

# LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

# 2023



City of Jurupa Valley  
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update  
October 19th, 2023

Adopted by:  
City of City of Jurupa Valley  
10/19/2023

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## PLAN ADOPTION/RESOLUTION

The City of Jurupa Valley submitted the updated Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) to the Riverside County Emergency Management Department, which forwarded the plan to the California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) for review and coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

On **October 4<sup>th</sup>, 2023**, FEMA issued an Approval Pending Adoption (APA) letter for the City of Jurupa Valley LHMP. Following FEMA’s APA determination, the City Council adopted the LHMP by **Resolution No. 2023-83 on October 19<sup>th</sup>, 2023**.

The adopted LHMP, including the signed resolution, was transmitted to Riverside County Emergency Management Department for forwarding to Cal OES and FEMA for final approval.

Copies of FEMA’s Approval Pending Adoption letter and the City Council resolution are included in Appendix X – Plan Adoption and Approval Documentation.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this local hazard mitigation plan is to identify the County’s hazards, review and assess past disaster occurrences, estimate the probability of future occurrences, and set goals to mitigate potential risks to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards.

The plan was prepared pursuant to the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 to achieve eligibility and potentially secure mitigation funding through Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Mitigation Assistance, Pre-Disaster Mitigation, and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs.

The City of Jurupa Valley’s continual efforts to maintain a disaster-mitigation strategy is ongoing. Our goal is to develop and maintain an all-inclusive plan to include all jurisdictions, special districts, businesses, and community organizations to promote consistency, continuity, and unification.

The City of Jurupa Valley planning process followed a methodology presented by FEMA and CAL-OES which included participation in meetings with the Operational Area Planning Committee (OAPC) coordinated by the Riverside County Emergency Management Department (EMD) comprised of participating Federal, State, and local jurisdictions agencies, special districts, school City’s, non-profit communities, universities, businesses, tribes, and the general public.

The plan identifies vulnerabilities, provides recommendations for prioritized mitigation actions, evaluates resources, and identifies mitigation shortcomings, and provides future mitigation planning and maintenance of the existing plan.

This Local Hazard Mitigation Plan was approved by FEMA pending adoption on August 4<sup>th</sup>, 2023, and formally adopted by the City of Jurupa Valley City Council on October 19<sup>th</sup>, 2023. The plan is effective immediately upon adoption and will guide the City’s hazard mitigation activities for the next five years.

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## SECTION 1.0 - COMMUNITY PROFILE

### 1.1 Brief History

The City of Jurupa Valley was incorporated on July 1, 2011, by a group of passionate community volunteers. It is proud to be the 482nd City in California and the 28th City in Riverside County. The primary reason for incorporation was the strong desire for enhanced police services and local control over planning and zoning issues.

The city covers a 44-square mile area encompassing the communities of Jurupa Hills, Mira Loma, Glen Avon, Pedley, Indian Hills, Belltown, Sunnyslope, Crestmore Heights, and Rubidoux.

Jurupa Valley is rich in history dating back hundreds of years. "Jurupa" in Jurupa Valley derives its name from the first inhabitants of the area, Native Americans who called "Jurupa" their home. The Jurupa Valley area lies at the territorial boundaries of two different Tribes, the Gabrielino Tribe and the Serrano Tribe. Over the years, there have been various interpretations of the meaning of "Jurupa", from a greeting meaning "peace and friendship" to the first padre to visit the area, to a more widely recognized origination that "Jurupa" refers to the California Sagebrush common to the area. In 1838, the area became known as Rancho Jurupa under a land grant to Senõr Don Juan Bandini by the Mexican government. By the late 1800s, the Jurupa Valley area began to live in the shadow of the more popular City of Riverside. Much of the Jurupa Valley area has what once was a Riverside mailing address. Yet, settlement of the area in and around what is now the City of Riverside began in the Jurupa Valley many years before Riverside's founding.

The City of Jurupa Valley today is a mix of high and low-density residential development, rural farming and other agricultural activities, and a mix of commercial retail and industrial activity.

It has been in recent years that residential development and economic activity has increased, in the areas adjacent to the I-15 and Highway 60. The City has significant capacity for expansion of both residential and commercial development activity in the future.

### 1.2 Geography and Climate Description

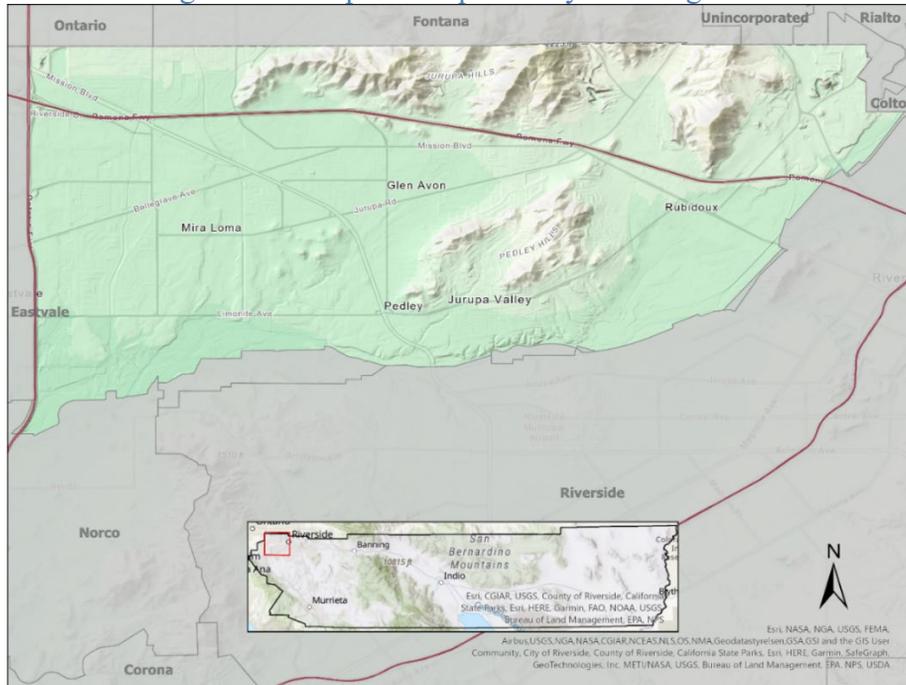
Located in north-west corner of Riverside County near the junction of the 60 Freeway and Interstate 15. The city is bordered by San Bernadino County to the north, City of Riverside to the southwest, City of Norco to the south, and City of Eastvale to the East, and has a geographical footprint of 44 square miles.

The city has three main geographical features that have an effect on waterflow, wind movements, and vegetation growth. On the northern border of the city are the Jurupa Hills which reach a peak elevation of 2,223 feet, the Pedley Hills in the central portion of the city with an average peak elevation of 1,300 feet, and the Santa Riverbed along the southern border, that starts at 840 feet of elevation in the northeast corner of the city sloping down to 580 feet in the southwest corner of the city.

These geographical features create a gently sloping valley through the central portion of the city down to a flatter area in the southeastern part of the city. Due to the topography the areas of the

city along the Santa Ana Riverbed tend to have dense vegetation growth with the northern and eastern portion being drier with less vegetation and wind tends to channel through the valley area located between the Jurupa and Pedley Hills.

Figure 1-1: Map of Jurupa Valley Planning Area



The City of Jurupa Valley has a Mediterranean climate with slightly rainy winters and dry warm summers, with no real extremes in weather. The average annual maximum temperature is 94.9°, average minimum is 42.8°, and the average temperature is 66.2°, with an average annual rainfall of 9.39 inches. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) calculates averages based upon a thirty-year increment and the average temperature is calculated by adding the monthly maximum and minimum temperature together and dividing by two. Table 1-1 is based upon the 1991 to 2020, 30-year period for the Riverside Municipal Airport data station, located approximately six-miles from the center of Jurupa Valley.

