

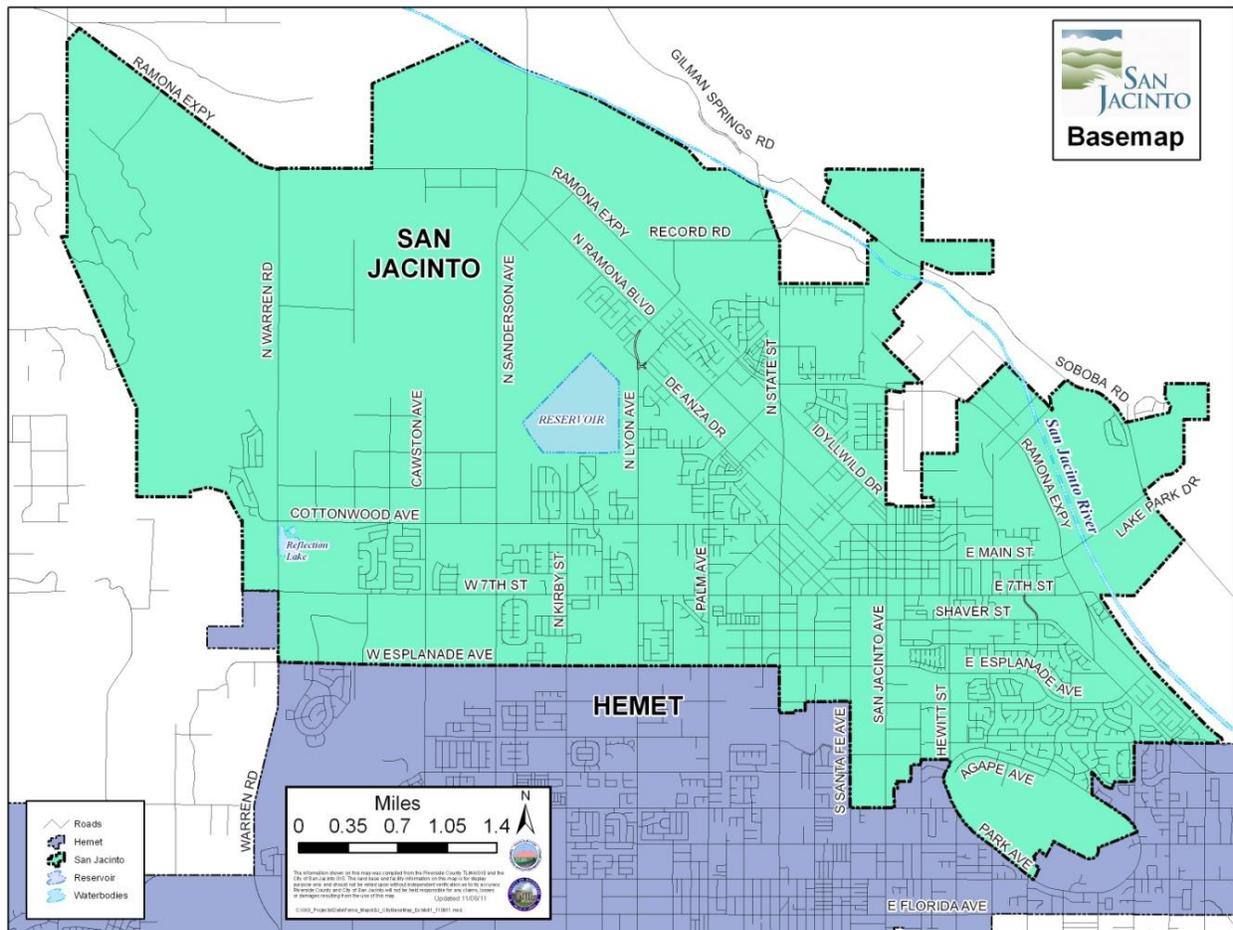
2012 ANNEX: SAN JACINTO TEMPLATE

Title of Annex – City of San Jacinto

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1. Community Profile

A. Map of San Jacinto



B. Geography and Climate Description

The City of San Jacinto is a corporate city in Riverside County in the San Jacinto Valley of California. It is approximately approx 27 square miles in area and is approx 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 approx 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.

C. Brief History

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. The City of San Jacinto is a general-law form of government with Council-Manger administration. Council members are elected, with the City Manager appointed by the five council-members elected at-large.

D. Economy Description

Although primarily a bedroom community which limits the sales and property tax base, the City of San Jacinto has a diverse business and job base that includes the manufacturing sector as well as the non-manufacturing sector of agriculture, retail and other support services. Principal manufacturing products include electronic components, mobile homes, casting and parts assembly. Retail, service and medical providers are also valued industries within the City. The area's labor force includes professional, skilled and semi-skilled workers.

Expanding commercial opportunities in San Jacinto has been a major City focus over the last several years. San Jacinto offers excellent retail sites, fast track development processing, strong demand statistics, and a continually growing population base that makes the City very attractive to retailers and other commercial users. With the anticipation of the State Hwy 79 / Mid-County Parkway interchange and the San Jacinto River Levee Project within the coming years, commercial and retail business opportunities will dramatically increase along this corridor.

With a total population of 44,917 (2011 census) and 11,600 residential households, the City of San Jacinto maintains a diverse economy offering a variety of new and resale homes with prices ranging from \$85,000 - \$250,000. The median age of residents is 33.6 years with an average household income of \$46,000.

E. Population

The population of San Jacinto from the 2010 Census is 44,199. The 2000 Census population of the City was 23,779. This was an increase in the population of 20,420 over the 10-year period from 2000 to 2010. In 2005, when the previous LHMP plan was submitted, the City's population was 26,041.

F. Hazards

The hazards in the City of San Jacinto include the same as much of Riverside County, including earthquake, flooding, and fire threats. Additionally, the City of San Jacinto has potential transportation related hazards and incidents since State HWY 79 and Ramona Expressway (a major east-west transportation corridor) are within the city limits.

