the status of their recommended actions or priorities. The primary duty of the County will be to promote mitigation action funding opportunities, organize Steering Committee meetings for plan evaluation and potential updates on a yearly basis and post any relevant information on the County website and others as appropriate.



9.2 Role of Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee

With the adoption of this plan, the participating jurisdictions will be responsible for the plan implementation and maintenance. The participating jurisdictions, led by County of Riverside Emergency Management Department will work to maintain a Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee to:

- Disseminate hazard mitigation activities and opportunities to all participants;
- Pursue the implementation of high-priority, low-cost mitigation actions;
- Monitor and identify cost-share and funding opportunities to support the community and recommended actions;
- Monitor and assist in implementation and evaluate updates of this plan;
- Support and assist ALL jurisdictions not included in the Multi-Jurisdictional Plan to develop their own stand-alone local hazard mitigation plans;
- Report on plan progress and changes to participating jurisdictions

9.3 Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

Incorporation of the hazard mitigation plan recommendations into other County and jurisdictional plans and policies is part of our implementation plan.

Plans include:

- County and City General Plans
- County and City Emergency Operations Plans
- County and City Ordinances
- Flood and Storm-water Management Master Plans
- Wildfire Protection Plans
- Capital Improvement Plans and Budgets



- Other plans and policies outlined in the capability assessments in the jurisdictional annexes
- Other plans, regulation, and practices with a mitigation focus.

9.4 Maintenance

Plan maintenance will be an annual process by both the County and participating jurisdictions to monitor and evaluate the plans' implementation and to update the plan as progress, changes in actions or priorities, or changing circumstances are recognized. The County will notify Cal OES and FEMA with plan updates to ensure they have the most current version of a participating jurisdiction's plan.

County of Riverside Emergency Management Department, Preparedness Division, is responsible for initiating plan reviews, consulting and organizing a Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee Meeting and facilitating coordination with participating jurisdictions. In order to evaluate progress and update mitigation strategies identified in the plan, the County of Riverside EMD and the participating jurisdictions will review the plan annually and following a large scale event. County of Riverside EMD and participating jurisdictions will submit a five-year written update to Cal OES and FEMA Region IX, unless disaster or other circumstance (e.g., changing regulations) require a change to this schedule.

Maintenance Evaluation Process

The yearly review of the plan will be presented and discussed at our annual Operational Area Planning Committee, Disaster Council Meeting held in January. The assessment will address whether:

- The goals and objectives address current and expected conditions.
- The nature, magnitude, and/or type of risks have changed.
- The current resources are appropriate for implementing the plan.
- There are implementation problems, such as technical, political, legal, or coordination issues with other agencies.
- The outcomes have occurred as expected (a demonstration of progress).
- The agencies and other partners participated as originally proposed.



Updates to this plan will:

- Consider changes in vulnerability due to action implementation;
- Document and highlight instances where mitigation efforts have proven effective;
- Document new hazards and identify any hazards that were previously overlooked;
- Incorporate any new data or studies on identified hazards and risks;
- Incorporate growth and development-related changes to infrastructure inventories; and
- Incorporate any new action recommendations or changes in action or risk prioritization.

County of Riverside Emergency Management Department, Preparedness Division, will conduct a plan update 18 months prior to plan expiration. In addition, Riverside County EMD will seek grant funding to support the coordination and development of the plan update. Upon notice of the HMPG funding opportunity, Riverside will apply for any available HMGP funding. After plan adoption, the LHMP Steering Committee in coordination with the EMD Planning team will conduct an annual review of the plan, flagging any sections in the plan that will require further updates. The sections flagged for revision will be included in the next LHMP update. Additional meetings will occur annually throughout the five-year cycle. Changes will be made to the plan to accommodate for actions that are no longer relevant due to shifting agendas, funding or no longer considered feasible.



10.0 Continued Public Involvement

The Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan update process has provided an opportunity to solicit participation from new and existing stakeholders, publicize successful mitigation strategies and actions, and seek public comments.

The County will continue its efforts to involve the public during the annual maintenance process and after any major events that lead to revisions in the plan.

The Riverside County Emergency Management Department and participating jurisdictions will be responsible for facilitating continued public and stakeholder involvement for their plan updates. They will do this through: input from the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee, public outreach meetings, web and social media postings, press releases and public hearings for the plan's maintenance.

There are also opportunities for participating jurisdictions to obtain and share information with their stakeholders by participating in the Operational Area Planning Committee and the Disaster Council meetings.



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APPENDIX A – Resolution

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APPENDIX B – Participating Jurisdictions and Letters of Commitment

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LHMP Participant Database

Agency Title	In, Out, or New	Agency Type	Agency Discipline
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	DROPPED	Tribe	Tribe
Beaumont Unified	IN	School District	Education
City of Banning	IN	City	N/A
City of Beaumont	IN	City	N/A
City of Blythe	IN	City	N/A
City of Calimesa	IN	City	N/A
City of Canyon Lake	IN	City	N/A
City of Cathedral	IN	City	N/A
City of Coachella	IN	City	N/A
City of Corona	IN	City	N/A
City of Desert Hot Springs	IN	City	N/A
City of Eastvale	IN	City	N/A
City of Hemet	IN	City	N/A
City of Indian Wells	IN	City	N/A
City of Indio	IN	City	N/A
City of Jurupa Valley	IN	City	N/A
City of La Quinta	IN	City	N/A
City of Lake Elsinore	IN	City	N/A



City of Murrieta	IN	City	N/A
City of Norco	IN	City	N/A
City of Palm Desert	IN	City	N/A
City of Palm Spring	IN	City	N/A
City of Perris	IN	City	N/A
City of Rancho Mirage	IN	City	N/A
City of Riverside	IN	City	N/A
City of San Jacinto	IN	City	N/A
City of Temecula	IN	City	N/A
City of Wildomar	IN	City	N/A
Desert Sands USD	NEW	School District	Education
Eastern Municipal Water	IN	Utilities	Water
Fern Valley Water	OUT	Utilities	Water
Hemet Unified School District	IN	School District	Education
High Valley Water	IN	Utilities	Water
Home Gardens County Water	OUT	Utilities	Water
Idyllwild Fire Protection	IN	Special District	Fire Protection
Idyllwild Water	OUT	Utilities	Water
Imperial Irrigation District	IN	Utilities	Water
Kaiser Hospital - Riverside	NEW	Hospital	Health Care



Lake Elsinore USD	IN	School District	Education
March Air Force Base	DROPPED	Military	Airforce
Menifee Union	OUT	School District	Education
Moreno Valley USD	NEW	School District	Education
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	NEW	Tribe	Tribe
Nuview Union	OUT	School District	Education
Palm Springs Unified	OUT	School District	Education
Perris Elementary	OUT	School District	Education
Perris Union HSD	IN	School District	Education
Pine Cove Water	OUT	Utilities	Water
Ramona Band of Indians	DROPPED	Tribe	Tribe
Rancho California Water	IN	Utilities	Water
Riverside Community Colleges	IN	School District	Education
Riverside County Office of Education	IN	County	Education
Riverside Unified School District	IN	School District	Education
San Geronio Memorial Healthcare	OUT	Special District	Healthcare
San Jacinto USD	IN	School District	Education
Santa Ana Watershed	IN	Utilities	Water
Val Verde Unified	OUT	School District	Education
Western Municipal Water	IN	Utilities	Water



Participant Contact Information

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Contacts

Company	Last Name	First Name	Email Address	Job Title	Business Phone	Mobile Phone	Fax Number	Address	City	ZIP
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Canales	Victoria	vcanales@aguacaliente.net	Emergency Services Coordinator	760.285.9271	760.699.6852		5401 Dinal Shore Dr.	Palm Springs	92264
Beaumont Unified	Evens	Mareesa	mevans@beaumontusd.k12.ca.us	Director of Risk Management	951.797.5366		951.797.6521			
City of Banning	Diaz	Alex	adiaz@ci.banning.ca.us	Chief of Police	951-849-1194	951-840-8563		125 E. Ramsey Street, P.O. Box 998	Banning	92220
City of Beaumont	Keyser	Mark	mkeyser@beaumontpd.org	Lieutenant	951-769-8500	951-529-7878	951.769.8506	660 Orange Avenue	Beaumont	92223
City of Blythe	Thomas	Kelly	KThomas@cityofblythe.ca.gov	Community Service Officer	760-922-6111.2241		760-922-3652	240 N Spring Street	Blythe	92225
City of Calimesa	Monson	Margaret	pworks@cityofcalimesa.net	Interim Public Works Director	(909) 795-9801 ext.235	(951) 538-4748		908 Park Avenue	Calimesa	92320
	Johnson	Bonnie	BJohnson@cityofcalimesa.net	City Manager	909.795.9801 ext.239		909.795.4399	908 Park Avenue	Calimesa	92320



City of Canyon Lake	A. Borja	Mark	mborja@cityofcanyonlake.com	Administrative Services Manager	(951)246-2024			31516 Railroad Canyon Road	Canyon Lake	92587
City of Cathedral	Hauser	Eric	ehauser@cathedralcity.gov	Chief	(760) 770-8200			32100 Desert Vista Rd.	Cathedral City	92234
	Wilson	Paul	pwilson@cathedralcity.gov	Fire Chief	760-770-8200			32100 Desert Vista Rd.	Cathedral City	92234
City of Coachella	R. Torres	George	gtorres@coachella.org	Emergency Services Coordinator		(760) 501-8122	(760) 398-1630	53462 Enterprise Way	Coachella	92236
City of Corona	Moran-McGough	Gina	Gina.Moran-McGough@ci.corona.ca.us	Emergency Services Coordinator	(951) 736-2458	951-415-8071	(951) 270-2737	400 South Vicentia Avenue	Corona	92882
City of Desert Hot Springs	Brooks	Mark	mark.brooks@fire.ca.gov	Battalion Chief	760-343-3510	951-366-9295				
	Wilms	Doria	dwilms@cityofdhs.org	Deputy City Clerk	(760) 329-6411 ext. 260					
City of Eastvale	A. Rodriguez	Alia	Arodriguez@eastvaleca.gov	Senior Admin Analyst	951.703.4412		951703 4760	12363 Limonite Ave., Suite 910	Eastvale	91752
City of Hemet	Mills	Jennifer	Jmills@cityofhemet.org	Emergency Services Coordinator	9517652451		951765 2328	510 East Florida Avenue	Hemet	92543
City of Indian Wells and	Cadden	Eric	Eric.Cadden@rivco.org	Emergency Services Coordinator		760.578.2088	760.863 .8882	4210 Riverwalk	Riverside	92505



Palm Desert								Pkwy, Suite 300		
City of Indio	Kelly	Michelle	mkelly@indio.org	Emergency Services Coordinator						
			Michelle.Caldwell@rivco.org			760.766.5802				
City of Jurupa Valley	Rollings	Terri	trollings@jurupavalley.org	Assistant to the City Manager	951.332.6464	951.332.6995		8930 Limonite Ave.	Jurupa Valley	92509
City of La Quinta	Johnston	Zander	zjohnston@la-quinta.org	ESC	760.777.7044	7605016221		78495 Calle Tampico	La Quinta	92253
City of Lake Elsinore	DeSantiago	Rick	rdsantiago@lake-elsinore.org	Emergency Services Coordinator	951.674.3124		951.471.1251	130 S. Main Street	lake Elsinore	92530
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City of Menifee	Glynn	Steven	sglynn@cityofmenifee.us	PW Manager	(951) 723-3719	(951) 775-6691	951.679.3843	29714 Haun Road	Menifee	92586
City of Moreno Valley	Wilkinson	Steve	stevew@moval.org	Management Analyst	951.486.6788			22870 Calle San Juan De Los Lagos - PO Box 88005	Moreno Valley	92552
	Bricker	Zuzzette	zuzzetteb@moval.org	City OEM	951.413.3809	951.337.0485		22870 Calle San Juan De Los Lagos - PO Box 88005	Moreno Valley	92552



City of Murrieta	Shuck	Ken	kshuck@MurrietaCA.gov.	Fire Marshal	951.461.6158		951.677.6799	41825 Juniper Street	Murrieta	92562
	Aylward	Terri	Taylward@MurrietaCA.gov	Fire Prevention Coordinator	951.461.6158		951.677.6799	41825 Juniper Street	Murrieta	92562
City of Norco	Lane	Scott	scott.lane@fire.ca.gov	Battalion Chief	(951) 737-8097				Norco	
	Schuchard	Gina	gschuchard@ci.norco.ca.us	Finance Officer	951.270.5650				Norco	
	Okoro	Andy	aokoro@ci.norco.ca.us	City Manager	951.570.5611	951.545.2017		3902 Hillside Avenue	Norco	92860
City of Palm Spring	Lebsock	Anjila	Anjila.lebsock@palmspring-sca.gov	Emergency Service Coordinator	760-323-8185		760-778-8430	300 N. El Cielo Road	Palm Springs	92262
City of Perris	Martinez	David	dmartinez@cityofperris.org	Interim Building Official/Fire Marshal	951.443.1029 ext.228		951.943.3293	135 N. D Street	Perris	92570
City of Rancho Mirage	Kopp	Bud	budk@ranchomirageca.gov	Planning Manager	760.328.2266					
	Wilson	Britt	brittw@RanchoMirageCA.gov	Management Analyst	760.324.4511-230		(760) 324-9851	69825 Highway 111	Rancho Mirage	92270
City of Riverside	Annas	Mark	mannas@riversideca.gov	Emergency Operations Coordinator	951-320-8103	951-320-5321	951-320-8102	3085 St. Lawrence Street	Riverside	92504



City of Temecula	Cardenas	Roberto	roberto.cardenas@cityof temecula.org	Fiscal Services Manager	951-693-3944		951-302-4159	41000 Main Street	Temecula	92590
City of Wildomar	Morales	Janet	jmorales@cityofwildomar.org	Senior Admin Analyst	951-677-7751.210		951.698.1463	23873 Clinton Keith Rd Ste. 201	Wildomar	92595
	Chapman	Les	lchapman@cityofwildomar.org	Public Works Superintendent	9 51-677-7751.205		951.698.1463	23873 Clinton Keith Rd Ste. 201	Wildomar	92595
Desert Sands USD	Nacua	Edward	edward.nacua@desertsands.us	Director of Security & Safety Services	760.771.8646	760.644.2269	760.771-8713	47950 Dune Palms Dr.	La Quinta	92253
Eastern Munic. Water	Hefley	Doug	hefleyd@emwd.org	Director of Safety, Risk and Emergency Management	951.928.377.4218	951.287.8627		P.O. Box 8300 2270 Trumble Road	Perris	92572
	Bray	Ryan	ryan.bray@rmppcorp.com	Technical Insulant, Risk and Emergency Management	949.282.0123 ext. 238			P.O. Box 8300 2270 Trumble Road	Perris	92572
Hemet Unified School District	Radford	Lyle	lradford@hemetusd.org	Safety and Security Technician	(951)765-5100 -2301			1791 West Acacia Ave	Hemet	92545
High Valley Water	Thornton	Nera	nthornton@highvalleyswater.com	Office Administrator	951.849.2612		951.922.9667	47781 Twin Pines Rd.	Banning	92220



Idyllwild Fire Protection	Reitz	Patrick	chief@idyllwildfire.com	Chief	951-659-2153					
Imperial Irrigation District	Contreras	Jose	jscontreras@iid.com	Emergency Services Coordinator		760.604.5242		333 E Barioni Blvd	Imperial	92251
Kaiser Hospital - Riverside	Sankey	Corrie	Corrie.L.Sankey@KP.Org	Dir. Of EH&S	951.353.5513	951.595.3825	951.353 .5159	10800 Magnolia Ave.	Riverside	92505
Lake Elsinore USD	Scranton	Julie	julie.scranton@leusd.k12.ca.us	Safety & Risk Services Supervisor	951.253.7181		951.245 .6609	545 Chaney St.	Riverside	92530
March Air Force Base	Tucker	Marvin	marvin.tucker@us.af.mil	Chief, Emergency Management	951.655.4766			2991 Graeber St Bldg 1214	Riverside	92518
Moreno Valley USD	Evangelista	Tracy	tevangelista@mvusd.net		951.571.7500.17565					
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Ellsworth	David	dellsworth@morongo-nsn.gov	EOC Deputy	951.755.5277	951.768.3311	951.572 .6017	11581 Portrero Road	Banning	92220
	Velasquez Sr.	Floyd W.	fvelasquez@morongo-nsn.gov	Emergency Services Manager	951.572.6141	951.392.9828		12700 Pumarra Road	Banning	92220
	Johnson	Jesse	jjohnson@morongo-nsn.gov	Emergency Service Analyst	951-572-6071	951-392-4129				
Perris Union HSD	Miller	Judy	judy.miller@puhsd.org	Director of Risk Management	951.529.4691		951.943 .5356	155 E. 4th St.	Perris	92570



	Smiderly	Christine	christine.smiderly@puhsd.org	Risk Management Secretary	(951) 943-6369 ext. 80282			155 E. 4th St.	Perris	92570
Ramona	Gomez	John	jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Project Manager	951.763.4105	951.941.4943		5610 Hwy 371, Ste. B P.O. Box 391670	Anza	92539
Rancho California Water	Morrison	Dave	morrisond@ranchowater.com	Safety Officer	951.296.6949	951.538.4398				
Riverside Community Colleges	W. Simmons	Michael	michael.simmons@rccd.edu	Director, Risk Management, Safety & Police	(951) 222-8128	(951) 206-8605	(951) 328-3502	3801 Market Street, 3rd Floor	Riverside	92501
Riverside County Office of Education	D'Amico	Michael	MDAMICO@rcoe.us	Safety, Emergency Preparedness Coordinator	951-826-6530	951-609-5537		3939 Thirteenth Street	Riverside	92501
Riverside Unified School District	Mueller	Ken	kmueller@rusd.k12.ca.us	Director of Maintenance and Operations	(951)788-7496 ext. 84001			3070 Washington Street	Riverside	92504
San Jacinto USD	Lawrence	Dawn	dlawrence@SanJacinto.k12.ca.us	Prep Coordinator	951.929.7700.4411	253.249.6282		2045 S. San Jacinto Ave.	San Jacinto	92583
Santa Ana Watershed	Quintero	Carlos	cquintero@sawpa.org	Senior Project Manager	951.354.4234	951.941.7611		11615 Sterling Avenue	Riverside	92503
Western Municipal	McMillien	Tom	tmcmillen@wmwd.com	Safety Officer	951.571.7252			14205 Meridian Parkway	Riverside	92518



Water District										
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LETTERS OF COMMITMENT

Cities

City of Banning
City of Beaumont
City of Blythe
City of Calimesa
City of Canyon Lake
City of Cathedral
City of Coachella
City of Corona
City of Desert Hot Springs
City of Eastvale
City of Hemet
City of Indian Wells
City of Indio
City of Jurupa Valley
City of La Quinta
City of Lake Elsinore
City of Murrieta
City of Norco
City of Palm Desert
City of Palm Spring
City of Perris
City of Rancho Mirage
City of Riverside
City of San Jacinto
City of Temecula
City of Wildomar

Tribes

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians –
DROPPED

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Ramona Band of Indians

Special Districts

Beaumont Unified
Desert Sands USD
Eastern Municipal Water
Hemet Unified School District
High Valley Water
Idyllwild Fire Protection
Imperial Irrigation District
Kaiser Hospital - Riverside
Lake Elsinore USD
March Air Force Base – DROPPED OUT
Moreno Valley USD
Perris Union HSD
Rancho California Water
Riverside Community Colleges
Riverside County Office of Education
Riverside Unified School District
San Jacinto USD
Santa Ana Watershed
Western Municipal Water



City of Banning Office of the City Manager

September 27, 2016

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

**Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County
Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning**

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the City of Banning is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that the City of Banning has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; the City of Banning agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The City of Banning understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and



Letter of Commitment
September 27, 2016
Page 2 of 2

- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I Michael Rock, City Manager, commit the City of Banning to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 27th day of September, 2016



Michael Rock, City Manager



CITY OF BEAUMONT

August 2, 2016

PARTICIPATING JURISDICTION

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the City of Beaumont is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that the City of Beaumont has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

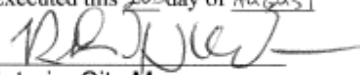
Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; the City of Beaumont agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The City of Beaumont understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's *Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).



Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I Richard Warne, commit the City of Beaumont to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 2nd day of AUGUST

Interim City Manager



CITY OF BLYTHE

235 North Broadway • Blythe, California 92225
Phone (760) 922-6161 • Fax (760) 922-4938

October 19, 2016

PARTICIPATING JURISDICTION

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the City of Blythe is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that The City of Blythe has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; The City of Blythe agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The City of Blythe understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's *Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

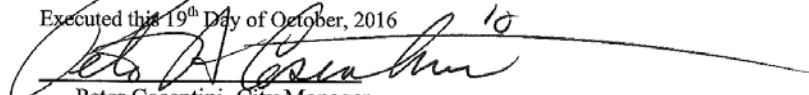
- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,



- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I Peter Cosentini, City Manager, commit the City of Blythe to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 19th Day of October, 2016


Peter Cosentini, City Manager



CITY OF CALIMESA

908 Park Avenue, Calimesa, California 92320
Telephone 909.795.9801 Facsimile 909.795.4399
www.cityofcalimesa.net



May 1, 2017

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the City of Calimesa is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that the City of Calimesa has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; the City of Calimesa agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The City of Calimesa understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement

908 Park Avenue • Calimesa, California 92320 • (909) 795-9801



in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and

- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I **Bonnie Johnson, City Manager** commit the City of Calimesa to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 1st day of May, 2017

Bonnie Johnson, City Manager
City of Calimesa



CITY OF CANYON LAKE

June 24, 2016

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the City of Canyon Lake is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that the City of Canyon Lake has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning, the City of Canyon Lake agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The City of Canyon Lake understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant Involvement in any planning process,

31516 Railroad Canyon Road, Canyon Lake, CA 92587 · 951/244-2955 · FAX 951/246-2022
admin@cityofcanyonlake.com · www.cityofcanyonlake.com



CITY OF CANYON LAKE

attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and

- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I Aaron Palmer, City Manager, commit the City of Canyon Lake to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 24 day of June, 2016

Aaron D Palmer



Cathedral City

Office of the City Manager

June 1, 2016

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the City of Cathedral City is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that the City of Cathedral City has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; the City of Cathedral City agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The City of Cathedral City understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction;
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.);
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and



- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process and as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I, Charles P. McClendon, City Manager commit the City of Cathedral City to the County of Riverside's Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 1st day of June, 2016


Charles P. McClendon, City Manager



CITY OF COACHELLA

1515 SIXTH STREET, COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA 92236

PHONE (760) 398-3502 • FAX (760) 398-8117 • WWW.COACHELLA.ORG

June 13, 2016

PARTICIPATING JURISDICTION

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, City of Coachella is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that City of Coachella has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; City of Coachella agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

City of Coachella understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,

An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer



CITY OF COACHELLA

1515 SIXTH STREET, COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA 92236

PHONE (760) 398-3502 • FAX (760) 398-8117 • WWW.COACHELLA.ORG

- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I George R. Torres Emergency Services Coordinator, commit City of Coachella to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 13th day of June 2016

An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer



CITY OF CORONA FIRE DEPARTMENT

735 PUBLIC SAFETY WAY • CORONA, CA 92880 • (951) 736-2220 • FAX (951) 736-2497
WWW.DISCOVERCORONA.COM

June 13, 2016

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the City of Corona is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that the City of Corona has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; the City of Corona agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The City of Corona understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;

"SERVING OUR CITY WITH PRIDE"



- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I David Duffy, Fire Chief commit the City of Corona to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 13th day of June 2016.


David Duffy, Fire Chief

"SERVING OUR CITY WITH PRIDE"



City of Desert Hot Springs

65-950 Pierson Blvd. • Desert Hot Springs • CA • 92240

(760) 329-6411

www.cityofdhs.org

June 8, 2016

PARTICIPATING JURISDICTION

Riverside County Emergency Management Department

Kim Saruwatari, Director

4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300

Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the City of Desert Hot Springs is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that Desert Hot Springs has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; Desert Hot Springs agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Desert Hot Springs understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).



Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I, Martín Magaña, City Manager, commit the City of Desert Hot Springs to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 8th day of June, 2016.

Martín Magaña



City of Eastvale

12363 Limonite Avenue, Suite #910 • Eastvale, CA 91752
(951) 361-0900 • Fax: (951) 361-0888 • www.EastvaleCA.gov

May 31, 2016

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department:

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the City of Eastvale is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that the City of Eastvale has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning, the City of Eastvale agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The City of Eastvale understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's *Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.);
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).



City of Eastvale

12363 Limonite Avenue, Suite #910 • Eastvale, CA 91752
(951) 361-0900 • Fax: (951) 361-0888 • www.EastvaleCA.gov

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I, *Michele Nissen*, commit the *City of Eastvale* to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 31st day of May, 2016


Michele Nissen
City Manager



City of Hemet

445E. FLORIDA AVE • HEMET, CALIFORNIA 92543 • (951)765-2301

From the Office
of the
CITY MANAGER
Alexander P. Meyerhoff

June 13, 2016

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Sarawattari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

***Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning***

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department:

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the City of Hemet is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that City of Hemet has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; the City of Hemet agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The City of Hemet understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:


- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and



Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
Page 2
June 13, 2016

- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I, Alexander P. Meyerhoff, commit the City of Hemet to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 13th day of June, 2016

Alexander P. Meyerhoff
City Manager



April 1, 2016

PARTICIPATING JURISDICTION

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, Indian Wells submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that Indian Wells has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning, Indian Wells agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Indian Wells understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).



Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I Eric W. Cadden commit Indian Wells the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this June day of 3rd, 2016.

44-950 Eldorado Drive – Indian Wells, California 92210-7497- (V) 760.2489 (F) 346.0407
www.IndianWells.com



June 1, 2016

Attn: Kim Saruwatari, Director
Riverside County Emergency Management Department
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment of Participating Jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Director Saruwatari:

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the City of Indio is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that the City of Indio has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; the City of Indio agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The City of Indio understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's *Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.



- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I *Dan Martinez*, commit the City of Indio to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Sincerely,


DAN MARTINEZ
City Manager, City of Indio

Executed this 1st day of June, 2016



City of Jurupa Valley

Laura Roughton, Mayor . Verne Lauritzen, Mayor Pro Tem .
Brian Berkson, Council Member . Frank Johnston, Council Member . Brad Hancock, Council Member

June 8, 2016

City of Jurupa Valley

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the City of Jurupa Valley is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that Jurupa Valley has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning, the City of Jurupa Valley agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The City of Jurupa Valley understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's *Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

8930 Limonite Ave., Jurupa Valley, CA 92509-5183, (951) 332-6464
www.jurupavalley.org



Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I Gary Thompson, City Manager, commit the City of Jurupa Valley to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 8th day of June, 2016


Gary S. Thompson, City Manager



City of La Quinta

June 9, 2016

Ms. Kim Saruwatari, Director
Riverside County Emergency Management Department
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

**Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning**

Dear Ms. Saruwatari:

Per the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans, the City of La Quinta is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that the City has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.


Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning, the City agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The City understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identify hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- Conduct a vulnerability analysis and identify of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- Formulate mitigation goals responsive to public input and develop mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions will be identified specific for each jurisdiction;
- Demonstrate that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders.
- Document an effective process to maintain and implement the plan;
- Adopt the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with questions or concerns.

Sincerely,



Frank J. Spevacek
City Manager



June 8, 2016

PARTICIPATING JURISDICTION

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the City of Lake Elsinore is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that City of Lake Elsinore has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; City of Lake Elsinore agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

City of Lake Elsinore understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.

951.674.3124
130 S. MAIN STREET
LAKE ELSINORE, CA 92530
WWW.LAKE-ELSINORE.ORG



Page 2
June 8, 2016

- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I Grant Yates, City Manager, commit City of Lake Elsinore to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 8th day of June, 2016


Grant Yates, City Manager



CITY OF MURRIETA

June 16, 2016

PARTICIPATING JURISDICTION

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the Murrieta Fire Department is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that Murrieta Fire Department has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; Murrieta Fire Department agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Murrieta Fire Department understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and

FIRE DEPARTMENT • 41825 Juniper Street • Murrieta, California 92562
phone: 951.304.FIRE (3473) • fax: 951.677.6799 • web: murrieta.org



- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I Jason Briley commit the Murrieta Fire Department to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed June 16, 2016



Jason Briley, Fire Marshal
City of Murrieta Fire Department





CITY of NORCO

CITY HALL • 2870 CLARK AVENUE • NORCO CA 92860 • (951) 735-3900 • www.norco.ca.us • [f](#)

June 13, 2016

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Director Saruwatari,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the City of Norco is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that the city has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; the City agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The City of Norco understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document.
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area.
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.).
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan.
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

CITY COUNCIL

KEVIN BASH
Mayor

GREG NEWTON
Mayor Pro Tem

ROBIN GRUNDMEYER
Council Member

BERWIN HANNA
Council Member

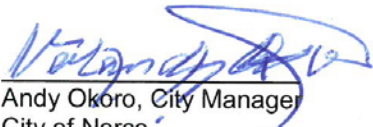
TED HOFFMAN
Council Member




Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional
Hazard Mitigation Planning
Page 2
June 13, 2016

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I, Andy Okoro commit the City of Norco to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 13th day of June 2016


Andy Okoro, City Manager
City of Norco

Attest:

Cheryl L. Link, City Clerk
City of Norco



City of Palm Springs

David H. Ready, Esq., Ph.D.
City Manager

3200 E. Tahquitz Canyon Way, Palm Springs, CA 92262
Tel 760.322.8350 • Fax 760.323.8207 • TDD 760.864.9527
David.Ready@palmspringsca.gov • www.palmspringsca.gov

June 1, 2016

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department:

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the City of Palm Springs is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that the City of Palm Springs has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning, the City of Palm Springs agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The City of Palm Springs understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction;
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.);
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,

PO Box 2743, Palm Springs, California 92263



Page Two
June 1, 2016
Riverside County Emergency Management

- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan, I, David H. Ready, Esq., Ph.D., commit the City of Palm Springs to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 13 day of JUNE 2016


David H. Ready, Esq., Ph.D. JHJ



CITY OF PERRIS

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Building and Safety Division

135 N. 'D' STREET, PERRIS, CA 92570-2200

TEL.: (951) 943-1029 FAX: (951) 657-9685

June 13, 2016

RE: City of Perris letter of commitment

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the City of Perris is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that the City of Perris has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; the City of Perris agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The City of Perris understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's *Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any



- planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
 - Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I Clara Miramontes, commit the City of Perris to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 13th day of June 2016

Sincerely

Clara Miramontes
Development Services Director
City of Perris



CITY OF RANCHO MIRAGE



July 14, 2016

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the City of Rancho Mirage is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that the City of Rancho Mirage has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; the City of Rancho Mirage agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The City of Rancho Mirage understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I Britt W. Wilson commit the City of Rancho Mirage to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 14th day of July 2016

Britt W. Wilson
Emergency Services Coordinator, City of Rancho Mirage
Brittw@ranchomirageca.gov
760-324-4511

c. Bud Kopp, City of Rancho Mirage Planning Manager

ADMINISTRATION	DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	FINANCE	HOUSING	PUBLIC LIBRARY	PUBLIC WORKS
Tel. 1.760.324.4511	Tel. 1.760.324.4511	Tel. 1.760.770.3207	Tel. 1.760.770.3210	Tel. 1.760.341.7323	Tel. 1.760.770.3224
Fax. 1.760.324.8830	Fax. 1.760.202.4792	Fax. 1.760.324.0528	Fax. 1.760.324.1617	Fax. 1.760.341.5213	Fax. 1.760.770.3261

www.RanchoMirageCA.gov

69-825 HIGHWAY 111 / RANCHO MIRAGE, CA 92270

www.RelaxRanchoMirage.com





City of Arts & Innovation

Fire Department

June 15, 2016

PARTICIPATING JURISDICTION

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the Riverside Fire Department – Office of Emergency Management is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that the Riverside Fire Department – Office of Emergency Management has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; the Riverside Fire Department – Office of Emergency Management agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

City of Riverside understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,

Office of Emergency Management

3085 St Lawrence Street, Riverside, CA 92504 | Phone: (951) 320-8100 | RiversideCA.gov/Fire





- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I Mark Annas, Emergency Operations Coordinator, commit Riverside Fire Department – Office of Emergency Management to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 15 day of June, 2016

Mark D. Annas
Emergency Operations Coordinator
Riverside Fire Department
Office of Emergency Management



Scott Miller
Mayor

Alonso Ledezma
Mayor Pro Tem

Crystal Ruiz
Councilmember

Andrew Kotyuk
Councilmember

Russ Utz
Councilmember

May 16, 2017

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the City of San Jacinto is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that the City of San Jacinto has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; The City of San Jacinto agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The City of San Jacinto understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I, Robert Johnson, commit the City of San Jacinto to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 5th day of 2017

Robert A. Johnson
City Manager



City of Temecula

City Manager's Office

41000 Main Street • Temecula, CA 92590

Phone (951) 506-5100 • Fax (951) 694-6499 • www.cityoftemecula.org

June 9, 2016

PARTICIPATING JURISDICTION

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the City of Temecula is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that the City of Temecula has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; the City of Temecula agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The City of Temecula understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's *Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and

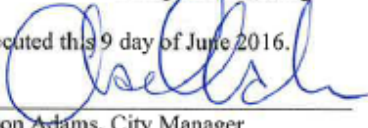


- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I *Aaron Adams*, commit the City of Temecula to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 9 day of June 2016.