Table 1-2: Jurupa Valley Monthly Average Temperatures and Precipitation

MONTH	AVG TEMP	MAX TEMP	MIN TEMP	PRECIP (IN)
Jan	55.6	67.7	43.6	2.29
Feb	56.3	67.9	44.7	2.41
Mar	59.5	72.1	46.9	1.21
Apr	62.9	75.9	50	0.57
May	67.6	79.9	55.3	0.2
Jun	73	86.7	59.3	0.04
Jul	78.6	93.3	63.9	0.12
Aug	79.8	94.9	64.7	0.03
Sep	76.6	91.3	61.9	0.11
Oct	68.9	82.7	55.2	0.33
Nov	61	74.5	47.4	0.57
Dec	54.8	66.8	42.8	1.51

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information 30-year period 1991-2020

### 1.3 Population and Housing

The data used in this section comes from the most comprehensive 2020 Decennial Census and 2020 American Community Survey (ACS), administered by the United States Census Bureau (US Census). Data from the 2020 Decennial Census is limited in detail and requires supplemental information from the 2020 ACS. As such, Table 1-2 within this chapter is the only table that relies on the 2020 Decennial Census Data.

Since the last LHMP was adopted, the city has seen a population growth of around 4.9% from the previously estimated population of 101,315. Although, the median age of the city residents is 32.9 years of age, there has been a rise in the aging population throughout the city. Refer to Table 1-1: Basic Demographic and Housing for Jurupa Valley.

Table 1-1: City of Jurupa Valley Basic Demographics and Housing

<b>Total population</b>	<b>106,646</b>
Percentage of residents under 14	22.7%
Percentage of residents (65+)	10.4%
Median age (years)	32.9
<b>Total households</b>	<b>24,829</b>
Owner occupied units	68.9%
Renter-occupied units	31.1%
Median income	\$77,787

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 American Community Survey (ACS) – Jurupa Valley

Table 1-2: City of Jurupa Valley Racial Composition

Race or Ethnicity	Population	Percentage
Hispanic or Latino (of any race) *	74,047	70.49%
White	19,187	18.26%
Asian	5,281	5.03%
Black or African American alone	3,529	3.36%
American Indian and Alaska Native	240	0.23%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	237	0.23%
Other Race	534	0.51%
Two or more races:	1,998	1.90%
<b>Total</b>	<b>105,053</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Decennial Census – Jurupa Valley

Table 1-3: City of Jurupa Valley English Proficiency for Residents 5- years or Older

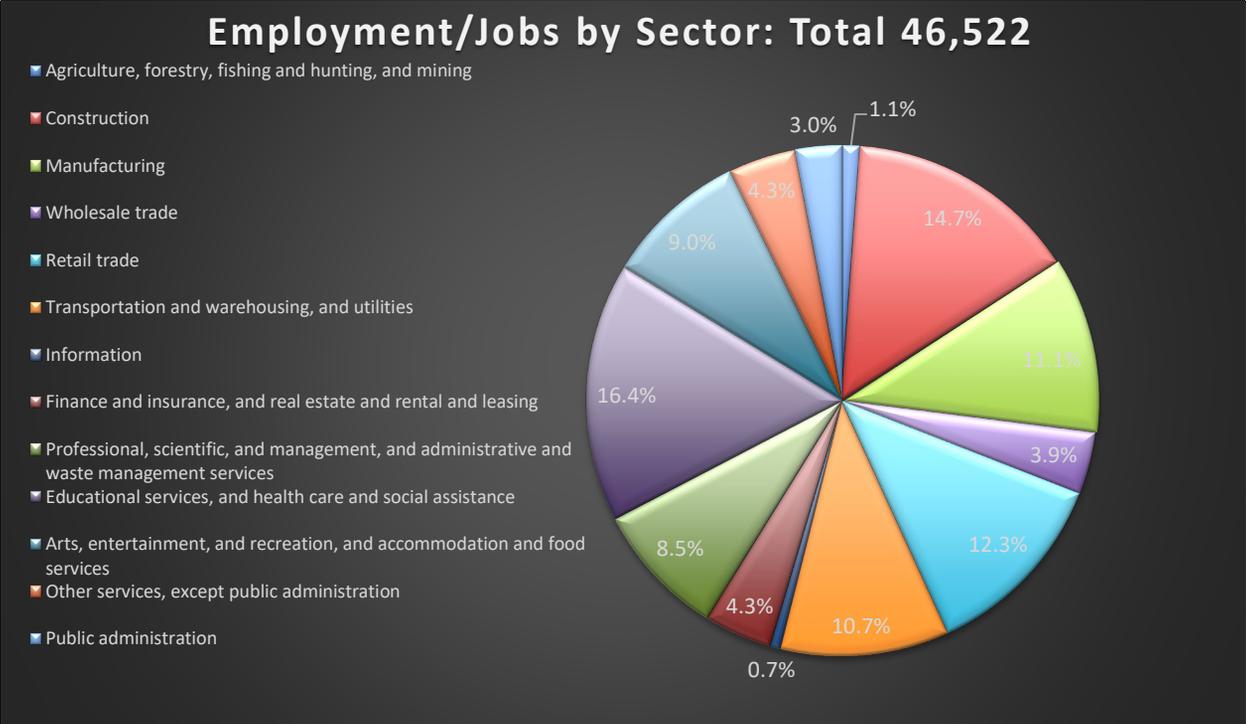
Languages	Number of Speakers	Percent	Speak English less than "very well"	Percent speak English less than "very well"
English only	41,678	42.0%	-	-
Spanish	53,928	54.3%	20,299	37.6%
Other Indo-European languages	1,418	1.4%	497	35.0%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	2,164	2.2%	1,093	50.5%
Other languages	106	0.1%	18	17.0%
<b>Total over 5 years of age</b>	<b>99,294</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,907</b>	<b>22.1%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 ACS – Jurupa Valley

#### 1.4 Economy Description

Although primarily a bedroom community which limits the sales and property tax base, the City of Jurupa Valley has a diverse business and job base that includes the non-manufacturing sector of agriculture, retail, trucking/warehouse distribution centers, and other support services. Per the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2020 ACS 5-year estimates there are a total of 46,522 jobs within the jurisdiction, Table 1-4 gives a breakdown of these jobs by sector.

Table 1-4: Employment by Job Sector for Residents



Source: U.S. Census 2020 ACS 5-year estimates – Jurupa Valley

Expanding commercial and residential opportunities in Jurupa Valley has been a major focus, since the 2018 LHMP, due to its strategic location along Interstate 15 and State Highway 60 and minutes-away from State Route 91, and since the last LHMP update has seen significant expansion in the warehousing and distribution sector. Some of the major employers include Costco Distribution Center, Walmart/NFI Distribution Center, Home Depot Distribution Center, Nestle USA Distribution Center, Sam’s Club Distribution Center, Safeway/Vons Distribution Center, Big O Tires Distribution Center, and Penske Truck Leasing, which all have business operations in Jurupa Valley. These distribution centers are a key component of the of economic revenue for the City and generate over a third of all tax revenue.

