

Introduction



Natural events such as flooding, landslides and earthquakes can endanger human life and property, while the use, storage and transport of hazardous materials and other human activities can impact community safety. Community safety regulations and programs can reduce the potential for loss of life, injuries and property damage associated with natural and man-made hazards. The Public Safety Element establishes goals, policies and a plan to assure that there is an adequate coordinated and expedient response to public safety concerns.

PURPOSE OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ELEMENT

The purpose of the Public Safety Element is to identify and address those features or characteristics existing in or near the City that represent a potential hazard to the citizens, structures, and infrastructure in the community. The Public Safety Element establishes policies to minimize the danger to residents, workers and visitors while identifying actions needed to manage crises such as earthquakes, fires and floods. Additionally, the Public Safety Element contains specific policies and programs to regulate existing and proposed development in hazard-prone areas. Emergency preparedness and evacuation routes are also addressed

SCOPE AND CONTENT OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ELEMENT

The Public Safety Element satisfies the requirements of state planning law and is a mandated component of the General Plan. Government Code section 65302(g) sets forth a list of hazards that the Element must cover if they pertain to conditions in the City. These hazards are:

- Seismically induced conditions including ground shaking, surface rupture, ground failure, tsunami and seiche;
- Slope instability leading to mudslides and landslides;



- Subsidence and other geologic hazards
- Flooding;
- Wildland and urban fires; and
- Evacuation routes, water supply requirements and design standards for new development as they relate to identified fire seismic and geologic hazards.

State law also permits communities to add safety issues to this list. Due to potential safety concerns with the use, storage and transport of hazardous materials in the City, hazardous materials are also discussed in this Element.

The Public Safety Element contains three sections: 1) this Introduction; 2) Issues, Goals and Policies; and 3) the Public Safety Plan. In the Issues, Goals and Policies section, major issues pertaining to hazardous conditions and safety are identified and related goals and policies are established.

The goals are statements of the City's desires and consist of broad statements of purpose and direction. The policies serve as guidelines for reducing risk associated with natural and human activity hazards. The policies also serve to direct and maximize community emergency preparedness. The Plan explains how the goals and policies will be achieved and implemented. Specific action programs for the Public Safety Element are contained in the Implementation Program contained as an appendix to this Element.

RELATED PLANS AND PROGRAMS

There are a number of existing plans and programs that directly relate to the goals of the Public Safety Element. These plans and programs have been enacted through state and local legislation and are administered by agencies with powers to enforce state and local laws.



***California Environmental
Quality Act (CEQA) and
Guidelines***

The California Environmental Quality Act was adopted by the state legislature in response to a public mandate for a thorough environmental analysis of projects that might adversely affect the environment. Public safety hazards are recognized as environmental impacts under CEQA. The provisions of the law and environmental review procedures are described in the CEQA Statutes and the CEQA Guidelines. Implementation of CEQA ensures that during the decision making stage of development, City officials and the general public will be able to assess the noise impacts associated with public and private development projects.

***Seismic Hazards
Mapping Act***

Pursuant to the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, the state Geologist compiles maps identifying seismic hazard zones. Development in seismic hazard areas is subject to policies and criteria established by the State Mining and Geology Board. Additionally, approval of development on a site within a seismic hazard area requires the preparation of a geotechnical report and local agency consideration of the policies and criteria set forth by the State Mining and Geology Board (Public Resources Code Section 2690 et. seq.).

***Alquist-Priolo
Earthquake Fault Zoning
Act***

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. Cities and counties that contain such zones, must inform the public regarding the location of these zones, which are usually one-quarter mile or less in width. Proposed development plans within these earthquake fault zones must be accompanied by a geotechnical report prepared by a qualified geologist describing the likelihood of surface rupture.



Landslide Hazard Identification Program

The Landslide Hazard Identification Program requires the State Geologist to prepare maps of landslide hazards within urbanizing areas. According to Public Resources Code Section 2687 (a), public agencies are encouraged to use these maps for land use planning and for decisions regarding building, grading and development permits.

National Flood Insurance Administration Program (NFIP)

San Jacinto participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), which is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The NFIP provides federal flood insurance and federally financed loans for property owners in flood prone areas. To qualify for federal flood insurance, the City must identify flood hazard areas and implement a system of protective controls. The Floodplain Management Element and Safety Element fulfill these requirements.

City of San Jacinto Codes

The City has adopted the most recent Uniform Building Code, Uniform Mechanical Code, Uniform Fire Code and the National Electric Code, which contain structural requirements for existing and new buildings. The codes are designed to ensure structural integrity during seismic and other hazardous events, and prevent injury, loss of life and substantial property damage. To protect public safety, planned development in San Jacinto is subject to these structural codes.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER GENERAL PLAN ELEMENTS

The Public Safety Element must be consistent with the other General Plan elements. All elements of the General Plan are interrelated to a degree, and certain goals and policies of each element may also address issues that are the primary subjects of other elements. The integration of overlapping issues throughout the General Plan elements provides a strong basis for implementation plans and programs, and achievement of community goals.

Policies and plans in the Public Safety Element are designed to protect existing and planned land uses identified in the Land Use Element from public safety hazards. Potential hazards are identified in the Public Safety Element, and action programs are established to avoid or mitigate public safety impacts from planned development. Concurrently, the Land Use Element contains policies to ensure that environmental conditions, including hazards, are considered in all land use decisions.

The distribution of residential and other sensitive land uses on the Land Use Policy Map is designed to avoid areas where hazardous conditions have been identified.

Evacuation routes, which use the circulation system, are also described in the Public Safety Element. The provision of viable evacuation routes within the City is inextricably linked to the existing and planned circulation system within the Circulation Element.

Issues, Goals and Policies



Certain natural conditions and human activities in San Jacinto create risks to individuals and properties within the community. Excessive risk from such hazards can be reduced or avoided through implementation of the Public Safety Element.