2. The Regional Planning Participation and Process (CW#3A)

City of San Jacinto established a LHMP committee of staff members representing Code Enforcement/Building & Safety, Fire Department, Police Department, Water Utilities, and Public Works. Also on this committee were several representatives from the San Jacinto School District and from the general public to participate on the LHMP report. The City of San Jacinto had LHMP planning committee representatives attend and participate in various Riverside County Operational Area workshops and meetings including:

- June 30, 2011 (County Workshop, Temecula)
- Sept 21, 2011 (City LHMP Planning Committee, San Jacinto)
- Sept 29, 2011 (Multi-agency/County workshop, San Jacinto)
- Oct 6, 2011 (City LHMP Planning Committee, San Jacinto)
- Oct 13, 2011 (City LHMP Planning Committee, San Jacinto)
- Oct 18, 2011 (City LHMP Planning Committee, San Jacinto)
- Oct 25, 2011 (City LHMP Planning Committee, San Jacinto)
- Nov 1, 2011 (City LHMP Planning Committee, San Jacinto)
- Nov 15, 2011 (City LHMP Planning Committee, San Jacinto)

In addition, the City of San Jacinto has provided written and oral comments on the multi-jurisdictional plan and provided information.

3. The Local Planning Process (CW#4A)

Representatives from multiple City departments met on a regular basis to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation strategies. Personnel represented at these meetings included senior management and staff from Police, Fire, Public Works, Building & Safety, and Utilities. The group was made up of supervisors, inspectors, department heads, sheriff and fire officials, and emergency coordinators.

4. Public Meetings (CW#4B)

A. On November 18, 2011, the LHMP report was presented to the City of San Jacinto Public Safety Committee to publicly discuss the report and LHMP committee recommendations and request public comments. The LHMP report was advertised on the City of San Jacinto official website for public viewing beginning November 21, 2011. Public comment and feedback were detailed and presented at scheduled council meeting held on December 6, 2011. Results and public hearing comments will be presented to council at a later scheduled council meeting (yet to be scheduled).

City of San Jacinto Council Members adopted the LHMP report via resolution # by a vote of 5-0. The report was generally adopted with pending revisions by Riverside County Office of Emergency Services, Cal-EMA, and FEMA.

Public presentations of the LHMP planning process for City of San Jacinto were held on:

- *Friday November 18th, 2011(Review/Discussion @ Public Safety Committee Meeting)*
- *Tuesday December 6, 2011(Review/Discussion @ Regular Scheduled Council Meeting)*
- *Tuesday January10, 2012 (LHMP Adoption via Resolution @ Regular Scheduled Council Meeting)*

List the meeting dates and times you made available for public comment on your draft of the mitigation strategies. This includes both meetings and internet postings where the mitigation plan/strategies, etc were posted for viewing. Note if comments were received and how they were incorporated into the process. Provide evidence of these meetings such as copies of web announcements or other similar items as an Exhibit to your 2012 Annex.

...(Please provide dates and information on all meetings with public participation). Opportunities for public comments on the DRAFT mitigation strategies was provided at a public meeting at and advertised on the San Jacinto website and newspaper. (Include topic of meetings, lead speaker, number of attendees, type of audience).

B. The City Council will adopt the plan in a public meeting via an official Resolution upon approval by FEMA.

The mitigation strategies will become an implementation appendix of the Safety Element of the City of San Jacinto General Plan.

5. Hazard Identification and Summary (CW#5A)

A. 2005 LHMP PAGE NUMBERS FOR EACH HAZARD.

Wildfire	40
Flooding	54
Earthquakes	68
Extreme Weather	116
Landslides	140
-Insect Infestation	149
Dam failure	153
Hazardous materials (hazmat) incidents	161
Transportation emergencies	168
Pipeline/Aqueduct incidents	176
Blackout	179
Toxic pollution	182
Nuclear incidents	189
Civil unrest	192
Jails and prisons incidents	194
Terrorism	197

B. Past Occurrences of Disasters (natural and human-induced) (CW#6A,C)

The City of San Jacinto has experienced a number of recent emergency events over the last 5 years:

- Severe rain event December 2010
- Severe wind event October 2007.

These events were declared local emergencies, and declared state of emergency by California Gov. Schwarzenegger.

Other historical emergency events were:

- 1980 – Substantial flooding/damage due to San Jacinto River levee failure
- 1918 – Substantial earthquake damage (6.9 magnitude)
- 1899 – Substantial earthquake damage (6.4 magnitude)

6. Hazard Identification and Summary

The City of San Jacinto LHMP planning team has reviewed the hazards that affect the City and summarized their frequency of occurrence, spatial extent, potential magnitude, and significance specific to San Jacinto.

For the Update Jurisdictions/Special Districts:

There is change or additional hazards from the 2005 plan. (CW#7A)

A. Please list the new hazards that occurred from 2005 to current - date, location, description of effects of hazard, how mitigated.

- 1) October 2007, a severe wind event caused substantial damage to northern areas of the city. Substantial amounts of debris, sand, and tree limbs were removed from right-of-ways, and residential areas to resolve public safety threats. City Council members passed an ordinance (Feb 2008) to restrict agricultural areas to reduce soil erosion by adding soil binders, promote crop rotation, and prevention of discing or plowing for weed abatement practices.
- 2) December 2010, severe rain events cause substantial erosion and damages to roadways and drainage facilities citywide. City reconstructed storm drain facilities, roadways and shoulders damaged by event with design upgrades to prevent future erosion or damage.