Table 1-5: City of Jurupa Valley Sales Tax Base

# CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY

## SALES TAX UPDATE

### 2Q 2022 (APRIL - JUNE)



**JURUPA VALLEY**

TOTAL: \$ 6,010,617

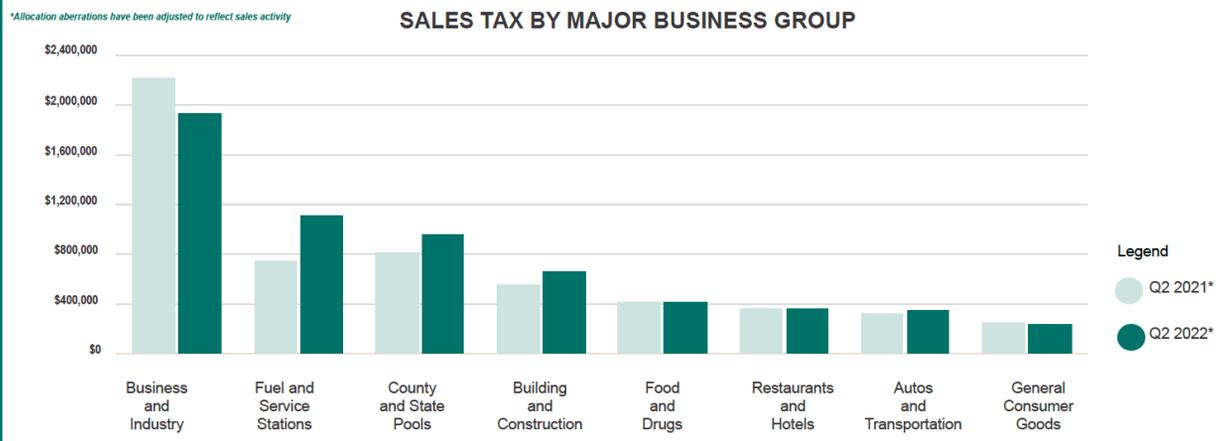
5.4%  
2Q2022



12.3%  
COUNTY



10.1%  
STATE



Source: HDL Companies

## 1.5 Development Trends and Land Use

As of the 2020 census, Jurupa Valley has a population of 106,406 people which represents an astounding 11.5% growth since 2010. With this growth has come strong investment in the production of housing, warehouses, and other commercial uses; as well as the type of investment in public spaces befitting the fastest-growing community in America.

Jurupa Valley has permitted several planned unit developments and subdivisions in recent years with still more planned for the near future. The I-15 Corridor Plan, situated at the western extremity within Mira Loma of the city plans for 508 units, many of which have already been constructed. Paradise Knolls, located adjacent to both the Mira Loma and Pedley communities, is currently being constructed which includes 481 residential units. Further, 1,697 and 1,196 units are proposed as part of the Rio Vista and District at Rubidoux specific plans respectively in the eastern portion of the city. With an additional 1,126 units in the pipeline working towards permitting throughout the city, including 438 in Pedley, 25 in Glen Avon, and 1,576 units at Vernola Ranch adjacent to Mira Loma.

The Riverside County Economic Development Strategic Plan identified that the area suffers from significant retail leakage to outside communities. However, recently approved commercial projects have the potential to redirect those sales back into the city. Further, as with the rest of the Inland Empire, Jurupa Valley has seen remarkable growth in the square footage of warehousing. Recently,

the 1.1-million-square-foot Mira Loma Industrial/Warehouse was developed. Additionally, 8 major commercial and warehouse projects were approved totaling 270,179 square feet of commercial floor area, and 7,490,407 square feet of warehouses.

Accompanying this growth in commercial and residential opportunities, Jurupa Valley has established several recreational amenities available to residents and visitors. The 2017 General Plan identifies 11% of land as parklands and open spaces. A large percentage of which includes the Santa Ana River, the Jurupa Mountains, and Pedley Hills. The Santa Ana River is currently operated as a County Regional Park and Open Space District and functions as a public/quasi-public conservation area and runs the length of the southern and western borders of the city.

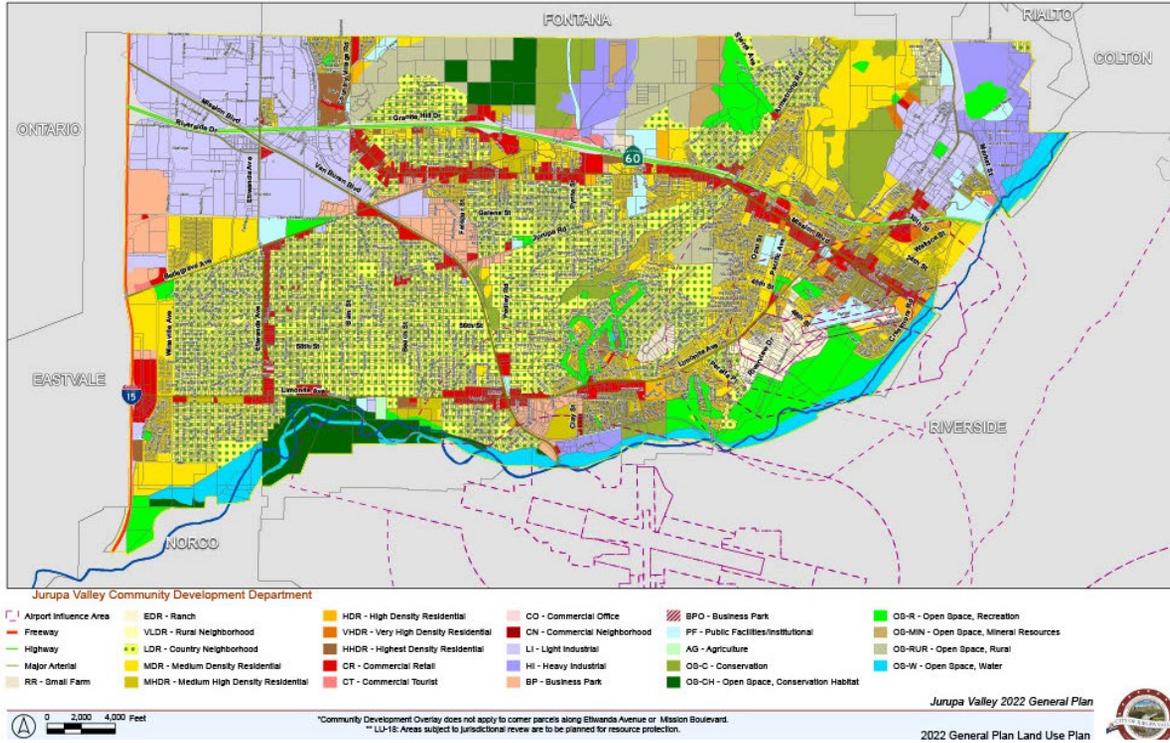
JARPD, the Jurupa Valley Area Parks Department, operates 15 formal parks with a range of amenities for residents to enjoy with 4 more additional facilities planned or under construction. One of which includes a .77-acre purchase of land on Mission Boulevard in the Rubidoux area by JARPD for the future site of a city recreational facility.

The city also works with developers to establish privately owned and protected open space. Most recently, a 70-acre protected open space area was approved as part of the Agua Mansa Commerce Park.

Despite this rapid growth seen throughout the city, Jurupa Valley still has ample room to grow. The 2021 certified Housing Element identifies 439 acres of vacant land zoned for industrial parks, and 348.72 acres available for housing production with an estimated buildout of an additional 1,344 residential units. An additional 19 sites totaling 69.2 acres are slated for rezones to accommodate 1,822 units and adopted and in-process Specific Plans intend to steward the development of an additional 1,592.75 acres of land with a mix of uses. All told, this represents 2,449.67 acres of vacant land, approximately 9% of Jurupa Valley's 43 square mile area that is primed for development.

Recognizing the renewed interest in development in Jurupa Valley, the city has initiated further planning efforts to redevelop the Glen Avon, Rubidoux, and Pedley Town Centers. Together with corridor beautification efforts, and seeking funding through state grant opportunities, the intention is to further bolster investment in these historic cores, providing quality recreational, civic, and service industry opportunities for Jurupa Valley's growing population.