X


Aaron Adams, City Manager



Bridgette Moore, Mayor
Timothy Walker, Mayor Pro Tem
Ben Benoit, Council Member
Bob Cashman, Council Member
Marsha Swanson, Council Member



23873 Clinton Keith Rd, Ste 201
Wildomar, CA 92595
951/677-7751 Phone
951/698-1463 Fax
www.CityofWildomar.org

June 13, 2016

CITY OF WILDOMAR

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level. The City of Wildomar is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that City of Wildomar has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; City of Wildomar agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

City of Wildomar understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).



Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I, Dan York, Assist City Manager, commits City of Wildomar to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 13th day of June 2016

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Dan York", is written over a horizontal line.

Dan York
Assistant City Manager
City of Wildomar



DROPPED OUT



AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

EMERGENCY SERVICES & RISK MANAGEMENT



Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I John Lavallee commit Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 13 day of June



**MORONGO
BAND OF
MISSION
INDIANS**



Morongo Band of Mission Indians

June 2, 2016

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that Morongo Band Of Mission Indians has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; [Morongo Band Of Mission Indians agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

[Morongo Band of Mission Indians] understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's *Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (Examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and



- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I G. Michael Milhiser, commit Morongo Band of Mission Indians to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 3 day of 2016,
G. Michael Milhiser



DROPPED OUT

RAMONA BAND OF CAHUILLA

56310 Highway 371, Suite B
Post Office Box 391670
Anza, California 92539



Tel: (951) 763-4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
Website: www.ramona-nsn.gov
Email: admin@ramona-nsn.gov

"A SOVEREIGN NATION"

August 23, 2016

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

The Ramona Band of Cahuilla ("Band"), a federally recognized tribe, is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that the Band has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's ("FEMA") Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans, and the Band's participation will allow for a more comprehensive evaluation of hazards and proposed mitigation measures through the coordination at the county, regional, or watershed level.

The Band agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The Band understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and



- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Band's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the Band's governing body.

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I, Joseph D. Hamilton, Chairman, commit the Ramona Band of Cahuilla to participation in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Please feel free to contact the Band's administrative offices at (951)763-4105 if you have any questions or wish to discuss this matter further.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Joseph D. Hamilton", is written over the top portion of the Ramona Band of Cahuilla seal.

Joseph D. Hamilton
Chairman, Ramona Band of Cahuilla





BEAUMONT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Mr. David Sanchez President	Mrs. Janell Foster Vice President	Mr. Steven Hovey Clerk	Mr. Wayne Mackay Member	Mrs. Susie Lara Member
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ADMINISTRATION

Dr. Maureen E. Lathum District Superintendent	Ms. Terence Davis Assistant Superintendent Human Resources	Dr. Christine Gennier Assistant Superintendent Instructional Support Services	Ms. Carol Severn Assistant Superintendent Business Services
--	--	---	---

June 15, 2016

PARTICIPATING JURISDICTION

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, Beaumont Unified School District is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that Beaumont Unified School District has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning, Beaumont Unified School District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Beaumont Unified School District understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

350 W. Brookside Avenue • PO Box 187 • Beaumont • California • 92223-0187 • Tele: (951) 845-1631



Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I Terrence Davis, commit Beaumont Unified School District to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 13th day of July, 2016

(Jurisdiction official's signature)



Desert Sands Unified School District

47-950 Dune Palms Road • La Quinta, California 92253 • (760) 777-8567 • FAX: (760) 771-8574

BOARD OF EDUCATION: Michael Duran, Donald B. Griffith, Wendy Jonathan, Matteo Monica III, Gary Tomak

SUPERINTENDENT: Dr. Gary Rutherford

Security Services • (760) 771-8646 • FAX: (760) 771-8713

Jeff Kaye, Director of Security & Safety Services

June 14, 2016

Desert Sands Unified School District

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the Desert Sands Unified School District is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that The Desert Sands Unified School District has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning: The Desert Sands Unified School District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The Desert Sands Unified School District understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's *Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.



- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I Jeff Kaye, Director of Security and Safety, commit the Desert Sands Unified School District to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 14 day of June 2016

Jeff Kaye

Director of Security and Safety Services
Desert Sands Unified School District



June 13, 2016

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Subject: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department:

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the Eastern Municipal Water District is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that Eastern Municipal Water District has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; Eastern Municipal Water District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Eastern Municipal Water District understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;

Board of Directors
Randy A. Record, President David J. Slowson, Vice President Joseph J. Kuebler, CPA, Treasurer Philip E. Paule Ronald W. Sullivan

2270 Trumble Road • P.O. Box 8300 • Perris, CA 92572-8300
T 951.928.3777 • F 951.928.6177 emwd.org



Kim Saruwatari
June 13, 2016
Page 2

- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I, Douglas Hefley, commit Eastern Municipal Water District to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 13th day of June, 2016.

Sincerely,

Douglas Hefley
Director of Safety, Risk and Emergency Management

DH:sr



Dr. Barry L. Kayrell
Superintendent

Dr. LaFaye Platter
Deputy Superintendent

Dr. David Horton
Assistant Superintendent

Vince Christakos
Assistant Superintendent

Professional Development
Service Center
1791 W. Acacia Avenue
Hemet, CA 92545
(951) 765-5100
Fax: (951) 765-5115

Professional Development
Academy
2085 W. Acacia Avenue
Hemet, CA 92545
(951) 765-5100
Fax: (951) 765-6421
www.hemetusd.org

Governing Board
Marilyn Forst
Megan Haley
Vic Scavarda
Patrick Searl
James Smith
Ross Valenzuela
Joe Wojcik

Hemet Unified School District
Lucy M. Dressel, Director of Safety/Risk Management/Benefits
1791 West Acacia Avenue
Hemet, CA 92545

May 26th, 2016

Hemet Unified School District

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County
Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, Hemet Unified School District is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that Hemet Unified School District has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; Hemet Unified School District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Hemet Unified School District understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant



Dr. Barry L. Kayrell
Superintendent

Dr. LaFaye Platter
Deputy Superintendent

Dr. David Horton
Assistant Superintendent

Vince Christakos
Assistant Superintendent

Professional Development
Service Center

1791 W. Acacia Avenue
Hemet, CA 92545
(951) 765-5100
Fax: (951) 765-5115

Professional Development
Academy

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Hemet, CA 92545
(951) 765-5100
Fax: (951) 765-6421

www.hemetusd.org

Governing Board
Marilyn Forst
Megan Haley
Vic Scavarda
Patrick Searl
James Smith
Ross Valenzuela
Joe Wojcik

involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and

- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I, Lucy M. Dressel, commit Hemet Unified School District to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 26th day of May 2016

Lucy M. Dressel, Director of Safety/Risk Management/Benefits



June 8, 2016

PARTICIPATING JURISDICTION

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the High Valleys Water District is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that the High Valleys Water District has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; the High Valleys Water District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The High Valleys Water District understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's *Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:



- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I, Ernest B. Wright, commit the High Valleys Water District to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 8th day of June, 2016

Ernest B Wright
Ernest B. Wright



Idyllwild Fire Protection District

PO Box 656
Idyllwild, CA 92549
(951) 659-2153

Thursday, June 09, 2016

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County
Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the Idyllwild Fire Protection District (IFPD) is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that the IFPD has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; the IFPD agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The IFPD understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings,



contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and

- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I, Patrick Reitz, Fire Chief, commit the Idyllwild Fire Protection District to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 9th day of June, 2016.

Patrick Reitz
Fire Chief



IID

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June 8, 2016

PARTICIPATING JURISDICTION

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the Imperial Irrigation District is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that Imperial Irrigation District has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; Imperial Irrigation District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Imperial Irrigation District understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,



- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I Gary D. Hatfield, Jr., commit Imperial Irrigation District to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 8th day of June

Gary D. Hatfield, Jr.



Kaiser Permanente

Riverside Service Area
10800 Magnolia Ave.
Riverside, CA. 92505

August 3, 2016

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, Kaiser Permanente Riverside Service Area is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that Kaiser Permanente Riverside Service Area has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; Kaiser Permanente Riverside Service Area agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Kaiser Permanente Riverside Service Area understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's *Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).



Riverside Service Area
10800 Magnolia Ave.
Riverside, CA. 92505

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I, Corrie Sankey, commit Kaiser Permanente Riverside Service Area to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 3 day of August, 2016

Corrie Sankey
Director, Environmental Health and Safety
Emergency Management



Lake Elsinore Unified School District

June 8, 2016

Governing Board

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Trustee Area 1

Susan E. Scott
Trustee Area 2

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Trustee Area 3

Juan Saucedo
Trustee Area 4

Harold E. Stryker
Trustee Area 5

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Superintendent

Dr. George Landon
Deputy Superintendent
Administrative &
Fiscal Support Services

Dr. Gregory J. Bowers
Assistant Superintendent
Facilities & Operations
Support Services

Dr. Alain Guevara
Assistant Superintendent
Administrative & Educational
Support Services

Dr. Kip Meyer
Assistant Superintendent
Personnel Support Services

Sam Wensel
Executive Director
Personnel Support Services

(951) 253-7000

545 Chaney Street
Lake Elsinore, CA 92530

www.leusd.k12.ca.us

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County
Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the Lake Elsinore Unified School District (LEUSD) is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that LEUSD has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; LEUSD agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

LEUSD understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's *Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

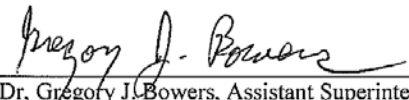
- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and



- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I Dr. Gregory J. Bowers, commit Lake Elsinore Unified School District to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 8th day of June 2016



Dr, Gregory J. Bowers, Assistant Superintendent
Facilities & Operations Division



DROPPED OUT

**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
AIR FORCE RESERVE COMMAND**



13 June

2016

Riverside County Emergency Management Department

Kim Saruwatari, Director

4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300

Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, March ARB is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that March ARB has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; March ARB agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

March ARB understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;



- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I Marvin J. Tucker, commit March ARB to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

MARVIN J. TUCKER, GS-11, DAF
Chief, Emergency Management



Board of Education
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Patrick W. Kelleher

Superintendent of Schools
Judy D. Witte, Ed.D.

Moreno Valley Unified School District

25634 Alessandro Boulevard
Moreno Valley, California 92553
951-571-7500
www.mvusd.net

The mission of Moreno Valley Unified School District is to ensure all students graduate high school prepared to successfully enter into higher education and/or pursue a viable career path.

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the Moreno Valley Unified School District is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that Moreno Valley Unified School District has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; Moreno Valley Unified School District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Moreno Valley Unified School District understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I Darryl Scott, commit Moreno Valley Unified School District to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 14 day of June

Signature of Director of Safety and Security, Darryl Scott



PERRIS UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

155 E. Fourth Street, Perris, CA 92570
951-943-6369

puhsd.org

[@puhsd](https://twitter.com/puhsd)

[PerrisUnionHSD](https://www.facebook.com/PerrisUnionHSD)

Superintendent: Jonathan L. Greenberg, Ed.D.

Grant Bennett
Assistant Superintendent
Educational Services

Tonya Davis
Chief Human
Resources Officer

Candace Reines
Assistant Superintendent
Business Services

Joseph Williams
Executive Director
Technology

April 1, 2016

PARTICIPATING JURISDICTION

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, Perris Union High School District is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that Perris Union High School District has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; Perris Union High School District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Perris Union High School District understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.

Board of Trustees: Edward Agundez - Dr. Jose Luis Araux - Joan D. Cooley - David C. Nelissen - Carolyn A. Twyman



- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I Judy Miller, Director of Risk Management and Environmental Safety, commit Perris Union High School District to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 31st day of May



**Rancho
Water**

June 30, 2016

RIVERSIDE COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
Ms. Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

**SUBJECT: LETTER OF COMMITMENT AS PARTICIPATING
JURISDICTION IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY OPERATIONAL
AREA MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION
PLANNING**

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Interim Director of Operations
& Maintenance

Andrew L. Webster, P.E.
Chief Engineer

Kelli E. Garcia
District Secretary

James B. Gilpin
Best Best & Krieger LLP
General Counsel

Dear Ms. Saruwatari:

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the Rancho California Water District (RCWD/District) is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that RCWD has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; RCWD agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The District understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and



Riverside County Emergency Management Department
June 30, 2016
Page 2

- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I Dave Morrison Safety Officer, commit Rancho California Water District to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 30th day of June

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact me at the District office at (951) 296-6900.

Sincerely,

RANCHO CALIFORNIA WATER DISTRICT

Dave Morrison
Safety Officer

090\DT





June 1, 2016

PARTICIPATING JURISDICTION

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the Riverside Community College District is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that Riverside Community College District has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; The Riverside Community College District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The Riverside Community College District understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's *Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.

3801 Market Street
Riverside, CA 92501
(951) 222-8800
Fax (951) 682-5339
www.rccd.edu

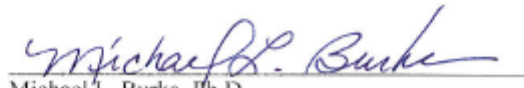


Riverside County Emergency Management Department
June 1, 2016
Page 2

- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I Michael L. Burke, Ph.D., commit Riverside Community College District to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 1st day of June


Michael L. Burke, Ph.D.



3939 Thirteenth Street
P.O. Box 868
Riverside, California
92502-0868
(951) 826-6530

47-110 Calhoun Street
Indio, California
92201-4779
(760) 863-3000

24980 Las Brisas Road
Murrieta, California
92562-4008
(951) 600-5651

**Riverside County
Board of Education**

Jeanie B. Corral
Bruce N. Dennis
Jay N. Hoffman, Ed.D.
Susan J. Rainey, Ed.D.
Elizabeth F. Romero
Wendel W. Tucker, Ph.D.
Ralph R. Villani, Ed.D.

May 26, 2016

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy., Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

**Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County
Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning**

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department:

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level. The Riverside County Office of Education is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that Riverside County Office of Education has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; Riverside County Office of Education agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Riverside County Office of Education understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;



Riverside County Emergency Management Department
May 26, 2016
Page 2

- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and,
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I, Teresa Hyden, Chief Business Official, commit Riverside County Office of Education to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 1st day of June, 2016

Teresa Hyden
Chief Business Official
Division of Administration and Business Services
(951) 826-6790 / FAX [951] 826-6974

MD:amn

c: Michael D'Amico, Coordinator, Safety and Emergency Preparedness



BOARD OF EDUCATION

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Riverside Unified School District

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
3380 14TH STREET - P. O. BOX 2800
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA 92516

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
OPERATIONS DIVISION
951-788-7135, Extension 80413
FAX: 951-778-5668

David C. Hansen
District Superintendent



Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari
Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside
County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard
Mitigation Planning

Dear Ms. Saruwatari,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the Riverside Unified School District is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that the Riverside Unified School District has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; the Riverside Unified School District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The Riverside Unified School District understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction;



Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

June 8, 2016

Page 2

- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and,
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I Kirk R. Lewis, commit the Riverside Unified School District to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 8th day of June, 2016.

Kirk R. Lewis
Assistant Superintendent, Operations



August 10, 2016

Riverside County Emergency Management Department

Kim Saruwatari, Director

4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300

Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area
Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department:

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the San Jacinto Unified School District (SJUSD) is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that SJUSD has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; SJUSD agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

SJUSD understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area



- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.)
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan and by adoption of resolution from the Board of Trustees (attached), I commit San Jacinto Unified School District to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Sincerely,

Diane Perez

Superintendent



Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority

OVER 45 YEARS OF INNOVATION, VISION, AND WATERSHED LEADERSHIP

One Water One Watershed

AWRA INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AWARD

HARVARD KENNEDY SCHOOL'S TOP 25 INNOVATIONS IN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT



June 14, 2016

Thomas P. Evans
Commission
Chair

Kim Saruwatari, Director
Riverside County Emergency Management Department
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Celeste Cantú
General
Manager

Re: Letter of Commitment as Participating Jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Ms. Saruwatari:

Orange
County
Water
District

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA) is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that SAWPA has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Western
Municipal
Water District

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; SAWPA agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Eastern
Municipal
Water
District

SAWPA understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

San
Bernardino
Valley
Municipal
Water
District

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction;
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.);
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Inland
Empire
Utilities
Agency






*Kim Soriwatari, Director
Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Page 2
June 14, 2016*

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I, Celeste Cantú, General Manager, commit SAWPA to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

You may contact Richard Haller at 951.354.4240 or rhaller@sawpa.org with any questions.

Sincerely,

For 
Celeste Cantú
General Manager



John V. Rossi
General Manager

Robert Stockton
Division 1

Thomas P. Evans
Division 2

Brenda Dennstedt
Division 3

Donald D. Galleano
Division 4

S.R. "Al" Lopez
Division 5



Securing Your Water Supply

May 31, 2016

Riverside County Emergency Management Department
Kim Saruwatari, Director
4210 Riverwalk Pkwy, Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92505

Re: Letter of Commitment as participating jurisdiction in Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning

Dear Riverside County Emergency Management Department,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans and that many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively by coordinating at the county, regional, or watershed level, Western Municipal Water District is submitting this letter of commitment to confirm that Western Municipal Water District has agreed to participate in the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Further, as a condition to participating in the mitigation planning; Western Municipal Water District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6 and to provide such cooperation as necessary and in a timely manner to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department's to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Western Municipal Water District understands that it must engage in the following planning process, as described in FEMA's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance dated July 1, 2008, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document;
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area;
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals. A range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction.
- Demonstration that there has been proactive participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any




planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.); and

- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and,
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan; I John V. Rossi, commit Western Municipal Water District to the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

Executed this 4th day of June 2016,



John V. Rossi, General Manager

JVR:tm



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APPENDIX C – Mitigation Action Table

2012 Plan Strategies Updated Status

Mitigation Actions Table			
Type of Hazard	Mitigation Actions	Departments/ Jurisdictions	Status Update
ALL	Incorporate Updated Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into Riverside County General Plan	Transportation, Land Management Agency and Riverside Office of Emergency Services	Recently updated and approved on December 2015 by Board of Supervisors. Adopted 2015, which includes a new reference to implement the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan within the Safety Element.
DROUGHT	Construct reservoirs and water tanks to increase water storage	Water Conservation, Agriculture and County Fire	On-going, no update has been made
EARTHQUAKE	CREWS Earthquake Mitigation Project	County-wide	Ongoing process of recruiting non-participating cities in the Coachella Valley area into the early earthquake warning program.
FIRE	Purchase Masticator to remove vegetation and brush in heavily populated areas prone to fires.	Riverside County Fire	No change. Project still on hold due to lack of funding during budget cuts. Potential future purchase
FIRE	Shake Shingle Roof Replacement Project	Idyllwild	In 2013 Mountain Communities Fire Safe Council was awarded a FEMA grant to replace hazardous shake/wood shingle roofs in the San Jacinto WUI (Wildland Urban Interface) One hundred homes were reroofed with Class A roofing material. The grant was completed in October 2016.



FIRE	Single Tree Removal – removed dying and dead trees.	Idyllwild	Ongoing - Nearing Closeout: dead and dying trees are continuously monitored and removed as needed.
FIRE	Hazard Abatement- Fuel treatment program to remove 1120 acres of natural fuel	Mountain Communities Fire Safe Council Program - Idyllwild	Reducing fuels on private property in the San Jacinto WUI is an on-going activity of Mountain Fire Safe Council. To date, more than 1,600 acres have been treated with the financial help of grant funds awarded to MCFSC
FLOOD	Norco Storm Drain This project is an underground storm drain which will address flooding along Pedley Avenue/Sixth Street.	Riverside County Flood Control	Project completed on 04/05/2011.
FLOOD	Santa Ana River, Norco Bluffs [Corps Project] – Stabilization Project is a Corps of Engineers project that consists of a soil cement to protection structure constructed to the 100-year flood level at the base of the bluff.	Riverside County Flood, Transportation Land Management Agency and Riverside County Fire	The bluff stabilization work was completed in 2004. The District is continuing to work with the Corps on wrapping up the project, including completion of a Project Operation and Maintenance Manual. Once the Corps approves the O&M Manual, the project can be transferred to the District for ownership, operation and maintenance.
FLOOD	Temescal Creek-Foster Road Storm Drain (2-8-00493-01) - This project is an underground storm drain in Foster Road extending from Interstate 15 to Temescal Creek.	Riverside-Corona Resource Conservation District Riverside County Flood Control	Project completed on 09/01/2015
FLOOD	Dillon Road – State Hwy 62 Road Project to clear debris. Road has 25 dips that cause flooding during storms.	Transportation, Land, Management Agency Riverside County Fire	Ongoing; The current action plan is to barricade the low dip sections when they are flooded and remove the storm debris when the water recedes.
FLOOD	Underground storm drain which will extend	Flood Control and City of Norco	Finished approximately in Spring 2011



	approximately 1,300 feet south in Pedley Avenue from Norco MDP Line NA in Sixth Street. This project will address localized flooding along Pedley Avenue.		
FLOOD	Restore 100 yr level flood protection to the three million residents within the floodplain downstream, the Corps proposes to increase both the storage capacity of Prado Dam, and its outlet discharge capacity. The embankment will be raised 30 feet, while the spillway sill will be raised 20 feet and the gated discharge capacity will be tripled.	Flood Control	<p>Part 1 of this project involving Riverside County Flood Control and TLMA was completed</p> <p>Part 2 of this project involving only Riverside County Flood Control is still pending approval</p>
FLOOD	Ultimate channel improvements for the existing interim channel from 6th Street to the terminus near Rose Court.	City of Norco	Project has not started. No estimation on start date. The District is currently working on 60% design plans and anticipates 90% design plans will be completed by next year (2017). FEMA processing will be necessary to revise the currently mapped floodplain once the construction is completed.
FLOOD	Ultimate improvements to the existing channel between Parkridge Avenue and River Road. The channel is planned as a concrete lined open channel	City of Norco and Riverside County Transportation Land Management Agency	Project began Circa 7/2013 and was finished Circa 2/2014. Lead Agency was RCFC & WCD
FLOOD	Underground storm drain extending from the existing Stage 1 near Pedley Avenue, east in 7th Street to California Avenue then south in California approximately 800 feet to a sump.	Transportation, Land, & Management Agency and Flood Control	Project completed on 04/05/2011



FLOOD	Collection of "mitigation" charges from builders in Mockingbird Canyon with the intention of providing relief to flood prone properties in the lower canyon	Mockingbird Canyon	In process of collecting funds. Charging investors \$500 per lot. Talks about whether to keep this project or abandon it. Considered a "mini" ADP (Area Drainage Project)
FLOOD	Storm Drain Last portion will be constructed as part of the same contract as the Ontario Avenue Storm Drain project	City of Corona	Project completed on 04/24/2012, Project revised on 04/25/2012.
FLOOD	A 1,050-foot drain to de-water a sump in Frank Avenue in the south Mira Loma area	Riverside County Flood Control and City of Eastvale	Project completed on 01/31/2012
FLOOD	The original project consisted of a 54 acre-foot debris basin at the southerly end of Smith Road and a concrete rectangular channel extending northerly to Cajalco Road. Mitigation required for the basin project includes removal of non-native vegetation, debris and remnants of abandoned structures as well as re-grading and establishment of native vegetation.	Riverside County Flood Control	Project completed on 01/10/2006
FLOOD	Underground storm drain in the City of Corona extending from East Grand Boulevard north in Joy Street to Temescal Creek Channel. Design began on this project in 2003 at which time it was discovered during a field check of the preliminary drawings that a recently installed Edison conduit in Joy Street overlapped the only viable alignment for the storm drain. The street is so heavily laden with utilities here is no longer room to install a drain.	City of Corona	Designed Phase Schedule for advertisement in March 2017



FLOOD	Underground storm drain in Ontario Avenue extending upstream from the District's existing El Cerrito Channel at El Cerrito Road about 3,000 feet to State Street just west of Interstate 15.	Riverside County Flood Control and Transportation Land & Management Agency	Project revised on 04/25/2012
FLOOD	Underground storm drain in Foster Road extending from Interstate 15 to Temescal Creek	Temescal Creek-Foster Road Storm Drain	Construction began in January 2015 and was completed in September 2015.
FLOOD	Multi-year plan to construct the ultimate levee system (approximately 1,200 feet river bottom width) between the existing Corps of Engineers' levee 9,500 feet upstream of State Street, and a point about 8,200 feet downstream of Sanderson Avenue, a distance of about 5 miles. Floodwalls on piles are required to be constructed over the Metropolitan Water District facilities just east of State Street.	San Jacinto and Transportation and Land Management	Funding was received in November 2015 - the levee was included in a suite of projects that received Proposition 84 grant funding from the California Department of Water Resources. The Prop 84 contribution is anticipated to be about \$3.5 million.
FLOOD	Project to build MDP extending from South W. Esplanade to east Midway Street to South San Jacinto Street to collect flows from the larger Park Hill basin watershed	City of San Jacinto	Construction for the project began on April 25, 2014 and was completed on July 2, 2015.
FLOOD	Construction of an underground storm drain that extends from a proposed detention basin at the intersection of Potter Road and De Anza Drive then southwest in De Anza to Young Street. The City of San Jacinto is administering the project.	City of San Jacinto and Transportation and Land Management	Project still pending



FLOOD	Underground storm drain from an outlet north of Holland Road southerly in Hawthorne Avenue to a collection system south of Craig Avenue	City of Menifee and Transportation and Land Management	Project Completed 3/01/2011
FLOOD	Project is an underground storm drain that extends from near Yale Street east on Stetson Avenue approximately 1 mile to Dartmouth Street	City of Hemet	Project completed on 09/04/2007
FLOOD	Project is an underground storm drain on Whittier Boulevard extending from the existing storm drain at Palm Avenue east to San Jacinto Street	Riverside County Flood Control and City of Hemet	Project completed on 08/23/2016
FLOOD	Underground storm drain extending from an existing storm drain in Meridian Street near Berkeley venue south in Meridian Street to Whittier Avenue.	Riverside County Flood Control and City of Hemet	Stage 1 completed on 06/21/2016. Stage 2 still pending approval.
FLOOD	Project is for major flood control project to extend from the San Jacinto River near Goetz Road east approximately 6 miles to Juniper Flats Road and incorporates both lined and unlined open channel, underground storm drains and two major detention basins.	City of Menifee and Transportation, Land and Management Agency	Project built in 4 stages. Some stages have been completed, but others still not finished.
FLOOD	Open channel along Nuevo Road from Dunlap Drive to Perris Valley Channel	City of Perris, Riverside County Transportation and Flood Control	Under new contract: Starting Jan. 2017 and will range about 2.5 yrs. for this entire project to be completed; first part will take about 180 days to complete, but time frame will be extended.



FLOOD	East Ironwood Avenue to Petit Street. Part of the work the City of Moreno Valley is doing in association with improvements to the Moreno Beach Drive & 60 freeway interchange.	City of Moreno Valley and Transportation and Land Management	Storm Drain Line K-1 – City completed design in 2014. Currently seeing construction funding of approximately \$2.5m.
FLOOD	Project is an open channel extending from Nason Basin northeasterly approximately 2,500 feet to Ironwood Avenue	City of Moreno Valley and Transportation and Land Management Agency	Storm Drain Line K from Ironwood to the Nason Basin – RCFC&WCD secured an easement in 2014 to receive flows from Line K-1 noted above. Action completed in 2014.
FLOOD EARTHQUAKE	Norco Streambank Stabilization. Project consists of a soil cement toe protection structure constructed to the 100-year flood level at the base of the bluff, and a stable earthen buttress fill constructed to the top of the bluff from I-15 Bridge to Center Avenue	Riverside County Flood Control and Transportation Land & Management Agency	Project Completed
FLOOD EARTHQUAKE	Stabilization of Interstate 15 near Alhambra Street, as a part of the Prado Dam enlargement feature of the Santa Ana River Mainstream Project at no cost to the District. The project involves the construction of a toe-protection-only structure from Hamner Avenue downstream to approximately 5th Street	Transportation Land Management Agency	Project still pending
LANDSLIDE EARTHQUAKE FLOOD	Proposed improvements include installation of slope protection along the Green River Mobile Home Park, as well as the exposed slopes adjacent to the Green River Homeowners Association and Highway 91 just downstream of Highway 71.	Transportation and Land Management Agency	Phase 2A- The District has completed its acquisition of the necessary easements and fee interests from Riverside County and private lands. Acquisition of the necessary easements and fee interests from Caltrans is ongoing. Construction of Phase 2A was completed in Fiscal Year



			2015/2016. Phase 2B- Construction of this segment was completed in Fiscal Year 2014/2015.
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2017 New Mitigation Strategies

2017 Mitigation Actions Table

Type of Hazard	Mitigation Actions	Departments/ Jurisdictions	Status Update/Timeframe	Potential Funding Source
All Hazards	CERT Training and retention	Riverside County Emergency Management Department	July 2018 – Ongoing On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). There will be one training in each of the county districts per year to ensure community members throughout the county get the opportunity to refresh and reinforce their CERT skills. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)
All Hazards	Continue to utilize the Safety Element of the Riverside County General Plan and the Riverside County FD Master Plan as base documents to implement goals, objectives, and mitigation actions	All Riverside County Departments	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). The Safety Element in the General Plan is continuously updated as new information and changes arise. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Earthquake	Working with CalOES & FEMA to revise the Southern California Catastrophic Earthquake Response Plan	All Cities in Riverside County	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Riverside County will continue to collaborate with Cal OES/ FEMA to improve and update this plan as needed. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund



Earthquake	Reviewed Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD), Structural Performance Categories and Nonstructural Performance Categories (SPC/NPC) Ratings of Acute Care Hospital Buildings and reported the findings at EM Healthcare Coalition	Riverside County Emergency Management Department & Riverside County Hospitals	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). These reports will continuously be reviewed to make sure they are up to date and consistent with any changes. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) Grant
Earthquake	Worked with local City Emergency Manager (EM) to address '08 Golden Guardian Riverside County Shake Out Scenario/Assumptions	Riverside County Emergency Management Department	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). County will continuously work with City EM to update and inform of changes or thoughts to improve the annual Shake Out Scenario and help the community increase their preparedness skills. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Earthquake	Mitigate potential seismic hazards through adoption and strict enforcement of current building codes	Riverside County Transportation, Land, Management Agency	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). The codes will be revised and updated to be consistent with emergency measures that can help prevent earthquake impacts in county buildings. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Pandemic Flu	Provide training on immunization techniques	Riverside University Health System- Public Health	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continue training to teach any new techniques, strategies, and to ensure all staff are proficient. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grant (PHEP)