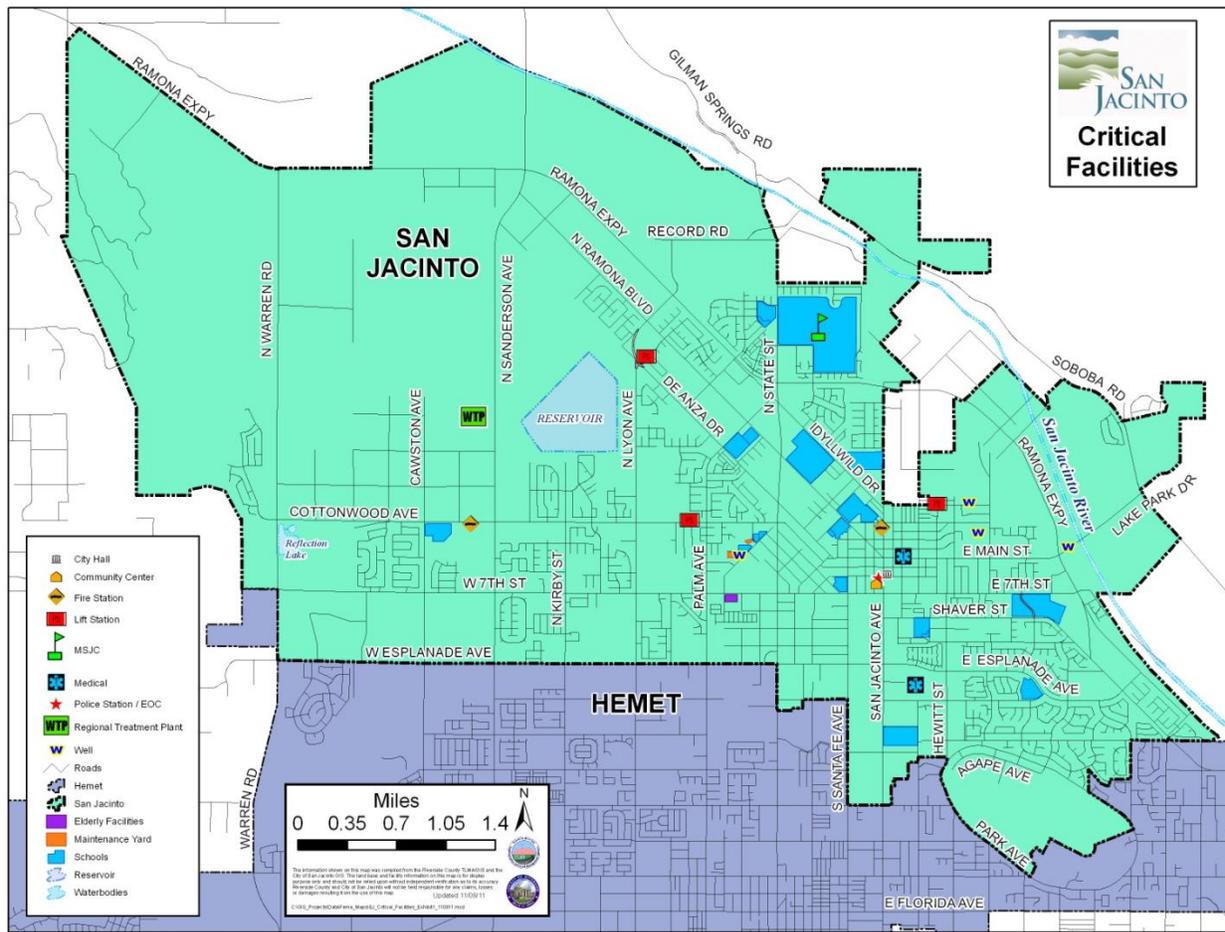
B. Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

A critical facility may be defined as one that is essential in providing utility or direction either during the response to an emergency or during the recovery operation. An inventory of critical facilities in the City of San Jacinto is in the table below and mapped.

Critical Facilities Type	Number
Regional Treatment Plant	1

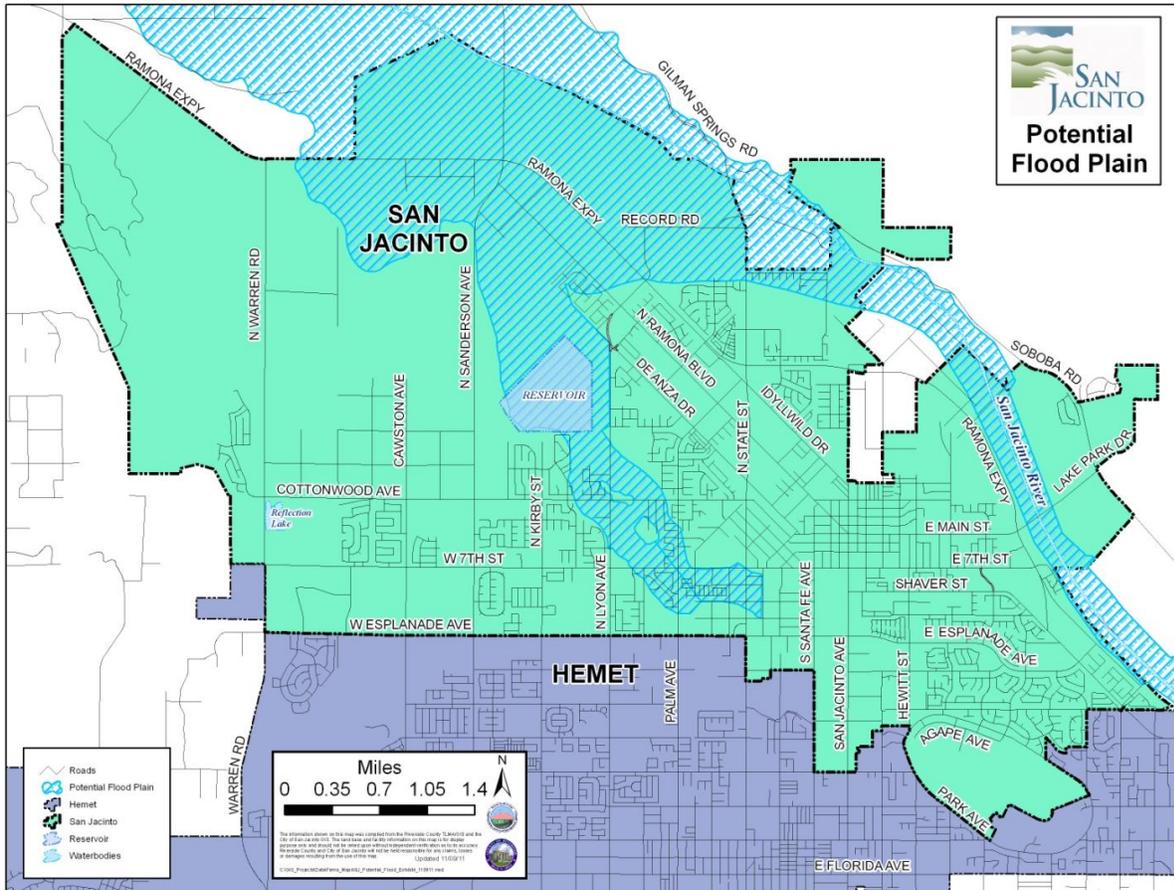
Water Well Sites	4
Sewer Lift Stations	3
Community College	1
City Hall	1
Fire Stations	2
Health Care Facilities	2
Police Station / EOC	1
Maintenance Yards	2
Residential Elderly Facilities	1
Schools and Day Care Facilities	21
Community Center	1
Totals	30

City of Jurisdiction’s Critical Facilities Map



C. Table - Specific Critical Facilities and Other Community Assets Identified by the City of Jacinto Planning Team

Name of Asset	Replacement	Occupancy/	Hazard Specific
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Map show parcels exposed to flood plain hazards in terms of value of structures. Riverside County’s assessor’s data can be used to calculate the improved value of parcels. The most vulnerable are parcels with structures that lie within the San Jacinto River flood plain.