Three major issues are addressed within the Public Safety Element. These issues include: 1) reducing risk from natural hazardous conditions; 2) reducing risks from human-related hazards; and 3) preparing for emergency situations. Each issue and the related goals and policies are included in this section of the 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**

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

Safety Plan



Like all communities, natural conditions and human activities occur in San Jacinto that effect the quality of life and safety of its residents. Reducing the risks associated with natural hazards and human activities, as well as being prepared for emergency situations, is essential for creating an attractive and healthy environment. Public health and private property is protected through proper prevention and emergency preparedness planning.

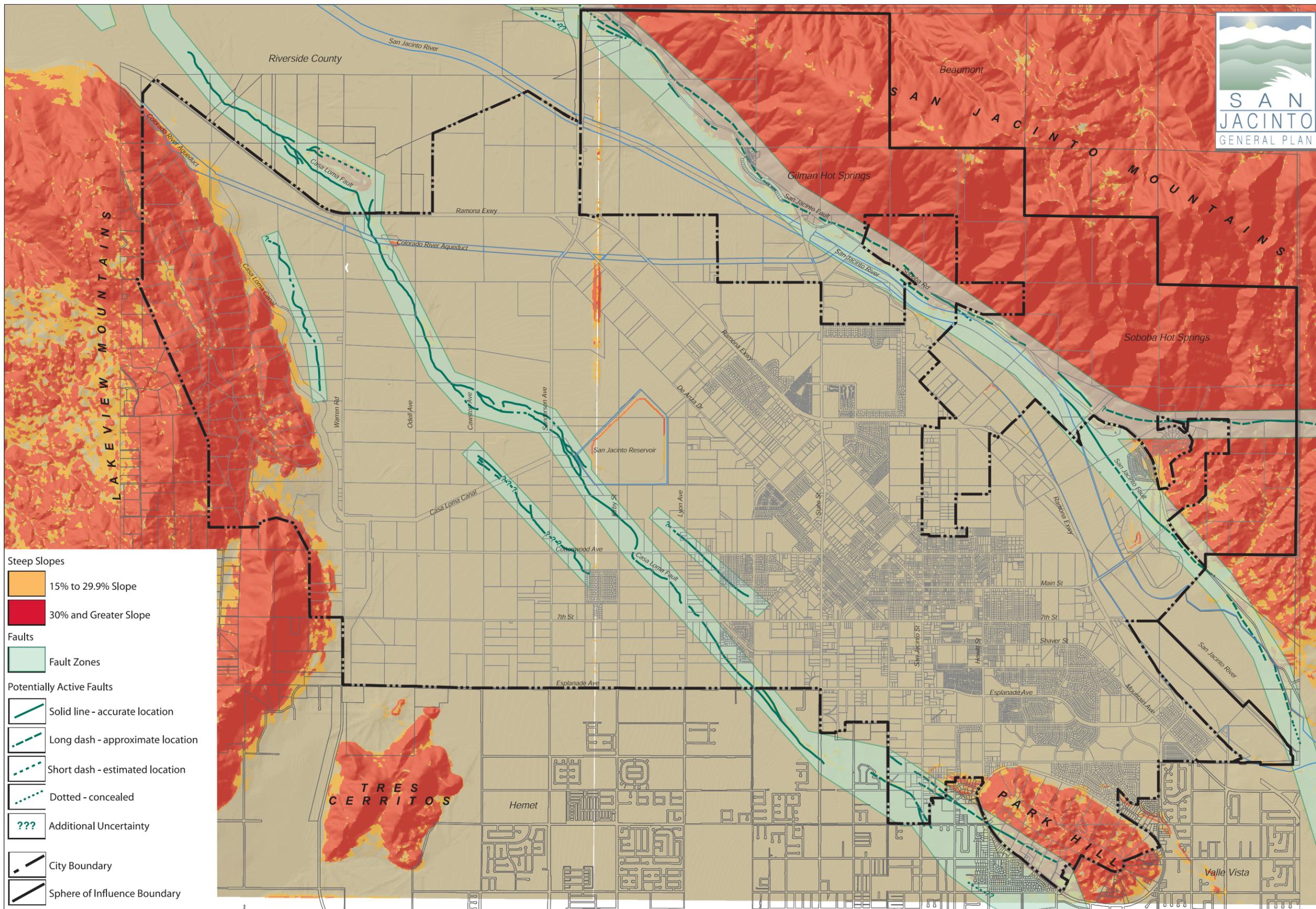
The goals and policies of the previous section establish a broad agenda to safeguard community health from natural and human activity hazards and prepare for emergency situations. This section of the Public Safety Element identifies the City's approach for reducing potential hazards from natural conditions and human activities. Geologic conditions and seismic activity as well as flooding and fires are natural hazards in San Jacinto. Human activity hazards include: a) air pollution; b) the use, storage and transport of hazardous materials; c) ground transportation; and d) criminal activity.

NATURAL HAZARDS

Natural hazards addressed in the Public Safety Plan include geologic conditions, seismic activity, wildfires and flooding.

Geologic Hazard

The City of San Jacinto lies in the San Jacinto Valley between the Lakeview Mountains on the west, the San Jacinto Mountains foothills on the south and east, and the San Timoteo badlands on the northeast. Physiography (landforms and topography) of the City is controlled by the distribution and character of geologic units, by fault movements, and by climate and erosion. The terrain of the City consists predominately of the gently sloping, nearly flat valley floor that at one time was a closed basin. The relief of the valley floor is minimal consisting of incised drainages from the surrounding hills. The northeastern slopes of the steep Lakeview Mountains shed sediment onto the valley floor forming alluvial fans. The San Jacinto River cuts through the City from the southeast, forming the eastern edge of the valley floor, crossing the northern boundary of the City and exiting to the west north of the Lakeview Mountains. Park Hill is located along the south edge of the City between two active faults. Approximately 1,500 feet of vertical relief is present within the Planning Area, most of it in the steep San Jacinto Mountains foothills (**Figure PS-1**). Subsidence, expansive soils, landslides and debris flows are the dominant geologic/geotechnical hazard risks within the City.