Pandemic Flu	Participated and conducted a Non-Medical Intervention Tabletop Exercise	Riverside County Emergency Management Department & Riverside University Health System-Public Health	Completed on 09/28/2015	Pan Flu Grant PHEP Grant
Pandemic Flu	Participated and conducted a Flu vaccination exercise	Riverside County Emergency Management Department & Riverside University Health System-Public Health	Completed on 11/10/2016	Pan Flu Grant PHEP Grant
Pandemic Flu	Generate a draft Crisis Care Plan	Riverside County Emergency Management Department & Riverside University Health System-Public Health	Completed 08/30/2016	Pan Flu Grant PHEP Grant HPP Grant
Pandemic Flu	Training Medical Reserve Corp (MRC) in hospital surge exercises	Riverside County Emergency Management Department	Started in 2011 and is on-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continue training to keep updating and informing volunteers to increase their skills. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	HPP Grant State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)
Pandemic Flu	Training Medical Reserve Corp. (MRC) volunteers in Alternate Care Site	Riverside County Emergency Management Department	Completed in 2014	HPP Grant State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) Pan Flu Grant
Wildland Fire	Create wildfire protection zones that reduce the risks to citizens and firefighters from fire dangers	Riverside County Fire Department & CAL Fire	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously update and develop protection zones that can help decrease wildfire risks in the community. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	State Mission and/or Grant funding
Wildland Fire	Strengthen defensible space inspections in fire prone areas	Riverside County Fire Department & CAL Fire	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continue inspections in locations that are susceptible to fires. This action will be reassessed during	State Mission and/or Grant funding



			the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	
Wildland Fire	Continue maintenance of existing fire roads throughout the county to provide fire department access	Riverside County Fire Department & CAL Fire	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continue keeping the roads well paved and easy to have fire trucks be able to drive on. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	State Mission and/or Grant funding
Wildland Fire	Fuel reduction projects throughout the county to reduce fire potential	Riverside County Fire Department & CAL Fire	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously improve and develop projects to lower the impact of fires in the county. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	State Mission and/or Grant funding
Wildland Fire	Develop and enforce construction and design standards that ensure the development incorporates fire prevention features	Riverside County Fire Department & CAL Fire	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously enforce and update measures to prevent fire hazards. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	State Mission and/or Grant funding
Wildland Fire	Conduct and implement long range fire safe planning through code adoption/policies consistent with the Safety Element of the General Plan	Riverside County Fire Department & CAL Fire & Riverside County Transportation, Land, Management Agency (Planning Division)	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously implement code policies to integrate them into the Safety Element as they are developed/updated and approved. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	State Mission and/or Grant funding
Wildland Fire	Ben Clark Training Center to provide wildland fire protection related classes to fire personnel	Riverside County Fire Department & CAL Fire	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously make sure that this center is available to provide wildland fire protection classes to fire staff to improve their skills on fire mitigation and preparedness. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring	State Mission and/or Grant funding



			and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	
Wildland Fire	Continue wildland fire suppression/preparedness to maintain a state of readiness throughout the year	Riverside County Fire Department & CAL Fire	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously provide skills training to the community to be prepared for disasters. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	State Mission and/or Grant funding
Wildland Fire	Rapid intervention, identification and mitigation of Goldspot Oak Bore Beetle (GSOB) trees at various infestation levels on State Responsibility Area (SRA) lands throughout the county. Herbicide or tree removal if necessary	CAL Fire Unit Forester	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously monitor infestation levels of GSOB trees to continue removing infested trees if necessary. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	State Mission and/or Grant funding
Wildland Fire	Rapid intervention, identification and mitigation of Pine Bark Beetle infestation, epidemic during times of drought. Removal of trees that are symptomatic or the use of pesticide when applicable	CAL Fire Unit Forester	On-Going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously monitor infestation levels of Pine Bark Beetle to continue removing infested trees or to continue using pesticides if necessary. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	State Mission and/or Grant funding
Wildland Fire	Continue Truck Trail and road maintenance to provide access for fire suppression vehicles and personnel.	CAL Fire Unit Forester	On-Going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously preserve and improve Truck Trail and roads, if needed, for rapid available access to fire suppression vehicles. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	State Mission and/or Grant funding



Wildland Fire	Continue Fire Road maintenance of culverts and road prisms in open space areas on SRA land to allow for adequate drainage.	CAL Fire Unit Forester	On-Going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously preserve and improve culverts and road prisms, if needed, for sufficient drainage. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	State Mission and/or Grant funding
Electrical Failure	Coordinated with Southern California Edison to be included in their power outage notifications	Riverside County Emergency Management Department	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). EMD joined SoCal Edison's recipient list as of Dec. 2016 to continuously be informed of any emergency notifications to help prevent electrical failure impacts. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Emergent Disease/ Contamination	Drafted a Region VI Highly Contagious Disease Transportation Plan	Riverside County Emergency Management Department	Completed on 12/08/2016	HPP Grant Ebola Grant
Emergent Disease/ Contamination	Facilitated a Region VI Highly Contagious Disease Transportation Tabletop Exercise	Riverside County Emergency Management Department	Completed on 09/29/2016 The situation manual for this was completed on 11/14/2016	HPP Grant Ebola Grant
Emergent Disease/ Contamination	Drafted a Riverside County Viral Hemorrhagic Fever Preparedness and Response Plan (VHF Plan)	Riverside County Emergency Management Department & Riverside University Health System- Public Health	Completed on 11/2016	HPP Grant Ebola Grant
Cyber Attack	Enterprise Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) Protects the county network from Internet-based threats and attacks (~140,000 attacks/day on average)	Riverside County Technology Information	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continue to update and maintain the IPS network to protect the county from any form of cyber-attacks or threats. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund



<p>Cyber Attack</p>	<p>Enterprise Breach Detection System Inspects all internal/lateral county network traffic for indicators of compromise (IOCs) enabling the ISO to rapidly detect, respond to, contain, and prevent cyber-attacks, malware outbreaks, network reconnaissance, data exfiltration, and C2 (command & control) and botnet activities</p>	<p>Riverside County Technology Information</p>	<p>On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously inspect the county network to detect forms of threats or attacks. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.</p>	<p>County General Fund</p>
<p>Cyber Attack</p>	<p>Albert Sensor Monitors and reports to the Center for Internet Security (CIS) Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC) all Domain Name System (DNS) and NetFlow traffic for correlation with the Department of Homeland Security's threat intelligence database for real-time alerting of malicious network connections to blacklisted IP address on the Internet</p>	<p>Riverside County Technology Information</p>	<p>On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously maintain the Albert Sensor in order keep having the association with the Department of Homeland Security's database on alerting network threats for the county. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.</p>	<p>County General Fund</p>



Cyber Attack	Countywide Security Awareness Training SANS Securing The Human information security and privacy training modules deployed on county learning management system (LMS) Educates our workforce on how to be extra vigilant and things to look out for to avoid falling victim to a targeted attack	Riverside County Technology Information	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously provide training to the county's workforce on signs of cyber-attacks and prevent them from being a victim of these attacks. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Cyber Attack	Enterprise Security Information Event Management (SIEM) Serves as the county's centralized security event log management repository and correlation engine	Riverside County Technology Information	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continue to maintain the SIEM to monitor and prevent security threats. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Cyber Attack	Enterprise Internet Proxy (Web Filter) Prevents county employees and malware from accessing compromised/malicious websites and C2 (command & control) servers, in addition to non-county authorized websites based on category/content filtration policies/rules	Riverside County Technology Information	May 2017 – December 2018 Product (Blue Coat Proxy Advance Secure Gateway (ASG)) has been procured and is in the process of being deployed.	County General Fund



Cyber Attack	Governance, Risk, & Compliance (GRC) Software Suite Platform on which our security operations (active network monitoring, breach detection, incident response, business impact analysis, threat containment/eradication, alerting/reporting, process workflow automation, security audits, risk assessments/register, regulatory compliance checks) will be carried out	Riverside County Technology Information	Implementation estimated to begin in June 2017 – July 2018. Product (RSA Archer GRC) has been procured and is in the process of being deployed.	County General Fund
Cyber Attack	Security Operations Center (SOC) Planning phase completed, construction estimated to begin in September 2017	Riverside County Information Technology	September 2017 – September 2018. The County’s Cyber Security Operations Center (SOC) is under construction.	County General Fund
Cyber Attack	Information Security Forum (ISF) Convene on a quarterly basis with department information security officers/liaisons to discuss key security topics, risk trends, and other related matters, including: Formation of a Critical Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT)	Riverside County Information Technology	October 2018 – ongoing This forum will be on-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Will continue to conduct constant security incident/breach simulations and tabletop exercises that can help prevent cyber-attacks in the future. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County’s 2017 LHMP. The ISO is in the process of identifying members to serve on the Critical Security Incident	County General Fund



	Conducting security incident/breach simulations and tabletop exercises		Response Team (CSIRT). Estimated timeline for formation and initial kickoff meeting is October 2018.	
Terrorist Event	SWAT team trained to respond to terrorism events	Riverside County Sheriff	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously provide training to reflect personnel attrition and train on new tactics. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Terrorist Event	Hazard Device Team trained to respond to terrorism events	Riverside County Sheriff	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously provide training to reflect personnel attrition and train on new tactics and trends. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Terrorist Event	Sheriff Emergency Response Team trained to respond to terrorism events	Riverside County Sheriff	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously provide training to reflect personnel attrition and train on new trends. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Terrorist Event	Sheriff personnel are assigned to the Joint Terrorism Task Force	Riverside County Sheriff	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously integrate new sheriff personnel to improve this group's structure and capabilities. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Terrorist Event	Ben Clark Training Center provides terrorism related classes for Law	Riverside County Sheriff	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Classes are funded each year through the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) to	County General Fund



	Enforcement and First Responders.		continuously educate and train personnel on new skills and improve their abilities. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	
Terrorist Event	Tactical response training	Riverside County Sheriff & Riverside County Fire Department	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously train and improve on tactical response. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Communications Failure	<p>County of Riverside Network (CORNET) Redundant Internet connections</p> <p>Backbone links are configured with a mesh topology to provide full redundancy</p>	Riverside County Technology Information	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously configure links to prevent the termination of internet connections. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund
Communications Failure	<p>Enterprise Voice Network (VoIP) Centralized SIP trunking for ingress/egress PSTN access via 8 geographically separated locations</p> <p>Carrier failover protection for inbound voice traffic</p> <p>Enterprise call processing for VoIP Endpoints are logically and physically separated into 3 datacenters ensuring a High-</p>	Riverside County Technology Information	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously provide accessibility to phone carrier connection and call processing. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund



	<p>Availability solution</p> <p>Remote site routers configured for SRST; in times of WAN outages, local IP Phones will re-register to local equipment, providing inter-site calling and access to the PSAP via carrier provided analog circuits</p>			
<p>Communications Failure</p>	<p>Enterprise Best Practices</p> <p>Internal escalation contact list for all essential personal readily available</p> <p>24x7 On-Call staffing availability for both Voice and Data Networks</p> <p>Vendor support available at 24x7x4 for all critical Network and Voice equipment</p> <p>Regular professional staff training on emerging technologies</p> <p>Frequent equipment configuration backups to SAN</p> <p>Critical Enterprise level equipment is located at facilities with full battery and generator backup power</p>	<p>Riverside County Technology Information</p>	<p>On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continue to update contact list when staff support is needed in case of emergencies. Continue to train staff on technologies that arise and equip facilities with power backup supplies. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.</p>	<p>County General Fund</p>



<p>Communications Failure</p>	<p>Enterprise Emergency Notification System</p> <p>InformaCast Advanced on-premise notification solution for immediate reach to the County's 20,000+ VoIP endpoints</p> <p>InformaCast Mobile cloud-based notification solution to extend the County's reach off-network to mobile devices such as cellular phones and tablets</p>	<p>Riverside County Technology Information</p>	<p>On-Premise solution has been rolled out to all County VoIP endpoints.</p> <p>Mobile Solution has been rolled out to EMD.</p> <p>Mobile solution is ready to be rolled out to other departments as requested.</p> <p>On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continue to have a notification system to be able to have the ability to connect with off-network devices in case of a communications failure, including Wi-Fi. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.</p>	<p>County General Fund</p> <p>Department Funds; departments who wish to take advantage of this service will be billed back to the departments based on how many users</p>
<p>Communications Failure</p>	<p>Network Connectivity</p> <p>Use of Cellular based redundant WAN links for critical county locations.</p> <p>Introduction of MPLS technologies to provide alternate network paths for County locations</p>	<p>Riverside County Technology Information</p>	<p>Several locations have purchased a Cellular based redundant WAN link .</p> <p>Solution can be purchased by other departments. Installation can take up to 6 weeks to install, based on equipment availability.</p> <p>On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continue to provide alternate network paths for County locations in the case of a communication failure. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.</p>	<p>County General Fund</p> <p>Department Funds; billable by the cellular carrier to requesting departments</p>



Flood	<p>University Wash Channel, Stage 3 Project No. 221-1-8-00120-03-12</p> <p>This project will increase public safety and improve local economics by retrofitting an older, built-out commercial/industrial area with drainage infrastructure to alleviate repeated flood damage to existing businesses. The project will also address street and intersection flooding</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	<p>Notice To Proceed 2/21/17</p> <p>Completed 11/14/17</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost: \$3,044,500</p>
Flood	<p>Monroe MDP – Monroe Channel Project No. 1-8-00071 Stage 4</p> <p>At request of the City of Riverside, replacement of City's existing open channel with underground reinforced concrete box with 10-year storm capacity. Project limits are from California Avenue upstream to Magnolia Avenue</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	<p>Expected to be advertise in 4th Quarter 2016</p> <p>Notice to Proceed 8/30/17</p> <p>Completed 5/01/18</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost:\$2,489,067</p>
Flood	<p>Jurupa – Pyrite MDP Line A-2 Project No. 1-8-00234 Stage 1</p> <p>Master planned lateral stormdrain to Jurupa Channel. Project is east-west drain crossing</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	<p>30% Plans & R/W Acquisition as of 1/10/17</p> <p>Projected Start: 9/2018</p> <p>Projected End: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost: \$338,332</p>



	Agate Street about 1,000 feet south of Jurupa Road. Outlet point at Jurupa Channel is unimproved and likely to remain so			
Flood	<p>University MDP Line 3 Project No. 1-8-09020 Stage 1</p> <p>The MDP proposes Line 3 as approximately 2,900 feet of 30" RCP east in Blaine Street then northeast to Blaine Street Retention Basin. The Blaine Street Retention Basin is located 600 feet north of Blaine Street between Valencia Hill Drive and Mt. Vernon Avenue. Budgeted for scoping study and evaluation of FEMA map floodplain limits only</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	<p>Pending approval</p> <p>Projected Start: 12/2020</p> <p>Projected End: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost: \$2,926,028</p>
Flood	<p>Santa Ana River Stabilization Project No. 1-8-00010 Stg. 90</p> <p>The USACE is expected to initiate restoration of the federally constructed reach of the Santa Ana River Levee system downstream of San Bernardino County line to Tequesquite. Exact form of</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	<p>Pending approval</p> <p>5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan)</p> <p>Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost: \$10,685,000</p>



	project not set. Work will likely include repair of groins and toe protection			
Flood	Box Springs Dam – Outlet Modification Project No. 1-8-00041 Reconstruct outlet structure to prevent blockage from sediment accumulation	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Pending until Woodcrest Dam is complete 5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan) Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)	Riverside County Flood Control funds Cost: \$981,842
Flood	Sycamore Dam – Outlet Structure Modifications Project No. 1-8-00042 This project will upgrade the level of safety and serviceability. Initial project components include the repair/reinforcement of the existing outlet channel; construction of a new debris rack structure; erosion controls on the embankment of the dam; construction of a safer access road into the facility; design for a safer routing of flood waters from the emergency spillway to Central Avenue; and the installation of a control section to measure outflow from the outlet pipe	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Pending until Woodcrest Dam is complete 5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan) Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)	Riverside County Flood Control funds Cost: \$1,854,991



	of the dam. Completion of this project is planned to follow the Woodcrest Dam Outlet Modification project.			
Flood	Alessandro Dam Outlet Modification Project No. 1-8-00043 Reconstruct outlet structure to prevent blockage from sediment accumulation	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Pending until Woodcrest Dam is complete 5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan) Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)	Riverside County Flood Control funds Cost: \$907,682
Flood	Prenda Dam Outlet Modification Project No. 1-8-00044 Reconstruct outlet structure to prevent blockage from sediment accumulation	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Pending until Woodcrest Dam is complete 5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan) Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)	Riverside County Flood Control funds Cost: \$1,238,312
Flood	Woodcrest Dam Outlet Modification Project No. 1-8-00045 This project will upgrade the level of safety and serviceability. The approved Project Charter identifies the primary scope of work for the project as follows: design and construction of a new inlet structure to reduce potential for clogging of the outlet works;	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Development of design plans and specifications on hold until latest Geotechnical investigation is complete Projected Start: March 2019 Projected End: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)	Riverside County Flood Control funds Cost: \$2,216,529



	<p>rehabilitation of the existing outlet gate assembly and control stem; implementation of an automated gate control system; rehabilitation of the outlet pipe; restoration of the outlet channel; and installation of surficial erosion controls on the surface of the dam embankment. Once completed, this project will serve as an example for performing similar upgrades to the remaining Riverside Reservoirs</p>			
Flood	<p>North Norco Channel Stage 10 Project No. 222-2-8-00140-10-12</p> <p>The project is located just upstream of River Road within the city of Norco in Riverside County, California. This project consists of approximately 550 lineal feet of triple cell reinforced concrete box and 125 lineal feet of open concrete channel transition, will replace the existing interim dirt channel. The project remedies ongoing flooding</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District</p>	<p>Completed 9/9/14</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p>



	problems in the area thus resulting in positive impacts to residents and businesses			
Flood	<p>Corona MDP Line 5 Stage 1 Project No. 2-8-00280</p> <p>This project includes the construction of an underground storm drain beginning in Sherman Avenue south of Railroad Street and extending down Railroad Street westerly to Smith Street. The City is willing to undertake the design and construction of this project using District funding.</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	<p>Pending approval</p> <p>5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan)</p> <p>Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost: \$1,397,201</p>
Flood	<p>Corona MDP Line 52 Stage 1 Project No. 2-8-00350</p> <p>An underground storm drain extending north from Third Street along E. Grand Boulevard then under the 91 Freeway to Temescal Creek Channel</p>	City Of Corona	<p>Notice to Proceed 7/29/17</p> <p>Expected Completion: Summer 2018</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>City of Corona Funds</p> <p>Cost: \$4,522,000</p>
Flood	<p>Coldwater Canyon Structural Improvements Project 2-8-00505</p> <p>Proposed conceptual improvements include 1) reducing</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	<p>Pending approval</p> <p>5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan)</p> <p>Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost: \$6,005,806</p>



	<p>flood risk and nuisance to traveling public on Temescal Canyon Road at the intersection of Glen Ivy Road; and 2) an armored berm along the east bank of Coldwater Wash downstream of the intersection of Temescal Canyon Road and Glen Ivy Road. The armored berm would prevent the migration of the active Coldwater Wash Channel, thereby protecting the west side of the Mountain Cove Development. Conceptual improvements are pending friendly acquisition of the underlying parcels needed for the project</p>			
Flood	<p>Coldwater Canyon Floodplain Acquisition Project No. 2-8-00505</p> <p>Funded portion of project includes a hydrologic and geomorphologic assessment of Coldwater Canyon Wash from Glen Ivy Road to Temescal Wash. Study will evaluate the stability of Coldwater Canyon</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District</p>	<p>Pending approval</p> <p>5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan)</p> <p>Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost: included in the \$6,005,806 amount for Coldwater Canyon Structural Improvement project listed above</p>



	Wash and recommend potential minimalist interventions, if necessary, to protect Squaw Mountain Bridge and prevent erosion of Painted Hills development canyon slopes along Coldwater Canyon Wash. Balance of funds would support potential interventions recommended by the report including floodplain buyout			
Flood	<p>Southeast Compton Wash At Corona Sanitary landfill Project No. 2-8-09054</p> <p>Riverside County Waste Management District has requested assistance solving ongoing flooding and erosion problems along the southeast side of the landfill</p>	Riverside County Waste Management District**	<p>Pending approval</p> <p>5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan)</p> <p>Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost: \$500,000</p>



Flood	<p>Lake Mathews Estates Water Quality Pond Project No. 2-8-09058 Proposed in the “Drainage Water Quality Management Plan for the Lake Mathews Watershed”, this roughly 10-acre project is to be located on the south side of Cajalco Road about ¾-mile west of Wood Road. The project will capture first flush runoff from Cajalco Creek and carry it to an off-channel pond to be treated and/or infiltrated</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	<p>Pending approval 5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan) Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds Cost: \$2,794,983</p>
Flood	<p>Temescal Wash Floodplain Project No. 2-8-00052 Acquisition of floodplain area for flood protection, water conservation and habitat mitigation banking</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	<p>Pending approval 5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan) Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds Cost: \$23,534,000</p>
Flood	<p>Arroyo Del Toro Channel Stage 1 Project No. 223-3-8-00170-01-12 This project collects flows that pass under Interstate 15, flow through the cemetery and flood the intersection of Riverside Drive</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Completed 6/16/15	Riverside County Flood Control funds



	and Collier Avenue. The flows will now be collected in a channel and conveyed via an underground storm drain system to the Collier Marsh area			
Flood	<p>Ortega Channel Retrofit Project No. 3-8-00070</p> <p>Project will replace a portion of the clog-prone storm drain with a more easily accessible and maintainable open channel</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	<p>Pending approval</p> <p>5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan)</p> <p>Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost: \$1,628,761</p>
Flood	<p>LITTLE LAKE MDP LINE B, STG 1 STETSON AVENUE CHANNEL, STG 7 aka HEMET MDP LINE D Project Nos. 224-4-8-00265-01-12 224-4-8-00211-07-12</p> <p>The District constructed a segment of the District's Little Lake MOP Line B. This infrastructure will diminish neighborhood flooding and damage to private property and businesses and improve the safety of the traveling public during storm events. This new drain will also permanently reduce</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	<p>Stage 1 Completed 06/21/16</p> <p>Stage 2 Pending approval</p> <p>Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost: \$6,398,777</p>



	<p>flood-related street maintenance and repair costs for the City of Hemet. Little Lake MDP Line B Stage 1 is located primarily within the City of Hemet, with small portions extending into the City of San Jacinto and unincorporated Riverside County beginning approximately 300 feet north of Berkley Ave and terminating approximately 200 feet south of Florida</p>			
Flood	<p>Homeland MDP Line 2, Stage 2 Project No. 224-4-8-00337-02-12</p> <p>The District constructed a segment of drainage infrastructure described in the District's Romoland Master Drainage Plan as Romoland MOP Line A, Stages 4, 5 and 6, Romoland MOP Lines A-2 and A-3, Stage 1, and Briggs Basin. In conjunction with the District's Homeland MDP Line 1, Stage 1, completion of this drainage infrastructure will reduce the</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District</p>	<p>Completed 6/5/12</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p>



	floodplain by approximately 1, 762 acres and enable revisions to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps that result in a significant reduction in flood insurance premiums. The District's Homeland MDP Line 1, Stage 1 project is currently ongoing with an anticipated completion in February 2017			
Flood	Sunnymead MDP Line P-6 Stage 2 Project No. 224-4-8-00716-02-12 The District constructed a segment of drainage infrastructure described in the District's Sunnymead Master Drainage Plan which remedies ongoing flooding problems in the area thus resulting in positive impacts to residents and businesses.	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Completed 3/25/2014	Riverside County Flood Control funds
Flood	San Jacinto MDP Line C, Stage 2, Lines C-4, C-5 & B Project No. 224-4-8-00124-02-12 The District constructed a segment of drainage	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Completed 6/30/15	Riverside County Flood Control funds



	<p>infrastructure described in the District's San Jacinto Master Drainage Plan, which remedies the ongoing flooding problems at the intersections of San Jacinto Avenue and Menlo Avenue, San Jacinto Avenue and Midway Street, and Santa Fe Street and Midway Street. Consequently, the removal of ponding water at these intersections during storm events improves traffic and pedestrian safety and public access to the businesses along San Jacinto and Menlo Avenues. The District partnered with the City of San Jacinto to further improve normal residential traffic safety by replacing and reconstructing Midway Street between San Jacinto Avenue and Santa Fe Street</p>			
Flood	<p>West End Moreno MDP Line LL Project No. 224-4-8-00783-01-12</p> <p>The District constructed a segment of drainage infrastructure described in the</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District</p>	<p>Completed 5/12/15</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p>



	District's West End Moreno MDP which remedies ongoing flooding problems in the area, thus resulting in positive impacts to residents and businesses			
Flood	<p>Romoland MDP Line A, STGS 4,5,6, Homeland MDP Line 1 Briggs Basin, Romoland MDP Lines A-2 and A-3 Project No. 224-4-8-00310-04-12</p> <p>The District constructed a segment of drainage infrastructure described in the District's Romoland Master Drainage Plan as Romoland MOP Line A, Stages 4, 5 and 6, Romoland MOP Lines A-2 and A-3, Stage 1, and Briggs Basin. In conjunction with the District's Homeland MDP Line 1, Stage 1, completion of this drainage infrastructure will reduce the floodplain by approximately 1, 762 acres and enable revisions to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps that result in a significant</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Completed 8/23/16	Riverside County Flood Control funds



	reduction in flood insurance premiums. The District's Homeland MDP Line 1, Stage 1 project is currently ongoing with an anticipated completion in February 2017			
Flood	Little Lake MDP Line B Stage 2 Project No. 4-8-00265 An underground storm drain from just south of Florida Avenue, southerly in Meridian Street to Whittier Avenue.	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Pending approval 5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan) Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)	Riverside County Flood Control funds Cost: \$6,804,257
Flood	San Jacinto River Stage 3 Project No. 4-8-00020 "Stage 3" covers the nearly 10-mile river reach beginning at the entrance to Railroad Canyon and ending upstream at the Ramona Expressway crossing near the Bernasconi Hills. This environmentally and fiscally challenged project has been through several evolutions and has been essentially dormant for nearly a decade. Funding shown is for intensive planning/engineerin	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Pending approval Projected Start: 11/2019 Projected End: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)	Riverside County Flood Control funds ADP (Area Drainage Plan) Funds Cost: \$70,000,000



	g study of options for managing future development. Goal is to develop a viable project for the San Jacinto River from Ramona Expressway to Railroad Canyon considering flood management, transportation, environmental and other opportunities and constraints			
Flood	<p>Gilman Home Channel Lateral A Stage 3 Gilman Home Channel Stage 90 Project No. 225-5-8-00171-03-12</p> <p>The District constructed a segment of drainage infrastructure described in the District's Banning Master Drainage Plan which remedies ongoing flooding problems in the area, thus resulting in positive impacts to residents and businesses. Moreover, this project will enable revision of the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps in the impacted area resulting in a significant reduction in flood insurance premiums. Many</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Completed 9/22/15	Riverside County Flood Control funds



	owners with federally insured home loans will realize savings of several thousands of dollars per year			
Flood	<p>Beaumont MDP Line 16 Stage 1 Project No. 5-8-00201</p> <p>Project would build MDP Line 16 in Grand Avenue from Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD) infiltration ponds easterly to Bellflower Avenue as an element of a cooperative project with the BCVWD to provide both flood control and storm water capture to recharge groundwater</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	<p>Pending approval</p> <p>Projected Start: 12/2020</p> <p>Projected End: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost: \$5,353,074</p>
Flood	<p>Eagle Canyon Dam Stage 1 Project No. 6-8-00190</p> <p>The District constructed a segment of drainage infrastructure described in the District's Palm Springs Master Drainage Plan. Construction of this project also includes remediation of potentially hazardous and nonhazardous illegally dumped</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Completed 11/17/15	Riverside County Flood Control funds



	<p>materials and remedies ongoing flooding problems in the area, thus resulting in positive impacts to residents and businesses. Additionally, Palm Springs MDP Line 43 and Lateral 43A, the underground dam outlet, is currently under construction and completion is anticipated for February 2016. Completion of the underground infrastructure will enable revisions to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps in the impacted area immediately downstream of Eagle Canyon and will result in a significant reduction in flood insurance premiums</p>			
Flood	<p>Palm Springs MDP Line 43 and Lateral 43A Project No. 226-6-8-00163-01-12 The District constructed a segment of drainage infrastructure described in the District's Palm Springs Master Drainage Plan as Palm Springs MOP Line 43 and Lateral</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Completed 3/15/16	Riverside County Flood Control funds



	43A. Construction of this project serves as the underground outlet to the District's Eagle Canyon Dam facility that was completed on September 21, 2015 with the Notice of Completion accepted by the Board as Agenda Item Number 11-1 on November 17, 2015. Completion of both District facilities will enable revisions to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps in the impacted area immediately downstream of Eagle Canyon Dam and will result in a significant reduction in flood insurance premiums			
Flood	Murrieta Creek Channel (Phase II & III) Project No. 7-8-00021 Murrieta Creek Flood Control Project from Old Town Temecula to Elm Street in Murrieta	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District/United States Army Corps of Engineers*	Pending approval 5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan) Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)	Riverside County Flood Control funds Cost: \$82,000,000
Flood	Whitewater River Levee Restoration Project No. 6-8-00250 Restoration work to increase freeboard and bring levee	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Pending – Full scope of restoration work not yet established but funding figure shown is based on preliminary engineer's estimate	Riverside County Flood Control funds Cost: 1,260,000



	adjacent to Cimarron Golf Resort into compliance with FEMA certification guidelines		5 year CIP (Capital Improvement Plan) Projected start and end: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)	
Flood	<p>Palm Canyon Wash – Cherley Creek Levee Restoration Stage 90 Project No. 6-8-00040</p> <p>Major construction to bring levee serving small tributary upstream of South Palm Canyon Wash into compliance with FEMA certification guidelines. Project will be combination of RSP and soil-cement lined channel and levee</p>	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	<p>Expected Advertise Date: 2nd Quarter 2018</p> <p>Projected Start: 08/2019</p> <p>Projected End: during the life of the plan (2018-2023)</p>	<p>Riverside County Flood Control funds</p> <p>Cost: \$6,187,021</p>
Flood	<p>Banning MDP Line D-2 Stage 1 Project No. 5-8-00169</p> <p>This project is over one mile of underground storm drain that connects to the existing Ramsey Street Storm Drain at the intersection of Hargrave Street and Ramsey Street. It includes Line D-2, Stage 1 which will continue northerly along Hargrave Street for approximately 5,250 feet before terminating at Indian School</p>	RCFC/City of Banning	<p>Notice to Proceed: 5/15/17</p> <p>Completed: 2/27/18</p>	Riverside County Flood Control funds



	Lane. Line D-2A, Stage 1 will tie into Line D-2 at the intersection of Hargrave Street and Theodore Street. Line D-2A will continue westerly along Theodore Street for approximately 600 feet before terminating at Florida Street.			
Civil Disorder	Trained and equipped Mobile Field Force Teams throughout the county	Riverside County Sheriff	On-going for the life of the current plan (yrs. 2018-2023). Continuously provide training to reflect personnel attrition; Less-lethal equipment acquired. This action will be reassessed during the monitoring and update phase of the County's 2017 LHMP.	County General Fund



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APPENDIX D – Public Outreach Presentations and Meetings

Please see Attachment D: Agendas and Sign-ins for supporting documentation.

Continue to Next Page.