Figure 1-2 City of Jurupa Valley Land Use Map from General Plan



## SECTION 2.0 - PLANNING PROCESS

### 2.1 Background and Scope

Hazard mitigation is defined by FEMA as “any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to human life and property from a hazard event.” The results of a three-year, congressionally mandated independent study to assess future savings from mitigation activities provides evidence that mitigation activities are highly cost-effective. On average, each dollar spent on mitigation saves society an average of \$6 in avoided future losses in addition to saving lives and preventing injuries (National Institute of Building Science Natural Hazard Mitigation Saves 2017 Interim Report).

Hazard mitigation planning is the process through which hazards are identified, likely impacts determined, mitigation goals set, and appropriate mitigation strategies determined, prioritized, and implemented. This LHMP Update documents the City of Jurupa Valley’s hazard mitigation planning process and identifies relevant hazards and vulnerabilities and various strategies the City will use to decrease vulnerability and increase resiliency and sustainability in the Jurupa Valley community.

This 2022 LHMP Update is part of the Riverside County multi-jurisdictional plan that geographically covers the unincorporated areas of the county and the geographical area of those jurisdictions that are part of the plan.

This LHMP Update was prepared pursuant to the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) and the implementing regulations set forth by the Interim Final Rule published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2002, (44 CFR §201.6) and finalized on October 31, 2007. these requirements and regulations will be referred to collectively as the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) or DMA 2000.) While the act emphasized the need for mitigation plans and more coordinated mitigation planning and implementation efforts, the regulations established the requirements that local hazard mitigation plans must meet in order for a local jurisdiction to be eligible for certain federal disaster assistance and hazard mitigation funding under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act (Public Law 93-288). This planning effort also follows FEMA’s 2013 Plan Preparation Guidance.

Information in this LHMP Update will be used to help guide and coordinate mitigation activities and decisions for the City of Jurupa Valley policies in the future. Proactive mitigation planning will help reduce the cost of disaster response and recovery to the City and its business and residents, by protecting critical facilities, reducing liability exposure, and minimizing overall impacts and disruptions. The Planning Area has been affected by hazards in the past and is thus committed to reducing future impacts from hazard events and maintaining eligibility for mitigation-related federal funding.

### 2.2 Planning Area

This 2022 LHMP Update covers the approximately 44 square mile geographical boundary of Jurupa Valley. Hence forth this area will be referred to as the *Planning Area*.

## 2.3 Local Planning Process

Planning Process
<p><b>Requirements §201.6(b) and §201.6(c)(1):</b> An open public involvement process is essential to the development of an effective plan. In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process shall include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval;</li> <li>2) An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia, and other private and nonprofit interests to be involved in the planning process; and</li> <li>3) Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information. [The plan shall document] the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.</li> </ol>

The City’s planning process followed the four-step DMA planning process recommended by FEMA and California Offices of Emergency Services (CalOES) which included: (1) Organize Resources, (2) Assess Risk, (3) Develop a Mitigation Plan, and (4) Adopt and implement the plan. Throughout this process, the City participated in meetings coordinated by the Riverside County Emergency Management Department (EMD).

The overall approach to the City’s LHMP Update was to develop an understanding of the natural hazards to the City and to determine ways to reduce those risks, and to prioritize and outline potential mitigation strategies.

To complete these objectives, a representative from the City Manager’s Office attended the August 24<sup>th</sup>, Riverside County MJLHMP Workshop. Based up on the information provided at this workshop, the City Manager’s Office coordinated and collaborated with city departments to identify members of the Cities Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) which was comprised of members from multiple departments, including: City Manager’s Office, Public Works, Code Enforcement, Admin/Finance, Human Resources, Engineering, and Community Development and held there initial meeting on September 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2022.

This meeting served to reintroduce the LHMP and outline the list of duties by department, expectations, and project deadlines. City Management lent much needed support to staff to relay the criticality and importance of participation in the update process by all departments. The list in Table 2-6 includes all HMPC members that attended one or more HMPC meetings as well as those who provided key input into the planning process.

Table 2-6: THE CITY Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee

Agency	Department	Name & Title
City of Jurupa Valley	City Manager	Terri Rollings, Assistant to the City Manager
City of Jurupa Valley	Building & Code	Ryan Batista, Sr. Code Enforcement
City of Jurupa Valley	Human Resources	Cynthia Passalacqua, HR Analyst
City of Jurupa Valley	Human Resources	Taylor Howard,

City of Jurupa Valley	Admin /Finance	Connie Cardenas, Director
Agency	Department	Name & Title
City of Jurupa Valley	Public Works	David French, Director
City of Jurupa Valley	Engineering	Octavio Duran, Asst. City Engineer
City of Jurupa Valley	Community Development	Dianne Guevara, Dep. Director
Riverside County	Sherriff	Jason Sexton, Lieutenant, Jurupa Valley Station
CalFire	Fire	William Otterman, Division Chief
Riverside County	EMD	Brice Bartlette, Emergency Services Coordinator

The HMPC met formally seven times during the planning period (September 2022 – January 2023) which adequately covers the four phases of DMA planning process. The formal meetings held, and topics discussed are described in Table 2-7. Invitations, agendas, and sign-in sheets for each of the meetings are included in Appendix A.

Table 2-7: HMPC Meeting Dates and Agendas

Meeting Type	Meeting Topic	Meeting Date	Meeting Location
HMPC #1 Kickoff Meeting	1) Introduction to DMA and the planning process 2) Overview of current LHMP 3) Organize Resources	9/22/2022	Jurupa Valley City Hall
HMPC #2	Hazard Identification & Profiling	10/12/2022	Jurupa Valley City Hall
HMPC #3	Hazard Identification & Profiling		
HMPC #4	Vulnerability Assessment	11/3/2022	
HMPC #5	Capabilities Assessment	11/14/2022	Jurupa Valley City Hall
HMPC #6	Goal, Objective, and Action Development	12/1/2022	Jurupa Valley Operations Center
HMPC #7	Plan Implementation, Maintenance, and Adoption	1/14/2023	Jurupa Valley Operations Center

Early in the planning process, the HMPC determined that data collection, mitigation strategy development, and plan approval would be greatly enhanced by involving other local, county, and state agencies and organizations to participate in the process. Based on their involvement in hazard mitigation planning, their involvement in the Planning Area, and/or their interest as a neighboring jurisdiction, representatives listed in Table 2-3 were invited to participate on the HMPC or in the planning process via email.

Table 2-8: Jurupa Valley Collaboration Partners

Agency	Department
Riverside County	Emergency Management Department
Jurupa Valley Services District	Emergency Management
Healthy Jurupa Valley	Fire
City of Eastvale	Emergency Management
CalFire	Fire
Riverside County	Sherriff Department
California Office of Emergency Services	Mitigation Planning

The HMPC continued to collaborate to review hazards, conduct risk assessment/analysis for each hazard, and identify and outline possible mitigation strategies. Discussions also included an updated history of disasters, mitigation efforts and a ranking of local hazards. These meetings included discussion of municipal laws and upcoming adoption of building codes as related to hazard mitigation.

As sections were finalized and established thresholds met, the draft revision of the LHMP update was readied for public release and discussion.

## **2.4 Participation In Regional (OA) Planning Process**

The City's Emergency Manger participated in the Regional MJLHMP planning process with the Riverside County Operational Area by attending MJLHMP meetings and public hearings. At these meetings, common hazards, ranking, and potential mitigation ideas were discussed for all jurisdictions participating in the MJLHMP.

The City participated in Riverside County workshops, conferences, and meetings, including:

- On May 25th, 2022, the City of Jurupa Valley signed the Letter of Commitment to part of the MJLHMP planning process.
- On August 24th, 2022, the City of Jurupa Valley participated in the Riverside County LHMP Jurisdiction Workshop to begin the planning process.
- On September 22nd, 2022, the City of Jurupa Valley participated in the Riverside County LHMP Jurisdiction Risk Assessment meeting.
- On October 5th, 2022, the City of Jurupa Valley participated in the Riverside County LHMP Steering Committee Planning meeting.
- On January 4th, 2022, the City of Jurupa Valley participated in the Riverside County LHMP Steering Committee Planning meeting.