Steep Slopes

- 15% to 29.9% Slope
- 30% and Greater Slope

Faults

- Fault Zones

Potentially Active Faults

- Solid line - accurate location
- Long dash - approximate location
- Short dash - estimated location
- Dotted - concealed
- ??? Additional Uncertainty

City Boundary

- City Boundary
- Sphere of Influence Boundary

Sources: County of Riverside GIS, City of San Jacinto, USGS Digital Elevation Model (DEM), California Dept. of Conservation - Div. of Mines and Geology



Figure PS-1
Geologic and Seismic Hazards

There is a predominance of clay, silt, and fine-grained sand deposits beneath the valley floor that are sometimes soft, expansive, and prone to consolidation under building loads. Groundwater, which is pumped for use by the local citizens, can range from very shallow (less than 30 feet deep) in certain areas to deep (several hundred feet deep) in the vicinity of pumping wells.

The Lakeview Mountains have a granitic bedrock character consisting of moderately hard to hard, "layered" material that is generally stable and suitable for foundations. Park Hill is composed on older uplifted alluvium that consists of sand, silt, and clay generally stable, but susceptible to debris slides. The San Jacinto Mountains foothills and the San Timoteo badlands are geologically complex, being made up of sedimentary, granitic, and metamorphic rock types, as well as landslides and debris flows, particularly when saturated. Spring flow is found in these foothill areas due to the upland runoff and fractured bedrock. A significant portion of eastern mountainous area of the City is vulnerable to landslides and debris flows.

The City will continue to implement its building and grading codes through the County of Riverside Planning Department, Building and Safety Division. The County sets technical guidelines for soil and geology reports to reduce risk associated with construction in the valley and on hillsides. The County Geologist is responsible for the review and approval of engineering geology and geotechnical reports submitted by applicants seeking grading permits. The City will develop a Hillside Management Ordinance to provide guidelines for future development in areas with a slope of greater than 15 percent.

Landslides and debris flows can occur rapidly and without warning during periods of exceptionally high rainfall. Although rockfall hazards are low in the City, mudflows are more likely to occur. Due to the predominant underlying geologic formations and topography, the eastern foothills are most susceptible to mud debris flows, and to a lesser extent the western Lakeview Mountains. The risk of debris flow hazard is considered moderate to high in these areas of San Jacinto.

The relatively significant amounts of clay present in the sediments underlying the valley in the alluvial formations can pose an expansive soils hazard. Soils overlying these formations are considered moderately to highly expansive. When grading requires imported fill materials, differences in the rate of settlement and expansion can result in damage to structures. The City will continue to implement building and grading codes and technical guidelines for soil and geology to reduce expansive soils hazards.

Groundwater is a resource that has been extracted from the San Jacinto basin for decades at ever increasing rates of withdrawal. Areas along the edge of the mountains, along the active Casa Loma fault, and the northern Sphere of Influence (SOI) have had surface fissuring due to non-uniform subsidence as the internal porosity of the sediments collapses during dewatering. The existing ground fissures provide conduits for infiltration and may cause foundation damage if undetected under heavy structures. The City recognizes this hazard and requires it to be addressed in engineering geology and geotechnical reports submitted by applicants seeking grading permits.

Seismic Activity

Figure PS-1 identifies the seismic faults in the Planning Area. The City of San Jacinto is located in a region with many seismically active faults and is crossed by two significant active faults zoned by the State Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning (APEFZ) Act. The Claremont fault (often mapped as the main San Jacinto fault entering the San Jacinto Valley from the north) has been mapped in young surficial alluvium and in exploratory subsurface trenches. On the east side of the City the subparallel Casa Loma fault has been similarly mapped as it extends from the east side of the Lakeview Mountains to the northeast and southwest sides of Park Hill. Therefore, the City is subject to risks from the hazards associated with earthquakes. Seismic activity poses two types of hazards: primary and secondary. Primary hazards include ground rupture, ground shaking, ground displacement and subsidence and uplift from earth movement. Primary hazards can induce secondary hazards including ground failure (lurch cracking, lateral spreading, and slope failure), liquefaction, water waves (seiches), movement on nearby faults (sympathetic fault movement), dam failure, and fires.

Because known active seismic faults traverse San Jacinto, the potential for ground rupture is high. The City and County require subsurface trenching studies associated with permit applications within the APEFZs. When active or potentially active faults are discovered, habitable buildings must be set back from the fault. However, the City has existing buildings constructed prior to 1972 that lie within the APEFZ and do not require study. To further reduce hazards associated with fault rupture, the City encourages linear trails and landscaped passive open space uses along the extent of known active fault lines.

In addition to the active faults discussed above, San Jacinto is located within 100 kilometers (62 miles) of several known potential sources of strong seismic shaking (up to about 60 percent the force of gravity, "g"), including the San Andreas, Elsinore, and other segments of the San Jacinto fault both northwest and southeast of the City. The San Andreas fault zone southern segment near Indio is located approximately 16 miles east of the City and the Elsinore fault zone is located approximately 23 miles southwest of the City near Temecula. The Claremont/Casa Loma faults are less than ½ mile away and continuation segments are approximately 23 miles north and 4.5 miles north. The San Jacinto Valley segments (Claremont/Casa Loma) are considered active faults requiring special near-source factors to be incorporated into buildings developed within 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) of the fault. The Uniform Building Code requires that the entire City incorporate near-source factors into the design of new buildings.

Other significant faults located within 100 kilometers of the City that may generate ground accelerations over 10g include the Pinto Mountain fault and two other segments of the Elsinore fault. A major earthquake associated with any of these faults could result in moderate to severe groundshaking in San Jacinto. Damage (more than cosmetic) to buildings and infrastructure would be expected as a result of groundshaking during a severe seismic event on the nearest segments of the San Jacinto and San Andreas fault zones.