According to a recent assessment evaluation of structures within the flood plain indicate a probable value of \$142,833,392.00 dollars.

Impacts of past events and vulnerability to specific hazards are further discussed; see the LHMP, Part 1 County and the Submitting Jurisdictions Hazards for more detailed information about these hazards and their impacts on Riverside County, pages below.

Wildfire	40
Flooding	54
Earthquakes	68
Extreme Weather	116

Landslides	140
-Insect Infestation	149
Dam failure	153
Hazardous materials (hazmat) incidents	161
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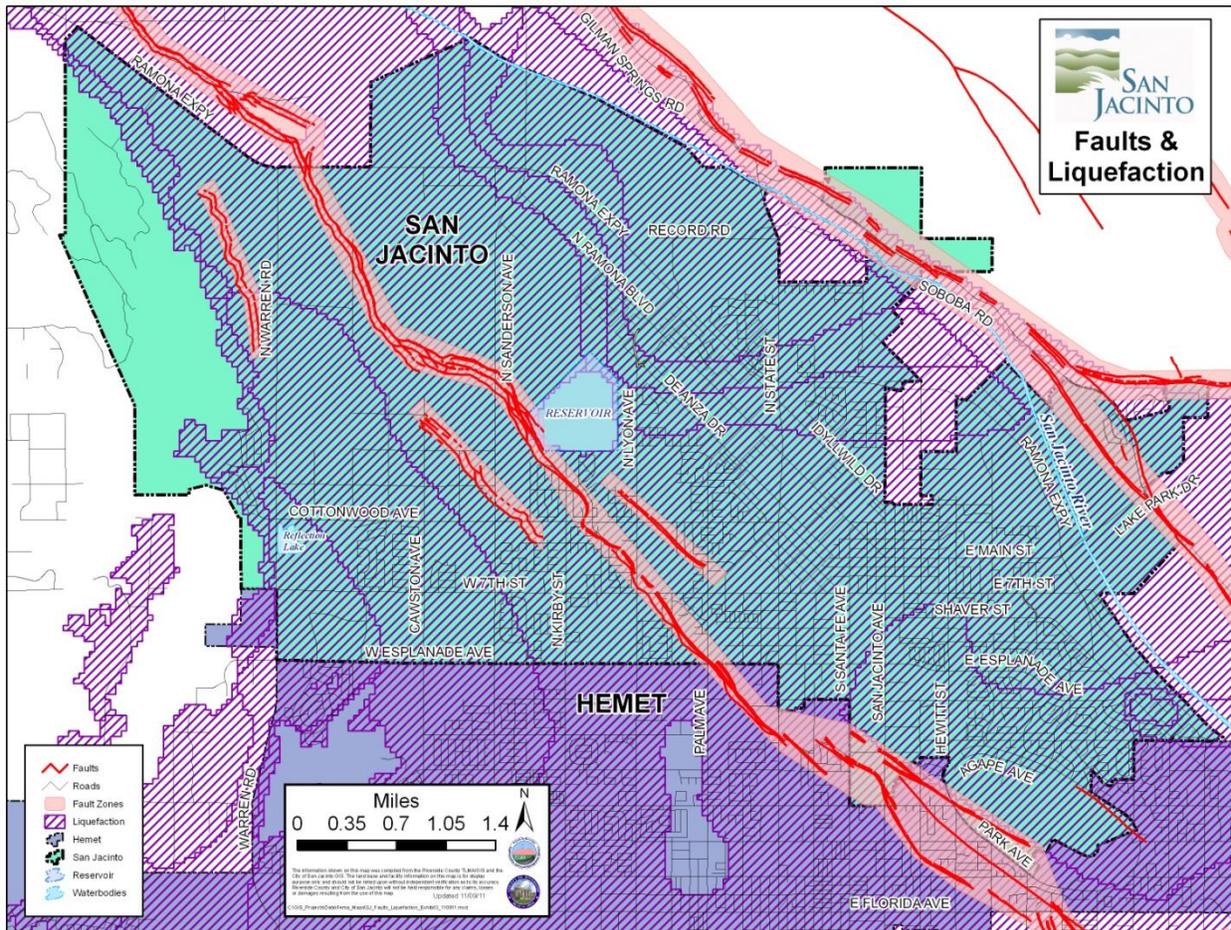
Other risks - No difference of risks or vulnerabilities as compared with Riverside County

D. Jurisdiction must identify any risks or vulnerabilities that differ from the rest of the planning area or state that there is no difference.

1. Drought

Although the City of San Jacinto has never experience a severe drought event, the city has established an ordinance to manage general public water usage, to include irrigation restrictions during severe weather related events.