Public Outreach Presentations and Updates

Date	Name of Meeting, Location	Type of Presentation	Number Attending	Hours
6/22/2016	Western Riverside Emergency Council (WREC) Meeting, Riverside	Informed Council of upcoming Plan update and encouraged participation	19	20 mins.
7/14/2016	Operational Area Planning Committee (OAPC) Meeting, Beaumont	Informed OA on upcoming Plan to update	163	15 mins
9/19/2016	Palo Verde COMM. Meeting, Blythe, CA.	LHMP discussion, Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update process, encouraged East County participation and Public Outreach	16	1
9/29/2016	Email Distribution #1	Email blast, Distributed contact verification emails for partnering jurisdictions and agencies. Provided LHMP informational guides and resources.	—	—
10/6/2016	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee Kick-Off for County Departments	Overview of Hazard Mitigation FEMA 2011 LHMP Review Guide Update Process County Inventory Checklist County Risk Assessment Participants, New, Returning, and Not Participating	19	2
10/11/2016	Emergency Management Project Committee	Project Overview, LHMP introduction, planning process	34	10 mins.
10/13/2016	Operational Area Planning Committee (OAPC) Meeting, Beaumont	Updated OA on progress of update, offered participants opportunity to reach out to county for technical support, offered public opportunity to ask questions and provide comment (no comments made)	64	2



10/19/2016	Steering Committee Email Distribution #1	Informed the members of the google drive that contains LHMP documentation for additional support Informed about the next steps and what about the next meeting date Provided contact information for EMD LHMP staff	—	—
12/1/2016	Email Distribution #2	Invitation to LHMP Template workshop, update on county hazard identification/ranking, and general information on where they should be in the update process	—	—
12/6/2016	Tribal Workshop, Riverside	Overview of Hazard Mitigation FEMA 2011 LHMP Review Guide County Update Process and Progress Mitigation Websites and Resources Technical Support	7	1
12/8/2016	City Workshop, Riverside	Overview of Hazard Mitigation FEMA 2011 LHMP Review Guide County Update Process and Progress Mitigation Websites and Resources Technical Support	15	2
12/8/2016	Mountain Emergency Communications COMM. Meeting, Idyllwild, CA	LHMP discussion, Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update process	7	2
12/13/2016	Special District Workshop, Riverside	Overview of Hazard Mitigation FEMA 2011 LHMP Review Guide County Update Process and Progress Mitigation Websites and Resources Technical Support	8	1
12/15/2016	School District Workshop, Riverside	Overview of Hazard Mitigation FEMA 2011 LHMP Review Guide County Update Process and Progress Mitigation Websites and Resources Technical Support	7	2.5
12/15/2016	Northwest COMM. Meeting, Jurupa Valley, CA	LHMP discussion, Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update process	12	2



12/20/2016	Southwest COMM. Meeting, Murrieta, CA	LHMP discussion, Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update process	6	2
12/29/2016	Steering Committee Email Distribution #2	Sent each member questions about specific hazards that pertained to the department they work for	—	—
1/4/2017	Email Distribution #3	Informed LHMP participants of additional LHMP workshops that will be hosted to provide further assistance	—	—
1/11/2017	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, Riverside	Group Discussion, Hazard Identification/Ranking Final Review, Mitigation Actions and Strategies Brainstorm	16	2
1/12/2017	Operational Area Planning Committee (OAPC) Meeting, Beaumont	Updated OA on progress of update, offered participants opportunity to reach out to county for technical support, offered public opportunity to ask questions and provide comment (no comments made)	74	2
1/19/2016	Steering Committee Email Distribution #3	Thanked all members for participating in the previous meeting Provided the risk scores of the hazards that were discussed at the previous meeting Provided the most current updates for the mitigation actions from 2012 & asked for each of them to provide new actions for current county hazards Informed about the next meeting date	—	—
2/7/2017	City Workshop, Riverside	Answered LHMP questions & concerns Provided additional assistance if needed Reviewed LHMP drafts if needed	10	1
2/8/2017	School District Workshop, Riverside	Answered LHMP questions & concerns Provided additional assistance if needed Reviewed LHMP drafts if needed	2	1
2/9/2017	Special District Workshop, Riverside	Answered LHMP questions & concerns Provided additional assistance if needed Reviewed LHMP drafts if needed	4	1



2/14/2017	Email Distribution #4	Informed LHMP participants about the final 2017 LHMP County Hazard Ranking. Talked about a possible LHMP Training that EMD is deciding on hosting. Informed about the Senate Bills 1000 & 379. Provided a link to help participants obtain maps for their jurisdiction if they are having trouble with Hazus	—	—
2/23/2017	Email Distribution #5	Informed LHMP participants about the cancellation of the April workshops due to the substation of having the LHMP FEMA Training Informed about the confirmation of the FEMA G-318 Training that will be hosted April 3-4 and provided the sign-up link Informed that the June workshops are still going to be held to provide any additional assistance on the plan	—	—
3/1/2017	Steering Committee Reminder Email	Reminded members that the date for submitting new mitigation actions for the current top 10 county hazards was approaching	—	—
3/15/2017	Palo Verde COMM. Meeting, Blythe, CA	LHMP discussion, Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update process	18	1.5
4/21/2017	Steering Committee Email Blast #4	Provided minutes from previous meeting, informed about reviewing LHMP mitigation actions and goals/objectives, sent calendar invite for next meeting	—	—
4/24/2017	Steering Committee Email	Sent selected committee members to provide input on LHMP hazard profiles depending on the hazard that corresponds to the department they represent	—	—
6/5/2017	Tribal Workshop, Riverside	Answered LHMP questions & concerns Provided additional assistance if needed Reviewed LHMP drafts if needed	4	1



6/6/2017	City Workshop, Riverside	Answered LHMP questions & concerns Provided additional assistance if needed Reviewed LHMP drafts if needed	8	1
6/7/2017	School District Workshop, Riverside	Answered LHMP questions & concerns Provided additional assistance if needed Reviewed LHMP drafts if needed	6	1
6/8/2017	Special District Workshop, Riverside	Answered LHMP questions & concerns Provided additional assistance if needed Reviewed LHMP drafts if needed	6	1
7/13/2017	Operational Area Planning Committee (OAPC) Meeting, Beaumont	Updated OA on progress of update, offered participants opportunity to reach out to county for technical support, offered public opportunity to ask questions and provide comment (no comments made)		2
8/17/2017	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, Riverside	Review completed sections for finalization	10	1
9/2/2017	Indio Preparedness Month Booth, Home Depot, at 42100 Jackson Street from 9 a.m. - 12 p.m.	Personal preparedness and mitigation information		3
9/5/2017	Twitter Post	LHMP and NFIP information		
9/9/2017	Riverside Preparedness Month Booth, Galleria at Tyler, 1299 Galleria at Tyler from 11 a.m. - 3 p.m.	Personal preparedness and mitigation information		4
9/9/2017	Farm Barn, Wildomar Preparedness and Mitigation Presentation	Personal preparedness and mitigation information		1
9/12/2017	County Preparedness Month Booth, County of Riverside Administration Center, 4080 Lemon	Personal preparedness and mitigation information		5



	Street, from 10:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.			
9/16/2017	Lake Elsinore Preparedness Month Booth, 710 W. Graham Ave., Lake Elsinore, CA	Personal preparedness and mitigation information		4
9/16/2017	Perris Preparedness Month Booth, Walmart, 1800 N. Perris Blvd from 8 a.m. - 12 p.m.	Personal preparedness and mitigation information		4
9/23/2017	Jurupa Valley Preparedness Month Booth, K-Mart, 7840 Limonite Avenue from 8 a.m. - 12 p.m.	Personal preparedness and mitigation information		4
9/30/2017	Hemet Preparedness Month Booth, Hemet Valley Mall, 2200 W. Florida Ave. from 8 a.m. - 12 p.m.	Personal preparedness and mitigation information		4



LHMP Private Meetings Attended

Date	Location	Type of Meeting	Number Attending	Hours
8/24/2016	City Emergency Operations Center, Riverside	One to One Assistance LHMP Process Familiarity and HAZUS/GIS information	3	1
11/10/2016	Hemet Fire Administration Building, Hemet	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	3	2.5
11/15/2016	Riverside EMD	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	2	1
12/13/2016	Conference call to Mather	CA SHMPT Quarterly Meeting	N/A	4.5
12/14/2016	Hemet	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	3	2
12/15/2016	Moreno Valley	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	6	1
2/7/2017	Riverside EMD	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	2	1
3/14/2017	Perris	Participation with Eastern Municipal Water Districts Planning Committee	10	2.5
3/15/2017	Riverside EMD	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	3	5
3/28/2017	Riverside EMD	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	3	2
3/29/2017	Beaumont Police Department	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	4	2
4/11/2017	Mather	CA SHMPT Quarterly Meeting	N/A	4.5
4/11/2017	Murrieta Fire Administration	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	4	1.15
4/13/2017	Cathedral City Fire Station	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	2	2
4/20/2017	Banning City Hall	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	3	1.5
4/20/2017	Desert Sands USD	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	4	2
4/25/2017	Calimesa City Hall	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance		



4/25/2017	Temecula City Hall	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	4	1.15
4/26/2017	Perris	Participation with Eastern Municipal Water Districts Planning Committee	6	2
4/27/2017	San Jacinto City Hall	Meeting with City Manager and staff to discuss joining the County LHMP	5	
5/1/2017	Moreno Valley USD	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	3	1.5
5/1/2017	Lake Elsinore USD	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	2	1.15
5/2/2017	Banning - High Valley Water District	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	3	2
5/3/2017	Indian Wells & Palm Desert	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	2	7
5/9/2017	La Quinta City Hall	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	2	1.5
5/17/2017	Beaumont Police Department	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	5	1.5
5/18/2017	Desert Hot Springs	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	3	3
5/24/2017	Riverside EOC	Participation in Riverside LHMP planning meeting	6	1
5/25/2017	Wildomar City Hall	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	3	2
5/25/2017	San Jacinto City Hall	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	2	2.5
5/31/2017	Murrieta Fire Administration	Plan review, update process and clarification assistance	3	3
6/19/2017	Riverside EMD	LHMP and HMGP assistance for La Quinta	2	1
9/18/2017	Riverside Flood Control	LHMP and HMGP information presentation/meeting with Riverside County Flood Control Staff for potential Mitigation Action Project	5	2



APPENDIX E – Inventory Template

RIVERSIDE COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION AGENCY 2016 INVENTORY WORKSHEETS

Insert Jurisdiction/Agency Name
Insert Date



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction: These documents are meant to be discussed, used and reviewed by a multi-disciplinary team. The Participation by a wide range of stakeholders who play a role in identifying and implementing mitigation actions is required.

SPECIAL CONCERNS:

- 1. Has the completed Letter of Commitment been returned to EMD? EMD must forward this completed Letter of Commitment to CAL OES.*
- 2. Has the completed Letter of Participation been returned to EMD?*

1. Local Jurisdiction Contact Information	Page 3
2. Hazard Identification Questionnaire	Pages 4-6
3. Specific Hazards Summary	Page 7
4. Jurisdiction Vulnerability Worksheet	Pages 8-9
5. Jurisdiction Mitigation Strategies and Goals	Pages 10-14
6. Local Jurisdiction Proposed Mitigation Action and Strategy Proposal	Pages 14-16
7. Local Jurisdiction Development Trends	Pages 17-18
8. Appendix A-Plan Review Tool	Pages A1-10

Appendix A the Plan Review Tool for your reference. This is the document Cal OES and FEMA will utilize to verify that all of the required information is in the submitted documents. Please refer to the document for information.



1. LOCAL JURISDICTION CONTACT INFORMATION

The information on this page identifies:

- Jurisdiction and the contact person
- Jurisdiction's service area size and population
- EOP Plan and a Safety Element of their General Plan

PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

Agency/Jurisdiction:	<input type="text"/>		
Type Agency/Jurisdiction:	<input type="text"/>		
Contact Person:	Title:	<input type="text"/>	
First Name:	<input type="text"/>	Last Name:	<input type="text"/>
Agency Address:	Street:	<input type="text"/>	
	City:	<input type="text"/>	
	State:	<input type="text"/>	
	Zip:	<input type="text"/>	
Contact Phone	<input type="text"/>	FAX	<input type="text"/>
E-mail	<input type="text"/>		

Population Served	<input type="text"/>	Square Miles Served	<input type="text"/>
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Does your organization have a general plan?	<input type="text"/>
Does your organization have a safety component to the general plan?	<input type="text"/>
What year was your plan last updated?	<input type="text"/>

Does your organization have a disaster/emergency operations plan?	<input type="text"/>
What year was your plan last updated?	<input type="text"/>
Do you have a recovery annex or section in your plan?	<input type="text"/>
Do you have a terrorism/WMD annex or section in your plan?	<input type="text"/>



2. Hazard Identification Questionnaire

The purpose of the questionnaire is to help identify the hazards within your service area. The list was developed from the first round of meetings with the various working groups in the 2012 plan creation, and from the hazards listed in the County's General Plan. Each hazard is discussed in detail in the 2012 LHMP. The information will be used as the basis for each jurisdiction to evaluate its capabilities, determine its needs, and to assist in developing goals and strategies. The information identifies:

- a) What hazards can be identified within or adjacent to the service area of the jurisdiction.
- b) Which of those hazards have had reoccurring events
- c) What specific hazards and risks are considered by the jurisdiction to be a threat specifically to the jurisdiction? (These locations should be identified by name and location for inclusion in the Specific Hazard Summary Table).
 - a. Specific types of facilities owned and operated by the jurisdiction.
 - b. Locations damaged from prior disasters or hazard causing events.
- d) Information about the jurisdiction's EOC

With your Multi-Disciplinary Planning Team:

- a. Instructions for Updating Jurisdictions, with your planning team: Review your old Questionnaire for accuracy and relevance, mark changes.
- b. Instructions for New Jurisdictions and Special Districts, with your planning team, meet and go over the questionnaire. Fill in YES, NO or NA on the Questionnaire.



HAZARD IDENTIFICATION QUESTIONNAIRE



DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION HAVE:	
AIRPORT IN JURISDICTION	
AIRPORT NEXT TO JURISDICTION	
DAIRY INDUSTRY	
POULTRY INDUSTRY	
CROPS/ORCHARDS	
DAMS IN JURISDICTION	
DAMS NEXT TO JURISDICTION	
LAKE/RESERVOIR IN JURISDICTION	
LAKE/RESERVOIR NEAR JURISDICTION	
JURISDICTION IN FLOOD PLAIN	
CONTROLLED FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL	
UNCONTROLLED FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL	
EARTHQUAKE FAULTS IN JURISDICTION	
EARTHQUAKE FAULTS NEXT TO JURISDICTION	
MOBILE HOME PARKS	
NON-REINFORCED FREEWAY BRIDGES	
NON-REINFORCED BRIDGES	
BRIDGES IN FLOOD PLAIN	
BRIDGES OVER OR ACROSS RIVER/STREAM	
ROADWAY CROSSING RIVER/STREAM	
NON REINFORCED BUILDINGS	
FREEWAY/MAJOR HIGHWAY IN JURISDICTION	
FREEWAY/MAJOR HIGHWAY NEXT TO JURISDICTION	
FOREST AREA IN JURISDICTION	
FOREST AREA NEXT TO JURISDICTION	
WITHIN THE 50 MILES SAN ONOFRE EVACUATION ZONE	
MAJOR GAS/OIL PIPELINES IN JURISDICTION	
MAJOR GAS/OIL PIPELINES NEXT TO JURISDICTION	
RAILROAD TRACKS IN JURISDICTION	
RAILROAD TRACKS NEXT TO JURISDICTION	
HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES IN JURISDICTION	
HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES NEXT TO JURISDICTION	
HAZARDOUS STORAGE FACILITIES IN JURISDICTION	
HAZARDOUS STORAGE FACILITIES NEXT TO JURISDICTION	
DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION OWN OR OPERATE A FACILITY	
IN A FLOOD PLAIN	
NEAR FLOOD PLAIN	
NEAR RAILROAD TRACKS	
NEAR A DAM	
UPSTREAM FROM A DAM	
DOWNSTREAM FROM A DAM	
DOWNSTREAM OF A LAKE	
DOWNSTREAM FROM A RESERVOIR	
NEAR A CONTROLLED FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL	
NEAR UNCONTROLLED FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL	
ON AN EARTHQUAKE FAULT	
NEAR AN EARTHQUAKE FAULT	
WITHIN THE 50 MILE SAN ONOFRE EVACUATION ZONE	
IN A FOREST AREA	
NEAR A FOREST AREA	
NEAR A MAJOR HIGHWAY	



A HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY	
NEAR A HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY	
A HAZARDOUS STORAGE FACILITY	
NEAR A HAZARDOUS STORAGE FACILITY	
NON REINFORCED BUILDINGS	
A MAJOR GAS/OIL PIPELINE	
NEAR A MAJOR GAS/OIL PIPELINE	
DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION HAVE ANY LOCATIONS THAT:	
HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY EARTHQUAKE AND NOT REPAIRED	
HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY FLOOD	
HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY FLOOD MORE THAN ONCE	
HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY FOREST FIRE	
HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY FOREST FIRE MORE THAN ONCE	
HAVE BEEN IMPACTED BY A TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT	
HAVE BEEN IMPACTED BY A PIPELINE EVENT	
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS INFORMATION	
DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION HAVE AN EOC	
IS YOUR EOC LOCATED IN A FLOOD PLAIN	
NEAR FLOOD PLAIN	
NEAR RAILROAD TRACKS	
NEAR A DAM	
UPSTREAM FROM A DAM	
DOWNSTREAM FROM A DAM	
DOWNSTREAM OF A LAKE	
DOWNSTREAM FROM A RESERVOIR	
NEAR A CONTROLLED FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL	
NEAR UNCONTROLLED FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL	
ON AN EARTHQUAKE FAULT	
NEAR AN EARTHQUAKE FAULT	
WITHIN THE 50 MILE SAN ONOFRE EVACUATION ZONE	
IN A FOREST AREA	
NEAR A FOREST AREA	
NEAR A MAJOR HIGHWAY	
A HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY	
NEAR A HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY	
A HAZARDOUS STORAGE FACILITY	
NEAR A HAZARDOUS STORAGE FACILITY	
NON REINFORCED BUILDINGS	
A MAJOR GAS/OIL PIPELINE	
NEAR A MAJOR GAS/OIL PIPELINE	
OTHER FACILITY INFORMATION	
ARE THERE LOCATIONS WITHIN YOUR JURISDICTION THAT:	
COULD BE CONSIDERED A TERRORIST TARGET	
COULD BE CONSIDERED A BIO-HAZARD RISK	

With your planning team, list the “Yes” answers and discuss. Use the information as a group to summarize your jurisdiction’s hazards and vulnerabilities.



3. SPECIFIC HAZARDS SUMMARY

This table helps to identify the information (name, owner, location, etc.) about the specific hazards identified in the Hazard Questionnaire.

In the Summary Table, list the basic information of the hazards identified by the jurisdiction in the Hazard Identification Questionnaire as a potential threat. These specific hazards were used in the development of response plans, maps, and other analysis data.

- a. Instructions for Updating Jurisdictions and Special Districts: With your planning team, review the “Yes” answers and see if there were any changes, if so summarize why there is a difference from the 2012.
- b. Instructions for New Jurisdictions and Special Districts: With your planning team, review the “Yes” answers and discuss. Use the information as a group to summarize your jurisdiction’s hazards and vulnerabilities.

SPECIFIC HAZARDS SUMMARY

Jurisdiction	Hazard Type	Hazard Name	In Jurisdiction?	Adjacent to Jurisdiction?



4. JURISDICTION VULNERABILITY WORKSHEET

This table is a listing of the primary hazards identified by the 2012 LHMP working groups. Each jurisdiction was asked to evaluate the potential for an event to occur in their jurisdiction by hazard. They were also asked to evaluate the potential impact of that event by hazard on their jurisdiction. The impact potential was determined based on:

1. Economic loss and recovery
2. Physical loss to structures (residential, commercial, and critical facilities)
3. The loss or damage to the jurisdictions infrastructure
4. Their ability to continue with normal daily governmental activities
5. Their ability to quickly recover from the event and return to normal daily activities
6. The loss of life and potential injuries from the event.

The jurisdictions were asked to rate the potential and severity using a scale of between 0 and 4 (4 being the most severe). The jurisdictions were also asked to rank the listed hazards as they relate to their jurisdiction from 1 to 20 (1 being the highest overall threat to their jurisdiction).

With the assistance of the RCIP Plan and County Departments, Riverside County OES conducted an extensive evaluation of the severity and probability potential for the county as a whole. The hazards were also ranked for the County. These numbers and rankings were provided to the jurisdictions as a comparison guide.

A separate table was created to address the hazards relating to agriculture and was assessed by the agriculture working group.

- a. Instructions for Updating Jurisdictions and Special Districts: Please review the table, determine if your ranking from the 2012 LHMP remains the same.
- b. Instructions for New Jurisdictions and Special Districts: Please evaluate the potential for an event to occur in your jurisdiction by hazard. Then, evaluate the potential impact of that event by hazard on your jurisdiction according to #1-6 from the potential impact list above.

NOTE: Under Medical, Pandemic was added. This was a result of the H1N1 and other incidents.



NAME:	AGENCY:	DATE :
-------	---------	--------

	COUNTY		LOCAL JURISDICTION		
HAZARD	SEVERITY 0 - 4	PROBABILITY 0 - 4	SEVERITY 0 - 4	PROBABILITY 0 - 4	RANKING 1 - 20
1. EARTHQUAKE					
2. WILDLAND FIRE					
3. FLOOD					
OTHER NATURAL HAZARDS					
4. DROUGHT					
5. LANDSLIDES					
6. INSECT INFESTATION					
7. EXTREME SUMMER/WINTER WEATHER					
8. SEVERE WIND EVENT					
AGRICULTURAL					
9. DISEASE/CONTAMINATION					
10. TERRORISM					
OTHER MAN-MADE					
11. PIPELINE					
12. AQUEDUCT					
13. TRANSPORTATION					
14. POWER OUTAGE					
15. HAZMAT ACCIDENTS					
16. NUCLEAR ACCIDENT					
17. TERRORISM					
18. CIVIL UNREST					
19. JAIL/PRISON EVENT					
MEDICAL					
20. PANDEMIC					



5. JURISDICTION MITIGATION STRATEGIES AND GOALS

This comprehensive table is a listing of the various mitigation strategies, goals, and objectives developed by the 2012 LHMP working groups. The jurisdictions were also given the opportunity to list additional strategies, goals, and objectives specific to either their jurisdiction or their workgroup (i.e. the hospitals, agriculture, etc.).

LOCAL JURISDICTION MITIGATION STRATEGIES AND GOALS

With your Planning Team

- a. Instructions for Updating Jurisdictions and Special Districts: please review the table; determine if your ranking from the 2012 LHMP remains the same.
- b. Instructions for New Jurisdictions and Special Districts: please follow below:

Please evaluate the priority level for each listed mitigation goal identified below as it relates to your jurisdiction or facility. If you have any additional mitigation goals or recommendations, please list them at the end of this document.



Place an H (High), M (Medium), L (Low), or N/A (Not Applicable) for your priority level for each mitigation goal in the box next to the activity.



EARTHQUAKE	
	Aggressive public education campaign in light of predictions
	Generate new literature for dissemination to:
	◇ Government employees
	◇ Businesses
	◇ Hotel/motel literature
	◇ Local radio stations for education
	◇ Public education via utilities
	◇ Identify/create television documentary content
	Improve the Emergency Alert System (EAS)
	◇ Consider integration with radio notification systems
	◇ Upgrade alerting and warning systems for hearing impaired
	◇ Training and maintenance
	Procure earthquake-warning devices for critical facilities
	Reinforce emergency response facilities
	Provide training to hospital staffs
	Require earthquake gas shutoffs on remodels/new construction
	Evaluate re-enforcing reservoir concrete bases
	Evaluate EOCs for seismic stability
	Install earthquake cutoffs at reservoirs
	Install earthquake-warning devices at critical facilities
	Develop a dam inundation plan for new Diamond Valley Reservoir
	Earthquake retrofitting
	◇ Bridges/dams/pipelines
	◇ Government buildings/schools
	◇ Mobile home parks
	Develop educational materials on structural reinforcement and home inspections (ALREADY DEVELOPED)
	Ensure Uniform Building Code compliance
	◇ Update to current compliance when retrofitting
	Insurance coverage on public facilities
	Funding for non-structural abatement (Earthquake kits, etc.)
	Pre - identify empty commercial space for seismic re-location
	Electrical co-generation facilities need retrofitting/reinforcement (Palm Springs, others?)
	Mapping of liquefaction zones
	Incorporate County geologist data into planning
	Backup water supplies for hospitals
	Evaluate pipeline seismic resiliency
	Pre-positioning of temporary response structures
	Fire sprinkler ordinance for all structures



	Evaluate adequacy of reservoir capacity for sprinkler systems
	Training/standardization for contractors performing retrofitting
	Website with mitigation/contractor/retrofitting information
	◇ Links to jurisdictions
	◇ Alerting information
	◇ Volunteer information
	Evaluate depths of aquifers/wells for adequacy during quakes
	Evaluate hazmat storage regulations near faults
COMMUNICATIONS IN DISASTER ISSUES	
	Communications Interoperability
	Harden repeater sites
	Continue existing interoperability project
	Strengthen/harden
	Relocate
	Redundancy
	Mobile repeaters
FLOODS	
	Update development policies for flood plains
	Public education on locations of flood plains
	Develop multi-jurisdictional working group on floodplain management
	Develop greenbelt requirements in new developments
	Update weather pattern/flood plain maps
	Conduct countywide study of flood barriers/channels/gates/water dispersal systems
	Required water flow/runoff plans for new development
	Perform GIS mapping of flood channels, etc.
	Install vehicular crossing gates/physical barriers for road closure
	Maintenance of storm sewers/flood channels
	Create map of flood channels/diversions/water systems etc.
	Require digital floor plans on new non-residential construction
	Upgrade dirt embankments to concrete
	Conduct countywide needs study on drainage capabilities
	Increase number of pumping stations
	Increase sandbag distribution capacities
	Develop pre-planned response plan for floods
	◇ Evacuation documentation
	◇ Re-examine historical flooding data for potential street re-design
	Training for city/county PIOs about flood issues
	Warning systems - ensure accurate information provided
	◇ Publicize flood plain information (website?)
	◇ Install warning/water level signage



	◇ Enhanced public information
	◇ Road closure compliance
	◇ Shelter locations
	◇ Pre-event communications
	Look at County requirements for neighborhood access
	◇ Secondary means of ingress/egress
	Vegetation restoration programs
	Ensure critical facilities are hardened/backed up
	Hardening water towers
	Terrorism Surveillance - cameras at reservoirs/dams
	Riverbed maintenance
	Evaluate existing lift stations for adequacy
	Acquisition of property for on-site retention
	Evaluate regulations on roof drainage mechanism
	Erosion-resistant plants
	Traffic light protection
	Upkeep of diversionary devices
	Install more turn-off valves on pipelines
	Backup generation facilities
	Identify swift water rescue capabilities across County
WILDFIRES	
	Aggressive weed abatement program
	◇ Networking of agencies for weed abatement
	Develop strategic plan for forest management
	Public education on wildfire defense
	Encourage citizen surveillance and reporting
	Identify hydrants with equipment ownership information
	Enhanced firefighting equipment
	Fire spotter program/red flag program
	◇ Expand to other utilities
	Research on insect/pest mitigation technologies
	Volunteer home inspection program
	Public education program
	◇ Weather reporting/alerting
	◇ Building protection
	◇ Respiration
	Pre-identify shelters/recovery centers/other resources
	Roofing materials/defensive spacing regulations
	Community task forces for planning and education
	Fuel/dead tree removal



	Strategic pre-placement of firefighting equipment
	Establish FEMA coordination processes based on ICS
	Brush clearings around repeaters
	Research new technologies for identifying/tracking fires
	Procure/deploy backup communications equipment
	"Red Tag" homes in advance of event
	Provide fire-resistant gel to homeowners
	Involve insurance agencies in mitigation programs
	Clear out abandoned vehicles from oases
	Code enforcement
	Codes prohibiting fireworks
	Fuel modification/removal
	Evaluate building codes
	Maintaining catch basins
OTHER HAZARDS	
	Improve pipeline maintenance
	Wetlands mosquito mitigation (West Nile Virus)
	Insect control study
	Increase County Vector Control capacities
	General public drought awareness
	◇ Lawn watering rotation
	Develop County drought plan
	Mitigation of landslide-prone areas
	Develop winter storm sheltering plan
	Ease permitting process for building transmission lines
	Evaluate restrictions on dust/dirt/generating activities during wind seasons
	Rotational crop planning/soil stabilization
	Enhance agricultural checkpoint enforcement
	Agriculture - funding of detection programs
	Communications of pipeline maps (based on need to know)
	Improved notification plan on runaway trains
	Improve/maintain blackout notification plan.
	Support business continuity planning for utility outages
	Terrorism training/equipment for first responders
	◇ Terrorism planning/coordination
	◇ Staffing for terrorism mitigation
	Create a SONGS regional planning group
	◇ Include dirty bomb planning
	Cooling stations - MOUs in place
	Fire Ant eradication program



	White Fly infestation abatement/eradication program
	Develop plan for supplemental water sources
	Public education on low water landscaping
	Salton Sea desalinization
	Establish agriculture security standards (focus on water supply)
	ID mutual aid agreements
	Vulnerability assessment on fiber-optic cable
	Upgrade valves on California aqueduct
	Public education
	◇ Bi-lingual signs
	◇ Power Outage information
	Notification system for rail traffic - container contents
	Control and release of terrorism intelligence
	Develop prison evacuation plan (shelter in place?)

Use the list and rankings to narrow down or identify “your” strategies. The mitigation strategy serves as the long-term blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment. The mitigation strategy includes the development of goals, objectives, and prioritized mitigation actions.

Goals are general guidelines that explain what you want to achieve. They are broad policy statements and are usually long-term and represent global visions, such as “Protect Existing Property.”

Objectives define strategies or implementation steps to attain the identified goals. Unlike goals, objectives are specific, measurable, and may have a defined completion date. Objectives are more specific, such as “Increase the number of buildings protected from flooding.”

The development of effective goals and objectives enables the planning team to evaluate the merits of alternative mitigation actions and the local conditions in which these activities would be pursued. A potential mitigation action that would support the goal and objective goal example above is “Acquire repetitive flood loss properties in the Acadia Woods Subdivision.”

In the 2012 LHMP, each jurisdiction was required to develop a Mitigation Strategy Proposal based on one of the following:

1. The strategy, goal, or objective rating “High Priority” on the Local Jurisdiction Mitigation Strategies and Goals (WORKSHEET ABOVE)
2. A specifically identified strategy, goal, or objective that was developed as part of one of the working groups planning sessions such as the hospitals or agriculture
3. A specifically identified strategy, goal, or objective that was developed as part of one of the jurisdiction’s internal working group planning sessions



6. LOCAL JURISDICTION PROPOSED MITIGATION ACTION AND STRATEGY PROPOSAL

- a. Instructions for Updating Jurisdictions and Special Districts: With your planning team, please review the table from # 5, and determine if your ranking from the 2012 LHMP remains the same.

Review the chosen Mitigation Strategy that your jurisdiction submitted. The updated plan **must** identify the completed, deleted, or deferred actions or activities from the previously approved plan as a benchmark for progress.

If the mitigation actions or activities remain unchanged from the previously approved plan, the updated plan **must** indicate why changes are not necessary. Further, the updated plan **shall** include in its prioritization any new mitigation actions identified since the previous plan was approved or through the plan update process.

- b. Instructions for New Jurisdictions and Special Districts: With your planning team, Use the “High Priority” rated strategy, goal or objective as a starting point to determine your Mitigation Strategy Proposal.



LOCAL JURISDICTION PROPOSED MITIGATION ACTION AND STRATEGY PROPOSAL

Jurisdiction:
Contact:
Phone:

MITIGATION STRATEGY INFORMATION

Proposal Name:

--

Proposal Location:

--

Proposal Type

Place an "X" by the type of mitigation strategy (one or more may apply)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Flood and mud flow mitigation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Fire mitigation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Elevation or acquisition of repetitively damaged structures or structures in high hazard areas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Mitigation Planning (i.e. update building codes, planning develop guidelines, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Development and implementation of mitigation education programs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Development or improvement of warning systems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Additional Hazard identification and analysis in support of the local hazard mitigation plan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Drinking and/or irrigation water mitigation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Earthquake mitigation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Agriculture - crop related mitigation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Agriculture - animal related mitigation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Flood inundation/Dam failure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Weather/Temperature event mitigation |

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED MITIGATION STRATEGY

Proposal/Event
History

List any previous disaster related events (dates, costs, etc.)

--

Description of
Mitigation Goal
Narrative:

Give a detailed description of the need for the proposal, any history related to the proposal. List the activities necessary for its completion in the narrative section below, including estimated timeline. (how long will it take)

--



Does your jurisdiction have primary responsibility for the proposal? If not, what agency does?

Yes	X	No		Responsible Agency:
-----	---	----	--	---------------------

FUNDING INFORMATION

Place an "X" by the proposed source of funding for this proposal

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Unfunded proposal - funds are not available for the proposal at this time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Local jurisdiction General Fund |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Local jurisdiction Special Fund (road tax, assessment fees, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Non-FEMA Hazard Mitigation Funds |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Local Hazard Mitigation Grant Funds - Future Request |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Hazard Mitigation Funds |

- ☐ Has your jurisdiction evaluated this mitigation strategy to determine its cost benefits?
(i.e. has the cost of the mitigation proposal been determined to be beneficial in relationship to the potential damage or loss using the attached Cost/Benefit Analysis Sheet or another internal method)

As part of this process, each Submitting Jurisdiction is required to perform a cost-benefit analysis. They were required to answer the question at the bottom of the Proposal page that asks if they had conducted a Cost-Benefit Analysis of some type. This analysis was conducted either by completing a Cost Benefit form or by some other approved method. Many of the jurisdictions used the cost-effective analysis approach outlined in the FEMA publication, *Cost and Benefits of Natural Hazards Mitigation*. This cost-benefit analysis was not restricted to natural hazards.

In some cases, the jurisdiction or working group identified a proposal that highlighted a life- safety issue over a standard hazard proposal. This was done when there was either historical data or other sources of information indicating that the life-safety issue needed to be emphasized or brought to the public's attention.



7. LOCAL JURISDICTION DEVELOPMENT TRENDS QUESTIONNAIRE

LAND USE ISSUES - COMPLETE THE INFORMATION BELOW

This questionnaire identifies a comparison of specific land use issues between 2012, 2017 and 2022. The questionnaire also identifies the specific threat potential to the jurisdiction in relationship to residential and commercial structures along with critical facilities. This threat potential is focused on structural loss rather than dollar-value loss as it relates to the three main natural hazards – earthquakes, floods, and wildland fires. The determination of dollar-value loss relating to commercial and critical facilities was found to be very limited and a difficult task to establish. This issue will be addressed in future updates of the Plan.