Damage from earthquakes is most often the result of liquefaction. Liquefaction occurs primarily in areas of recently deposited sands and silts and in areas of high groundwater levels. Poorly consolidated sediment and high groundwater levels occur most frequently in creekbeds and floodplains. A significant area of the City is vulnerable to liquefaction in an earthquake. The potential for liquefaction is particularly high in the floodways located adjacent to and downstream of the San Jacinto River and in the valley floor where water is less than 30 feet deep.

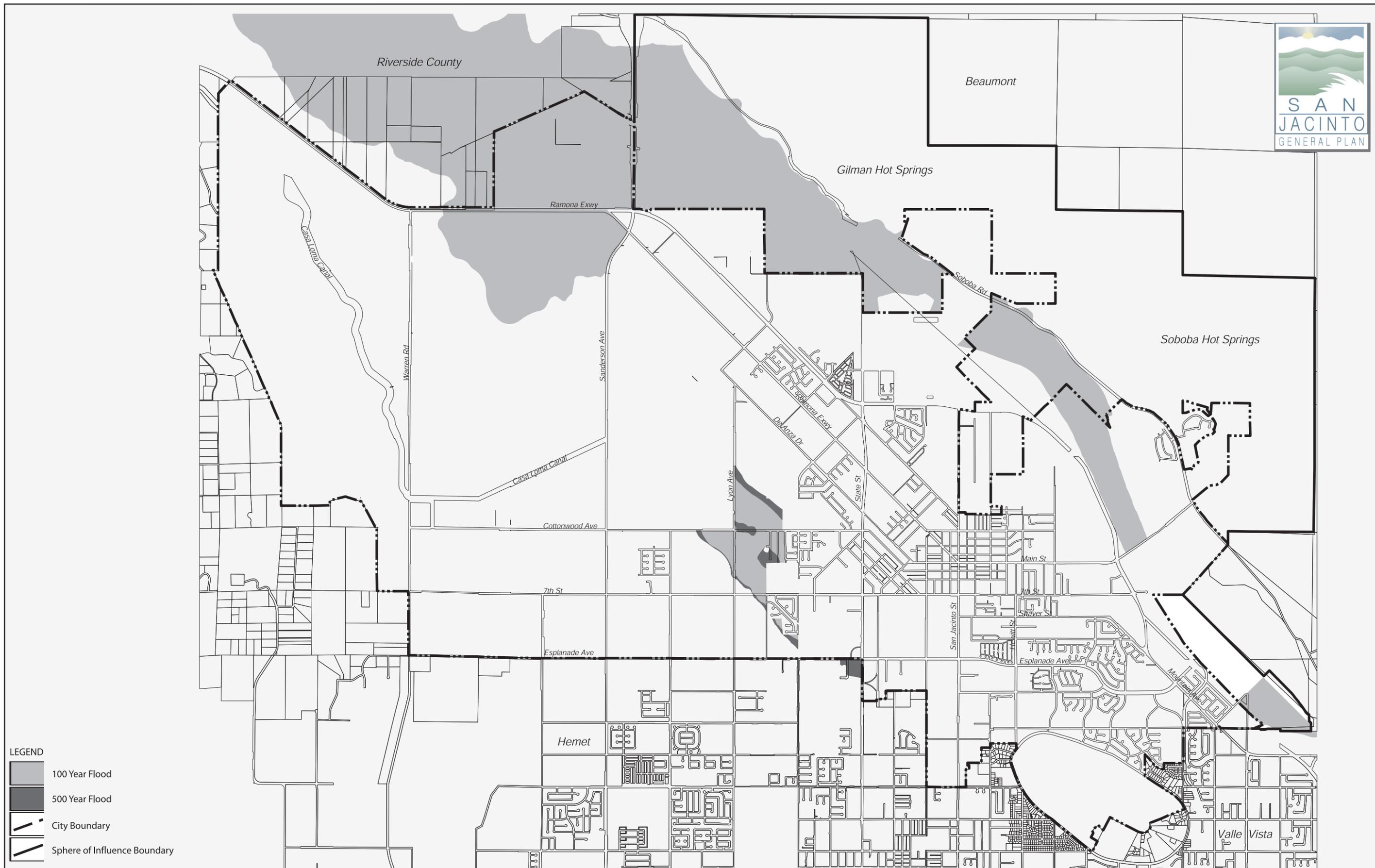
Large scale landslides, as well as rockfalls, are relatively common events in major earthquakes. Unstable slopes are located throughout the eastern foothill portions of the City and the SOI. Almost all hillside regions over 20 percent slope are vulnerable to some degree.

The City is protected from sea waves (tsunamis) due to its inland location. However, the City's (and adjacent jurisdictions') tanks, reservoirs, lakes and swimming pools are enclosed bodies of water that are subject to potentially damaging oscillation, or seiches during earthquakes. The hazard is dependent upon specific earthquake parameters, and the degree of damage due to seiches is likely to be minor. A failure of Lake Hemet dam would cause some flooding along the San Jacinto River as indicated on **Figure PS-2** later in the *Flooding* subsection.

Most loss of life and injuries that occur during an earthquake are related to the collapse of buildings and structures. A large percentage of the structures in the downtown area are unreinforced masonry buildings, and pre-1973 concrete tilt-up buildings that were built prior to improved building codes; all of these buildings except pre 1973 tilt-up buildings have not been upgraded to current building code standards. These buildings could be subject to severe damage in an earthquake. The geologic hazards noted above, combined with groundshaking can result in substantial structural damage, personal injury and a related loss of life and property.