2. Earthquake/Faults

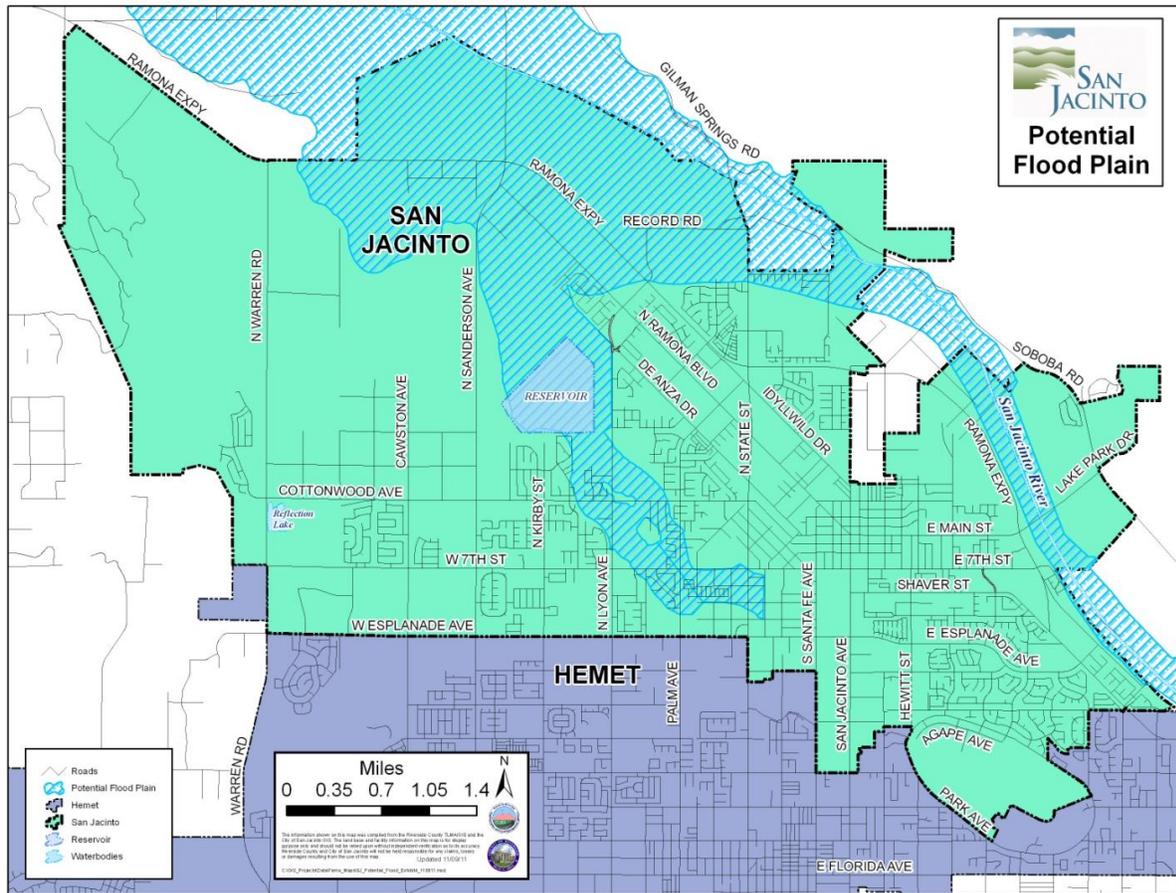


City of San Jacinto is located in Seismic Hazard Zone. The nearest active earthquake fault is the San Jacinto Fault located on the northern part of the city. Also within the city limits is the Casa Loma fault. The Casa Loma fault dissects the city northwest to a southeast direction.

In the past, San Jacinto has experienced tremendous and damaging earthquakes in December 1899 and in April 1918. The quakes each had magnitudes of approx 6.6 on the Richter scale and caused substantial damage to existing buildings, including several deaths related to the events. There have been several noticeable ground movements in recent years, most notably the Landers and Big Bear earthquakes in 1992, and the Northridge earthquake in 1994, but no local damage was sustained during these more recent events.

The planning team has identified approximately 22 unreinforced masonry buildings in the City. The majority of the unreinforced masonry buildings are within the downtown area.

3. Flood



The San Jacinto River is a normally dry river bed with exception to large rain events which occur every 10-15 years. Although in 1980, due to a partial failure of the levee system east of San Jacinto, a large flood devastated many buildings and facilities in close proximity to the flood plain and river. Approximately, 1900 acres lie within the flood plain noted in the map above. The City is working in conjunction with Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District to construct an extended levee system to reduce impacts of flooding and allow development of land within the flood plain.

Heavy rain events can also lead to problems with storm drainage systems and create localized flood problems. According to the City of San Jacinto Storm Drain Master Plan, there are several flooding problem areas in the City. These areas are primarily a result of undersized pipes where the runoff exceeds the pipe capacity even for minor storms. Compounding the storm water run-off, the geological features of San Jacinto is that everything slopes in a northwesterly direction. Storm water from City of Hemet and surrounding areas south of San Jacinto are draining northward into San Jacinto storm water facilities.

The City does participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) CID #065056. The City joined the program in 1973. There have been no historical claims for flood losses and thus there were no repetitive or severe repetitive loss structures.

4. Severe Weather: Extreme Heat

The City of San Jacinto utilizes the local community center as a cooling station working closely with Riverside County Office of Emergency Services during severe heat events.

Severe Weather: The city has not recently experienced a severe heat related weather event.

5. Agricultural Hazards

A fairly large area of San Jacinto is dedicated to agricultural businesses. Production of potatoes, fruits, alfalfa, sod, and other produce items are grown within the city. Crop losses in the surrounding area due to hazards have economic impacts in Riverside County. Some of the primary businesses in jurisdiction are agricultural based including Agri-Empire and other dairy/poultry industry related businesses which have a substantial impact on the city's economy, to include Riverside County in general. Our agriculturally based economy is vulnerable to freezes, heat waves, flooding, and insect infestations.

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

6. Dam Failure

Metropolitan Water District operates Diamond Valley Lake which is located approx seven miles south of the City of San Jacinto. The reservoir is the largest in Southern California and designed to hold 800,000 acre feet of water. The three dams constructed at the Diamond Valley Lake are earth-core rock filled designed. The east dam would have potential inundation flooding impacts to City of San Jacinto should the dam fail.

Lake Hemet Dam is located in the San Jacinto Mountains approx twenty miles east of San Jacinto. Lake Hemet Municipal Water District maintains the dam holding the artificial lake of approx 12,775 acre feet of water. The dam is masonry designed, built in various sections beginning in 1895 and completed in 1923 to its final height of 135' feet. A failure of this dam would have potential inundation flooding impacts to City of San Jacinto.

7. Technological Hazards (Transportation Hazards/Hazardous Materials Release)

Along with the potential for death and injuries from large-scale motor vehicle accidents, there is the potential for hazardous material spills or fires as numerous commercial transportation vehicles travel intra-city roadways with various types and quantities of hazardous materials, fuels, and chemicals.

8. Community Rating System – CRS

The National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP) Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP requirements.

As a result, flood insurance premium rates are discounted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from the community actions meeting the three goals of the CRS:

1. Reduce flood losses;
2. Facilitate accurate insurance rating; and
3. Promote the awareness of flood insurance.

Repetitive Loss Properties

There are zero repetitive loss properties in the City of San Jacinto since 1980 based on current documentation.

National Flood Insurance Program

The City of San Jacinto has participated in the National Flood Insurance Program since 1973. The City does not participate in the Community Rating System.