The questionnaire also requires the jurisdiction to identify the process it will use to maintain their portion of the Plan.



LOCAL JURISDICTION DEVELOPMENT TRENDS QUESTIONNAIRE 2011

LAND USE ISSUES - COMPLETE THE INFORMATION BELOW

JURISDICTION:	DOES YOUR AGENCY HAVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR LAND USE AND/OR DEVELOPMENT ISSUES WITHIN YOUR JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES? YES NO			
	2012 DATA	2017 DATA		2022
Current Population in Jurisdiction or Served			Projected Population in Jurisdiction or Served - in 2022	
Current Sq Miles in Jurisdiction or Served			Projected Sq Miles in Jurisdiction or Served - in 2022	
Does Your Jurisdiction have any ordinances or regulations dealing with disaster mitigation, disaster preparation, or disaster response?			If yes, please list ordinance or regulation number.	
<i>What is the number one land issue your agency will face in the next five years</i>				
Approximate Number of Homes/Apts/etc.			Projected Number of Homes/Apts/etc. - in 2022	
Approximate Total Residential Value			Projected Residential Total Value - in 2022	
Approximate Number of Commercial Businesses			Projected Number of Commercial Businesses - in 2022	
Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in flood hazard zones			Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in flood hazard zones - in 2022	
Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in earthquake hazard zones			Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in earthquake hazard zones - in 2022	
Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in wildland fire hazard zones			Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in wildland fire hazard zones - in 2022	
Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in flood hazard zones			Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in flood hazard zones - in 2022	
Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in earthquake hazard zones			Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in earthquake hazard zones - in 2022	
Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in wildland fire hazard zones			Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in wildland fire hazard zones - in 2022	
Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in flood hazard zones			Projected Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in flood hazard zones - in 2022	
Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in earthquake hazard zones			Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in earthquake hazard zones - in 2022	
Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in wildland fire hazard zones.			Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in wildland fire hazard zones - in 2022	
Does your jurisdiction plan on participating in the County's on-going plan maintenance program every two years as described in Part I of the plan?			If not, how will your jurisdiction do plan maintenance?	
Will a copy of this plan be available for the various planning groups within your jurisdiction for use in future planning and budgeting purposes?				Yes or No



APPENDIX A: LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW TOOL

The *Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool* demonstrates how the Local Mitigation Plan meets the regulation in 44 CFR §201.6 and offers States and FEMA Mitigation Planners an opportunity to provide feedback to the community.

- The Regulation Checklist provides a summary of FEMA's evaluation of whether the Plan has addressed all requirements.
- The Plan Assessment identifies the plan's strengths as well as documents areas for future improvement.
- The Multi-jurisdiction Summary Sheet is an optional worksheet that can be used to document how each jurisdiction met the requirements of the each Element of the Plan (Planning Process; Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment; Mitigation Strategy; Plan Review, Evaluation, and Implementation; and Plan Adoption).

The FEMA Mitigation Planner must reference this *Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide* when completing the *Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool*.

Jurisdiction:	Title of Plan: Local Hazard Mitigation Plan	Date of Plan:
Local Point of Contact:	Address:	
Title:		
Agency:		
Phone Number:	E-Mail:	

State Reviewer:	Title:	Date:
------------------------	---------------	--------------

FEMA Reviewer:	Title:	Date:
Date Received in FEMA Region <i>(insert #)</i>		
Plan Not Approved		
Plan Approvable Pending Adoption		
Plan Approved		



SECTION 1: REGULATION CHECKLIST

INSTRUCTIONS: The Regulation Checklist must be completed by FEMA. The purpose of the Checklist is to identify the location of relevant or applicable content in the Plan by Element/sub-element and to determine if each requirement has been 'Met' or 'Not Met.' The 'Required Revisions' summary at the bottom of each Element must be completed by FEMA to provide a clear explanation of the revisions that are required for plan approval. Required revisions must be explained for each plan sub-element that is 'Not Met.' Sub-elements should be referenced in each summary by using the appropriate numbers (A1, B3, etc.), where applicable. Requirements for each Element and sub-element are described in detail in this *Plan Review Guide* in Section 4, Regulation Checklist.

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)		(section and/or		
ELEMENT A. PLANNING PROCESS				
A1. Does the Plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))				
A2. Does the Plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as other interests to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement §201.6(b)(2))				
A3. Does the Plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage? (Requirement §201.6(b)(1))				
A4. Does the Plan describe the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? (Requirement §201.6(b)(3))				
A5. Is there discussion of how the community(ies) will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii))				



1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
A6. Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a 5-year cycle)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i))				
<u>ELEMENT A: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				
ELEMENT B. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT				
B1. Does the Plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction(s)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))				
B2. Does the Plan include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))				
B3. Is there a description of each identified hazard's impact on the community as well as an overall summary of the community's vulnerability for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))				
B4. Does the Plan address NFIP insured structures within the jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))				
<u>ELEMENT B: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				
ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY				
C1. Does the plan document each jurisdiction's existing authorities, policies, programs and resources and its ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3))				
C2. Does the Plan address each jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))				
C3. Does the Plan include goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i))				



1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
C4. Does the Plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for each jurisdiction being considered to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))				
C5. Does the Plan contain an action plan that describes how the actions identified will be prioritized (including cost benefit review), implemented, and administered by each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv)); (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii))				
C6. Does the Plan describe a process by which local governments will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii))				
ELEMENT C: REQUIRED REVISIONS				
ELEMENT D. PLAN REVIEW, EVALUATION, AND IMPLEMENTATION (applicable to plan updates only)				
D1. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))				
D2. Was the plan revised to reflect progress in local mitigation efforts? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))				
D3. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))				
ELEMENT D: REQUIRED REVISIONS				
ELEMENT E. PLAN ADOPTION				
E1. Does the Plan include documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))		Plan Adoption/ Resolution Page 4 all plans		
E2. For multi-jurisdictional plans, has each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan documented formal plan adoption? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))		Plan Adoption/ Resolution Page 4 all plans		
ELEMENT E: REQUIRED REVISIONS				
ELEMENT F. ADDITIONAL STATE REQUIREMENTS (OPTIONAL FOR STATE REVIEWERS ONLY; NOT TO BE COMPLETED BY FEMA)				
F1.				



1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
F2.				
<u>ELEMENT F: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				



SECTION 2: PLAN ASSESSMENT

INSTRUCTIONS: The purpose of the Plan Assessment is to offer the local community more comprehensive feedback to the community on the quality and utility of the plan in a narrative format. The audience for the Plan Assessment is not only the plan developer/local community planner, but also elected officials, local departments and agencies, and others involved in implementing the Local Mitigation Plan. The Plan Assessment must be completed by FEMA. The Assessment is an opportunity for FEMA to provide feedback and information to the community on: 1) suggested improvements to the Plan; 2) specific sections in the Plan where the community has gone above and beyond minimum requirements; 3) recommendations for plan implementation; and 4) ongoing partnership(s) and information on other FEMA programs, specifically RiskMAP and Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs. The Plan Assessment is divided into two sections:

1. Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement
2. Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan

Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement is organized according to the plan Elements listed in the Regulation Checklist. Each Element includes a series of italicized bulleted items that are suggested topics for consideration while evaluating plans, but it is not intended to be a comprehensive list. FEMA Mitigation Planners are not required to answer each bullet item, and should use them as a guide to paraphrase their own written assessment (2-3 sentences) of each Element.

The Plan Assessment must not reiterate the required revisions from the Regulation Checklist or be regulatory in nature, and should be open-ended and to provide the community with suggestions for improvements or recommended revisions. The recommended revisions are suggestions for improvement and are not required to be made for the Plan to meet Federal regulatory requirements. The italicized text should be deleted once FEMA has added comments regarding strengths of the plan and potential improvements for future plan revisions. It is recommended that the Plan Assessment be a short synopsis of the overall strengths and weaknesses of the Plan (no longer than two pages), rather than a complete recap section by section.

Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan provides a place for FEMA to offer information, data sources and general suggestions on the overall plan implementation and maintenance process. Information on other possible sources of assistance including, but not limited to, existing publications, grant funding or training opportunities, can be provided. States may add state and local resources, if available.



A. Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement

This section provides a discussion of the strengths of the plan document and identifies areas where these could be improved beyond minimum requirements.

Element A: Planning Process

How does the Plan go above and beyond minimum requirements to document the planning process with respect to:

- *Involvement of stakeholders (elected officials/decision makers, plan implementers, business owners, academic institutions, utility companies, water/sanitation districts, etc.);*
- *Involvement of Planning, Emergency Management, Public Works Departments or other planning agencies (i.e., regional planning councils);*
- *Diverse methods of participation (meetings, surveys, online, etc.); and*
- *Reflective of an open and inclusive public involvement process.*

Element B: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

In addition to the requirements listed in the Regulation Checklist, 44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans identifies additional elements that should be included as part of a plan's risk assessment. The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of:

- 1) *A general description of land uses and future development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions;*
- 2) *The types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas; and*
- 3) *A description of potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures, and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate.*

How does the Plan go above and beyond minimum requirements to document the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment with respect to:

- *Use of best available data (flood maps, HAZUS, flood studies) to describe significant hazards;*
- *Communication of risk on people, property, and infrastructure to the public (through tables, charts, maps, photos, etc.);*
- *Incorporation of techniques and methodologies to estimate dollar losses to vulnerable structures;*
- *Incorporation of Risk MAP products (i.e., depth grids, Flood Risk Report, Changes Since Last FIRM, Areas of Mitigation Interest, etc.); and*
- *Identification of any data gaps that can be filled as new data became available.*



Element C: Mitigation Strategy

How does the Plan go above and beyond minimum requirements to document the Mitigation Strategy with respect to:

- *Key problems identified in, and linkages to, the vulnerability assessment;*
- *Serving as a blueprint for reducing potential losses identified in the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment;*
- *Plan content flow from the risk assessment (problem identification) to goal setting to mitigation action development;*
- *An understanding of mitigation principles (diversity of actions that include structural projects, preventative measures, outreach activities, property protection measures, post-disaster actions, etc);*
- *Specific mitigation actions for each participating jurisdictions that reflects their unique risks and capabilities;*
- *Integration of mitigation actions with existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources; and*
- *Discussion of existing programs (including the NFIP), plans, and policies that could be used to implement mitigation, as well as document past projects.*

Element D: Plan Update, Evaluation, and Implementation (Plan Updates Only)

How does the Plan go above and beyond minimum requirements to document the 5-year Evaluation and Implementation measures with respect to:

- *Status of previously recommended mitigation actions;*
- *Identification of barriers or obstacles to successful implementation or completion of mitigation actions, along with possible solutions for overcoming risk;*
- *Documentation of annual reviews and committee involvement;*
- *Identification of a lead person to take ownership of, and champion the Plan;*
- *Reducing risks from natural hazards and serving as a guide for decisions makers as they commit resources to reducing the effects of natural hazards;*
- *An approach to evaluating future conditions (i.e. socio-economic, environmental, demographic, change in built environment etc.);*
- *Discussion of how changing conditions and opportunities could impact community resilience in the long term; and*
- *Discussion of how the mitigation goals and actions support the long-term community vision for increased resilience.*



B. Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan

Ideas may be offered on moving the mitigation plan forward and continuing the relationship with key mitigation stakeholders such as the following:

- *What FEMA assistance (funding) programs are available (for example, Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA)) to the jurisdiction(s) to assist with implementing the mitigation actions?*
- *What other Federal programs (National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), Community Rating System (CRS), Risk MAP, etc.) may provide assistance for mitigation activities?*
- *What publications, technical guidance or other resources are available to the jurisdiction(s) relevant to the identified mitigation actions?*
- *Are there upcoming trainings/workshops (Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA), HMA, etc.) to assist the jurisdictions(s)?*
- *What mitigation actions can be funded by other Federal agencies (for example, U.S. Forest Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Smart Growth, Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Sustainable Communities, etc.) and/or state and local agencies?*



SECTION 3: MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET (OPTIONAL)

INSTRUCTIONS: For multi-jurisdictional plans, a Multi-jurisdiction Summary Spreadsheet may be completed by listing each participating jurisdiction, which required Elements for each jurisdiction were 'Met' or 'Not Met,' and when the adoption resolutions were received. This Summary Sheet does not imply that a mini-plan be developed for each jurisdiction; it should be used as an optional worksheet to



ensure that each jurisdiction participating in the Plan has been documented and has met the requirements for those Elements (A through E).



MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET												
#	Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Type (city/borough/ township/ village, etc.)	Plan POC	Mailing Address	Email	Phone	Requirements Met (Y/N)					
							A. Planning Process	B. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Review, Evaluation & Implementation	E. Plan Adoption	F. State Requirements
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
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18												
19												



MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET

#	Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Type (city/borough/ township/ village, etc.)	Plan POC	Mailing Address	Email	Phone	Requirements Met (Y/N)					
							A. Planning Process	B. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Review, Evaluation & Implementation	E. Plan Adoption	F. State Requirements
20												



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APPENDIX F – Historical Landmarks

Continue to next page.



Name (Landmark Plaque Number)	National Register	California State Historical Landmar	California Register of	Point of Interest	Date Listed	City (County)
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, SHERMAN INSTITUTE (N851)	Yes				1/9/1980	Riverside (Riverside)
AGENTS HOME (P231)				Yes	10/5/1971	Thermal (Riverside)
ALL SOULS UNIVERSALIST CHURCH (N666)	Yes				9/18/1978	Riverside (Riverside)
ANDREAS CANYON (N201)	Yes				1/8/1973	Palm Springs (Riverside)
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES CA-RIV-504 AND CA-RIV 773 (N2195)	Yes				3/12/2003	Blythe (Riverside)
ARLINGTON BRANCH LIBRARY AND FIRE HALL (N1839)	Yes				7/22/1993	Riverside (Riverside)
ARMORY HALL (N1748)	Yes				1/29/1992	Lake Elsinore (Riverside)
ARMORY HALL, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC BUILDING (P822)				Yes	5/15/1996	Lake Elsinore (Riverside)
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE RAILWAY DEPOT AT BLYTHE (P735)				Yes	2/11/1991	Blythe (Riverside)
BANDINI ADOBE SITE (P120)				Yes	6/6/1969	Norco (Riverside)
BANDINI-COTA ADOBE SITE (P122)				Yes	6/6/1969	Corona (Riverside)
BANNING WOMEN'S CLUB (P725)				Yes	11/20/1989	Banning (Riverside)
BARKER DAM (N394)	Yes				10/29/1975	Twentynine Palms (Riverside)
BEAUMONT CARNEGIE LIBRARY (P807)				Yes	12/4/1994	Beaumont (Riverside)
BLYTHE FERRY CROSSING (P195)				Yes	5/19/1971	Blythe (Riverside)
BLYTHE INTAGLIOS (N384)	Yes				8/22/1975	Blythe (Riverside)
BOGART HOUSE (P808)				Yes	12/4/1994	Beaumont (Riverside)
BUTTERCUP FARMS PICTOGRAPH (N411)	Yes				5/3/1976	Perris (Riverside)
BUTTERFIELD STAGE STATION (188)		Yes			6/20/1935	Corona (Riverside)
CAMP EMERSON (P147)				Yes	11/3/1969	Idyllwild (Riverside)
CAMP YOUNG--DESERT TRAINING CENTER, CAMA (P87)				Yes	6/2/1968	Desert Center (Riverside)
CANTU RANCH/GALLEANO WINERY (P773)				Yes	8/21/1992	Mira Loma (Riverside)
CARNEGIE, ANDREW, LIBRARY (N502)	Yes				6/29/1977	Corona (Riverside)
CARVED ROCK (187)		Yes			6/20/1935	Corona (Riverside)
CHILDS, WILLIAM, HOUSE (N2063)	Yes				7/28/1999	Riverside (Riverside)



CHINATOWN (P74)	Yes			Yes	1/24/1968	Riverside (Riverside)
CITRUS EXPERIMENT STATION (P121)				Yes	6/6/1969	Riverside (Riverside)
CITRUS MACHINERY PIONEERING (P123)				Yes	6/6/1969	Riverside (Riverside)
COACHELLA VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT (P141)				Yes	8/29/1969	Coachella (Riverside)
COACHELLA VALLEY FISH TRAPS (N175)	Yes				6/13/1972	Valerie (Riverside)
COPLIN HOUSE SPOKANE HOTEL PLUEGER REALTY (P759)				Yes	11/8/1991	Banning (Riverside)
CORN SPRINGS (N2038)	Yes				10/30/1998	Desert Center (Riverside)
CORN SPRINGS (P80)				Yes	1/24/1968	Desert Center (Riverside)
CORNELIUS AND MERCEDES JENSON RANCH (943)		Yes			6/12/1981	Rubidoux (Riverside)
CORONA FOUNDERS MONUMENT (738)		Yes			6/6/1960	Corona (Riverside)
CORONA HIGH SCHOOL (N2297)	Yes				8/3/2005	Corona (Riverside)
COTTONWOOD SCHOOL (P520)				Yes	2/1/1978	Sage (Riverside)
CRESCENT BATHHOUSE (N380)	Yes				7/30/1975	Lake Elsinore (Riverside)
DE ANZA CROSSING OF THE SANTA ANA RIVER, 1775 AND 1776 (787)		Yes			9/18/1963	Riverside (Riverside)
DESERT INN (P307)				Yes	7/13/1973	Palm Springs (Riverside)
DESERT QUEEN MINE (N402)	Yes				1/17/1976	Twentynine Palms (Riverside)
DOS PALMAS (P78)				Yes	1/24/1968	Mecca (Riverside)
EAGLE MOUNTAIN IRON (P229)				Yes	10/5/1971	Desert Center (Riverside)
EL MIRADOR HOTEL AND TOWER (P570)				Yes	6/12/1981	Palm Springs (Riverside)
ELSINORE WOMEN'S CLUB (P832)				Yes	2/5/1998	Lake Elsinore (Riverside)
ELSINORE'S HOTTEST SULPHUR SPRINGS (P97)				Yes	6/7/1968	Lake Elsinore (Riverside)
ESTUDILLO MANSION (N2146)	Yes				10/25/2001	San Jacinto (Riverside)
FEDERAL POST OFFICE (N705)	Yes				11/20/1978	Riverside (Riverside)
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST (N1794)	Yes				9/22/1992	Riverside (Riverside)
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF RIVERSIDE (N1975)	Yes				4/3/1997	Riverside (Riverside)
FIRST POST OFFICE (P174)				Yes	3/19/1970	Temecula (Riverside)
FRINK RANCH (P94)				Yes	6/7/1968	Beaumont (Riverside)
GALLEANO WINERY (N2207)	Yes				6/22/2003	Mira Loma (Riverside)
GARBANI, ROCCO, HOMESTEAD (N2079)	Yes				12/22/1999	Winchester (Riverside)



GIANT DESERT FIGURES (101)		Yes			3/29/1933	Blythe (Riverside)
GILMAN RANCH (P41)	Yes			Yes	6/2/1967	Banning (Riverside)
HALL CITY AND HALL'S GRADE (P124)				Yes	6/6/1969	Cabazon (Riverside)
HAMILTON SCHOOL (#1), LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE (P746)				Yes	8/2/1991	Anza (Riverside)
HARADA HOUSE (N517)	Yes				9/15/1977	Riverside (Riverside)
HEMET DAM AND LAKE HEMET (P95)				Yes	6/7/1968	Hemet (Riverside)
HEMET MAZE STONE (557)		Yes			8/24/1956	Hemet (Riverside)
HENDERSON/REID BUILDING (P774)				Yes	8/21/1992	Banning (Riverside)
HERITAGE HOUSE (N205)	Yes				2/28/1973	Riverside (Riverside)
HIGHGROVE HYDROELECTRIC PLANT (P108)				Yes	12/11/1968	Riverside (Riverside)
HIGHLAND SPRINGS (P38)				Yes	6/2/1967	Banning (Riverside)
IDYLLWILD (P335)				Yes	7/12/1974	Idyllwild (Riverside)
INDIAN SCHOOL AGENCY OFFICE, INDIAN SCHOOL AGENCY (P233)				Yes	10/5/1971	Thermal (Riverside)
INDIAN WELLS (P83)				Yes	1/24/1968	Palm Desert (Riverside)
JENSEN, CORNELIUS, RANCH (N815)	Yes				9/6/1979	Rubidoux (Riverside)
JOHN W. NORTH PARK / SEVENTH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (P308)				Yes	7/13/1973	Riverside (Riverside)
LAKE NORCONIAN CLUB (N2083)	Yes				2/4/2000	Norco (Riverside)
LEDERER, GUS, SITE (N2196)	Yes				3/12/2003	Desert Center (Riverside)
LORING OPERA HOUSE, GOLDEN STATE THEATER (P64)				Yes	9/22/1967	Riverside (Riverside)
MARCH FIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT (P93)				Yes	6/7/1968	Moreno Valley (Riverside)
MARCH FIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT (N1893)	Yes				12/6/1994	Riverside (Riverside)
MARTINEZ CANYON ROCKHOUSE (N2074)	Yes				12/14/1999	North Palm Springs (Riverside)
MARTINEZ HISTORICAL DISTRICT (N236)	Yes				5/17/1973	Torres-Martinez Indian Reservation (Riverside)
MARTINEZ HISTORICAL DISTRICT/MARTINEZ INDIAN AGENCY (P232)				Yes	10/5/1971	Thermal (Riverside)
MASONIC TEMPLE (N872)	Yes				6/6/1980	Riverside (Riverside)
MCCOY SPRING ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE (N1103)	Yes				5/10/1982	Blythe (Riverside)
MISSION COURT BUNGALOWS (N1835)	Yes				7/8/1993	Riverside (Riverside)



MISSION INN (761)	Yes	Yes			4/28/1961	Riverside (Riverside)
MOROVIAN CHURCH AND INDIAN SCHOOL, INDIAN SCHOOL (P230)				Yes	10/5/1971	Thermal (Riverside)
MOUNT RUBIDOUX (P65)				Yes	9/22/1967	Riverside (Riverside)
MURRIETA CREEK ARCHEOLOGICAL AREA (N229)	Yes				4/24/1973	Temecula (Riverside)
NOBLE'S RANCH (P82)				Yes	1/24/1968	Beaumont (Riverside)
NORTH CHUCKWALLA MOUNTAIN QUARRY DISTRICT (N966)	Yes				8/24/1981	Desert Center (Riverside)
NORTH CHUCKWALLA MOUNTAINS PETROGLYPH DISTRICT CA-RIV 1383 (N969)	Yes				9/3/1981	Desert Center (Riverside)
OLD MORENO SCHOOL (P702)				Yes	8/23/1988	Moreno Valley (Riverside)
OLD TEMESCAL ROAD (638)		Yes			3/31/1958	Corona (Riverside)
OLD YWCA BUILDING (N1009)	Yes				1/28/1982	Riverside (Riverside)
ORIGINAL PALM SPRINGS, THE (P118)				Yes	6/6/1969	Palm Springs (Riverside)
PAINTED ROCK (190)		Yes			6/20/1935	Corona (Riverside)
PALM CANYON THEATER / STEVENS, FRANCES S., SCHOOL (C21)			Yes		11/7/2003	Palm Springs (Riverside)
PALMDALE RAILROAD SITE / RAILROAD THAT FAILED (P146)				Yes	11/3/1969	Palm Springs (Riverside)
PARENT WASHINGTON NAVEL ORANGE TREE (20)		Yes			6/1/1932	Riverside (Riverside)
PEDLEY-TYPE DAM (P337)				Yes	7/12/1974	Banning (Riverside)
PERRIS DEPOT (N1871)	Yes				8/5/1994	Perris (Riverside)
PINACATE MINING DISTRICT (P553)				Yes	6/6/1980	Good Hope (Riverside)
PINACATE, PINACATE MINING DISTRICT (P554)				Yes	6/6/1980	Perris (Riverside)
RAMONA BOWL, SITE OF THE RAMONA PAGEANT (1009)		Yes			2/16/1993	Hemet (Riverside)
RANCHO SANTA ROSA (P719)				Yes	11/3/1989	Murrieta (Riverside)
RIVERSIDE CEMENT COMPANY (P336)				Yes	7/12/1974	Riverside (Riverside)
RIVERSIDE COUNTY COURTHOUSE (P96)				Yes	6/7/1968	Riverside (Riverside)
RIVERSIDE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (P76)				Yes	1/24/1968	Riverside (Riverside)



RIVERSIDE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM AND SOLDIER'S MEMORIAL BUILDING (N576)	Yes				3/31/1978	Riverside (Riverside)
RIVERSIDE-ARLINGTON HEIGHTS FRUIT EXCHANGE (N877)	Yes				6/9/1980	Riverside (Riverside)
RUINS OF THIRD SERRANO ADOBE (224)		Yes			6/20/1935	Corona (Riverside)
RYAN HOUSE AND LOST HORSE WELL (N368)	Yes				6/5/1975	Twentynine Palms (Riverside)
SAAHATPA (749)		Yes			8/17/1960	(Riverside)
SAN PEDRO, LOS ANGELES, & SALT LAKE RR DEPOT (N491)	Yes				4/18/1977	Riverside (Riverside)
SAN TIMOTEO CANYON SCHOOLHOUSE (P125)	Yes			Yes	6/6/1969	Calimesa (Riverside)
SANTA FE RAILWAY DEPOT (P711)				Yes	11/22/1988	Hemet (Riverside)
SANTA ROSA RANCHO (1005)		Yes			2/18/1992	Murrieta (Riverside)
SERRANO BOULDER (185)		Yes			6/20/1935	Corona (Riverside)
SERRANO TANNING VATS (186)		Yes			6/20/1935	Corona (Riverside)
SHAVER'S WELL (P148)				Yes	11/3/1969	Mecca (Riverside)
SIMON'S, M. H., UNDERTAKING CHAPEL (N878)	Yes				6/9/1980	Riverside (Riverside)
SITE OF BLYTHE INTAKE (948)		Yes			3/1/1982	Blythe (Riverside)
SITE OF BLYTHE INTAKE (P63)				Yes	9/22/1967	Blythe (Riverside)
SITE OF CONTRACTOR'S GENERAL HOSPITAL (992)		Yes			8/17/1990	(Riverside)
SITE OF DE ANZA CAMP, MARCH 1774 (103)		Yes			3/29/1933	Anza (Riverside)
SITE OF INDIAN VILLAGE OF POCHEA (104)		Yes			3/29/1933	Hemet, (Riverside)
SITE OF LOUIS RUBIDOUX HOUSE (102)		Yes			3/29/1933	Rubidoux (Riverside)
SITE OF OLD RUBIDOUX GRIST MILL (303)		Yes			7/12/1939	Rubidoux (Riverside)
SMILEY PLACE (P760)				Yes	11/8/1991	Indio (Riverside)
SOUTHERN HOTEL (N1803)	Yes				10/15/1992	Perris (Riverside)
SPEED OF LIGHT EXPERIMENT SITE (P119)				Yes	6/6/1969	Idyllwild (Riverside)
ST. BONIFACE SCHOOL (P415)				Yes	8/7/1975	Beaumont (Riverside)
SUTHERLAND FRUIT COMPANY (N1439)	Yes				4/11/1986	Riverside (Riverside)
TAHQUITZ CANYON (N189)	Yes				10/31/1972	Palm Springs (Riverside)
TEMECULA QUARRIES (P175)				Yes	3/19/1970	Temecula (Riverside)
TEMESCAL TIN MINES (P79)				Yes	1/24/1968	Corona (Riverside)
THOMAS-GARNER RANCH (P176)				Yes	3/19/1970	Idyllwild (Riverside)
TORO VILLAGE (P81)				Yes	1/24/1968	Indio (Riverside)



TRUJILLO ADOBE (P75)				Yes	1/24/1968	Riverside (Riverside)
U.S. EXPERIMENTAL DATE STATION, DATE INDUSTRY BIRTHPLACE (P306)				Yes	7/13/1973	Mecca (Riverside)
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL (N1832)	Yes				6/24/1993	Riverside (Riverside)
VALERIE JEAN'S DATE SHOP,RUSSELL NICOLL HOME/OL KING SOLO (P736)				Yes	2/11/1991	Thermal (Riverside)
VICTORIA AVENUE (N2108)	Yes				10/26/2000	Riverside (Riverside)
WEAVER ADOBE (P39)				Yes	6/2/1967	Banning (Riverside)
WHITEWATER (P40)				Yes	6/2/1967	Banning (Riverside)
WILEY'S WELL (P77)				Yes	1/24/1968	Blythe (Riverside)
WOMAN'S IMPROVEMENT CLUB CLUBHOUSE (N1579)	Yes				11/3/1988	Corona (Riverside)
YERXA'S DISCOVERY (P560)				Yes	12/19/1980	Desert Hot Springs (Riverside)



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APPENDIX G – Trends Questionnaire

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JURISDICTION:	DOES YOUR AGENCY HAVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR LAND USE AND/OR DEVELOPMENT ISSUES WITHIN YOUR JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES? YES			
	2012 DATA	2017 DATA		2022
Current Population in Jurisdiction or Served	2,196,137	2,329,256	Projected Population in Jurisdiction or Served - in 2022	2,506,739
Current Sq Miles in Jurisdiction or Served	6,375	7,295.6	Projected Sq Miles in Jurisdiction or Served - in 2022	7,295.6
Does Your Jurisdiction have any ordinances or regulations dealing with disaster mitigation, disaster preparation, or disaster response?	Yes	Yes	If yes, please list ordinance or regulation number.	
What is the number one land issue your agency will face in the next five years	N/A			
Approximate Number of Homes/Apts/etc.	696,290	700,413	Projected Number of Homes/Apts/etc. - in 2022	955,853
Approximate Total Residential Value	N/A	362,066	Projected Residential Total Value - in 2022	
Approximate Number of Commercial Businesses	N/A	N/A	Projected Number of Commercial Businesses - in 2022	N/A
Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc. in flood hazard zones	12%		Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc. in flood hazard zones - in 2022	N/A
Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc. in earthquake hazard zones	5%		Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc. in earthquake hazard zones - in 2022	N/A
Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc. in wildland fire hazard zones	34%		Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc. in wildland fire hazard zones - in 2022	N/A
Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in flood hazard zones	N/A	N/A	Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in flood hazard zones - in 2022	N/A
Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in earthquake hazard zones	N/A	N/A	Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in earthquake hazard zones - in 2022	N/A
Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in wildland fire hazard zones	N/A	N/A	Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in wildland fire hazard zones - in 2022	N/A
Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in flood hazard zones	41	1,298	Projected Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in flood hazard zones - in 2022	N/A
Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in earthquake hazard zones	21		Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in earthquake hazard zones - in 2022	N/A
Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in wildland fire hazard zones.	69		Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in wildland fire hazard zones - in 2022	N/A
Does your jurisdiction plan on participating in the County's on-going plan maintenance program every year as described in Part I of the plan?	N/A	N/A	If not, how will your jurisdiction do plan maintenance.	
Will a copy of this plan be available for the various planning groups within your jurisdiction for use in future planning and budgeting purposes?				Yes



APPENDIX H – Mitigation Cost Analysis Guidelines

Continue to next page.



COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
OFFICE OF THE
AUDITOR-CONTROLLER

County Administrative Center
4080 Lemon Street, 11th Floor
P.O. Box 1326
Riverside, CA 92502-1326
(951) 955-3800
Fax (951) 955-3802

ACO | AUDITOR
CONTROLLER
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
Paul Angulo, CPA
Auditor-Controller

Auditor-Controller Review of Rates/Fees

Pursuant to Board of Supervisors Policy B-4 and B-28, County departments wishing to establish a rate/fee, or revise an existing rate/fee for service provided to other County departments, other public agencies, organizations, or individuals, are required to obtain approval by the County Executive Office and be reviewed by the (ACO) Auditor-Controller's Office prior to submitting their rate/fee request to the Board of Supervisors.

Federal (OMB) Office of Management and Budget Circular A-87 provides guidance for determining costs that may be recovered in rates/fees.

Rate/Fee packages submitted for review to the ACO must include the following:

1. A narrative fully explaining the methodology used (i.e., the purpose of the rate/fee, how it was developed, how each rate/fee was calculated, and who will be charged the rate/fee).
2. Electronic copies of spreadsheets created to calculate the rate/fee. Please provide notes to explain where the information was derived and clearly identify if changes have been made to the original data. Ensure multiple tabs are correctly linked and pertinent data is highlighted.
3. Supporting documentation validating all expenditure and revenue amounts used, full disclosure of all calculations, and clear identification of overhead calculations and application of the overhead to all the department's divisions/functions.