The State Department of Conservation Division of Mines and Geology published an earthquake scenario report for the San Jacinto fault zone. This report did not concentrate on residential, commercial and industrial properties, but on critical facilities that support the local population. Local facilities affected by a 7.0 scenario earthquake are:

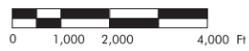
- **Communications** – General Telephone’s two central switching offices in Hemet will be subject to about MMI VII on the 1931 Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale. Seismic design should allow light to moderate damage to be repaired within several hours after the earthquake. Buried cables that cross a fault rupture zone will be vulnerable to damage. Cellular service may be unreliable due to overloading.
- **Electric Power** – A major Southern California Edison transmission line crosses the San Jacinto Valley at the north end of the planning area. Romoland Substation at SR-74 and the I-215 should sustain minor damage and be at full capacity after one day. The transmission towers entering the valley from Beaumont will be susceptible to landslides and may operate at limited capacity for 2 to 4 days.
- **Water Supply** – The Colorado River Aqueduct enters the planning area near San Jacinto Park and branches into the Casa Loma siphons, the San Diego Aqueduct/Canal. Part of this system passes through the San Jacinto Reservoir. In general water supplies will be reduced 20 percent and services may be out for three days due to fault rupture on the Casa Loma and Claremont segments, although local wells may alleviate shortage conditions much sooner. The Colorado River Aqueduct may be out of service for one to two weeks.



LEGEND

-  100 Year Flood
-  500 Year Flood
-  City Boundary
-  Sphere of Influence Boundary

Sources: County of Riverside GIS, City of San Jacinto, USGS



- **Natural Gas** – Southern California Gas Company has major transmission lines (30 and 36-inch diameter) crossing the San Jacinto Valley well north of the Planning Area which are subject to damage from landslides and fault rupture. This will reduce service for about 20 percent of residents for about one week. A local major distribution trunk line (8 to 12-inch diameter) passes through the City and crosses the fault zones several times. Disruptions may cause fires and service may be interrupted for several weeks.
- **Highways** – SR-74 and SR-79, the major routes through the City, should remain open following the scenario earthquake, however local damage due to liquefaction, fault rupture, and settlement will create lane restrictions and detours. Repairs will require months.

With regard to the residential, commercial and industrial properties, a majority of the post-1971 structures in the City would remain with primarily cosmetic damage. However, the City has a significant number of mobile homes that are subject to severe damage as a result of earthquakes. Severe damage to mobile homes often results from the homes falling off their supports, usually severing utility lines with the steep jackstands that penetrate through the floor. The close proximity of these units within the City makes them especially vulnerable to earthquake-induced fires. In a probable earthquake scenario, the majority of the City's pre-1980 mobile home stock will have substantial damage.

Under a probable earthquake scenario, San Jacinto schools, and fire and police stations are estimated to function at less than 20 percent of normal capacity one day after the earthquake.

The City will continue to enact programs to reduce geologic, seismic and structural hazards in order to protect public safety. To minimize hazards from earthquakes and other geologic hazards, the City will implement the most recent geologic, seismic, and structural guidelines including the most recent Uniform Building Code, and the City's Seismic Hazard Mitigation Ordinance and the American Water Works Association Standard for Design of Steel Water Tanks. The stability of residential structures, critical structures and vital emergency facilities will be given particular attention. During the review of development proposals involving grading in areas with active faults, potential ground fissures, liquefaction potential, unstable soils, and other hazardous conditions, surveys of geotechnical and geologic conditions will be required. These surveys and reports will be required to be performed under the direct supervision of a state licensed engineering geologist, geotechnical engineer, and/or civil engineer depending upon the hazard condition.

Based on the results of the survey, design measures are incorporated into projects to minimize geologic hazards. Open space easements to create buffers are also considered to avoid geologic hazards.

Earthquake preparedness is one of the best methods to minimize personal injury and property damage and accelerate recovery. The City will continue to promote earthquake preparedness in the community through its Emergency Preparedness Plan and mock exercises. The programs will be coordinated with emergency service providers and school districts to maximize public participation and effectiveness.

Fire Hazards

San Jacinto is subject to both wildland fires and structural fires. The natural vegetation in the Planning Area is highly prone to wildland fires. The largely undeveloped hillsides located in both the westernmost and easternmost portions of the Planning Area are High Fire Hazard Areas. These areas could create public safety hazards for residents within the Planning Area.

The City reduces the potential for dangerous fires by coordinating with the Riverside County Fire Department (RCOFD) to implement fire hazard education programs and requirements for fire protection and fuel modification zones around existing and proposed development. The current Uniform Fire Code is also used to reduce structural fire hazards in these areas. In addition, the City and RCOFD review development proposals to ensure that existing fire department staffing, water pressure and emergency access is adequate for fire fighting purposes. In particular, future development in the hillside areas shall be required to provide dual access to the proposed development site.

Flooding

The Casa Loma Canal, Colorado River Aqueduct and the San Jacinto River traverse the Planning Area. **Figure PS-2** depicts the flood prone areas within the Planning Area as mapped by FEMA. This figure depicts the inundation areas for a 100-year flood; a flood of this size has a one percent chance of occurring in a given year. As depicted in **Figure PS-2**, flooding is particularly expected along the San Jacinto River and the Colorado River Aqueduct. Floods in residential areas and employment centers are considered hazardous due to the potential for injury and property damage. Business and commercial activities can also be impeded by floods due to facility damage and access related problems.

Portions of the Planning Area are also subject to potential hazards associated with failure of the Hemet Lake dam. As previously discussed, a failure of Lake Hemet dam would cause some flooding along the San Jacinto River.

A flood control system has been constructed to direct runoff from developed areas and prevent flooding. Flood control deficiencies are also identified and improvements are proposed in the County of Riverside Flood Control District Master Drainage Plans and Area Drainage Plans for San Jacinto Regional, San Jacinto River, Northwest Hemet, West Hemet, and Little Lake. The Riverside County Flood Control District is the agency responsible for the regional drainage facilities while the City controls the local facilities. The City coordinates with the Riverside County Flood Control District to ensure regularly scheduled maintenance of flood control channels and completion of necessary facilities and repairs.

The City of San Jacinto is required by Section 8589.5 of the California Government Code to have in place emergency procedures for the evacuation and control of populated areas within the limits of possible dam inundation. In addition, real estate disclosure upon sale or transfer of property in the inundation area is required under AB 1195 Chapter 65 passed on June 9, 1998.