- Date first joined NFIP-1973
- Identify actions related to continued compliance with NFIP
- CRS member- No
- CRS class- N/A
- Describe any data used to regulate flood hazard - FEMA/Riverside County maps
- Have there been issues with community participation in the program- None
- What are the general hurdles for effective implementation of the NFIP- None

9. Capability Assessment

Capabilities are the programs and policies currently in use to reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. This capabilities assessment is divided into five sections –

- A. regulatory mitigation capabilities
- B. administrative and technical mitigation capabilities
- C. fiscal mitigation capabilities
- D. mitigation outreach and partnerships
- E. Other mitigation efforts.

A. Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Table lists regulatory mitigation capabilities, including planning and land management tools, typically used by local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities and indicates those that are in place in City of San Jacinto.

Table City of San Jacinto Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Regulatory Tool	Yes/No	Comments
General plan	Yes	City General Plan adopted 2006
Zoning ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Growth management ordinance	No	
Floodplain ordinance	Yes	
Other special purpose ordinance (stormwater, water conservation, wildfire)	Yes	Water Conservation Ordinance, 2009 (Ord 09-22)
Building code	Yes	Adopted 2010 California Building Code (January 2011)
Fire code	Yes	2010 California Fire Code (Adopted January 2011)
Erosion or sediment control program	Yes	NPDES/SWPPP's Programs Dust Control Municipal Code 15.30 (Adopted 2008)
Stormwater management program	Yes	City of Jurisdiction Storm Drain Master Plan, 2005
Capital improvements plan	Yes	Five-year plan; updated annually
Economic development plan	Yes	
Local emergency operations plan	Yes	Emergency Operations Plan,- November 1992, Revised and Adopted 2007
Other special plans	Yes	Water Master Plan, 2007
Flood Insurance Study or other engineering study for streams	Yes	FEMA Flood Insurance Study, 2005

City of San Jacinto General Plan

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

The San Jacinto General Plan includes a Public Safety Element. The following is from the Public Safety Element:

NATURAL HAZARDS

Due to its geographic location in a seismically active region and the location of flood plains and hillsides within the City limits, San Jacinto is subject to several types of natural hazards such as seismic activity, liquefaction, flooding, wildfires, landslides, and erosion. This risk of exposure can be reduced through appropriate planning, land use designations, development engineering, and building construction practices. Existing structures, especially older, un-reinforced buildings in the older sections of the community or older mobile homes that are not securely attached to their footings may require retrofitting to be able to withstand seismic hazards.

Public Safety Goal 1: Minimize the risk of injury and the loss of life and property related to geologic conditions, seismic activity, wildfires, and flooding.

Policy 1.1: Reduce the risk of impacts from geologic and seismic hazards by applying proper and up to date land use planning, development engineering, building construction, and retrofitting requirements.

Policy 1.2: Encourage landscaped open space uses for areas within identified fault zones, and prohibit residential development in these areas.

Policy 1.3: Reduce the risk of wildfire hazards by requiring fire retardant landscaping and other project design features for development located in areas of or adjacent to high wildfire risk.

Policy 1.4: Reduce the risk of fire to the community by coordination for emergency preparedness with the Riverside County Fire Department.

Policy 1.5: Protect the community from flooding hazards by providing and maintaining flood control facilities and limiting development within the flood plain.

Policy 1.6: Coordinate with the agencies responsible for dam operation and maintenance to reduce the risk of dam inundation from the San Jacinto Reservoir, Little Lake, and Hemet Lake dams.

Related Public Safety Element Implementation Programs: PS-1 through PS-7

HUMAN ACTIVITY HAZARDS

City of San Jacinto is subject to many of the same human-related hazardous conditions that are encountered in any community. Certain human activities such as flying, use of cars and other gasoline driven vehicles, water storage, use of hazardous or toxic materials, use of combustibles, and criminal activities expose the population of San

Jacinto to risk. The risk of exposure to these hazards can be reduced to acceptable levels through proper planning and regulations of human activity.

Public Safety Goal 2: Protect the community from hazards related to air pollution, dam inundation, hazardous materials, structural fires, ground transportation, and criminal activity.

Policy 2.1: Work with responsible federal, state, and county agencies to decrease air pollution emissions occurring within the air basin to reduce the risk posed by air pollution.

Policy 2.2: Cooperate with responsible federal, state and county agencies to minimize the risk to the community from the use and transportation of hazardous materials.

Policy 2.3: Promote the routing of vehicles carrying potentially hazardous materials to transportation corridors posing the minimum risk to the public.

Policy 2.4: Reduce the per capita production of household hazardous waste in San Jacinto in concert with the County of Riverside plans for reducing hazardous waste.

Policy 2.5: Reduce the risk from ground transportation hazards, such as rail and roadway systems.

Policy 2.6: Provide sufficient levels of police, fire, and emergency response service to reduce the risk of criminal activity.

Policy 2.7: Ensure projects include design features that promote safety and reduce criminal activity.

Related Resource Management Element Implementation Programs: PS-8 through PS-16

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Major emergencies occur periodically in all communities. Proper preparation for emergencies is an essential action to minimize the disruption, personal injury, and property damage associated with such events. Preventative measures and preparatory responses before an emergency occurs will hasten recovery from these emergencies. Public Safety Goal 3: Improve the ability of the City to respond effectively to natural and human-caused emergencies.

Policy 3.1: Support the development of local preparedness plans and multi-jurisdictional cooperation and communication agreements for emergency situations.

Policy 3.2: Educate residents and businesses regarding appropriate actions to safeguard life and property during and immediately after emergencies.

Related Resource Management Element Implementation Programs: PS-17, PS-18

Seismic Hazards

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

- The City will inventory all buildings which are unsound under conditions of “moderate” seismic activity; buildings having questionable structural resistance

should be considered for either rehabilitation or demolition. Structures determined by the City’s building official to be structurally unsound are to be reported to the owner and recorded with the County recorder to insure that future owners are made aware of hazardous conditions and risks

Public Safety Hazards

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

- The City will continue to maintain and update emergency service plans, including plans for managing emergency operations, and the rapid cleanup and proper handling of hazardous material spills.

The general plan’s Hazard Management Element incorporates the Safety Element of the County General Plan by reference “to the extent that these original elements apply to the San Jacinto Planning area.”