ACO Documentation Requirements

1. Direct salary/benefits costs by classification; including hourly rate of pay & benefits rate;
2. Direct costs by line item included in the rate/fee (non-salary/benefit);
3. Departmental administrative overhead costs included in rate/fee, as well as the total administrative cost applied to all divisions/functions;
4. Departmental indirect costs by line item included in rate;
5. Countywide overhead costs;
6. Schedule of fixed asset amortization;
7. Copy of (ICRP) Indirect Cost Rate Proposal, if applicable;
8. Copy of last year's budget for the function;



Auditor-Controller Review of Rates/Fees
Page 2

9. Time studies, if applicable;
10. Methodology for Productive hourly rate computations, if applicable;
11. Government Code reference for statutorily set rates/fees;
12. Related off-setting revenues;
13. County Ordinance reference, if applicable;
14. ISF retained earnings information;
15. Summary showing current rates/fees and revised rates/fees;
16. Completed Form 11; and
17. Copy of the annual productivity and efficiency report.

The above list is not all inclusive and additional documentation may be required in support of submitted rates/fees.

If you have any questions in regards to the rate/fee review process or the required documentation, please contact Principal Accountant, Russell Dominski at 955-8136.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Cc: Jay Orr, County Executive Officer
Ivan Chand, Deputy County Executive Officer
Karen Johnson, Senior Management Analyst



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APPENDIX I – Acronyms

This list contains acronyms commonly used in Emergency Management and those specific to Riverside County.

AC	Area Command
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ALS	Advanced Life Support
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
CALDAP	California Disaster Assistance Program
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CAL-TRANS	California Department of Transportation
CALWAS	California Warning System
CAR	Corrective Action Report
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear or High-Yield Explosive
CCC	California Conservation Corps
CDC	Centers for Disease Control, U.S. Public Health Service
CDF	California Department of Forestry
CEPEC	California Earthquake Prediction Evaluation Council
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CESFRS	California Emergency Service Fire Radio System
CESRS	California Emergency Services Radio System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CLEMARS	California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System
CLERS	California Law Enforcement Radio System



CLETS	California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
COG	Continuity of Government
DA	Damage Assessment
DAP	Disaster Assistance Programs
DCS	Disaster Communications Service
DFCO	Deputy Federal Coordinating Officer
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DHA	Disaster Housing Assistance
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DOC	Department Operations Center
DOD	Department of Defense
DOI	Department of Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOS	Department of State
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DRC	Disaster Resource Center
DSA	Division of the State Architect (California)
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EDD	Employment Development Department
EDIS	Emergency Digital Information System
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMD	Emergency Management Department
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EMIS	Emergency Management Information System (Los Angeles County)



EMMA	Emergency Managers Mutual Aid
EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse
EMPG	Emergency Management Performance Grant
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMSA	Emergency Medical Services Authority
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	Emergency Public Information
EPIC	Emergency Public Information Center
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ESA	California Emergency Services Act
ESC	Emergency Services Coordinator
ESF	Emergency Support Functions
EST	Emergency Support Team
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFY	Federal Fiscal Year
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIA	Federal Insurance Administration
FIRESCOPE	Firefighting Resources of Calif. Organized for Potential Emergencies
FOG	Field Operations Guide
FTS	Field Treatment Sites
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
GSA	General Services Administration



HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HEW	U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HMC	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator
HMDA	Hazard Mitigation and Disaster Assistance
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HMO	Hazard Mitigation Officer
HMT	Hazard Mitigation Team
HSAS	Homeland Security Advisory System
HSC	Homeland Security Council
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program
HSOC	Homeland Security Operations Center
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
HSPD-5	Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5
HUD	Housing and Urban Development Program
IA	Individual Assistance
IAC	Incident Advisory Council
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
IC	Incident Command
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IDE	Initial Damage Estimate
IID	Imperial Irrigation District
IMT	Incident Management Team
IRS	U.S. Internal Revenue Service
JDIC	Justice Data Interface Controller
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center



JIS	Joint Information System
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JPA	Joint Powers Agreement
JTTF	Joint Terrorism Task Force
LNO	Liaison Officer
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
MARAC	Mutual Aid Regional Advisory Committee
MMRS	Metropolitan Medical Response Team
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTA	Metropolitan Transit Authority
NAWAS	National Warning System
NDAA	California Natural Disaster Assistance Act
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NEP	National Exercise Program
NFA	National Fire Academy
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization (See PNP, NVOAD, VOAD)
NHC	National Hurricane Center
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOC	National Operations Center
NOI	Notice of Interest
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRF	National Response Framework
NSC	National Security Council
NVOAD	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (See NGO, PNP, VOAD)
NWS	National Weather Service



OA	Operational Area
OASIS	Operational Area Satellite Information System
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OES	Office of Emergency Services
OSA	California Office of the State Architect
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PA	Public Assistance
PA/O	Public Assistance Officer
PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PFO	Principal Federal Officer
PFO	Principal Federal Official
PIO	Public Information Officer
PIS	Public Information System
PNP	Private Nonprofit Organization (see NGO, NVOAD, VOAD)
POC	Point of Contact
POLREP	Pollution Report
PUC	California Public Utilities Commission
PVO	Private Voluntary Organizations
PW	Project Worksheet
R&D	Research and Development
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RCOE	Riverside County Office of Education
RCSD	Riverside County Sheriff's Department
REOC	Regional Emergency Operations Center (State OES Region)
RESTAT	Resources Status
RIMS	Response Information Management System (State OES)
RIMS	Resources Inventory Management System (federal)
ROSS	Resource Ordering and Status System
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center



RRCC	Regional Response Coordinating Center
SAP	State Assistance Program
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARA	Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act (Title III)
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCC	Sheriff's Communications Center (Los Angeles County)
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SDO	Standards Development Organizations
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SFLEO	Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official
SFO	Senior Federal Official
SHMO	State Hazard Mitigation Officer
SIOC	Strategic Information and Operations Center
SITREP	Situation Report
SO	Safety Officer
SOC	State Operations Center
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
STO	State Training Officer
TEW	Terrorism Early Warning group
TLMA	Transportation and Land Management Agency
UC	Unified Command
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFA	United States Fire Administration
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VOAD	Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (See NGO, PNP, NVOAD)
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction



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APPENDIX J – References

References for the Updated LHMP included information from many websites, FEMA and Cal EMA guidance documents and resources from the County of Riverside Departments.

Guidance and other Documents:
2012 Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP)
FEMA Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide
2010 State of California Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP)
Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
County of Riverside General Plan, multiple Elements
Riverside County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan
FEMA Hazard Mitigation Planning
FEMA How To Guide #1, Getting Started: Building Support for Mitigation Planning
FEMA How To Guide #2, Understanding Your Risks: Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses
FEMA How To Guide #3, Developing the Mitigation Plan: Identifying Mitigation Actions and Implementation Strategies
FEMA How To Guide #4, Bringing the Plan to Life: Implementing the Hazard Mitigation Plan
FEMA How To Guide #5, Using Benefit-Cost Review in Mitigation Planning
FEMA How To Guide #6, Integrating Historic Property and Cultural Resource Considerations into Hazard Mitigation Planning
FEMA How To Guide #7, Integrating Manmade Hazards into Mitigation Planning
FEMA How To Guide #8, Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Planning
FEMA How To Guide #9, Using the Hazard Mitigation Plan to Prepare Successful Mitigation Projects
Freeway Closure Plan
Joint Information System (JIS) Plan
Mass Care & Shelter Guidance and Standard Operating Procedures
Natural Hazard Mapping, Analysis, and Mitigation: a Technical Background Report in Support of the Safety Element of the New Riverside County 2000 General Plan
Riverside County Essential Facilities Risk Assessment (RCEFRA) Project Report June 2009
2015 Riverside County SCAG Report – Profile of Riverside County
Southern California Catastrophic Earthquake Response Plan



Website Links:	
Cal OES Hazard Mitigation Portal	http://hazardmitigation.calema.ca.gov/
Cal OES Local Mitigation Planning	http://www.caloes.ca.gov/for-individuals-families/hazard-mitigation-planning/local-hazard-mitigation-program
My Hazards Mapping Website	http://myhazards.calema.ca.gov/
My Plan Mapping Site	http://myplan.calema.ca.gov/
Distressed and Abandoned Properties	http://www.foreclosureregistration.org/
Query for fires, used to find details on 63 large fires for Riverside County	http://cdfdata.fire.ca.gov/incidents/incidents_search_results?search=riverside
Data query to find heat data, health related stats	http://epicenter.cdph.ca.gov/ReportMenus/InjuryDataByTopic.aspx
Seismic landslide zones	http://gmw.consrv.ca.gov/shmp/html/pdf_maps_so.html
Landslide Alerts	http://www.usgs.gov/hazard_alert/alerts/landslides.rss
Kinder Morgan Public Information	http://www.kindermorgan.com/public_awareness/ http://www.kindermorgan.com/public_awareness/AdditionalInformation/KMSafetyBrochures.cfm
Riverside County Ordinances Link	http://www.rctlma.org/admin/content/ordinance
Riverside County Building and Safety Link	http://www.rctlma.org/building/default.aspx
Riverside County Auditor Controller	http://www.auditorcontroller.org/ReportsPublications.aspx
Riverside Flood Control	http://www.floodcontrol.co.riverside.ca.us/AnnualReports.aspx
Riverside County Transportation & Land Management Agency	http://planning.rctlma.org/Portals/0/genplan/generalPlan2017/elements/OCT17/Ch01Intro120815.pdf?ver=2017-10-11-102103-380
	http://planning.rctlma.org/ZoningInformation/GeneralPlan/RiversideCountyGeneralPlan2015.aspx
	http://planning.rctlma.org/
Ready.Gov Website	http://www.ready.gov/pandemic
	http://www.ready.gov/terrorism
Disability Planning Data for Planners From Pooled 2005-2007 ACS PUMS Data.	www.DisabilityPlanningData.com
The Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database for the United States. Version 7.0 Database.	http://www.sheldus.org



Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina. 2009.	
Water Plan information	http://www.water.ca.gov/publications/forms/
Flood Risk Maps	http://www.water.ca.gov/myfloodrisk/
Dam Safety Website	www.water.ca.gov/damsafety/index.cfm
Source: California Energy Commission, Natural Gas Pipelines	http://www.energy.ca.gov/maps/Natural Gas Pipelines.pdf
75 Gas Transmission Pipeline Long Range Planning	http://www.pge.com/myhome/customerservice/response/pipelineplanning/
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation's Office of Pipeline Safety	http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/pipelineregulation.html
Recent Earthquakes in California and Nevada	http://scedc.caltech.edu/recent/Quakes/quakes0.html
Data: Explore 15 Years of Power Outages	http://insideenergy.org/2014/08/18/data-explore-15-years-of-power-outages/
Thousands without power in unincorporated Riverside County	http://abc7.com/news/thousands-without-power-in-unincorporated-riverside-county/1315149/
Power and phone outages reported across Riverside/San Bernardino counties	http://www.kesq.com/news/power-and-phone-outages-reported-across-riverside_san-bernardino-counties/62501575
Arizona-Southern California Outages on September 8, 2011	cascading outages and leaving approximately 2.7 million customers without power
A Study of Active Shooter Incidents in the United States Between 2000 and 2013	file:///C:/Users/sbruns/Downloads/(U)_ActiveShooter021317_17B_WEB%20(1).PDF
Active Shooter Incidents in the United States in 2014 and 2015	file:///C:/Users/sbruns/Downloads/ActiveShooterIncidentsUS_2014-2015.pdf
U.S. Drought Monitor – California	http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/data/jpg/20170718/20170718_CA_trd.jpg
Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District ANNUAL REPORT FY 2015/2016	http://www.floodcontrol.co.riverside.ca.us/Downloads/AnnualReports/DistrictAnnualReport15-16.pdf
San Onofre - Units 2 and 3	https://www.nrc.gov/info-finder/decommissioning/power-reactor/san-onofre-units-2-3.html
Cal OES - San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station	http://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-divisions/planning-preparedness/nuclear-power-plant-program
Colorado River Aqueduct	http://www.asce.org/project/colorado-river-aqueduct/
California State Water Project Overview	http://www.water.ca.gov/swp/



Addressing Emerging Infectious Disease Threats: A Prevention Strategy for the United States Executive Summary	https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00031393.htm
National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID)	https://www.cdc.gov/ncezid/who-we-are/index.html
Botulism from Drinking Pruno	https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/15/1/08-1024_article
West Nile Virus in California	https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/10/8/04-0077_article
Risk of Local Zika Virus Transmission by County	https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/CIDPH%20Document%20Library/LocalZikaRiskMap.pdf
Ebola (Ebola Virus Disease)	https://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/transmission/index.html
Mapping Site Links:	
Cal OES Hazard Mapping	http://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-divisions/geographic-information-systems
Cal OES My Plan	http://myplan.calema.ca.gov/
Faults Mapping	http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/FAM/faultactivitymap.html
California Department of Water Resources	http://gis.bam.water.ca.gov/bam/
Handouts and Documents Distributed to Participants:	
FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook	
FEMA How To Guide #1, Getting Started: Building Support for Mitigation Planning	
FEMA How To Guide #2, Understanding Your Risks: Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses	
FEMA How To Guide #3, Developing the Mitigation Plan: Identifying Mitigation Actions and Implementation Strategies	
FEMA How To Guide #4, Bringing the Plan to Life: Implementing the Hazard Mitigation Plan	
FEMA How To Guide #5, Using Benefit-Cost Review in Mitigation Planning	
FEMA How To Guide #6, Integrating Historic Property and Cultural Resource Considerations into Hazard Mitigation Planning	
FEMA How To Guide #7, Integrating Manmade Hazards into Mitigation Planning	
FEMA How To Guide #8, Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Planning	



FEMA How To Guide #9, Using the Hazard Mitigation Plan to Prepare Successful Mitigation Projects
FEMA Mitigation Ideas
2016 Riverside County SCAG Report – Profile of Riverside County
Community Rating System
FEMA Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide
2016 Inventory Worksheet
2017 LHMP Template
Senate Bill 1000
Senate Bill 379
FEMA Mitigation Grant Information

APPENDIX K

Forecast International's Industrial & Marine Turbine Forecast from March 2016

General Electric GE-10

Outlook

- Production reportedly ceased some years ago
- No active market for GE-10 at this time
- Most machines sold for mechanical drive duties

Orientation

Description. The GE-10 is a single-shaft (GE-10-1) and two-shaft (GE-10-2) machine designed and developed by GE Oil & Gas for power generation (including industrial cogeneration) and mechanical load drive applications. Emphasis was placed on the design of a dry low NO_x (DLN) system for NO_x reduction to meet current and future standards for pollutant emissions.

Sponsor. The GE-10 is derived from the Nuovo Pignone SpA (now a part of GE Oil & Gas) PGT10.

Power Class. The power output of the GE-10 machine is in the 10- to 12-MW class.

Status. The GE-10 is no longer produced by GE in the Americas.

Total Produced. GE states in its corporate documentation that about 200 GE-10/PGT10 machines have been manufactured and installed for customers in 21 countries and territories worldwide.

Application. Current applications include mechanical load drive duty and electrical generation duty, the latter including cogeneration plants.

Price Range. The GE-10's price in current-year U.S. dollars is estimated at \$5.5 million for a gas

turbine-equipped package and \$6.7 million for a gas turbine-equipped mechanical drive package.

For electrical generation, the genset price covers a basic electric power skid-mounted generator package that includes one simple-cycle (open-cycle), single-fuel gas turbine; an air-cooled electric generator; a skid and enclosure; an air intake with basic filter and silencer; an exhaust stack; a basic starter and controls; and a conventional combustion system.

For mechanical drive gas turbines, the price covers a natural-gas-fired, skid-mounted, simple-cycle (open-cycle) gas turbine prime mover (without driven equipment) with gearbox, skid, enclosure, inlet and exhaust ducts, and exhaust silencer; a conventional combustion system; fire protection and starting systems; standard engine controls; and the basic auxiliaries needed for an operational installation.

Competition. In the electrical generation and mechanical drive arenas, the GE-10 competes with the MAN TURBO THM 1304-11 and the Solar Mars 100.

A machine that indirectly competes with the GE-10 is the Zorya-Mashproekt UGT-10000.



General Electric GE-10**Contractors****Prime**

General Electric Co	http://www.ge.com , 3135 Easton Tpke, Fairfield, CT 06828-0001 United States, Tel: + 1 (203) 373-2211, Prime
China Aviation Gas Turbine Co Ltd, (Shenyang Co)	http://en.cagt.com.cn , No. 6 Dongta St, Dadong District, Shenyang, China, Tel: + 86 24 2438 1939, Fax: + 86 24 2438 4277, Email: shenyang@cagtc.com, Packager
GE Oil & Gas	http://www.geoilandgas.com , Via Felice Matteucci, 2, Florence, Italy, Tel: + 39 55 423 211, Fax: + 39 55 423 2800, Second Prime
Kobe Steel Ltd	http://www.kobelco.co.jp , 9-12, Kita-Shinagawa 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo, Japan, Tel: + 81 3 5739 6000, Fax: + 81 3 5739 6903, Email: admin@kobelco.co.jp, Packager

Subcontractor

BASF AG	http://www.catalysts.basf.com/p02/USWeb-Internet/catalysts/en/ , 101 Wood Ave, PO Box 770, Iselin, NJ 08830 United States, Tel: + 1 (732) 205-5000, Fax: + 1 (732) 205-6711, Email: info@engelhard.com (Oxidation Catalyst)
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Comprehensive information on Contractors can be found in Forecast International's "International Contractors" series. For a detailed description, go to www.forecastinternational.com (see Products & Services; Companies, Contractors, Force Structures & Budgets) or call + 1 (203) 426-0800.

Contractors are invited to submit updated information to Editor, International Contractors, Forecast International, 22 Commerce Road, Newtown, CT 06470, USA; rich.pettibone@forecast1.com

Technical Data**Dimensions.**

	GENERATOR DRIVE DUTY		MECHANICAL LOAD DRIVE DUTY	
	<u>Metric Units</u>	<u>U.S. Units</u>	<u>Metric Units</u>	<u>U.S. Units</u>
Length	9.0 m	29.5 ft	10.5 m	34.3 ft
Width	2.5 m	8.2 ft	2.5 m	8.2 ft
Height	6.0 m	19.6 ft	6.0 m	19.6 ft
Weight	34,000 kg	74,950 lb	38,000 kg	83,775 lb

Performance.

	GENERATOR DRIVE DUTY		MECHANICAL LOAD DRIVE DUTY	
	<u>Metric Units</u>		<u>Metric Units</u>	<u>U.S. Units</u>
Electrical Output				
GE-10/1	11,250 kWe		Not applicable	
GE-10/2	11,690 kWe		11,690 kW	15,675 shp
Heat Rate	11,481 kJ/kWh		11,059 kJ/kWh	7,816 Btu/shp-hr
Pressure Ratio	15.5:1		15.4:1	
Turbine Speed	11,000 rpm		7,900 rpm	
Exhaust Flow	47.5 kg/sec		46.9 kg/sec	103.5 lb/sec
Exhaust Temperature	490°C		490°C	

Design Features. The GE-10 is offered in both an indoor and outdoor configuration, with modularized enclosures and silencing equipment for different sound attenuation levels. The package includes the gas turbine; inlet module with air filter, silencer, and ventilation system; and the exhaust module with silencer. Due to the modular layout, the gas turbine can be serviced applying either the traditional on-site

maintenance cycle or the flange-to-flange shop maintenance cycle used for aero-derivative gas turbines.

Compressor. The GE-10 has an 11-stage axial-flow compressor (first three stages have variable geometry). The PGT10 has a 17-stage axial-flow compressor. The compression ratio of the GE-10 is 15.5:1; the compression ratio of the PGT10 is 14.1:1.

General Electric GE-10

Combustor. A single slot-cooled combustion chamber assembly. The single combustor (virtually identical to that of the MS1002) is designed for low NO_x emissions and can burn a wide variety of gaseous and liquid fuels.

Turbine. For the single-shaft GE-10, the turbine has three reaction stages, with the first two stages cooled. For the two-shaft GE-10, the HPT has two reaction stages (both cooled), and the LPT and the two-shaft PGT10 turbine model have two reaction stages as well.

Bearings. The HP rotor rests on two tilting-pad bearings, with the thrust bearing at the forward end of the compressor.

Control System. Turbine control panel is an NP integrated-microprocessor-based SUMIVAC 8000 system. A color cathode ray tube display is standard; a diagnostic system is optional.

Accessories. The lube oil tank is fabricated as an integral part of the baseplate of the gas turbine. Lube oil pumps, hydraulic oil pumps, filters, pressure-regulating valves, and control devices are mounted on the baseplate. In addition to the normal configuration, an optional separate lube oil console is available.

The auxiliaries are installed on a separate baseplate bolted to that of the gas turbine to form a single lift on which the sound-insulated enclosure is mounted.

Operational Characteristics.

Mechanical Load Drive Installations. GE-10 two-shaft gas turbines are typically used for natural gas compression such as by centrifugal pump drives, and

are also used for processing applications. In mechanical drive configuration, the machine's speed has been optimized for direct coupling to pipeline, injection, and process compressors. Speed range is 50-105 percent for optimized compressor or pump control.

Generator Drive Installations. The GE-10, when coupled to a synchronous generator, is a very efficient (≥ 31.4 percent) unit for power generation, and also for cogeneration applications, due to the constant maximum exhaust temperatures achievable at part loads. At least 42 PGT10 and 15 GE-10 machines have been ordered and installed for generation duty.

Combined-Cycle Plants. Turbotecnica (Florence, Italy) was set up by Nuovo Pignone as its main producer of turbine-generator units and complete power plants under turnkey contracts. The company constructed power plants with turbine-generator units in the power range of 34-480 MW. Combined-cycle systems supplied by Turbotecnica utilized components largely manufactured by Nuovo Pignone.

Using twin GE-10Bs, Turbotecnica made available the CC-201 combined-cycle plant, having a net electric power rating of 34.4 MW (23.4 MW from the gas turbines) at an efficiency of 44-45 percent.

IGCC. Using the same combined-cycle technology for Integrated Gasification Combined-Cycle (IGCC) systems that it uses for conventional systems, GE reportedly offers extensive experience and a high level of reliability. The GE-10 model, which can be integrated efficiently with IGCC plants, has a syngas power rating of 10 MW. The net plant output power is 14 MW.

Variants/Upgrades

GE-10-1. The single-shaft GE-10-1 has three reaction stages, with the first two stages cooled.

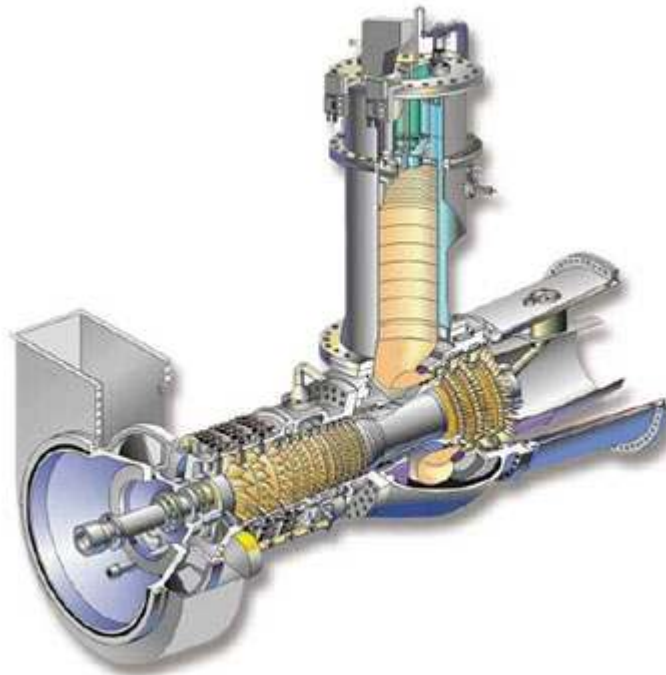
GE-10-2. The two-shaft GE-10-2 has two reaction stages (both cooled). The two-shaft PGT10 turbine model has two reaction stages as well.

PGT10. The PGT10 is a two-shaft machine designed and developed by Nuovo Pignone SpA for shaft outputs in the range of 9,500-15,000 hp at ISO conditions. It

was introduced in 1988. Although the PGT10 is no longer in regular production, it can be manufactured to a customer's requirements.

Affiliated Companies. Firms formerly or currently affiliated with GE Oil & Gas include Kobe Steel Ltd (KOBELCO) of Tokyo, Japan, and the China Aviation Gas Turbine Company Ltd (CAGT), with most of the latter's engine work done at CAGT's Shenyang Company in the People's Republic of China.

General Electric GE-10



GE10 Gas Turbine Power Generation System

Source: General Electric

Program Review

Background. The GE-10 gas turbine machine is a derivative of the Nuovo Pignone (now part of GE Oil & Gas) PGT10, a second-generation, high-efficiency, two-shaft industrial gas turbine designed for mechanical drive and electric power generation. The machine's development was based on the two-shaft GE Model 3000, to which it retains striking similarity in general structural layout.

The GE-10 is suitable for driving compressors and pumps at variable operating speeds. With the addition of the advanced electronic control system and variable nozzle, it can also serve as a generator drive at constant speed. In a regenerative-cycle configuration, using Nuovo Pignone regenerators, an efficiency of 31-32 percent is attainable.

In 1989, Turbotecnica/Nuovo Pignone reported a contract from Cartiera Lucchese for the supply of an 11-MW combined-cycle cogeneration plant at the paper manufacturer's facility in Porcari, Italy. The cogen plant has a 9.9-MW-rated PGT10, an unfired heat recovery boiler, a 1.2-MW backpressure steam turbine generator, and a reciprocating air compressor. The steam turbine is mounted to a 1.2-MW electric generator. The gas and steam supply all of the plant's electric power, while the boiler and compressor provide steam and air for paper-making and -drying.

In October 1992, the municipality of Cremona opened a PGT10-based combined-cycle cogeneration plant. The plant was designed for continuous operation providing heat in the winter and electricity in the summer. It was designed to produce up to 12 MW of electricity and 11.6 MW of heat. Nuovo Pignone's Turbotecnica was selected as the prime contractor.

License Production Agreements

In July 2010, GE signed an agreement for the servicing of GE's fleet of oil and gas turbomachinery equipment installed in the Republic of Kazakhstan. GE Oil & Gas and JSC ZKMK announced the formation of a technology transfer and licensing partnership that enables ZKMK to manufacture GE-10 advanced technology gas turbines in Kazakhstan. Under the agreement, ZKMK manufactures, supplies, tests, and services GE's advanced technology GE-10 gas turbine units for deployment in critical infrastructure projects in Kazakhstan.

In December 2011, China Aviation Gas Turbine (CAGT) signed an agreement with GE to continue supplying GE-10-1 gas turbine engines and control panels for use in power generation in oil and gas plants and coke oven gas applications in China and abroad.

General Electric GE-10

through customers whose headquarters are in mainland China.

This agreement was the start of an extended policy by GE to establish a capability for the maintenance and repair of all gas turbines, rather than just its own production.

This strategy gained momentum in July 2015 when General Electric announced plans to use the \$10 billion acquisition of Alstom SA's energy assets as a way of leveraging its way into the lucrative business of maintaining and repairing competitors' turbines. This new business strategy takes direct aim at Siemens AG and other companies as GE looks to expand its power division, which is already the company's largest unit.

Related News

GE Upgrades Oregon Power Plant to Prepare for Seasonal Demand Challenges – GE's Power Services has completed a gas turbine upgrade project in Oregon at a time when U.S. utilities continue to increase the efficiency and flexibility of their older combined-cycle power fleets. The project with Avista's Coyote Springs Power Generation Facility comes as today's power plants need to be able to respond more quickly to changing energy demands to improve local grid reliability. "This upgrade project was a crucial part of our commitment to continue providing reliable supplies of energy to our customers in the Pacific Northwest," said Jason Thackston, Avista's senior vice president of energy resources. "This upgrade project made sense because a more flexible combined-cycle plant allows us to better respond to increased energy demands during the winter months and support regional grid stability. Increasing the capacity of our existing facilities also reduces the urgency to build new generating capacity in the region."

The project is the latest in a series of combined-cycle upgrade projects for GE's Power Services business in North America. GE recently announced that Dynegy Inc, an independent power producer with 35 power stations in eight states across the competitive power generation sector, is installing GE hardware and software equipment to upgrade and modernize four of its power plants, three of which the company recently purchased. Dynegy is upgrading the plants to enhance their reliability and increase their output by a total of 210 MW. (GE 6/16)

Timetable

<u>Month</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Major Development</u>
Nov	1985	PGT10 unveiled
Mid-	1986	First PGT10s begin full-load factory testing
	1988	First regenerative-cycle and simple-cycle installations
	1989	Installation in Japan
	1993	GE-10 first equipped with a DLN system
	1997	PGT10B variant launched
Jul	1997	First orders placed for PGT10B
Apr	1999	First Xonon-equipped PGT10B sales announced
Mar	2003	KOBELCO becomes packager of GE-10-1 in Japan and Southeast Asia
		CAGT issues first purchase order for GE-10-1 suitable to burn coke oven gas fuel for the Xu Zhou Power Station
Sep	2003	CAGT becomes packager of GE-10 for industrial power generation in China
Mar	2005	GE Oil & Gas and CAGT extend their cooperative agreement for small gas turbines in the industrial power generation sector
Nov	2010	GE and ZKMK localize oil and gas turbine manufacturing in Kazakhstan
Dec	2011	GE Oil & Gas renews an agreement with CAGT to continue supplying GE-10-1 gas turbine engines
Jan	2012	GE Oil & Gas signs compressor supply agreement with Shell

General Electric GE-10

Worldwide Distribution/Inventories

Country	Year of Installation	Total
Power Generation		
Algeria	1994 (2), 2004 (1)	3
China	2004 (1), 2006 (1)	2
India	1998	4
Italy	1986 (1), 1988 (3), 1989 (2), 1990 (1), 1991 (1), 1992 (3), 1995 (1), 1999 (2), 2003 (2), 2009 (1), 2010 (1)	18
Japan	1989 (2), 1996 (1)	3
Spain	1988 (1), 1989 (3)	4
United States	1995 (2), 2001 (10), 2002 (4), 2013 (1)	17
Total		51
Mechanical Drive		
Algeria	Unspecified	21
Italy	2011 (2), Unspecified (7)	9
Mexico	2004 (6), Unspecified (22)	28
Russia	Unspecified	24
Tunisia	1997	2
United States	1998 (1), 2001 (1), 2008 (1), Unspecified (10)	13
Total		97

At least 200 GE-10/PGT10 machines are reported to have been built and installed for customers in 21 countries and territories worldwide. Of these, 148 machines have been identified (as shown above). The balance are believed to be gas compression units.

Forecast Rationale

An examination of the recorded inventory of the GE-10 machines shows that production ceased some years ago, although the equipment remains available for sporadic production in the event of an order or two for a GE-10-1 or GE-10-2.

GE Oil & Gas continues to view the Russian Federation and other countries of the former Soviet Union as a potentially viable market, especially for mechanical drive duty, both for replacing older Russian-design

machines and for new installations. However, political developments and the availability of competitive equipment from Russian suppliers do make the prospect of such orders tentative at best.

Beyond this, FI does not project any significant additional sales of the GE-10. No forecast can be made at this time. Unless there is a significant change in the situation, this report will be archived.

* * *

APPENDIX L

Riverside 2018 Integrated Resources Plan

2018

INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN

RESOURCE OPERATIONS &
STRATEGIC ANALYTICS DIVISION



Wintec PPA

In 2003, Riverside and Wintec-Pacific Solar, LLC entered into a 15 year PPA for 1.3 MW of wind energy generated from the Wintec project near Palm Springs, California. As of June 2017, RPU paid \$57.32/MWh for this energy. This contract terminates in October 2018 and Riverside does not intend to pursue a contract extension for this facility.

Springs Generation Facility

RPU owns and operates four GE10 peaking units; these units are collocated together at the Springs generation and distribution facility in the eastern part of Riverside. Springs units 1-4 were brought on-line in 2002 (after the last energy crisis), to increase reliability and serve basic emergency power needs. Due to their relatively inefficient heat-rates, these units are now primarily used for occasional distribution system voltage support and meeting local RA requirements. These units will reach their end of serviceable life by 2027, at which point they are expected to be decommissioned.

Table 10.1.1. Long-term RPU generation resources with contracts that expire before 2037.