## **2.5 Dates Available for Public Comment**

On November 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022, the City Mangers Office posted a ten-question survey for the LHMP to solicit information and feedback on hazards in the community and input for the LHMP update. This survey solicited feedback on what the residents believed to be the most significant hazards to the Planning Area and where they thought mitigation efforts should be focused. This information was used to as input for hazard ranking and potential mitigation goals and actions. The full survey results and public comments are in Appendix B.

- On January 19<sup>th</sup>, 2023, the Draft LHMP was presented at the monthly City Council Meeting for public comment. A link to the Draft LHMP was also sent to the Community Based Organization Healthy Jurupa Valley, for dissemination to its members.
- From January 20<sup>th</sup> to January 31<sup>st</sup>, 2023, the Draft LHMP was placed on the City Website for public comment. These comments were considered and implemented into the final draft that was forwarded for review and approval.

## 2.6 Plans Adopted by Resolution

The update of the City of Jurupa Valley LHMP was reviewed and adopted by the City Council on 19 October 2023 under Resolution No. 2023-83. A copy of the Resolution is located in Appendix 1.

## SECTION 3.0 – UPDATES FROM THE 2018 LHMP

### Element D - Plan Review, Evaluation, and Implementation

**Requirement §201.6(d)(3)** A local jurisdiction must review and revise its plan to reflect changes in development, progress in local mitigation efforts, and changes in priorities, and resubmit if for approval within 5 years in order to continue to be eligible for mitigation project grant funding.

The updated LHMP complies with FEMA guidance and California OES guidelines for LHMPs. The update followed the requirements noted in the DMA of 2000 and FEMA’s 2013 Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Handbook. This LHMP update involved a comprehensive review and update of each section of the 2018 LHMP and has attempted to align with the elements of the DMA and FEMA review guide and therefore has multiple changes in section title and content.

### 3.1 Updates from 2018 Plan

The 2023 update was a complete review and rewrite of many of the sections to align with the four-step planning process and incorporate update information. Many of the 2018 LHMP sections were renamed or adjusted in their order within the 2023 update.

### 3.2 Hazard Identification Updates from 2018 Plan

The FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) evaluates 18 different natural hazards that could affect communities throughout the United States. In the initial stages of the hazard identification process the HMPC conducted a comparison report of those census tracts located within the Planning Area to identify potential hazards.

Based upon the reference documents and after discussion it was decided that many of the hazards addressed in the 2018 LHMP, are not natural hazards and would be better addressed in a comprehensive Threat Hazards Identification Risk Analysis (THIRA) in conjunction with an update to the Emergency Operations Plan.

Table 3-9 identifies those changes in the hazard identification between the 2018 and 2023 plan update and identifies the significance of that hazard to the Planning Area.

Table 3-9: Hazard Identification Changes from the 2018 LHMP

2023 Hazards	2018 Hazards	Comments	Significance
Earthquake	Earthquake	No change	High
Wildfire	Wildfire	No change	High
Flood	Flood	No change	Medium
Drought	Drought	No change	Medium
Heat Wave	Extreme Summer/Winter Weather	No change	Medium

Cold Wave	-	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	Low
Strong Winds	Severe Wind Events	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	Low
Hail	-	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	Low
Hurricane	-	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	Low
Ice Storm	-	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	Low
Landslides	Landslides	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	Low
Lighting	-	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	Low
Tornado	-	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	Low
<b>2023 Hazards</b>	<b>2018 Hazards</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Significance</b>
Winter Weather	Extreme Summer/Winter Weather	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	Low
Avalanche	-	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	N/A
Coastal Flooding	-	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	N/A
Tsunami	-	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	N/A
Volcanic Activity	-	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	N/A
-	Pandemic	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	
-	Terrorism	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	
-	Hazmat Incidents	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	
-	Pipeline	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	
-	Power Outage	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	
-	Civil Unrest	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	
-	Nuclear Incident	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	
-	Insect Infestation	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	
-	Transportation	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	
-	Disease/Contamination	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	
-	Jail/Prison Event	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	
-	Aqueduct	This was excluded, see table 4.1.1	

### 3.3 Mitigation Project Updates from 2018 Plan

The 2018 mitigation goals were reviewed and adjusted to be more broad-based, while still aligning with the intent. Below are significant changes to the goals and actions

Table 3-10: Mitigation Goals and Action Updates from 2018 LHMP

2018 LHMP GOALS/ACTIONS	COMMENT	In 2023 Update
<b>Goal 1:</b> Implement mitigation policies and strategies contained in the City of Jurupa Valley	Incorporated into 2023 - Goal 3	-
Action 1: The City's Code Enforcement Office proactively responds and enforces city ordinances related to weed abatement violations to reduce fire threat.	The City has increased inspections prior to the fire season	Yes
Action 2: Require all new developments, existing critical facilities, and structures to comply with the most recent California Building Code seismic design standards.	This has been incorporated into the City Building Code	Yes
Action 3: Direct chief Building Official to increase enforcement priority on vacant land.	Code enforcement has increased inspections prior to fire season	Yes

Action 4: Prioritize future capital projects focused on mitigating flood risk of flood-prone areas.	Not started, need to conduct hydrographic survey	Yes
<b>Goal 2:</b> Continue to educate the general public in mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.	Incorporated into 2023 - Goal 2	-
Action 5: Build a team of volunteers who are personally prepared for a disaster and provide CERT training for them to respond in our communities.	The City has a train-and-release program, that hosts annual classes	Yes

## SECTION 4.0 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

### Element B - Risk Assessment & Hazard Identification Requirements

**Requirement §201.6(c)(2):** [The plan shall include] A risk assessment that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy to reduce losses from identified hazards. Local risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards.

**Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i):** [The risk assessment shall include a] description of the type, location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.

### 4.1 Hazard Identification

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) conducted a hazard identification study to determine the hazards that threaten the Planning Area. This section details the methodology and results of this effort. The following data sources were used for this Hazard Identification portion of the Plan Update:

- 2018 Jurupa Valley General Plan
- 2022 Jurupa Valley LHMP Survey
- 2018 Riverside County MJLHMP
- California Franchise Board Disaster Deceleration Website
- NOAA Storm Events Database
- FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) Comparison Report
- FEMA Disaster Deceleration Database

Using existing natural hazards data and input gained through the kickoff planning meeting, the HMPC agreed upon a list of natural hazards that could affect the City. Hazards data from the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), FEMA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and many other sources were examined to assess the significance of these hazards to the City. Significance of each identified hazard was measured in quantitative terms and focused on key criteria such as frequency and resulting damage, which includes deaths and injuries, as well as property and economic damage. The natural hazards evaluated as part of this LHMP include those that have occurred historically or have the potential to cause significant human and/or monetary losses in the future.

As a starting point, a NRI Comparison Report for the census tracts in the Planning Area was run to identify hazards of concern to the City. Building upon this effort, the Disaster Declaration Database was download from FEMA and the California Treasures Office, additionally, a storms data search was conducted via the NOAA Website. The HMPC also considered and the City's General Plan Safety Element and 2018 Riverside County MJLHMP. Based upon these historical documents, the HMPC identified 2-High Significant hazards and 3-Medium Significant hazards, which were profiled and had vulnerability assessments conducted in the LHMP Update see Table 4-11.