Jurisdiction Area Specific Plan

Water Conservation Ordinance – May 2009

City of San Jacinto Municipal Code 13.04 addresses water conservation (water waste). It specifies when watering is allowed for irrigating lawns, shrubs and trees (i.e., days and times or restrictions).

Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Table identifies the personnel responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in San Jacinto.

Table F.7. City of San Jacinto Administrative and Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position
Planner/engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices	Yes	Planning Director
Engineer/professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	City Engineer and Building Official
Planner/engineer/scientist with an	Yes	City Engineer via Contract

understanding of natural hazards		
Personnel skilled in GIS	Yes	Planning Department
Full time building official	Yes	Building Official
Floodplain manager	No	
Emergency manager	Yes	Police Chief or Fire Chief
Grant writer	Yes	Contract with outside consultant
Other personnel	No	
GIS Data—Land use	Yes	GIS Graphics Technician
GIS Data—Links to Assessor's data	Yes	GIS Graphics Technician
Warning systems/services (Reverse 9-11, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Disaster Net Radio
Other		

C. 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
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	n/a	
Other	n/a	

D. Mitigation Outreach and Partnerships

Community Outreach – City of San Jacinto CERT (Community Emergency Response Team)

The City of San Jacinto has established a CERT program since December 2010 utilizing federal grant funding. To date, approx 54 residents of Riverside County, city,

and surrounding area are active CERT members. The City of San Jacinto has a goal to perform two classes every year to prepare citizens on emergency preparedness. Another item to enhance the City's emergency preparedness has been the approval to receive two (2) 100 person mass care and shelter trailers through the Riverside County Operational Area, utilizing Homeland Security Grant funding. These trailers will shelter public safety individuals during a large scale event and are available for mutual aid to other agencies as needed.

The City of San Jacinto has also established a CPR training program. Utilizing Fire Dept personnel, classes on Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation began in September 2011. Classes include both city staff and general public. Tentatively, six CPR classes are scheduled throughout 2012 and will be available to the general public.

The City of San Jacinto Fire Department / Cal-Fire have automatic mutual aid agreements for fire and emergency medical services with Riverside County and other surrounding agencies.

E. Other Mitigation Efforts

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

- The City has installed auxiliary power sources on three municipal water wells and four sewer lift stations.
- The City's Code Enforcement Office proactively responds and enforces city ordinances related to weed abatement violations to reduce fire threat.
- The City has remodeled its police station to include a functional Emergency Operation Center (EOC) with alternative power source, internet connections, and media screens to enhance operations.
- The Police Department / Riverside County Sheriff's Department have mutual aid agreements in place to include valuable resources such as hazardous materials unit, air support, and search and rescue units among others.

10. Mitigation Strategy

Local Jurisdiction Mitigation Strategies and Goals

The City of San Jacinto Local Hazard Mitigation Planning group has created list of Mitigation Strategies and Goals for the primary hazards previously identified.

- Implement mitigation policies and strategies contained in the City of San Jacinto General Plan
- Continue training city staff on emergency preparedness to include: Emergency Operation Center activities, Emergency Operations Plan through the Standardized

Emergency Management System (S.E.M.S.) and the National Incident Management System (N.I.M.S.).

- Continue to provide general public training on emergency awareness and preparedness through CERT programs.
- Continue emergency preparedness training activities in coordination with surrounding agencies, special districts, community groups, and school districts.

11. Mitigation Actions – Evaluation of Progress from 2005 Plan

In the 2005 plan, each Local Jurisdiction chose a Proposed Mitigation Action and Strategy. Please review the Mitigation Strategy, and state the status.

- **Was the strategy completed, deleted, deferred or in progress?** San Jacinto Levee Project: Strategy was not completed due to unavailable funding mechanisms and recent economic downturn. Staff currently performing engineering surveys, research, and alternate designs to reduce budgetary impact to city, and possible alternate uses (possibility to incorporate raised roadway design)
- **Who is responsible?** Primary responsibility is City of San Jacinto and Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.
- **What actions have been taken?** Currently, alternate designs, cost analysis, and other environmental research surveys have continued intermittently over the last 2-3 years.
- **What is the current status of the project?** Levee Project is currently awaiting environmental surveys, mandated design requirements, and design strategies to reduce impacts of environmentally sensitive species. An alternate design has been proposed and awaiting estimated costs. Alternate design is: levee system/combination roadway.
- **What is the related mitigation strategy number - (1)**
- **Any other comments?** Due to current land values and appreciation, engineering design, and other related costs has escalated the overall levee system price tag at approx \$40,000,000.00.

12. Future Mitigation Actions and Priorities

The City of San Jacinto planning team will prioritize specific mitigation tasks for the next 5 years. This list will include an implementation process, funding strategy, responsible agency, and approximate time frame.

Identify 3-10 specific mitigation projects that your jurisdiction plans to accomplish within the next 5 years. This list may include projects identified in 2005 that have not yet been completed and any new projects.

For each project, identify

- Describe how these were identified and analyzed
 - a) Describe economic criteria- cost-benefit analysis
- Responsible department/agency
- Potential funding sources
- Timeframe
- Related mitigation strategy number

Project 1 As detailed in #11 above, the San Jacinto River Levee Project under the engineering department is the number one priority project to reduce overall public safety impacts of a large scale or multiple rain events as what San Jacinto experienced in 1980. The Levee Project has the highest economical impact to City of San Jacinto in relation to the cost / benefit. The estimated dollar loss is approx \$142 million dollars to property losses within the flood plain. Alternatively, construction of the levee project would create a positive economical impact by creating and allowing the development of 1900 acres of land with commercial and retail zoning along a major transportation corridor. Although there is not a definitive timeframe for completion of the Levee Project, it is expected to be completed in approx 5 – 10 years.

Project 2: Weed Abatement Project under City of San Jacinto public works is an aggressive ongoing project to mitigate fire threats to the general public. Although mostly nuisance weed abatement, the City of San Jacinto is an agriculturally based community with large acreage parcels which pose potential large scale fire hazards if neglected. The project is ongoing and proactively enforced through code enforcement office, and funded through city general funds and liens placed on county tax roll. Publically owned facilities and right-of-ways are under public works aggressive weed abatement program utilizing both mechanical and herbicide strategies to mitigate fire hazards or threats. Publically owned parcels and right-of-ways are maintained by city staff, with privately owned parcels and properties in violation of municipal code are contracted through outside private sources

On-Going Mitigation Strategy Programs

The City of San Jacinto has many on-going mitigation programs that help create a more disaster-resistant region. The following list highlights those programs identified as Existing Programs in the mitigation strategy spreadsheet. Others are on-going programs that are currently underfunded. It is the jurisdictions priority to find additional funding to sustain these on-going programs over time.