Resource	Technology	Capacity (MW)	Contract End Date	Assumption
Intermountain (IPP)	Coal, base-load	136	June-2027	Contract terminates
Palo Verde	Nuclear, base-load	12	Dec-2030	Contract to be extended
Springs	Nat.gas, daily peaking	36	n/a	Expected end-of-life: 2027
Salton Sea 5	Geothermal, renewable (base-load)	46	May-2020	Replaced by CalEnergy portfolio contract
Salton Sea 5 Incremental	Geothermal, renewable (base-load)	Up to 3	May-2018	Extended through May 2020, then terminates
Wintec	Wind, renewable	1.3	Dec-2018	Contract terminates
WKN	Wind, renewable	6	Dec-2032	TBD
Antelope DSR	Solar PV, renewable	25	Dec-2036	TBD
Kingbird B	Solar PV, renewable	14	Dec-2036	TBD
Columbia II	Solar PV, renewable	11	Dec-2034	TBD
Cabazon	Wind, renewable	39	Dec 2024	TBD

10.1.2 Contracts Expected to be Extended

The City's current contract with Palo Verde is scheduled to terminate in December 2030. However, in 2011 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission extended the Palo Verde nuclear facility licenses for Units 1, 2 and 3 by 20 years each, thus extending the expected operational plant life at least through 2045. In turn, the Palo Verde facility has announced that it intends to offer contract extensions to all primary subscribers through this date; all SCPPA member participants currently in the Palo Verde project (including Riverside) plan on pursuing these contract extension offers. Given these recent

APPENDIX M

Letters of support from Riverside citizens

505 Van Ness Ave,
San Francisco,
CA 94102

To whom it may concern:

***I support the Riverside Transmission Reliability Project (RTRP) Hybrid Project! ***

Our community needs the RTRP Project! Without it, Riverside's 326,000 residents are at risk of a power blackout if the area's single connection to the California electric grid goes down due to a natural disaster, accident, or any other unanticipated event.

Losing our only connection to the grid would adversely impact hospitals and trauma centers, jails, emergency response teams, fire stations, traffic signals, universities, schools, colleges, businesses and families.

Every other California city our size has multiple connections to the power grid. Even much smaller cities have multiple connections. Riverside residents deserve the same reliable energy that other cities have.

The alternatives you are considering call for more of the transmission line to be installed underground. I'm concerned that this is going to be expensive and that I'm going to have to pay for those additional costs, and I can't afford it. This is not fair to our hard-working residents and small business owners who strive to make Riverside a great place to live, work, and play.

In 2006, the California Independent System Operator ordered Southern California Edison to create a second connection for Riverside to ensure the same reliability as other cities. In the best-case scenario, if all approvals are obtained, the line will be built and energized in 2025. Nineteen years is an extraordinarily long time to wait for a basic protection that all of our neighbors in adjacent cities already enjoy.

I urge the California Public Utilities Commission to approve the RTRP project without further delay.

Sincerely

Jesse Ramirez

5404 Peacock Ln Riverside Ca. 92505

RAMIREZJESSE3@GMAIL.COM

Consent: I consent to have the letter above and my contact information delivered to the California Public Utilities Commission in support of RTRP.

505 Van Ness Ave,
San Francisco,
CA 94102

To whom it may concern:

***I support the Riverside Transmission Reliability Project (RTRP) Hybrid Project! ***

Our community needs the RTRP Project! Without it, Riverside's 326,000 residents are at risk of a power blackout if the area's single connection to the California electric grid goes down due to a natural disaster, accident, or any other unanticipated event.

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Sincerely

Duffy Atkinson

5643 Royal Hill Dr, Riverside, CA 92506

datkinson1@att.net

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Richard Sanchez

7171 El Padro Street

rdsanchez1109@gmail.com

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John Barnes

7171 El Padro Street

jpaytonb@gmail.com

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Andrew Markis

1034 S Brianna Way Anaheim, CA 92808

andrewmarkis@gmail.com

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Taylor Phillips

19175 Vintage Woods Dr.

taylorisboring@gmail.com

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Cynthia Ortiz

1160 Central Ave Apt 9

cynsortiz@gmail.com

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Stephen Kaye

825 Mallorca Ct. riverside, CA. 92501

stephen_kaye@me.com

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3932 Bandini Ave Riverside Ca 92506

aesalera@gmail.com

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Martin Barriga

8025 Garfield at Riverside CA

martinbarrigajr@gmail.com

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Sergio Reyes

5456, Rutland Ave

reyessergio96@gmail.com

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Robert Hayden

9939 Dufferin Avenue, Riverside, CA 92503

bhayden@haydendesign.com

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thayden@haydendesign.com

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Micah Tokuda

19236 White Dove Lane riverside ca 92508

mtokuda12@gmail.com

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Nyron McLean

6235 River Crest Drive, Suite O, Riverside CA 92507

nmclean@planitlife.org

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Mike Kennedy

19529 Krameria Ave.

mikek@ucr.edu

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Josh Maher

5971 Sunland Pl. Riverside 92504

maher_josh@hotmail.com

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Travis Randel

9426 Kentfield Cr

travis2483@gmail.com

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Tim Wilson

7404 Kingsley Way

acousticat@gmail.com

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Sincerely

Beth Hovda

10130 Presidio Circle, Riverside, CA 92503

beth3hovdas@yahoo.com

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Victor Cisneros

6950 Whale Rock Ct

cisnerosfam@icloud.com

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Keri Clark

5215 Glenhaven Ave Riverside

kericlark00@gmail.com

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JONATHAN NOVAK

1962 Prince Albert Dr

Nevernotnerdy1@gmail.com

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John Denilofs

6288 Jones Avenue, Riverside CA 92505

johndavedenilofs@gmail.com

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Robert Washington

2218 Black Oak Pl Riverside CA

rdcbob76@yahoo.vom

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Bob Garcia

7450 Emerald Street

djbmg@hotmail.com

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Elana Carr

2940 Laramie Road Riverside, Ca. 92506

eelf24@yahoo.com

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Jacqueline McIntosh
1562 Alba Court 92507
jackiev81@yahoo.com

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16935 Eagle Peak Rd.

mariagg470@att.net

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485 Idyllwild Dr sp41

tiscareno_janette@hotmail.com

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Thomas Riggle

10008 Victoria Avenue

thomasriggle@mac.com

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Tiffany Coleman

11660 Church street

tiffany.coleman@calbaptist.edu

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Jordyn Combs

14702 Long View Dr.

jordync.combs@calbaptist.edu

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Randy Madrid

34197 camelina st

randymadrid@gmail.com

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Jim Dixon

4403 Bartel Drive, Riverside, California, 92503

hrlydrvr@gmail.com

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Aaron Tiscareno

485 Idyllwild Dr sp41

cold099@gmail.com

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Gwendolyn Tiscareno

485 Idyllwild Dr sp41

gwen.tisca@gmail.com

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Hilda Vargas

1745 arroyo viejo dr

higov@hotmail.com

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Sincerely

Gina Flores

3173 cherokee st riverside ca

allplumbingsolutions15@gmail.com

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Joe Florez

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allolumbingsolutiins15@gmail.com

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Alex Villela

3173 cherokee riverside ca

avillela@gmail.com

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Jesse Rayes

8258 Oak Hurst pl riverside ca 92504

jrayes8711@yahoo.com

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Jose Pineda

7921 gateway ct. Riverside

wrestler316@yahoo.com

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Jessica Pineda

7921 Galway Ct riverside

wrestler316@yahoo.com

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Jesse Valencia

8542 Patricia Way, Riverside

l8kershomie@yahoo.com

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George Valencia

8542 Patricia Way Riverside

bgvalencia2492@yahoo.com

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jacob.valencia@yahoo.com

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Daniel Morales

4668 Whipple Rd. Riverside

dmotales@gmail.com

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Kristen Diaz

6651 Catalina Drive, Riverside, Ca 92504

kristendiaz1515@yahoo.com

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Ann Camacho

5650 Glenhaven Avenue Riverside CA 92506

ann.camacho29@gmail.com

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Beverly Arias

3158 Dolores. street

beverly951@yahoo.com

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April Arias

3158 Dolores Street

aprilarias@apl.com

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Daniel Delperdang

7730 Potomac Street

ddelperdang@gmail.com

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Mikki Delperdang
7730 Potomac Street
mpurd001@ucr.edu

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Carmen Chavez

5441 Blue Springs Circle, Riverside 92509

delcarmen501@sbcglobal.net

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Sincerely

Sheila Cocco

4654 Sierra St, Riverside CA 92504

coccographicservices@gmail.com

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Amy Otondo

3671 Washington St

otondoamy@gmail.com

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Cheryl Osborne

1375 Tareyton Dr, Riverside, CA 92506

cherylosborne909@gmail.com

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Mike Hansberger

1375 Tareyton Dr, Riverside, CA 92506

mdhansberger@gmail.com

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Donna Hansen

6661 Catalina Dr Riverside, Ca 92504

Hide92404@aol.com

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Jerry wood

11251 Kern Pl Riverside CA 92505

bearhead0277@gmail.com

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Carrie Madrid

8823 Driftwood Drive, Riverside, Ca 92503

carrie_madrid@yahoo.com

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Irene Fierro

1835 Loma Vista St

fierroirene.e.s.r@gmail.com

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Tim Wilson

7404 Kingsley Way

acousticat@gmail.com

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Craig Kidder

20569 Bloomfield Rd, Riverside 92508

cstephenkidder@gmail.com

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William Munoz

5273 34th St.

william.munoz.wsm@gmail.com

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Cathy Jerz

8955 Niagara Ct Riverside, Ca 92508

sfcaltoo2@gmail.com

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Richard Avery

6385 Neva Place, Riverside, CA 92506

rick_avery@sbcglobal.net

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Loren Avellaneda

1872 Arroyo Dr. Riverside CA 92506

loren.avellaneda@yahoo.com

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Jennifer Sweaney

5443 Provence Pl. Riverside, CA 92506

ypres_eep@hotmail.com

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Haimme Meyers

20285 rider st

msmae58@hotmail.com

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Vanessa Macias

3511 Harrison st riverside ca

vaneforlife.vm@gmail.com

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Elvira Austrian

3973 Pierce St #520

eaustrian1@yahoo.com

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I urge the California Public Utilities Commission to approve the RTRP project without further delay.

Sincerely

Michael Seley

500 W Big Springs Rd, Riverside, CA 92507

msele001@ucr.edu

Consent: I consent to have the letter above and my contact information delivered to the California Public Utilities Commission in support of RTRP.

505 Van Ness Ave,
San Francisco,
CA 94102

To whom it may concern:

***I support the Riverside Transmission Reliability Project (RTRP) Hybrid Project! ***

Our community needs the RTRP Project! Without it, Riverside's 326,000 residents are at risk of a power blackout if the area's single connection to the California electric grid goes down due to a natural disaster, accident, or any other unanticipated event.

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Sincerely

Steven Mandeville-Gamble

6055 Windemere Way, Riverside, CA 92506

stevenmg1965@gmail.com

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Sincerely

Ned Ibrahim

3969 Rancho Del Oro Dr, Riverside, CA 92605

nedibrahim@gmail.com

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Sincerely

William Conrad

600 Central Ave 398, Riverside CA 92507

gas_bill@yahoo.com

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Sincerely

Brenda Mason

9748 Romero Court

MsBrenBren@yahoo.com

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Sincerely

Daniel Whitford

9505 Arlington ave

dwhitford424@hotmail.com

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Jesse diaz

2973 woodhaven St Riverside, CA 92503

201950@gmail.com

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josh reynoso

8485 Monteel Pl

joshuareynoso37@gmail.com

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Sincerely

Dennis Boyer

3736 San Rafael Way Riverside CA 92504

denboyer951@gmail.com

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APPENDIX N

Resumes of George Hanson, Scott Lesch, Tracy Sato, Stephen Lafond,
Deputy Chief La Wayne Hearn, Mark Annas, and Daniel Garcia

- 1 Q. Please state your name.
- 2 A. My name is George Hanson.
- 3 Q. What are your qualifications?
- 4 A. Please see the included CV following this page.
- 5 Q. What sections and the material contained therein are you sponsoring?
- 6 A. I am sponsoring the Introduction and Section II.B.2.
- 7 Q. Was this material prepared by you or under your supervision?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Insofar as this material is factual in nature, do you believe it to be correct to the best of
- 10 your knowledge?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Insofar as this material is in the nature of opinion or judgment, does it represent your
- 13 best professional judgment?
- 14 A. Yes.

George R. Hanson

951-545-0048 • georgehanson21@gmail.com

Objective

Advance my career in an executive position that will allow me to use my experience, professional skills, and leadership abilities to successfully guide Riverside Public Utilities through the challenges facing municipal utilities today while meeting and exceeding goals.

Professional Experience

January 2017 to Present

Riverside Public Utilities, City of Riverside— Assistant General Manager/Energy Delivery and v Executive Team member responsible for development and implementation of corporate strategy v and policy for RPU. AGM responsible for all Energy Delivery functions for organization comprised v of approximately 225 employees. AGM responsible for engineering, construction, maintenance, v and operation of city's electric, street light, and communications systems.

August 2013 to April 2014

Riverside Public Utilities, City of Riverside—Electric Field Manager responsible for construction v and operation/maintenance of overhead and underground electrical distribution facilities. v Managing 70+ staff made up of IBEW, SEIU, and Management employees and an annual budget v of \$14MM. Manager responsible for Contract Administration for construction activities, asset v management, line clearing, inspection, and streetlights. Participated in Labor Management. Led the v successful recruitment or promotion of several hard-to-fill positions.

June 2010 to August 2013 then June 2014 to December 2016 7

Riverside Public Utilities, City of Riverside—Engineering Manager responsible for technical support v of energy delivery functions including System Planning/Protection, Substation Engineering, v Communications, Major T&D Projects, and Customer Engineering for 107,000+ meter customer v base covering a service territory of 84 square miles. Managed staff of 68 and an annual budget of v \$60MM. Manager responsible for permitting, licensing, designing, and constructing new 230kV v transmission line, switchyard, and substation for City of Riverside - a project estimated at more v than \$400MM.

Accomplishments:

- Riverside Transmission Reliability Project – directed and led project team through environmental phase involving coordination with broad range of stakeholders
- Led the department's labor management effort with IBEW's 200+ members
- Led internal team responsible for acquiring SCE assets in annexed areas
- Led Energy Delivery development and input for Utility 2.0 Strategic Plan
- Responsible Manager for preparation of application to APPA that resulted in RPU's recognition as Reliable Public Power Provider (RP3) Platinum level in 2011, and Diamond level in 2014 and 2017
- Represented RPU at Southern California Public Power Authority's Engineering/Operations Comm.

Professional Experience (continued)

January 2007 to June 2010

City of Moreno Valley—Electric Utility Division Manager responsible for all aspects of electric utility including procurement of wholesale power and field service operations. Managed team of 20 people and participated as part of city's team regarding \$25MM financing for the development and construction of a critical substation and related improvements for the city's electric distribution system. Successfully improved reliability for customer base that grew by more than 10% per year.

Accomplishments:

- Led the negotiation and permanent settlement with the Southern California Edison for Departing Load Charges (exit fees) on behalf of the City resulting in more than \$5 million in savings
- Directly oversaw development, construction, and commissioning of a 115kV Switchyard/Substation
- Led successful, favorable settlement of litigation with City's contract utility operator
- Directly oversaw and managed the construction of more than five miles of 12kV distribution feeders
- Founded and acted as Chairman of the New Municipal Utility Committee (part of CMUA)

April 2001 to December 2006

City of Corona Dept. of Water & Power – Assistant General Manager responsible for all aspects of electric utility and service operations including procurement of wholesale power, resource development, regulatory affairs, public affairs, customer service, energy efficiency, energy delivery and revenue cycle services. Managed and led a team of 75 employees. Also responsible for strategic planning, development, technical oversight and operations for Water and Wastewater enterprises.

Accomplishments:

- Within six months of hire at Corona, started the municipal utility and took it from zero electric utility business functions to a CPUC registered Electric Service Provider (ESP) that had initial annual revenue of \$15MM
- Established the city as a registered ESP within three major utility (UDC/IOU) service territories
- Developed, implemented, promoted, and managed electric service to more than 1,400 Commercial and Industrial customers comprising approximately 35 megawatts (MW) of peak load
- Developed, administered, and managed a departmental operational budget in excess of \$25MM
- Led the development of the Clearwater Power Plant, a nominal 30 MW, combined cycle, natural gas fueled cogeneration plant that is integrated with a biosolids drying unit – power plant began commercial operations in 2005 (RPU acquired Clearwater Power Plant in September 2010)
- Developed, energized to the local area grid, and managed Corona's electrical distribution projects and direct access customers throughout the city (oversaw design, construction, and commissioning of six distribution substations) requiring extensive coordination with SCE
- Participated as a member of the Transmission Dependent Section responsible for developing a nomination to Governor Schwarzenegger for a CAISO Board vacancy in December 2005, and again in December 2007
- Testified in proceedings at both FERC and CPUC on electric utility matters
- Negotiated more than two dozen operating agreements vital to the success of the new utility

Professional Experience (continued)

June 1991 to April 20017

Southern California Edison – Account Manager responsible for major customer accounts v representing over \$50MM in annual revenue. Responsibilities included acting as single point of v contact with large customers regarding all business issues, outage management, presentations to v large groups, anti-municipalization efforts, customer education regarding deregulation, and other v assignments as required. Held various other management positions including New Construction v Representative, Technical Support Engineer, as well as various engineering roles at San Onofre v Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS).

Education/Licenses/Certifications/Affiliations

Bachelor of Science, Civil Engineering, University California Irvine v
Master of Science, Civil Engineering, California State University Long Beach v
Registered Professional Civil Engineer (PE) in California v
Southern California Public Power Authority – Past chair of T&D E&O Committee v
Assoc. of Energy Engineers - Certified Energy Manager/Energy Procurer v
American Public Power Association v
California Municipal Utility Association – member of Board of Governors from 2007-2010v
Western Energy Institute – Business Acumen for Emerging Leaders, Class of 2013v
California Utilities Emergency Association – member of Board of Directors from 2017-2018 v
Crafton Water Company – current member of the Board of Directors

Professional References

Stan Stosel, Sr. Asst. Business Manager, IBEW Local 47 – (909) 260-3686v
Steve Badgett, City of Riverside (ret.) – (951) 231-4487 v
Bob DeKorne, Sr. VP, ENCO Utility Services – (909) 289-5427 v
Kathy Michalak, Exec. Director, Habitat for Humanity Riverside – (951) 787-6754 v
Don Boland, Director, Calif. Utilities Emergency Association – (916) 845-8518 v
Greg Irvine, Asst. City Manager, Corona (ret.) – (951) 515-7642

- 1 Q. Please state your name.
- 2 A. Scott Lesch, Ph.D.
- 3 Q. What are your qualifications?
- 4 A. Please see the included CV following this page.
- 5 Q. What section and the material contained therein are you sponsoring?
- 6 A. I am sponsoring Section II.A.
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- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Insofar as this material is factual in nature, do you believe it to be correct to the best of
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- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Insofar as this material is in the nature of opinion or judgment, does it represent your
- 13 best professional judgment?
- 14 A. Yes.

Name: **Dr. Scott M. Lesch**
Power Resources Manager
Resource Planning & Technology Integration Unit
Riverside Public Utilities – Resources Division

Positions: Power Resources Manager Jan 2014 – Present
Utility Principal Resource Analyst Aug 2012 – Dec 2013
Utility Senior Resource Analyst Nov 2009 – Jul 2012
Resources Division
Riverside Public Utilities
3435 14th St., Riverside, CA 92501
(951) 826-8510
slesch@riversideca.gov

Principal Consulting Statistician Jan 2007 – Nov 2009
UC Riverside Statistical Collaboratory
2683 Statistics-Computer
900 University Ave., Riverside, CA 92521
University of California, Riverside Campus

Principal Statistician: Apr 2000 – Jan 2007
Senior Statistician: Dec 1991 – Apr 2000
Staff Research Associate: Nov 1988 – Dec 1991

USDA - ARS – GEBJ Salinity Laboratory
450 W. Big Springs Rd., Riverside, CA, 92507
Cooperative Employee, University of California, Riverside
Department of Soil & Environmental Sciences

Lead Analyst, Owner: 1996 – 2003
Environmental Statistical Services

Education: Ph.D. Applied Statistics, University of California, Riverside (2007)
M.S. Statistics, Carnegie Mellon University (1988)
B.S. Statistical Computing, University of California, Riverside (1987)

Expertise:

Power Resource Planning / Utility Analytics: short & long-term utility load forecasting, resource planning and acquisition, CAISO market analytics and optimization strategies, CAISO CRR bidding optimization, hedging implementation strategies, risk management – including assessment of legislative and regulatory risks.

Data Analytics: linear and nonlinear modeling techniques, forecasting & time series analysis, spatial statistics, experimental design, survey sampling, simulation techniques, operations analysis and mathematical optimization techniques.

Statistical Consulting / Technical Writing: extensive consulting experience in both commercial and academic environments; advanced technical report writing skills; 25 years of experience developing technical manuscripts for academic journals (author or coauthor on 75+ manuscripts, first author publication list attached); 10 years of experience developing technical utility reports, lead manager and technical author for 2014 and 2018 RPU Integrated Resource Plans.

Scientific Software Development: advanced programming experience using Excel, Visual Basic and the SAS platform; custom GUI (Windows 98/NT/XP) development for end-user software applications; custom SAS Base and SAS IML applications for modeling and simulating the CAISO energy market; advanced knowledge of the Ascend Analytics portfolio modeling software platforms (PowerSimm Software Suite and Curve Developer Software).

Environmental/Agricultural Monitoring & Surveying Applications: soil salinity surveying via EM (electromagnetic induction) technology; optimal agricultural water management strategies, sampling & analysis techniques for environmental and agricultural research / demonstration projects.

Professional Experience:

Riverside Public Utilities (2014 – Present)

Power Resources Manager (Resource Planning & Technology Integration Unit) in the RPU Power Resources Division. Manage and supervise 10 utility staff responsible for all load forecasting activities, integrated resource planning studies, portfolio modeling software applications, CAISO market analytics, CEC and CARB regulatory monitoring, new power resource initiatives (TE and EV planning, DER impacts, etc.), and new software technology integration activities across the utility. Provide lead technical support for new project/contract evaluations; supervise and oversee all hedging and risk management recommendations for the RPU Risk Management Committee; supervise the Power Resources Regulatory and Cyber-security Working Groups; supervise the staff responsible for implementing the SAS and OSI-Pi Software platforms across the utility.

As directed by Executive Management, provide specific analytical or technical assessment of critical issues impacting the utility. Supervise all Integrated Resource Planning activities and serve as the lead manager and technical author of the IRP. Manage and oversee the development of the annual power supply budget, including the derivation of all budget forecasts. Coordinate staffing needs for new analytical initiatives and/or ad-hoc analytical studies. Assist Executive Management with strategic planning exercises related to utility analytics and specific operational technology initiatives; perform and/or administer other Assistant General Manager division duties as needed (when the AGM of Power Resources is traveling or unavailable).

Riverside Public Utilities (2009 – 2013)

Principal and Senior Resource Analyst (Quantitative Analyst) in the RPU Power Resources Division. Acted as lead technical analyst for all load forecasting activities, power planning and portfolio modeling software applications, and CAISO market analytics. Provided additional technical support for new project / contract evaluations, hedging and risk management activities, and regulatory monitoring activities. More specific duties performed in each functional area are described below:

Load Forecasting: Develop (1) monthly gross load, peak load and class-specific retail load models (econometric models) for long term planning and forecasting activities (1-15 years forward), (2) hourly load forecasting models for use by Market Operations and Energy Delivery, and (3) RPU electric sales & revenue forecasting/tracking tools for use by Finance to quantify monthly and annual RPU retail sales & revenue projections. Identify factors affecting City loads and related impacts on load growth; summarize and synthesize results for upper management. Develop and maintain retail water sales and revenue forecasting equations for the Water Department, project future sales and revenues under different retail rate scenarios and/or economic conditions.

Power Resource Budgeting: Perform the annual calibration and forecast of 5-year and 10-year forward wholesale RPU power costs. Specify and identify all power resource budget inputs, forward market assumptions, and load metrics. Validate all output metrics; assess multiple

resource acquisition scenarios to determine the least cost, least risk strategies for acquiring new power resources to meet RPU load growth forecasts and regulatory/renewable mandates. Assume primary role for the development, implementation, supervision and maintenance of all RPU production cost modeling software systems.

New Project / Contract Evaluation: Identify and assist in the negotiation and evaluation of new power resource contracts; analytically assess contract provisions and recommend desirable modifications to optimize benefits and minimize costs. Negotiate and implement all analytical software and production cost modeling contracts; interact with and supervise external consultants tasked to implement new software tools and/or systems for the Resources Division.

CAISO Market Analytics: Perform detailed statistical analyses of CAISO market information; i.e., assess and identify structural relationships between SP15 hourly energy prices, daily natural gas prices, and SP15 forward energy and gas curves. Develop and implement forward strategies to enhance and optimize the City's position in the CAISO market, following acceptable risk management guidelines. Analyze and optimize algorithms for simulating the economic dispatch of our internal generation in the CAISO market, assist in the development of bidding strategies (in both DAM and HASP market) for RPU power resources. Develop statistical methodologies to model and value congestion patterns on primary source-sink paths and convert these statistical distribution functions into optimal CRR bid curves.

Hedging & Risk Management: Assist in the development and implementation of cost effective hedging strategies to protect the City's financial exposure in the energy and natural gas markets. Perform monthly (prompt-month) energy position assessments and 1-4 year forward hedging assessments, develop recommendations for re-structuring, optimizing and/or hedging loads and resources. Track and document all results for upper management and the Risk Management Committee.

Regulatory Monitoring Activities: Monitor and assess the CEC rulemaking process for implementing all renewable energy (RPS) mandates; recommend cost effective compliance strategies for meeting all City and state renewable targets. As directed by upper management, track and monitor relevant CAISO and CARB market initiatives related to resource planning, market operations, and regulatory compliance. Assist with and participate in SCPPA and CMUA technical assessment activities of new regulatory mandates.

UC Riverside Statistical Collaboratory (2007 – 2009) **(www.collaboratory.ucr.edu)**

Consulting statistician and technical project manager for the Statistical Consulting Collaboratory (a dedicated UCR-CNAS consulting center supplying data analysis services to UCR faculty and off-campus commercial clients). Primary job responsibilities included (i) technical management of all collaborative Agricultural, Environmental and Natural Science research projects, (ii) developing new off-campus commercial and/or government funded projects and statistical consulting activities, (iii) assisting on and/or leading in the formation and development of cooperative grant writing activities, (iv) providing consulting related teaching support in the Statistics department, and (v) providing guidance and supervision to graduate Statistics students engaged in Collaboratory sponsored research and/or consulting activities. Responsible for the development and promotion of statistical consulting activities associated with off-campus commercial clients, including assuming the role as the lead technical project manager for any commercial projects brought into the Collaboratory. Typical commercial projects handled by the Collaboratory were diverse in nature, but arose primarily from the fields of biology and medicine, finance and mortgage lending, marketing, environmental monitoring, risk management and industrial quality control.

Additional duties included coordinating advanced SAS training seminars and instructional workshops for the Statistics department graduate students, offered through the department's Stat-293 graduate consulting course.

GEBJ Salinity Laboratory (1988 – 2007)

Principal consulting statistician and programmer/analyst for the scientific research staff at the U.S. Salinity Laboratory. Responsible for (i) providing all statistical analysis of data arising from soil and/or crop experiments and observational studies, (ii) recommending, developing and implementing appropriate statistical methodologies, modeling techniques and/or sampling designs for both field and bench (laboratory) studies, and (iii) providing written documentation of all statistical results and follow-up support. Assisted in the writing of both internal and external (peer reviewed) technical manuscripts; developed internal statistical training seminars (for laboratory staff) as needed. Provided expertise in the monitoring and assessment of spatial soil salinity patterns (field & regional scale) via EM techniques, statistical analysis of crop response data subject to environmental stress (salinity, water stress, boron toxicity, nutrient deficiency), and the development of model-based environmental sampling strategies.

Additional job duties included custom software development and the implementation and coordination of technology transfer and technical outreach programs. Responsible for the original development of the ESAP Software Suite, a comprehensive Windows software package for the assessment, inventorying, and monitoring of spatial soil salinity levels using EM or 4-electrode technology. Co-founder and past technical program manager of the Lower Colorado Region Salinity Assessment Network; a jointly sponsored (USDA-ARS and USBR) salinity assessment network throughout the lower Colorado region dedicated to salinity control and water conservation. Invited Instructor for the USDA-NRCS Salinity Management Training courses held throughout the western United States from 2005 to 2008.

Environmental Statistical Services (1996 – 2003)

Independent statistical contracting work, sample business clients highlighted below:

1996-1997: Tetra Tech, Inc: San Bernardino Office, March AFB Groundwater Modeling

Developed spatial / temporal statistical analysis techniques for quantifying the degree and magnitude of groundwater contamination at March Air Force Base, CA. Primary responsibilities included (1) devising statistical techniques for determining the effects of different ground water well sampling procedures and varying analytical laboratory procedures on the temporal organic chemical concentration levels, and (2) developing statistical modeling procedures for quantifying the degree of organic chemical plume migration and spatial / temporal flux.

1998-2001: Tetra Tech, Inc: San Diego Office, EPA SITE Contract

Lead contract statistician for 50 million dollar SITE (Superfund Initiative Technology Evaluation) contract. Responsible for the development and/or review of all statistical modeling and analysis techniques presented in each Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) submitted to EPA. Developed and reviewed approximately 6 to 10 projects per year; the majority of which focused on demonstrating and quantifying innovative clean-up technologies for contaminated soil or groundwater. Responsible for the analysis of all experimental data, interpretation of statistical results, and submission of written documentation for inclusion into all EPA QAPP's and final project reports.

2000-2003: Soil & Water West: Owens Lake Salinity Assessment Program

Contract statistician for basin-wide spatial salinity assessment program at Owens Lake, CA. Primary responsibilities included the development and implementation of appropriate EM surveying techniques, statistical analysis and modeling of spatial-temporal EM/salinity data, design of salinity monitoring programs for experimental re-vegetation studies, and assistance in

the assessment of various water quality issues relating to the planned dust abatement program and partial reclamation of the lakebed.

First Author Publication List:

- Lesch, S.M., and Jeske, D.R. 2013. A new Exponential GOF test for Data subjected to Multiply Type II Consoring. *Communications in Statistics: Theory & Methods*, 42: 1-19.
- Lesch, S.M. 2012. Statistical models for the prediction of field scale, spatial salinity patterns from soil conductivity survey data. Chapter 14 (pp 461-482), *ASCE Salinity Manual 71*, 2nd Ed, Am. Soc. Civil Engineers, Reston, Virginia.
- Lesch, S.M., and Jeske, D.R. 2009. Some suggestions for teaching about Normal approximations to Poisson and Binomial distribution functions. *The American Statistician*, 63: 274-277.
- Lesch, S.M., and Suarez, D.L. 2009. A short note on calculating the Adjusted SAR Index. *Trans. of the ASABE*, 52: 493-496.
- Lesch, S.M., and D.L. Corwin. 2008. Prediction of spatial soil property information from ancillary sensor data using ordinary linear regression: Model derivations, residual assumptions and model validation tests. *Geoderma*, 148: 130-140.
- Lesch, S.M., Arnold, B.C., and D.R. Jeske. 2009. Simple and accurate approximations for computing covariance matrices of Gamma and Weibull order statistics. *Communications in Statistics: Sim & Comp.*, 38: 590-609.
- Lesch, S.M., D.L. Corwin and D.A. Robinson. 2005. Apparent soil electrical conductivity mapping as an agricultural management tool in arid zone soils. *Comp & Electron in Ag*, 46: 351-378.
- Lesch, S.M. 2005. Sensor-directed spatial response surface sampling designs for characterizing spatial variation in soil properties. *Comp & Electron in Ag*, 46: 153-180.
- Lesch, S.M. and D.L. Corwin. 2003. Using the dual-pathway parallel conductance model to determine how different soil properties influence conductivity survey data. *Agron. J.* 95:365-379.
- Lesch, S.M., J.D. Rhoades and D.L. Corwin. 2000. The ESAP-95 version 2.01R user manual and tutorial guide. *USSL Research Report No. 146*.
- Lesch, S.M., J. Herrero and J.D. Rhoades. 1998. Monitoring for temporal changes in soil salinity using electromagnetic induction techniques. *Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J.* 62(1):232-242.
- Lesch, S.M., D.J. Strauss and J.D. Rhoades. 1995. Spatial prediction of soil salinity using electromagnetic induction techniques: 1. Statistical prediction models: A comparison of multiple linear regression and cokriging. *Water Resour.Res.* 31:373-386.
- Lesch, S.M., D.J. Strauss and J.D. Rhoades. 1995. Spatial prediction of soil salinity using electromagnetic induction techniques: 2. An efficient spatial sampling algorithm suitable for multiple linear regression model identification and estimation. *Water Resour.Res.* 31:387-398.