San Jacinto participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), which is administered by FEMA. The NFIP provides federal flood insurance and federally financed loans for properties within identified flood hazard areas. To qualify for federal flood insurance, the City is required to identify flood hazard areas and implement a system of protective controls.

***HUMAN ACTIVITY
HAZARDS***

Human activity hazards addressed in the Public Safety Plan include: a) air pollution; b) the use, storage and transport of hazardous materials; c) ground transportation; and d) criminal activity.

Air Pollution

The City of San Jacinto is located within the South Coast Air Basin, a non-attainment area for federal and state air quality standards for ozone and state standards for particulate matter less than ten microns in diameter (PM10). The Planning Area lies within the South Coast Air Quality Management District Source Receptor Area 28. Since 1997, there has been no active monitoring station in Area 28 because information gathered in Area 28 was consistently redundant with the information gathered in Area 24 – Perris Valley, which is located just west of Area 28. Therefore, since 1997, the City uses information gathered from Area 24 to assess PM10 and ozone emissions affecting the Planning Area. No other pollutant is monitored in Area 24 due to the consistently low levels of other pollutant emissions (e.g., carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide) identified in the area in the 1980s and 1990s.

Motor vehicles are the primary source of regional ozone and PM10 emissions throughout the air basin and within San Jacinto. Agricultural uses and construction activities that cause soil disturbance and the

release of dust are also contributors to PM10 emissions. The City works with the South Coast Air Quality Management District and implements the requirements of the most recent Air Quality Management Plan in order to improve regional air quality. Energy conservation, discussed in the Energy Conservation subsection of this Plan, also helps to reduce localized and regional air quality impacts.

Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials are used in San Jacinto for a variety of purposes including manufacturing, service industries, small businesses, agriculture, medical clinics, schools and households. Many chemicals used in household cleaning, construction, dry cleaning, film processing, landscaping and automotive maintenance and repair are considered hazardous. Accidents can occur in the production, use, storage, transport and disposal of hazardous materials.

As identified in County of Riverside Ordinance 615.3, the County of Riverside Department of Environmental Health enforces the provisions of the Hazardous Waste Control Law of the State of California as set forth in the California Health and Safety Code and the California Code of Regulations. In order to effectively manage hazardous materials and waste, the City coordinates with the County of Riverside Environmental Health Department to implement the following programs:

- **Household Hazardous Waste Program** – Provides for the collection of household wastes at scheduled events throughout the County;
- **Hazardous Waste Minimization** – County personnel provides technical assistance and education programs for businesses in order to identify ways to significantly reduce the amount of hazardous waste produced;
- **Emergency Response and Investigations** – County Environmental Health Department staff in conjunction with County Fire responds to hazardous materials incidents. Also, the County District Attorney investigates environmental crimes and illegal hazardous waste disposal complaints;
- **Local Oversight Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program** – Monitors the remediation of sites contaminated by petroleum products as a result of a leaking UST;
- **Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program** – Regulates all non-exempt USTs in Riverside County that contain hazardous substances;
- **Waste Generator Permit** – Regulates facilities in the community that generate a hazardous waste. Regulatory requirements are fulfilled through a program of annual permits, supported by routine inspections;

- **Hazardous Materials Handlers Program** – Regulates facilities that handle and store on-site specified types and quantities of hazardous and acutely/extremely hazardous materials. Regulatory requirements are fulfilled through permitting routine facility inspections and review of detailed site plans indicating where hazardous materials are stored. Facilities monitored under this program generally require a Business Emergency Plan;
- **Environmental Crimes Task Force** – Investigates environmental crimes Countywide.

Hazardous materials also pass through the City en route to other destinations via the freeway, rail and surface street system. However, the City has no direct authority to regulate the transport of hazardous materials on State highways or rail lines. Transportation of hazardous materials by truck and rail is regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). DOT regulations establish criteria for safe handling procedures. These federal safety standards are also included in the California Administrative Code. The California Health Services Department also regulates the haulers of hazardous waste, but does not regulate all hazardous materials.

Ground Transportation

San Jacinto is traversed by a variety of transportation systems including the Ramona Expressway, State Route 79, the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Rail Road, and major arterials and roadways. The Riverside Transit Agency (RTA) transit system provides bus service on two routes in the Planning Area. The preponderance of ground transportation systems is an asset to local economic development but poses several potential hazards including automobile accidents, rail accidents, and pedestrian and bicycling accidents.

The risk of accidents can be reduced by properly maintaining the transportation system infrastructure and correcting deficiencies. The City works with the Riverside County Sheriff's Department, and the California Highway Patrol to monitor the ground transportation system for hazardous conditions. When safety problems are identified, the City coordinates with the appropriate agency (e.g., Caltrans, RTA, BNSF, the City Public Works Department) to take corrective measures.

Crime Control

Burglary, auto theft, and assault are the most frequent crimes in San Jacinto. The frequency of violent crimes such as homicide, rape and robbery is low. Protecting citizens and businesses from criminal activity is a priority in San Jacinto. Crime prevention techniques include substantive levels of police protection and education of the public about methods to reduce criminal activity.

The City of San Jacinto began contracting for law enforcement services with the Riverside County Sheriff Department effective June 1, 2004. The City ensures that staffing levels correspond to the City's population

and needs and has in the past used a mutual aid agreement between the Riverside County Sheriff's Department and the police departments of surrounding jurisdictions when needed.

The following are components of the Police Department public safety programs:

- Police Patrol
- Traffic Enforcement
- Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving (COPPS)
- Investigations
- Police Explorers
- Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE)
- Bike Patrol
- Canine Team
- Allied Riverside Cities Narcotics Enforcement
- Animal Control
- Citizen Volunteers
- Neighborhood Watch Program

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Local emergency preparedness plans serve as extensions of the California Emergency Plan and the Emergency Resource Management Plan. The purpose of the City's Emergency Preparedness Plan is to respond to emergency situation with a coordinated system of emergency service providers and facilities.