- Continued vulnerability assessments of critical facilities and infrastructure
- Installation surveillance systems at critical public assets tied to web-based software
- Coordination with Riverside County Office of Emergency Services to provide emergency preparedness awareness and training to general public utilizing available grant funding.

13. Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

The City has several planning mechanisms which incorporate the:

- ◆ General plan safety element
- ◆ Capital Improvements Projects Plan
- ◆ Regional Water Quality Control Board – Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
- ◆ South Coast Air Quality Management District – Air Quality Management Plan
- ◆ Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act
- ◆ Hazardous Waste Control Law of the State of California

The City of San Jacinto has a Safety Element in its General Plan that includes a discussion of fire, earthquake, flooding, and landslide hazards. This plan was adopted as an implementation appendix to the Safety Element. In addition, the City enforces the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), which, since 1988, requires mitigation for identified natural hazards. The City has used these pre-existing programs as a basis for identifying gaps that may lead to disaster vulnerabilities in order to work on ways to address these risks through mitigation strategies.

14. Monitoring/Evaluating/Updating LHMP – (Crosswalk number 18 A, B, C Page A-13)

The plan shall include a section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating and updating the plan for a 5 year cycle.

A. Upon adoption and approval by City Council, the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) will be reviewed, evaluated and monitored by LHMP committee members a minimum of once per year. The LHMP committee made up of City staff members and general public representatives will propose revisions to the LHMP. After every review, the committee will provide for a public hearing and submittal to City Council for approval and adoption of such recommendations to the LHMP. Complete review, evaluation and update of the LHMP will occur every five years.

15. Continued Public Involvement/Participation

A. The general public will have access to the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) online via City website with the ability to send comments, or ability to review hard copies available at public areas within City Hall and other city facilities. Approximately every

10-12 months after initial adoption by City Council, the LHMP will be reviewed and evaluated by city staff members and general public members represented on the LHMP committee, to review, evaluate and monitor progress of the LHMP, and evaluate public comments on the Plan.

Exhibit A – Jurisdiction Boundary Map

Exhibit B - Public Meeting Announcements ETC

Exhibit C – other

EXHIBIT A

Jurisdiction Boundary Map

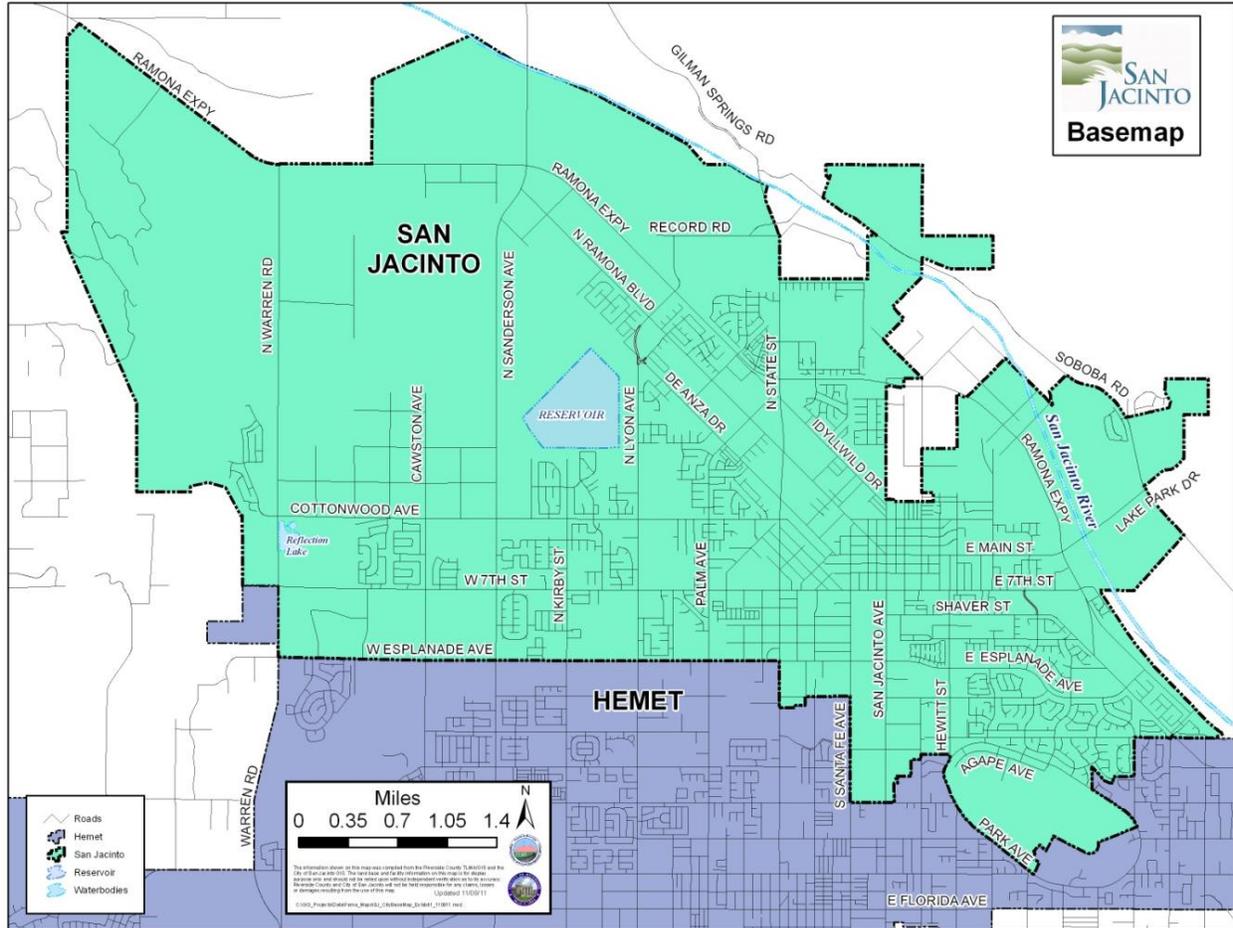


EXHIBIT B

Public Meeting Announcements