Table 4-11: Jurupa Valley Hazard Identification Risk Matrix 2023

Jurupa Valley Hazard Identification Risk Matrix 2023

Hazard	Geographic Extent	Likelihood of Future Occurrence	Magnitude/Severity	Significance
Earthquake	Extreme	Occasional	Catastrophic	High
Wildfire	Significant	Highly Likely	Critical	High
Heat Wave	Extreme	Likely	Limited	Medium
Flooding	Significant	Highly Likely	Limited	Medium
Drought	Extreme	Likely	Critical	Medium
Strong Winds	Significant	Likely	Negligible	Low
Cold Wave	Extreme	Occasional	Negligible	Low
Hail	Significant	Occasional	Negligible	Low
Hurricane	Extreme	Unlikely	Limited	Low
Ice Storm	Significant	Occasional	Negligible	Low
Landslides	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low
Lighting	Limited	Likely	Negligible	Low
Tornado	Limited	Unlikely	Limited	Low
Winter Weather	Significant	Occasional	Negligible	Low
Avalanche	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Coastal Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tsunami	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volcanic Activity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

<p><b>Geographic Extent</b></p> <p><b>Limited:</b> Less than 10% of planning area</p> <p><b>Significant:</b> 10-25% of planning area</p> <p><b>Extensive:</b> 25 -50 % of planning area</p> <p><b>Extreme:</b> 50-100% of planning area</p> <p><b>Likelihood of Future Occurrences</b></p> <p><b>Highly Likely:</b> Near 100% chance of occurrence in next year, or happens every year</p> <p><b>Likely:</b> Between 10 and 100% chance of occurrence in next year, or has a recurrence interval of 10 years or less</p> <p><b>Occasional:</b> Between 1 and 10% chance of occurrence in the next year, or has a recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years</p> <p><b>Unlikely:</b> Less than 1% chance of occurrence in the next 100 years, or has a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years</p>	<p><b>Magnitude/ Severity</b></p> <p><b>Catastrophic</b>—More than 50 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than 30 days; and/or multiple deaths</p> <p><b>Critical</b>—25-50 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for at least two weeks; and/or injuries and/or illnesses result in permanent disability</p> <p><b>Limited</b>—10-25 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than a week; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable do not result in permanent disability</p> <p><b>Negligible</b>—Less than 10 percent of property severely damaged, shutdown of facilities and services for less than 24 hours; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable with first aid</p> <p><b>Significance</b></p> <p><b>High:</b> widespread potential impact</p> <p><b>Medium:</b> moderate potential impact</p> <p><b>Low:</b> minimal potential impact</p>
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Based upon these historical documents, certain hazards were excluded from consideration for this LHMP Update and they are listed in Table 4-12.

Table 4-12: 2023 LHMP Excluded Hazards

Hazard Excluded	Reason for Exclusion
Aqueduct	The City does not have an aqueduct that could cause flooding or potential inundation. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.16
Avalanches	The City does not have sufficient snowfall to have avalanche as a hazard.
Civil Disturbance	While civil disturbances occur from time to time, there are other avenues outside of this Plan Update to address this hazard. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.10
Coastal Flooding	Due to the distance from the coast, and limited chance of waters reaching the City coastal flooding was excluded from consideration.
Cold Wave	There are low numbers of freeze events in the City. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.13.2
Cyber Threats	While the potential for cyber threats exists, there are other avenues outside of this Plan Update to address this hazard. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.6
Strong Winds	While strong winds can occur in the City, this hazard has been moved to a low significance, due to it having a limited impact on either the physical infrastructure or the community lifelines within the jurisdiction. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.13.3
Hail	There are low numbers of hail events in the City.
Hazmat Incidents	While hazardous materials releases can occur, there are other avenues outside of this Plan Update to address this hazard. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.22
Hurricane	While hurricane can occur along the coast, there have been no instances where it has caused a significant impact on the City.
Ice Storm	While ice storms can occur, there have been no instances where it has caused significant impact the City.
Insects Pests and Diseases	While pests and diseases from insects can occur, there have been no instances where it has affected the City. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.18
Jail/Prison Event	While the potential for jail/prison event exists, there are other avenues outside of this Plan Update to address this hazard. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.19
Landslides	The City does not have sites in areas that could be affected by this hazard. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.21
Lighting	While lighting can occur, there have been no instances where it has caused a significant impact on the City.
Nuclear Incident	While radiological accidents may occur, there are other avenues outside of this Plan Update to address this hazard. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.12
Pandemic	While the potential for a pandemic exists, there are other avenues outside of this Plan Update to address this hazard. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.2
Pipeline	While hazardous materials releases can occur, there are other avenues outside of this Plan Update to address this hazard. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.20
Power Outage	While energy emergencies occur from time to time, there are other avenues outside of this Plan Update to address this hazard. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.4
Terrorism	While the potential for terrorism exists, there are other avenues outside of this Plan Update to address this hazard. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.7
Tornado	While tornados can occur, there have been no instances where it has affected the City. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.17
Transportation	While transportation incidents can occur, there are other avenues outside of this Plan Update to address this hazard. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.14
Volcano	Due to the distance from volcanoes, and the limited chance of an eruption, volcano was excluded from consideration.
Winter Weather	While winter weather/storms can occur, the associated hazard comes from flooding and will be addressed in that hazard. Covered in MJLHMP Section 5.3.13

## 4.2 Disaster Declaration History

One method to identify hazards based upon past occurrences is to look at what events triggered federal and/or state disaster declarations within the Operational Area (OA). Disaster declarations are granted when the severity and magnitude of the event’s impact surpass the ability of the local government to respond and recover. Disaster assistance is supplemental and sequential. When the local government’s capacity has been surpassed, a state disaster declaration may be issued, following the local agency’s declaration, allowing for the provision of state assistance. Should the disaster be so severe that both the local and state government’s capacity is exceeded, a federal disaster declaration may be issued allowing for the provision of federal disaster assistance.

The federal government may issue a disaster declaration through FEMA, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and/or the Small Business Administration (SBA). FEMA also issues emergency declarations, which are more limited in scope and without the long-term federal recovery programs of major disaster declarations. The quantity and types of damage are the determining factors. This section focuses on state and federal disasters and emergency declarations that have occurred within Riverside County.

Riverside County has experienced 50 federal declarations since 1990 and 10 state declarations since 2015. Out of these 60 declarations 1 was associated with an earthquake event, 2 from biological events, 2 from freezing events, 3 from flooding events, 14 from severe storms, 34 from fires, 1 with hurricane (for evacuations stemming from Hurricane Katrina in 2005). Details of federal and state disaster declarations is shown in Table 4-9 and Table 4-10.

Table 4-13: Summary of Federal Declarations in Riverside County 1990 - 2022

Year	Disaster Type	Disaster Cause	County	Disaster Number	Federal Declaration Date
1990	Fire	FIRES	Riverside	DR-872	6/30/1990
1991	Freezing	SEVERE FREEZE	Riverside	DR-894	2/11/1991
1992	Earthquake	EARTHQUAKE & AFTERSHOCKS	Riverside	DR-947	7/2/1992
1993	Flood	SEVERE WINTER STORM, MUD & LAND SLIDES, & FLOODING	Riverside	DR-979	2/3/1993
1994	Fire	FIRES, MUD/LANDSLIDES, FLOODING, SOIL EROSION	Riverside	DR-1005	10/28/1993
1995	Severe Storm	SEVERE WINTER STORMS, FLOODING LANDSLIDES, MUD FLOW	Riverside	DR-1046	3/12/1995
1995	Severe Storm	SEVERE WINTER STORMS, FLOODING, LANDSLIDES, MUD FLOWS	Riverside	DR-1044	1/10/1995
1998	Severe Storm	SEVERE WINTER STORMS AND FLOODING	Riverside	DR-1203	2/9/1998
2003	Fire	CA-LOCUST WILDFIRE	Riverside	FM-2491	8/19/2003
2003	Fire	CA-RAILROAD FIRE	Riverside	FM-2475	7/3/2003
2003	Fire	CANYON FIRE	Riverside	FM-2487	7/25/2003
2004	Fire	WILDFIRES, FLOODING, MUDFLOW AND DEBRIS FLOW	Riverside	DR-1498	10/27/2003