The Emergency Preparedness Plan identifies resources available for emergency response and establishes coordinates action plans for specific emergency situations and disasters including earthquakes, fires, major rail and roadway accidents, flooding, hazardous materials incidents and civil disturbance. This plan is maintained and updated as necessary to reflect the current circulation system and current facilities.

To support the Emergency Preparedness Plan, the City supports a high level of multi-jurisdictional cooperation and communication for emergency planning and response management. In order for emergency response and planning to be effective, vital facilities such as hospitals, fire stations, police stations, and communication centers must be functional during disasters.

Educating residents and businesses about potential disasters and the Emergency Preparedness Plan increases the effectiveness of response efforts. A public educated in emergency preparedness is more likely to know how to prevent injury and property damage during and after emergency episodes and also know how to find help. Through brochures and presentations to civic groups and local schools, the City works to educate residents and businesses about appropriate actions to take during an emergency situation.

Appendix: Implementation Program



This Implementation Program provides actions to implement the adopted policies and plans identified in this Element. The Public Safety Element Implementation Program is a series of actions, procedures and techniques that includes a description of the responsible agency/department, funding source, time frame and related policies in the Public Safety Element.

Natural Hazards

PS-1
Natural Hazards Risk Reduction

Reduce the risk to the community from hazards related to geologic conditions, seismic activity, flooding, and wildfires by requiring feasible mitigation of such impacts on development projects. Assess development proposals for potential hazards pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. Require measures to mitigate all identified significant public safety hazards.

Responsible Agency/Department:
Funding Source:
Time Frame:
Related Policies:

Community Development, Fire Department, Public Works
General Fund, development fees
Ongoing
1.1, 1.3, 1.5

PS-2
Open Space Easements for Natural Hazards

Where the threat from natural hazards (such as fault rupture or flooding) cannot be mitigated, use open space easements and other regulatory techniques to prohibit development and avoid public safety hazards. Where feasible, permit the joint-use of preserve areas and easements such as seismic faults and drainage basins for open space and recreational uses.

Responsible Agency/Department:
Funding Source:
Time Frame:
Related Policies:

Community Development
General Fund
Ongoing
1.2, 1.5

PS-3
Structural Design

To minimize damage from earthquakes and other geologic activity, adopt and implement the most recent State seismic requirements for structural design of new development and redevelopment.

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| <p><i>Responsible</i> Agency/Department: Funding Source: Time Frame: Related Policies:</p> | <p>Community Development, Public Works General Fund Ongoing 1.1</p> |
| <p>PS-4 Soil and Geologic Surveys</p> | <p>During review of discretionary development and redevelopment proposals, require surveys of soil and geologic conditions by State licensed Engineering Geologists and Civil Engineers where appropriate. When potential geologic impacts are identified, require project applicants to mitigate the impacts per the recommendations contained within the geologic survey.</p> |
| <p><i>Responsible</i> Agency/Department: Funding Source: Time Frame: Related Policies:</p> | <p>Community Development, Public Works, City Engineer General Fund, project proponent Ongoing 1.1</p> |
| <p>PS-5 Promote Fire Prevention</p> | <p>Promote fire prevention in San Jacinto by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Working closely with the San Jacinto Fire Department and County of Riverside Sheriff's Department to implement fire hazard education and fire prevention programs; ➤ Coordinating with the water districts and the San Jacinto Fire Department to ensure that water pressure for existing developed areas and sites to be developed is adequate for fire fighting purposes; ➤ Conforming to Fire Department requirements for individual projects; ➤ Adopting and implementing the most recent Uniform Fire Code provisions and appropriate amendments; ➤ Requiring sprinklers in new non-residential buildings; and ➤ Requiring future development in the hillside areas to provide dual access to the proposed development site. <p><i>See also Community Services and Facilities Implementation Programs CSF-8 and CSF-9.</i></p> |
| <p><i>Responsible</i> Agency/Department: Funding Source: Time Frame: Related Policies:</p> | <p>Community Development, Fire Department, water districts General Fund Ongoing 1.3, 1.4</p> |
| <p>PS-6 Flood Control Insurance</p> | <p>Continue to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). <i>See also Community Services and Facilities Implementation Programs CSF-18 and CSF-19.</i></p> |

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| <p><i>Responsible</i> Agency/Department: Funding Source: Time Frame: Related Policies:</p> | <p>Community Development, Public Works, City Engineer General Fund Ongoing 1.5, 1.6</p> |
| <p>PS-7 Flood Plain Management</p> | <p>Continue to implement the Flood Plain Management Ordinance, which establishes rules and regulations for flood plain management. Continue to apply the rules and regulations to development in areas of special flood hazards as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and as illustrated on the most recent Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). See also <i>Community Services and Facilities Implementation Programs CSF-18 and CSF-19</i>.</p> |
| <p><i>Responsible</i> Agency/Department: Funding Source: Time Frame: Related Policies:</p> | <p>Community Development, Public Works, City Engineer, FEMA General Fund Ongoing, as hydrologic conditions and flood control facilities change over time, update the areas subject to the regulations per the most recent FIRM 1.5, 1.6</p> |
| Human Activity Hazards | |
| <p>PS-8 Human Related Hazards Reduction</p> | <p>Protect the community from hazards related to air pollution, hazardous materials, and ground and air transportation by requiring feasible mitigation to be incorporated into new development and redevelopment proposals to address safety impacts associated with those proposals.</p> |
| <p><i>Responsible</i> Agency/Department: Funding Source: Time Frame: Related Policies:</p> | <p>Community Development, Fire Department General Fund, Airport Enterprise Fund Ongoing in response to development proposals 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5</p> |
| <p>PS-9 Air Pollution Reduction</p> | <p>Continue to work with the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), RTA, the County of Riverside, and the most recent Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) to improve the regional transportation system and regional air quality. See also <i>Resource Management Implementation Programs RM-25, RM-26, and RM-27</i>.</p> |
| <p><i>Responsible</i> Agency/Department: Funding Source: Time Frame: Related Policies:</p> | <p>Community Development, SCAQMD, RTA, County of Riverside General Fund Ongoing 2.1</p> |

PS-10
Pesticide Use

Continue to monitor regulations governing the use of pesticides and work with the County Agricultural Commissioner to promote the responsible use of pesticides.