- 1 Q. Please state your name.
- 2 A. Tracy Sato.
- 3 Q. What are your qualifications?
- 4 A. Please see the included CVs following this page.
- 5 Q. What section and the material contained therein are you sponsoring?
- 6 A. I am sponsoring Section II.B.1.
- 7 Q. Was this material prepared by you or under your supervision?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Insofar as this material is factual in nature, do you believe it to be correct to the best of
- 10 your knowledge?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Insofar as this material is in the nature of opinion or judgment, does it represent your
- 13 best professional judgment?
- 14 A. Yes.

RESUME

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

UTILITIES PRINCIPAL RESOURCE ANALYST – August 2017 to present / Working titles: Utilities Integration Manager August 2017 to June 2019, Interim Customer Engagement Manager June 2019 to present
City of Riverside, Riverside Public Utilities Department, Riverside, CA

- Interim manager for the Customer Engagement Division for the utilities responsible for communications and marketing and the provision of customer programs for energy efficiency and water conservation programs
- Successful planning, development, and ongoing management and implementation of the City of Riverside Public Utilities Department's internal programs and processes for participation in all aspects of and compliance with the low carbon fuel standard program, including negotiating agreements necessary for program implementation
- Coordination and development across City Departments and utility divisions to fulfill City goals for sustainability-related planning and work efforts, including electrification of transportation, renewable energy, and reduced energy consumption
- Coordinating and developing a Citywide Transportation Electrification plan
- Coordinated and provided lead support for the development of expanded low-income customer programs developed in response to the utilities' rate plan
- Legislative and regulatory review and comments to determine impact on the Department and City, including representing Department and City interests in workshops and meetings with regulatory agencies proposing development of new regulation or amendment to existing regulation
- Provided analysis and prepared portions of the utilities' 2018 Integrated Resource Plan covering areas of transportation electrification, energy efficiency, and air quality impacts in disadvantaged communities

SENIOR INTEGRATED RESOURCES PLANNER – 2016 to 2017 / **INTEGRATED RESOURCES PLANNER II** – 2013 to 2016 / Emissions Compliance Coordinator – 2012 to 2013
City of Anaheim, Public Utilities Department, Anaheim, CA

- Successfully planned, developed, managed and implemented the City of Anaheim, Public Utilities Department's internal programs and processes for participation in all aspects of and compliance with the Cap and Trade and Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Programs
- Coordinated and developed a cross divisional plan to fulfill legislatively required energy storage system planning
- Legislative and regulatory review that defined and addressed impacts on the Department and City; the effort included participation on various workshops and meetings with regulatory agencies proposing development of new regulation or amendment to existing regulation
- Provided technical representation on committees with the Southern California Public Power Authority for topics related to implementation of regulations affecting public electric utilities

SENIOR PLANNER – 2003 to 2012 / **Associate Planner** – 2001 to 2003
City of Anaheim, Planning Department, Anaheim, CA

- Performed highly analytical and complex local and regional urban planning work on long range plans, CEQA air quality and housing analysis, growth projections, and policy analysis
- Appointed the City floodplain manager for 4 years implementing the National Flood Insurance Program and Community Rating System ensuring residents and businesses could acquire flood insurance

- Maintained program compliance including annual reporting and recordkeeping, ensuring positive results for audits
 - Ensured staff was trained to provide flood plain information to customers at the public counter
 - Responded to customer inquiries and complaints
- Represented the City of Anaheim on regional organizations, including over 9 years on the Orange County Council of Governments Technical Advisory Committee; serving as the Committee Chair for 5 years and vice chair for 3 years; and serving as a technical representative on various committees at the Southern California Association of Governments
 - Appointed by City Manager to provide staff support for the OCCOG for four years
 - Provided technical staff support for City Council members appointed to serve on these agency boards
- Coordinated complex stakeholder processes and meetings encompassing special interests, businesses, general public, and professional staff from other regional organizations, including cities, the County, and the State

GIS ANALYST/SENIOR URBAN PLANNER – 1999 TO 2001

RBF Consulting, Irvine, CA

PLANNER I/II – 1996 TO 1999

City of Phoenix, Phoenix, AZ

STRENGTHS

- Complex data development and analysis for regulatory compliance, including for compliance with cap and trade regulation, forecasting electric vehicle impacts, as well as experience in housing and transportation regulations affecting urban planning, including developing city level population, housing and employment projections for three regional transportation plans and two regional housing needs assessments
- Nine years of experience providing both technical representation for my employer at the Southern California Association of Governments, and providing staff support to council representatives sitting on the Orange County Council of Governments and Southern California Association of Governments Boards. Provided staff support for the Board of the Orange County Council of Governments
- Served as the liaison for the City of Anaheim for the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 Census
- Extensive knowledge of opportunities and regulations related to greenhouse gas emissions and air quality stemming from California's Assembly Bill 32, and subsequent legislation and regulation as it affects the electric utility sector
- Experience in integrated resources planning, focused on integration of climate change regulation in the areas of power supply, scheduling, and program development
- Ability to evaluate complex state and federal regulations to determine potential impacts to the organization and region, and the ability to identify solutions and opportunities
- Project management and organizational skills to oversee multi-departmental and interagency project work, both internal to the City and in regional organizations
- Strong interpersonal and communications skills, including extensive public speaking to technical, professional, and elected official groups and organizations, as well as the public
- Flexibility to work independently or collaboratively on diverse, multidisciplinary teams, including working as a technical representative for and with elected officials across organizations
- Use independent judgment and manage and impart confidential information, including contract negotiation and contract review with State agencies
- Anticipate and project for future changes and conditions that will affect the organization, particularly in areas of policy to identify and prepare for future legislation
- Manage programs efficiently and effectively ensuring compliance with State programs, and maximize benefits for the community

- Supervisory experience leading teams, individuals, and projects
- Use complex computer software necessary for modeling and regulatory and policy analysis, including analyst level proficiency in computer programs such as Word, Excel, Access, relational databases and ArcGIS at the ArcInfo level

EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

MASTER OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING, Specialization in Environmental Planning, 1995
Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING, Specialization Environmental Planning, 1993
California State Polytechnic Institute, Pomona, CA

ASSOCIATE OF THE ARTS IN GENERAL EDUCATION, 1990
Chaffey Community College, Rancho Cucamonga, CA

Graduate, Rubidoux High School, Riverside, CA, 1988

- 1 Please state your name.
- 2 A. Steven Lafond.
- 3 Q. What are your qualifications?
- 4 A. Please see the included CVs following this page.
- 5 Q. What section and the material contained therein are you sponsoring?
- 6 A. I am sponsoring Section II.C.
- 7 Q. Was this material prepared by you or under your supervision?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Insofar as this material is factual in nature, do you believe it to be correct to the best of
- 10 your knowledge?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Insofar as this material is in the nature of opinion or judgment, does it represent your
- 13 best professional judgment?
- 14 A. Yes.

STEPHEN LAFOND
13605 Kelton Court
Moreno Valley, CA 92555
(951) 208-8105
stephenlafond1983@gmail.com

I have over 38 years of progressively responsible experience in electric utility industry. My experience includes a balance of electric engineering and operations experience in transmission, distribution, substations and generation.

EXPERIENCE

JULY 2012 TO JULY 2019

PRINCIPAL ENGINEER, RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES

I managed special projects, including the City-wide Street Light LED Conversion Program. I supervised the System Enhancements section of the Energy Delivery Engineering Division, including 11 engineering personnel, responsible for designing Transmission, Distribution and Street Lighting projects. I also supervised the Transmission and Distribution Standards section, with three engineering personnel, responsible for creating and maintaining standards and specifications for the Transmission and Distribution system in accordance with California Public Utilities Commission General Orders 95 and 128. I also supervised the Substation Standards section with one engineer responsible for creating and maintaining standards and specifications for distribution substations. I participated in the NERC/WECC Compliance Team as a Subject Matter Expert and Deputy Compliance Manager. I coordinated mutual assistance, disaster planning and emergency response for the Electric Utility. I prepared and presented reports to the Board of Public Utilities and the City Council.

JULY 2006 TO JULY 2012

ELECTRIC OPERATIONS MANAGER, RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES

I supervised the Asset Management/Contract Administration Section in the Electric Field Division, including seven personnel. Asset Management duties included: the development and implementation of the General Order 165 inspection program for transmission, distribution and street lighting systems; the development of the General Order 174 inspection program for electric substations; and development of capital replacement/reinforcement programs to correct deteriorated lines and equipment identified by inspections. Contract Administration duties included: development of contract documents, plans and specifications; conducting formal and informal bidding; preparing bid evaluations and award recommendations; contract administration; field inspections; and engineering design. I coordinated mutual assistance, disaster planning and emergency response for the Electric Utility. I prepared and presented reports to The Board of Public Utilities and the City Council.

NOVEMBER 1992 TO JULY 2006

ELECTRIC OPERATIONS MANAGER, RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES

I managed the Electric Operations Division, with an annual operating budget of over \$5.6 million and 43 personnel. I managed substation construction crews to complete construction of new substation and additions to existing substations within the established schedule and budget. I also managed substation maintenance crews to maintain existing distribution and substation equipment within budget and reliability goals. I managed relay test crews to test and commission new substation equipment to meet capital project schedules and to maintain existing protective relay and fiber optic systems within budget and reliability goals. I managed the SCADA section to maintain and improve system control and data acquisition reliability. I also managed the Utilities Dispatch section responsible for continuous monitoring of the Water and Electric SCADA systems, emergency response, switching, outage restoration, emergency call center and crew dispatching. I managed electric meter crews and shop personnel responsible for installation, testing and maintenance of all electric revenue meters and related equipment. I prepared and controlled the division budget. I developed and reviewed system operating procedures. I heard union grievances and participated in labor contract negotiations. I set guidelines for the training of substation electricians, test technicians and electric power system dispatchers and administered the related apprentice training programs. I prepared bid documents, plans and specifications for substation construction projects. I also managed special projects such as the construction of the Casa Balance Customer Resource Center and Utilities Operations Center. I coordinated mutual assistance, disaster planning and emergency response for the Electric Utility. I prepared and presented reports to the Board of Public Utilities and the City Council.

MARCH 1989 TO NOVEMBER 1992

SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES

I supervised the Substation Engineering section of the Electric Engineering Division, with seven personnel. I performed or supervised substation engineering design, planning, estimating, budgeting, scheduling, procurement and served as project manager for construction of new substations or additions to existing substations. I designed monitoring and control schemes as well as protective relaying schemes. I performed detailed engineering studies. I also developed substation design standards and equipment specifications. I developed, evaluated and administered construction and consulting contracts. I prepared and presented reports to the Board of Public Utilities and the City Council. Significant projects included construction of new substations at Springs and Orangecrest, reconstruction of University and Riverside Substations and emergency deployment of mobile substation No. 2 for the failure of Riverside Substation transformer T1.

JULY 1987 TO APRIL 1989

ENGINEER I, SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

I was responsible for load forecasting and area planning for the South Bay Operating District. I performed reliability studies, circuit and substation planning

and economic analysis of alternatives for capital projects. I responded to customer complaints and inquiries. I provide technical support for construction and new customer service designers. I performed technical review and impact analysis for new cogeneration projects. I managed distribution circuit and substation construction projects within the district. I administered California Public Utilities Commission mandated projects such as Conservation through Voltage Regulation (CVR). I supervised troublemen and construction crews on a rotating basis after hours and weekends for outage restoration. Significant projects included the area study to justify the construction of 138/12kV Telegraph Canyon Substation.

DECEMBER 1982 TO JULY 1987

ENGINEER II, SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

I was responsible for developing technical specification for substation equipment design and construction specifications for construction of new substations or additions to existing substations, and preparation of material procurement schedules. I also prepared cost estimates and budgets for substation projects. I coordinated substation design, material procurement and project construction. I was responsible for control and monitoring of substation construction project budgets. I evaluated new equipment, materials, technology and vendors. I developed new and revised existing substation standards. I provided field technical support for construction forces, on site construction management, and inspection of work performed by contract construction forces. Significant projects included the construction of 69kV Capacitor banks at Main Street and Miguel Substations, 500kV Series Capacitor Bank construction at Imperial Valley Substation and new 69/12kV Border Substation.

JUNE 1981 TO DECEMBER 1982

ASSOCIATE ENGINEER, SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

I served three six-month assignments to Distribution Standards section, Transmission Engineering section and Northeast Operating District. I performed voltage profile, reliability and fuse coordination studies. I prepared capital work orders. I prepared circuit and substation bus section load forecasts. I performed an area study to identify future substation capacity requirements for Borrego Substation. I conducted economic analysis of project alternatives and prepared capital project justifications for the lowest cost alternative project. I responded to customer complaints, investigated to determine root cause and prepared work orders for corrective action. I performed technical studies for transmission line equipment and materials. I prepared capital work orders for construction of 230kV and below wood pole structures. I participated in the development and implementation of the Intergraph Computer Aided Design and Drafting system for Transmission Engineering, including development of related procedures and user documentation. I also conducted engineering studies and prepared standard practice for overhead and underground distribution planning, design and construction.

EDUCATION

AUGUST 1976 TO MAY 1981

BSEE (POWER), UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, COLLEGE OF
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

ACTIVITIES

Moreno Valley Utilities Commission Chairperson

CERT (Community Emergency Response Team) Volunteer

- 1 Please state your name.
- 2 A. Deputy Chief La Wayne Hearn.
- 3 Q. What are your qualifications?
- 4 A. Please see the included CVs following this page.
- 5 Q. What section and the material contained therein are you sponsoring?
- 6 A. I am co-sponsoring Section II.D and Section II.G with Mark Annas.
- 7 Q. Was this material prepared by you or under your supervision?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Insofar as this material is factual in nature, do you believe it to be correct to the best of
- 10 your knowledge?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Insofar as this material is in the nature of opinion or judgment, does it represent your
- 13 best professional judgment?
- 14 A. Yes.

CAREER SUMMARY

City of Riverside Fire Department

26 years: 1993- present

❖ Deputy Chief- Administration

4 years: Jan 2015- present

- I currently supervise IT, Dispatch, Fire Prevention, Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Division, Arson and Public Education.
- I am responsible for creating and discussing various fire related reports to City Council.
- I am the Chairperson responsible for creating the depts. 2017-2022 Strategic Plan.
- I was the Accreditation Manager for the department and lead our team in becoming an Accredited Agency by the Commission of Fire Accreditation International in March of 2019.
- I serve as the Ambulance Administrator for the fire department. I have successfully negotiated 911 and Interfacility contracts with multiple ambulance companies.

❖ Division Chief

2 years: 2013- 2015

- Program Coordinator for Riversides Urban Search and Rescue Team (US&R).
- Directed and oversaw all US&R related departmental activities.
- Ensured compliance with federal training mandates and provided all hazards response for federally declared disasters.
- I was the Grants Manager for the Cooperative Agreement Funding associated with the US&R program.

❖ Battalion Chief/ EMS Coordinator

2 Years: 2011-2013

- Served two years as an Operations Battalion Chief which included managing 10 emergency response units and commanded all daily administrative and emergency response activities for the Battalion.
- Managed all EMS related activities for the department which included updating policies and procedures, performing continuous quality improvement, monitoring EMS licensure and evaluating patient outcomes.

❖ Fire Captain

8 Years: 2003-2011

- Served 4 years as an Operations Captain which included permanent assignments as an engine and truck company officer at the City's busiest fire stations (Stations 1&4)
- Served 4 years as an Administration Captain in the US&R Division. I was the Logistics Manager responsible for maintaining all federally owned property procured by our task force. My duties also included training other logistics specialists who were on California Task Force 6.

Fire Engineer/Firefighter

10 Years: 1993-2003

- Served 10 years as a firefighter and engineer (apparatus) on the fire engine as well as truck company at some of the city's busiest fire stations. My assignments primarily surrounded the downtown area of Riverside.

SIGNIFICANT SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS AND PROJECTS

- ❖ **Urban Search and Rescue Team** **2000-Present**
I have a long history of participation on Riversides US&R program and I currently serve as a Task Force Leader on US&R deployments with CATF6. I have responded to over 20 national disasters with the most significant ones being the World Trade Center Incident and Hurricane Katrina.
- ❖ **EMS Ambulance Interfacility Transportation Project** **2014-2018**
I assisted with developing a program that increased the number of IFT ambulance franchises within the city and allowed oversight on regulation of non-emergency ambulance responses.
- ❖ **FEMA Incident Support Team Working Group** **2012-2015**
I am currently a member of a FEMA working group which is assigned to evaluate various aspects of FEMA's Incident Support Team.
- ❖ **US&R Adhoc BUR Committee** **2012-2014**
I was a member of FEMA's Bottoms up Review Committee, which was tasked to create a new advisory organization for FEMA's existing working groups as well as sub groups.
- ❖ **EMS Sansio Project** **2012-2013**
Served as the chairperson on a committee tasked to replace a paper based EMS reporting system to an electronically based system. This project included updating policy and procedures as well as teaching component to all operations personnel on the department.
- ❖ **EMS Response Project.** **2011-2012**
Led the department effort to change the EMS response from one engine and one ambulance on every call to a tiered response based on the severity of the incident.
- ❖ **Spark of Love Toy Drive** **2013- 2015**
I am the Co-Chair for the Spark of Love Toy Drive. This is a huge event which brings in thousands of toys and donations from the community for children in need. As the co-chair, I ensure that the fire department interacts with the community and other city departments to make the program effective.
- ❖ **Recruitment Advisory Committee** **2005- 2012**
I serve as the Chair person for Riverside's Fire Recruitment efforts. This includes attending events on behalf of the fire department, speaking to community groups as well as mentoring young firefighters who seek guidance in our profession.

EDUCATION

- ❖ California State University Northridge. MPA Degree- Public Administration. 2014
- ❖ California State University Long Beach. BA Degree- Occupational Studies. 2008
- ❖ Santa Ana College. AS Degree- Fire Administration. 2005
- ❖ Crafton Hills College. AS Degree- Emergency Medical Services. 1999

TRAINING

- ❖ FEMA Classes Completed- Task Force Leader, Grant Manager, Logistics Specialist, IATA/ 24204, Base Camp Manager I-254
- ❖ Strike Team Leader (STEN)
- ❖ Chief Officer Certification- California State Fire Marshall.
- ❖ Company Officer Certification- California State Fire Marshall.
- ❖ Incident Command System- 100, 220, 300, 400, 700, 800
- ❖ CICCIS Courses Completed- S130, S131, S190, S231, S290, S330.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| ❖ Riverside Arts Academy | 2016- Present |
| ❖ Uptown Kiwanis Club | 2010-2012 |
| ❖ Eleanor Jean Grier Leadership Academy | 2009 |
| ❖ Member of “The Group” (<i>A Community issues and action committee</i>) | 2006- 2012 |
| ❖ Community Emergency Response Team Lead Instructor (CERT) | 2004-2006 |

PROFESSIONAL REFERENCES

Michael Moore
Fire Chief
City of Riverside Fire Department
3401 University Ave.
Riverside, CA 92501
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Lea Deesing
Assistant City Manager
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3900 Main Street
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William Stamper
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3401 University Ave
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Timothy Strack
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Fred Endikrat
Chief- FEMA US&R Branch
FEMA Headquarters
500 C Street, SW
Workspace #2SW-0801
Washington, DC 20472
Fred.Endikrat@fema.dhs.gov
(202) 212-2279

- 1 Q. Please state your name.
- 2 A. Mark Annas.
- 3 Q. What are your qualifications?
- 4 A. Please see the included CVs following this page.
- 5 Q. What section and the material contained therein are you sponsoring?
- 6 A. I am co-sponsoring Section II.D and Section II.G with Deputy Chief La Wayne Hearn.
- 7 Q. Was this material prepared by you or under your supervision?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Insofar as this material is factual in nature, do you believe it to be correct to the best of
- 10 your knowledge?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Insofar as this material is in the nature of opinion or judgment, does it represent your
- 13 best professional judgment?
- 14 A. Yes.

Mark D. Annas

3085 St Lawrence St • Riverside, CA 92504 • (951) 320-8103 • mannas@riversideca.gov

Professional Experience

City of Riverside Fire Department Office of Emergency Management, Riverside, California

February 2014 to present

Emergency Services Administrator/UASI Administrator, August 2016 to Present

- Administer nearly \$9 million in funded projects across three fiscal years for the Riverside Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) homeland security grant program.
- Provide expertise to and support to senior leaders (including c-suite) for 2 counties and 3 major cities.
- Prepare reports and presentations for elected and appointed leadership.
- Manage and coordinate over \$500,000 general fund budget with supervision of five (5) staff at Office of Emergency Management.
- Lead the Regional Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) program for two counties coordinating with public and private site operators. Manage CIP site assessment project contract (\$229,000) and CIP asset database.
- Manage the National Critical Infrastructure and Special Events Data Calls for two counties
- Lead and coordinate the development of the Threat and Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (THIRA) and Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP).
- Draft and maintain the Emergency Operations Plan and Emergency Support Function Annexes.
- Coordinate Regional Homeland Security Strategy planning.
- Manager of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) during activations.
- Develop, equip, and coordinate the activities of the EOC to ensure state of readiness.
- Conduct exercises, briefings and tours of the EOC for stakeholders.
- Respond as member of on-call/duty officer team to major emergency incidents.
- Analyze Damage Assessments following emergency incidents.
- Serve as Public Information Officer for media inquiries and social media.
- Deliver training to staff on emergency operations roles and responsibilities.
- Represent the office with local, state, federal government and non-governmental partners.
- Deployed during Hurricane Harvey to lead the Harris County Regional Joint Information Center.

Emergency Operations Coordinator/UASI Special Projects Coordinator, February 2014 to August 2016

- Served as deputy administrator for the Office of Emergency Management.
- Served as Deputy EOC or EOC Manager during activations of the EOC.
- Led and coordinated various emergency and continuity planning efforts.
- Responded as member of on-call/duty officer team to major emergency incidents.
- Managed the financial disaster cost recovery process for the city, which included coordinating with all city departments, Riverside County, California Office of Emergency Services and federal agencies.
- Managed general fund budget of \$50,000 and grant purchases of over \$30,000.
- Prepared reports and presentations to City Council, Executive Leadership Team and city management.
- Led the CIP program for the Riverside UASI coordinating with public sector and private site operators. Managed CIP site assessment project contract (\$217,000) and CIP asset database administrator.

- Delivered training to staff on emergency operations roles and responsibilities. Increased emergency messaging as member of the Federal Communications Commission - Communications Security, Reliability and Interoperability Council.

Riverside County Fire Department, Perris, California

Public Information Specialist, March 2013 to February 2014

- Provided timely and accurate information to internal and external audiences.
- Managed department social media pages and social media campaigns.
- Assisted in the running of the Fire Information Call Center.
- Managed the Public Affairs Bureau SharePoint page.
- Coordinated public education efforts with 90+ stations and bureaus.

City of Riverside Fire Department Office of Emergency Management, Riverside, California

Emergency Services Coordinator – UASI Emergency Planner, January 2012 to August 2013

- Coordinated with Southern California governments in drafting emergency plans for the Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program.

Ontario Office of Emergency Management, Ontario, California

Emergency Planner (Volunteer), February 2011 to January 2012

- Prepared emergency plans for the Western States Police and Fire Games.
- Assisted with Primary EOC design.
- Researched equipment and supplies for grant purchasing decisions.
- Instructed and Coordinated the Ontario Community Emergency Response Team.

Harris County Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Management, Houston, Texas

Community Liaison, August 2008 to February 2011

- Managed Community Preparedness and Outreach operations of ~30 multi-discipline staff.
- Represented the office during presentations on disaster preparedness and provided tours of the EOC to visiting dignitaries, diverse community groups and corporate interests.
- Served in multiple ICS Section Chief and Command Staff positions for various events and emergency incidents, including Joint Information Center (JIC) Manager/Assistant Public Information Officer for Harris County during Hurricane Ike operations.
- Maintained county situational awareness and successfully handled numerous incidents as member of On-Call/Watch Officer team.
- EOC Manager on multiple incidents.
- Helped plan and participate in public information function of local drills and exercises.
- Assisted with the development of Local Hazard Mitigation Action Plan.
- Responded to media inquiries, issued news releases and handled documentation during EOC activations.
- Managed implementation of OHSEM social media campaign.
- Produced regular reports for the director on organizational issues and activities.
- Assisted in supervision of OHSEM communications interns (2+)
- Appointed by University of Houston President and Chancellor to Blue-Ribbon Task Force on Safety & Security. Provided multiple active shooter incident recommendations.

Ponderosa Fire Department, Houston, Texas

Volunteer Firefighter, November 2007 to February 2011

- Responded with a team to save lives, preserve property, the environment and mitigate hazards during fires, motor vehicle accidents, hazmat incidents, rescues, natural disasters and other

emergency events.

Harris County Judge Ed Emmett, Houston, Texas

Policy Analyst, April 2007 to August 2008

- Handled special projects for the chief executive officer as the liaison to County Fire Marshal, Harris County 9-1-1 System, Volunteer Fire Departments, Emergency Medical Services, Emergency Service Districts, GIS Task Force and the United States Census Bureau. Member, Harris County Safety Committee. Staff Member to Ethics Task Force.
- Brought together emergency service providers and the Public Infrastructure Department to implement an Emergency Vehicle Traffic Priority System.
- Managed a team of ten GIS specialists to review and update the address file as part of the Local Update of Census Addresses for the 2010 Census.

The Emmett Company, Houston, Texas

Manager, Campaigns, January 2006 to April 2007

- Managed or assisted with general election, primary election and special issue campaigns. Implemented strategy, conducted media buys, issued news releases, conducted issue research, coordinated and managed campaign and volunteer events and activities. Assisted with direct mail program and voter targeting.
- Supervised five direct reports.

Education

The University of Houston

- Bachelor of Science, Political Science
- Minor: Communications

FEMA – Emergency Management Institute

- National Emergency Management Basic Academy, Inaugural Class 2011
- National Emergency Management Advanced Academy, July 2016
- National Emergency Management Executive Academy, August 2018

Public Service

- Appointed, FCC Communications Security, Reliability and Interoperability Council, 2015-2017
- Awarded, President's Volunteer Service Award – Gold, 2011
- Member, Houston UASI Regional Public Information Plan Working Group, 2010-2011
- Member, UH President's Blue-Ribbon Task Force on Safety and Security, 2009
- Member, Greater Houston Partnership Aviation Committee, 2008
- Member, UH Police Department Training Provider Advisory Board, 2007-2011
- Member, UH Emergency Planning Committee, 2005

Affiliations (Past and Present)

- International Association of Emergency Managers
- California Emergency Services Association
- ASIS International
- InfraGard, Los Angeles Chapter
- Harris County Regional Joint Information Center Group

- 1 Q. Please state your name.
- 2 A. Daniel Garcia.
- 3 Q. What are your qualifications?
- 4 A. Please see the included CV following this page.
- 5 Q. What sections and the material contained therein are you sponsoring?
- 6 A. I am sponsoring Section II.E and Section II.F.
- 7 Q. Was this material prepared by you or under your supervision?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Insofar as this material is factual in nature, do you believe it to be correct to the best of
- 10 your knowledge?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Insofar as this material is in the nature of opinion or judgment, does it represent your
- 13 best professional judgment?
- 14 A. Yes.

DANIEL E. GARCIA

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EDUCATION

Woodbury University
Bachelors of Science, Business & Management, *cum laude*

Los Angeles Mission College
Associate of Liberal Arts, Humanities

WORK EXPERIENCE

Assistant General Manager, Resources – Riverside Public Utilities *December 2017 to Present*

- Lead and Managed the RPU Resources Department (Wholesale Market Operations, Power Projects/Contracts, Resource Planning/Analytics, Power Generation, Customer Engagement, Public Benefits, Water Conservation, Communications, Office of Technology/Project Management and Legislative) of more than 100 represented (SEIU and IBEW) and non-represented, classified and non-classified employees. Manage an annual budget of more than \$240 million
- Increased annual revenues by 46%, from \$17.5M to \$32M, through successfully advocating RPU's Transmission Revenue Requirement through CAISO
- Successfully managed the inclusion of the Historical Carryover provisions in the CEC's final Resource Portfolio Standard rules, for an estimated value to RPU ratepayers of \$20M
- Modified CAISO tariff through FERC, resulting in RPU annual benefit in excess of \$10M
- Successfully engaged in ongoing CAISO stakeholder initiatives advocating cost containment and cost causation principles for the benefit of RPU ratepayers
- Manage the replacement of over 70% of RPU's existing resource portfolio in a cost-effective method that meets renewable and GHG mandates while encouraging social justice
- Developed RPU energy portfolio consisting of 37% renewable resources – ahead of the 33% by 2020 state mandate.
- Manage public benefits fund for RPU, in excess of \$14M per year

Market Operations Manager – Riverside Public Utilities *November 2009 to December 2017*

- Implemented market redesign and technology upgrade: Led development of data analytics capabilities in the Resources group. Developed and implemented new scheduling and deal capture software. Lead market operations in its development of Utility 2.0 Strategic Plan initiatives for Resources; Collaborated with the city to establish goals, policies, objectives, and developing measurements for success and WOW! Customer Service
- Successfully implemented RPU Cap-and-Trade program generating annual revenues of \$9M/per year
- Developed successful strategy to avoid RPU's mandatory participation in California Air Resources Board's Cap-and-Trade activities, saving RPU ratepayers tens of millions of dollars per year
- Assisted water operations in negotiating solar pump station power purchase agreements
- Participate in development of utility policies, resource planning, resource evaluation and development of operating and risk management procedures and practices

Planning/Marketing Manager – Riverside Public Utilities *July 2008 to November 2009*

- Negotiated and drafted contracts for power purchases, transmission service, metered subsystems, renewable power and interconnection facilities
- Implemented effective and successful succession planning strategies to ensure seamless transition upon retirements of certain key positions
- Developed risk mitigation policies associated with resource procurement activities, including gas and energy price volatility
- Evaluated potential opportunities for power supply acquisition/optimization and power project participation; negotiate and administer contracts with various wholesale market participants to optimize power supply opportunities and resolve power supply issues

Utilities Power Trader – Riverside Public Utilities *July 2007 to July 2008*

- Forecasted near term system requirements; Prepared and issued daily, monthly and annual load schedules to meet system requirements
- Arranged for and pre-scheduled power load requirements with other resource agencies. Dispatched system power resources economically
- Maintained records, prepared electric load production and financial reports in monitoring system loads, and verified costs of power delivered by various suppliers

Power & Gas Procurement Manager – City of Vernon Light & Power *June 2005 to May 2007*

- Led the Resource Division of the Light and Power Department; managed resource procurement and trading (power and gas); Managed a budget of \$70M; transmission and resource contract management; managed regulatory environment (FERC, CEC, DOE, CAISO), power generation, risk management, natural gas distribution, and scheduling and settlements; developed and executed organizational strategies for resource management, including transmission and distribution; managed matters regarding transmission contract negotiations and contract disputes
- Created a successful, new gas utility at the City of Vernon: managed litigation effort against SCE to secure a wholesale rate; managed regulatory process of new utility creation; created a wholesale rate schedule for new customer base; managed development of gas delivery infrastructure
- Managed FERC filings associated with the Department's transmission projects and associated ISO PTO status; negotiated the Department's Interconnection Agreement with SCE; negotiated the Metered Subsystem Agreement with CAISO; managed agreements for the Mead-Phoenix, Mead Adelanto and COTP transmission projects; key participant in the issuance of \$269M bond for the construction of the Malburg Generating Station

Bulk Power Manager – City of Vernon Light & Power

July 2003 to June 2005

- Managed integrated resource portfolio for the Light and Power Department; executed organizational strategies for long-term power resource procurement
- Managed all scheduling and settlement activities

Current/Former Committee/Board Representation

- Power Agency of California, President
- American Public Power Association, Member
- California Municipal Utilities Association, Board Member
- San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station, Executive Committee
- Intermountain Power Agency – Coordinating, Executive Committees
- Southern California Public Power Authority, Board of Directors
- Western System Power Pool, Operating Committee
- Western Electricity Coordinating Council, Operating Committee
- Mead-Phoenix Project, Coordinating Committee
- Mead-Adelanto Project, Management Committee
- Hoover Project. Engineering and Operations, Contractors Committees
- Riverside Public Utilities, Risk Management Committee Member
- American Power Dispatchers Association, Member