2004	Fire	CA - PLEASURE FIRE	Riverside	FM-2515	4/26/2004
2004	Fire	CA-CERRITOS FIRE	Riverside	FM-2517	5/4/2004
2004	Fire	CA-EAGLE FIRE	Riverside	FM-2516	5/4/2004
2004	Fire	CA-MELTON WILDFIRE	Riverside	FM-2533	7/18/2004
Year	Disaster Type	Disaster Cause	County	Disaster Number	Federal Declaration Date
2004	Fire	PASS FIRE	Riverside	FM-2500	10/21/2003
2004	Fire	CA-LAKEVIEW	Riverside	FM-2530	7/14/2004
2004	Fire	CA-MOUNTAIN FIRE	Riverside	FM-2507	10/26/2003
2005	Hurricane	HURRICANE KATRINA EVACUATION	Riverside	EM-3248	9/13/2005
2005	Severe Storm	SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, LANDSLIDES, AND MUD AND DEBRIS FLOWS	Riverside	DR-1585	4/14/2005
2005	Severe Storm	SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, DEBRIS FLOWS, AND MUDSLIDES	Riverside	DR-1577	2/4/2005
2006	Fire	ORCHARD FIRE	Riverside	FM-2676	9/17/2006
2006	Fire	WOODHOUSE FIRE	Riverside	FM-2584	10/6/2005
2006	Fire	SIERRA FIRE	Riverside	FM-2630	2/6/2006
2007	Fire	ESPERANZA FIRE	Riverside	FM-2678	10/26/2006
2007	Freezing	SEVERE FREEZE	Riverside	DR-1689	3/13/2007
2008	Fire	WILDFIRES, FLOODING, MUD FLOWS, AND DEBRIS FLOWS	Riverside	DR-1731	10/24/2007
2008	Fire	WILDFIRES	Riverside	EM-3279	10/23/2007
2009	Fire	WILDFIRES	Riverside	DR-1810	11/18/2008
2009	Fire	FREEWAY FIRE COMPLEX	Riverside	EM-2792	11/15/2008
2010	Severe Storm	SEVERE WINTER STORMS, FLOODING, AND DEBRIS AND MUD FLOWS	Riverside	DR-1884	3/8/2010
2011	Flood	SEVERE WINTER STORMS, FLOODING, AND DEBRIS AND MUD FLOWS	Riverside	DR-1952	1/26/2011
2013	Fire	SUMMIT FIRE	Riverside	FM-5023	5/1/2013
2013	Fire	FALLS FIRE	Riverside	FM-5040	8/6/2013
2013	Fire	SILVER FIRE	Riverside	FM-5041	8/8/2013
2017	Fire	CANYON FIRE	Riverside	FM-5213	9/26/2017
2017	Flood	SEVERE WINTER STORMS, FLOODING, AND MUDSLIDES	Riverside	DR-4305	3/16/2017
2018	Fire	WILDFIRES	Riverside	EM-3396	12/8/2017
2018	Fire	HOLY FIRE	Riverside	FM-5268	8/9/2018
2018	Fire	CRANSTON FIRE	Riverside	FM-5260	7/25/2018
2018	Fire	CANYON 2 FIRE	Riverside	FM-5223	10/9/2017
2019	Severe Storm	SEVERE WINTER STORMS, FLOODING, LANDSLIDES, AND MUDSLIDES	Riverside	DR-4431	5/1/2019
2020	Biological	COVID-19	Riverside	EM-3428	3/13/2020
2020	Biological	COVID-19 PANDEMIC	Riverside	DR-4482	3/22/2020
2020	Fire	HILL FIRE	Riverside	FM-5299	10/30/2019
2020	Fire	APPLE FIRE	Riverside	FM-5325	8/2/2020
2020	Fire	46 FIRE	Riverside	FM-5300	10/31/2019
2021	Fire	BLUE RIDGE FIRE	Riverside	FM-5381	10/26/2020
2022	Fire	FAIRVIEW FIRE	Riverside	FM-5451	9/6/2022



Table 4-14: Summary of State Declarations in Riverside County 2015 - 2022

Year	Month	Disaster	County	Disaster Code	Governor Declared
2015	July	Severe Rainstorms	Riverside	65	Yes
2017	January	January Winter Storms	Riverside	77	Yes
2018	July	Cranston Fire	Riverside	102	Yes
2018	August	Holy Fire	Riverside	106	Yes
2019	January - February	Atmospheric River Storm System	Riverside	109	Yes
2019	October	Eagle, Reche, Saddleridge, Sandalwood, and Wolf Fires	Riverside	112	Yes
2019	October	Extreme Wind and Fire Weather Conditions	All California counties	114	Yes
2020	August - September	Fires and Extreme Weather Conditions	Declared by Governor only: All other California counties not listed above	115	Yes
2022	September	Fairview & Mosquito Fires	Riverside	133	Yes
2022	September	Tropical Storm Kay	Riverside	135	Yes

Source: State of California Franchise Tax Board

### 4.3 Hazard Profiles

#### Element B - Risk Assessment & Hazard Identification Requirements

**Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i):** [The risk assessment shall include a] description of the type, location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.

The hazards identified in Section 4.1 Hazard Identification, are profiled individually in this section. These profiles set the stage for Section 4.4 Vulnerability Assessment, where the vulnerability is quantified for each of the priority hazards.

Those hazards that are not profiled in this section are covered in the Riverside County MJLHMP; Table 4-12 in Section 4.1 identifies where they can be found in the plan.

Each hazard is profiled in the following format:

- Hazard/Problem Description**—This section gives a description of the hazard and associated issues followed by details on the hazard specific to the Planning Area. Where known, this includes information on the hazard location, extent, seasonal patterns, speed of onset/duration, and magnitude and/or any secondary effects.
- Past Occurrences**—This section contains information on historical incidents, including impacts where known. The extent and location of the hazard within or near the Planning Area is also included here. Historical incident worksheets and other input from the HMPC were used to capture information on past occurrences along with other data sources.
- Frequency/Likelihood of Future Occurrence**—The frequency of past events is used in this section to gauge the likelihood of future occurrences. Where possible, frequency was calculated based on existing data. It was determined by dividing the number of events

observed by the number of years on record and multiplying by 100. This gives the percent chance of the event happening in any given year (e.g., three droughts over a 30-year period equates to a 10 percent chance of experiencing a drought in any given year). The likelihood of future occurrences is categorized into one of the following classifications:

- **Highly Likely**—Near 100 percent chance of occurrence in next year or happens every year
- **Likely**—Between 10 and 100 percent chance of occurrence in next year or has a recurrence interval of 10 years or less
- **Occasional**—Between 1 and 10 percent chance of occurrence in the next year or has a recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years
- **Unlikely**—Less than 1 percent chance of occurrence in next 100 years or has a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years.

### 4.3.1 Earthquake

**Hazard/Problem Description:** An earthquake is a sudden, rapid shaking of the ground caused by the breaking and shifting of rock beneath the Earth's surface. For hundreds of millions of years, the forces of plate tectonics have shaped the Earth as the huge plates that form the Earth's surface move slowly over, under, and past each other. Sometimes the movement is gradual. At other times, the plates are locked together, unable to release the accumulating energy. When the accumulated energy grows strong enough, the plates break free causing the ground to shake. Most earthquakes occur at the boundaries where the plates meet; however, some earthquakes occur in the middle of plates.