Responsible Agency/Department:
Funding Source:
Time Frame:
Related Policies:

Community Development, County Agriculture Commissioner
General Fund
Ongoing
2.2

PS-11
Hazardous Materials

Minimize public health risks and environmental risks from the use, transport, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials by:

- Cooperating with federal, state, and county agencies to effectively regulate the management of hazardous materials and hazardous waste;
- Cooperating with the County of Riverside Environmental Health Department to advertise and implement the following programs described in the Public Safety Element:
 - ◆ Hazardous Waste Minimization
 - ◆ Emergency Response and Investigations
 - ◆ Local Oversight Underground Storage Tank (UST)
 - ◆ Underground Storage Tank (UST)
 - ◆ Waste Generator Permit
 - ◆ Hazardous Materials Handlers
 - ◆ Environmental Crimes Task Force
- Identifying roadway transportation routes for conveyance of hazardous materials (the City does not exercise jurisdiction over transportation of freight along railroad right-of-way or state highways);
- Discouraging the location of facilities that may produce hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one quarter-mile of sensitive receptors such as parks, recreational facilities, schools, and other sensitive facilities;
- Implementing the Emergency Preparedness Plan for accidents involving hazardous materials; and
- Cooperating with the County of Riverside and the San Jacinto Fire Department to administer Risk Management Plans for businesses within the City.

Responsible Agency/Department:
Funding Source:
Time Frame:
Related Policies:

Community Development, County of Riverside, Fire Department, California Department of Transportation, California Highway Patrol
General Fund, state and federal funds
Ongoing
2.2, 2.3, 2.4

PS-12
Household Hazardous
Waste Collection
Program

Continue to work with the County of Riverside Environmental Health Department to implement and advertise the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program to protect residents from dangers resulting from the use, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials used in the home. Provide informational materials at public locations and links on the City's website about the County's Household Hazardous Waste Collection program, the County's Antifreeze, Batteries, Oil, and Paint (ABOP) program, collection facilities, drop-off centers, and the 24-hour Household Hazardous Waste hotline.

Responsible
Agency/Department:

County of Riverside Environmental Health Department, City of San Jacinto

Funding Source:

General Fund

Time Frame:

Ongoing

Related Policies:

2.2, 2.4

PS-13
Conditionally Exempt
Small Quantity
Generators Program

Continue to work with the County of Riverside's Environmental Health Department to implement the Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQG) program, which is a hazardous waste pick-up disposal service for eligible, businesses/non-profit organizations in the County of Riverside. This program provides an affordable way to legally dispose of this waste. Provide informational materials at public locations and links on the City's website about the County's CESQG program.

Responsible
Agency/Department:

County of Riverside Environmental Health Department, City of San Jacinto

Funding Source:

General Fund

Time Frame:

Ongoing

Related Policies:

2.2

PS-14
Ground Transportation
Safety

Minimize the potential for accidents involving railways, automobiles, pedestrians and cyclists by working closely with the Police Department, California Highway Patrol, Riverside County Sheriff's Department, Caltrans, Riverside Transportation Agency (RTA), and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Rail Road (BNSF) to identify safety problems and implement corrective measures, including re-routing vehicles carrying hazardous materials.

Responsible
Agency/Department:

Public Works, Police Department, Riverside County Sheriff's Department, California Highway Patrol, RTA, BNSF

Funding Source:

General Fund

Time Frame:

Ongoing

Related Policies:

2.5

PS-15
Minimize Criminal
Activity

Adopt a level of service standard for police protection. Protect residents and businesses from criminal activity by providing the adopted level of service and educating the public about methods to reduce criminal activity. During the annual budget and CIP process, review the level of service standard and revise as appropriate. See also *Community Services and Facilities Implementation Program CSF-1*.

Responsible
Agency/Department:
Funding Source:
Time Frame:

Police Department

General Fund

Adopt standard by the end of 2004; ongoing review of standard with budget and CIP process

Related Policies:

2.6

PS-16
Crime Prevention
Through Environmental
Design (CPTED)

In pre-application meetings, encourage developers to incorporate CPTED design features in their residential and non-residential projects to increase the safety of the projects. Cooperate with the Police Department to review development proposals to ensure that design features promote a safe environment, as described in the Public Safety Element. See also *Community Services and Facilities Implementation Program CSF-5*.

Responsible
Agency/Department:
Funding Source:
Time Frame:
Related Policies:

Community Development, Police Department, private developers

General Fund, developer fees

Ongoing

2.7

Emergency Preparedness

PS-17
Emergency
Preparedness Plan

Annually review and update the Emergency Preparedness Plan under the provision of the State Emergency Management System format to maximize the efforts of emergency service providers (e.g., fire, medical, and law enforcement) and minimize human suffering and property damage during disasters. Provide annual practice sessions to City staff. Support high-level multi-jurisdictional cooperation and communication for emergency planning and management. Solicit private individuals and organizations to enhance service provider communications and response with cellular telephones, ham radios, AM/FM radio, and cable television.

Responsible
Agency/Department:

Funding Source:
Time Frame:
Related Policies:

Community Development, Police Department, Fire Department, public and private medical facilities, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), American Red Cross, Riverside County Sheriff's Department

General Fund, state and federal funds, private funds

Ongoing

3.1

*PS-18
Emergency
Preparedness Education*

Coordinate with local agencies and organizations to develop and distribute informational brochures and give presentations to civic groups and local schools to educate residents and businesses about appropriate actions to take during an emergency situation.

*Responsible
Agency/Department:*

Fire Department, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), American Red Cross, Police Department,

Funding Source: General Fund, state and federal funds, private funds

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policies: 3.2