Where earthquakes have struck before, they can strike again, often without warning. The major form of direct damage from most earthquakes is damage to construction. Bridges are particularly vulnerable to collapse and dam failure may generate major downstream flooding. Buildings vary in susceptibility depending on their construction and the types of soils on which they are built. Earthquakes destroy utility infrastructure which, in turn, may set off fires, hinder rescue efforts, and impact normal functions for an extended period of time. The hazard of earthquakes varies from place to place depending on the regional and local geology. Ground shaking may occur 65 miles or more from the epicenter (the point on the ground surface above the focus). Ground shaking can change the mechanical properties of some fine grained, saturated soils, where upon the soils liquefy and act as a fluid (liquefaction).

Most earthquake-related injuries result from collapsing walls, flying glass, and falling objects as a result of the ground shaking.

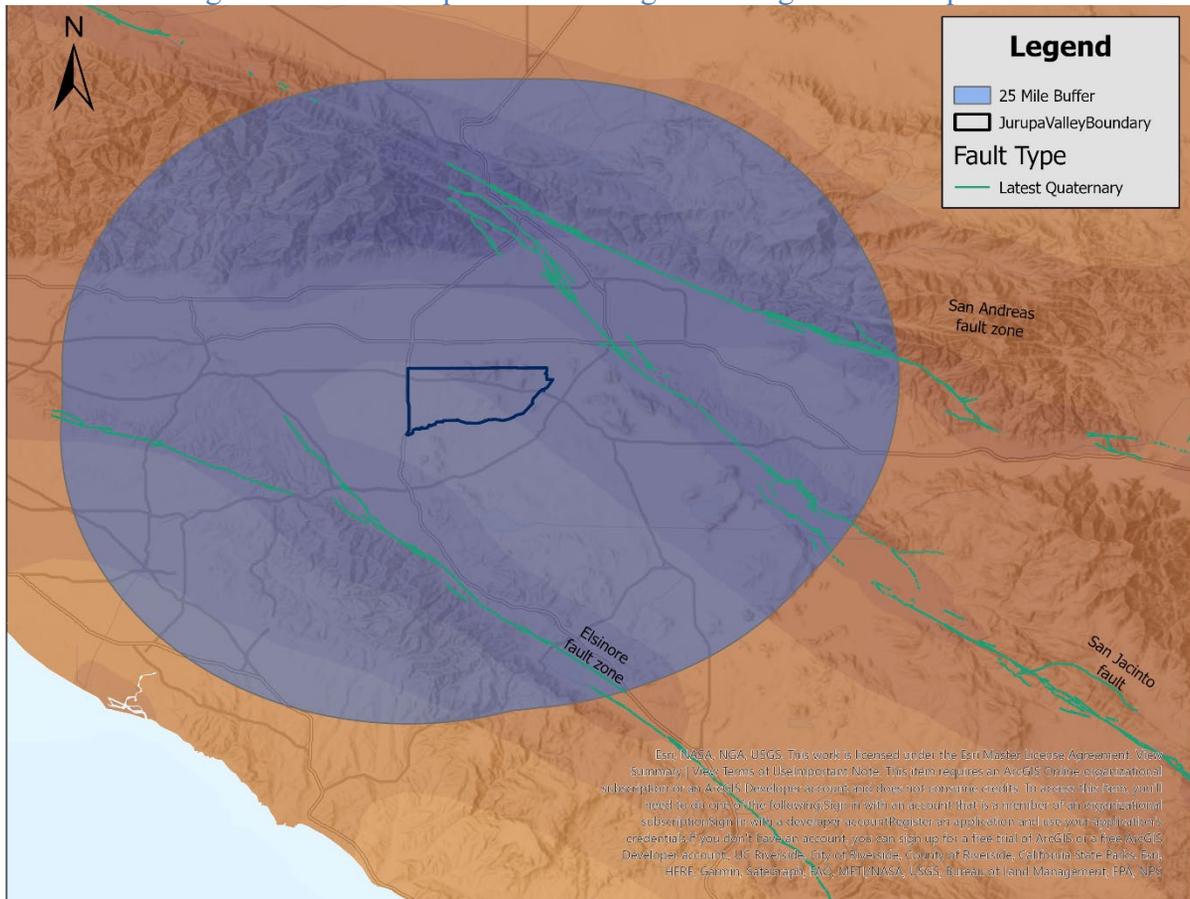
Older buildings constructed before building codes were established, and even newer buildings constructed before earthquake-resistance provisions were included in the codes, are the most likely to be damaged during an earthquake. Buildings one or two stories high of wood-frame construction are considered to be the most structurally resistant to earthquake damage. Older masonry buildings without seismic reinforcement (unreinforced masonry) and soft story buildings are the most susceptible to the type of structural failure that causes injury or death.

**Location:** The Planning Area is located in a geologically active part of the United States and is at risk to earthquakes from multiple faults. The region's geology is dominated by the intersection of

the Pacific and North American tectonic plates, two components of the earth’s crust that are moving in opposite directions. Large earthquake faults have developed in response to the stress between the plates. When enough strain builds up along a fault line, the plates slip, and an earthquake occurs.

There are multiple fault zones near the City that have the potential to cause a 6.0 magnitude or greater earthquake. The San Andreas, San Jacinto Fault, and Elsinore Fault, and Fontana Fault are all within 15 miles of the City.

Figure 4-3: Faults capable of 6.0 magnitude or greater earthquakes



**Extent:** The speed of onset of earthquake is short. Duration of shaking is also short, though aftershocks may continue to occur for a period of time. The amount of energy released during an earthquake is usually expressed as a magnitude and is measured directly from the earthquake as recorded on seismographs. An earthquake’s magnitude is expressed in whole numbers and decimals (e.g., 6.8).

Table 4-15: Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) Scale

CIIM Intensity	People's Reaction	Furnishings	Built Environment	Natural Environment
I	Not felt			Changes in level and clarity of well water are occasionally associated with great earthquakes at distances beyond which the earthquakes felt by people.
II	Felt by a few.	Delicately suspended objects may swing.		
III	Felt by several; vibration like passing of truck.	Hanging objects may swing appreciably.		
IV	Felt by many; sensation like heavy body striking building.	Dishes rattle.	Walls creak; window rattle.	
V	Felt by nearly all; frightens a few.	Pictures swing out of place; small objects move; a few objects fall from shelves within the community.	A few instances of cracked plaster and cracked windows within the community.	Trees and bushes shaken noticeably.
VI	Frightens many; people move unsteadily.	Many objects fall from shelves.	A few instances of fallen plaster, broken windows, and damaged chimneys within the community.	Some fall of tree limbs and tops, isolated rockfalls and landslides, and isolated liquefaction.
VII	Frightens most; some lose balance.	Heavy furniture overturned.	Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction, but considerable in some poorly built or badly designed structures; weak chimneys broken at roof line, fall of unbraced parapets.	Tree damage, rockfalls, landslides, and liquefaction are more severe and widespread with increasing intensity.
VIII	Many find it difficult to stand.	Very heavy furniture moves conspicuously.	Damage slight in buildings designed to be earthquake resistant, but severe in some poorly built structures. Widespread fall of chimneys and monuments.	
IX	Some forcibly thrown to the ground.		Damage considerable in some buildings designed to be earthquake resistant; buildings shift off foundations if not bolted to them.	
X			Most ordinary masonry structures collapse; damage moderate to severe in many buildings designed to be earthquake resistant.	

Source: USGS

**Past Occurrences:** There has been no state decelerations and one federal declaration for Riverside County for earthquakes, since 1990. However, the city was unincorporated at that time and there is not a loss report for damages. The NCDC does not track earthquakes.

Table 4-16: Earthquake Declarations in Riverside County

Disaster Type	State Deceleration		Federal Deceleration	
	Count	Years	Count	Years
Earthquake	0	-	1	1992

Source: FEMA, California Tax Franchise Board

**Likelihood of Future Occurrences: Occasional (major earthquake)**—It is likely that Jurupa Valley will be subject to minor earthquakes in the future. Major earthquakes are considered to be occasional in the City.

### 4.3.2 Wildfire

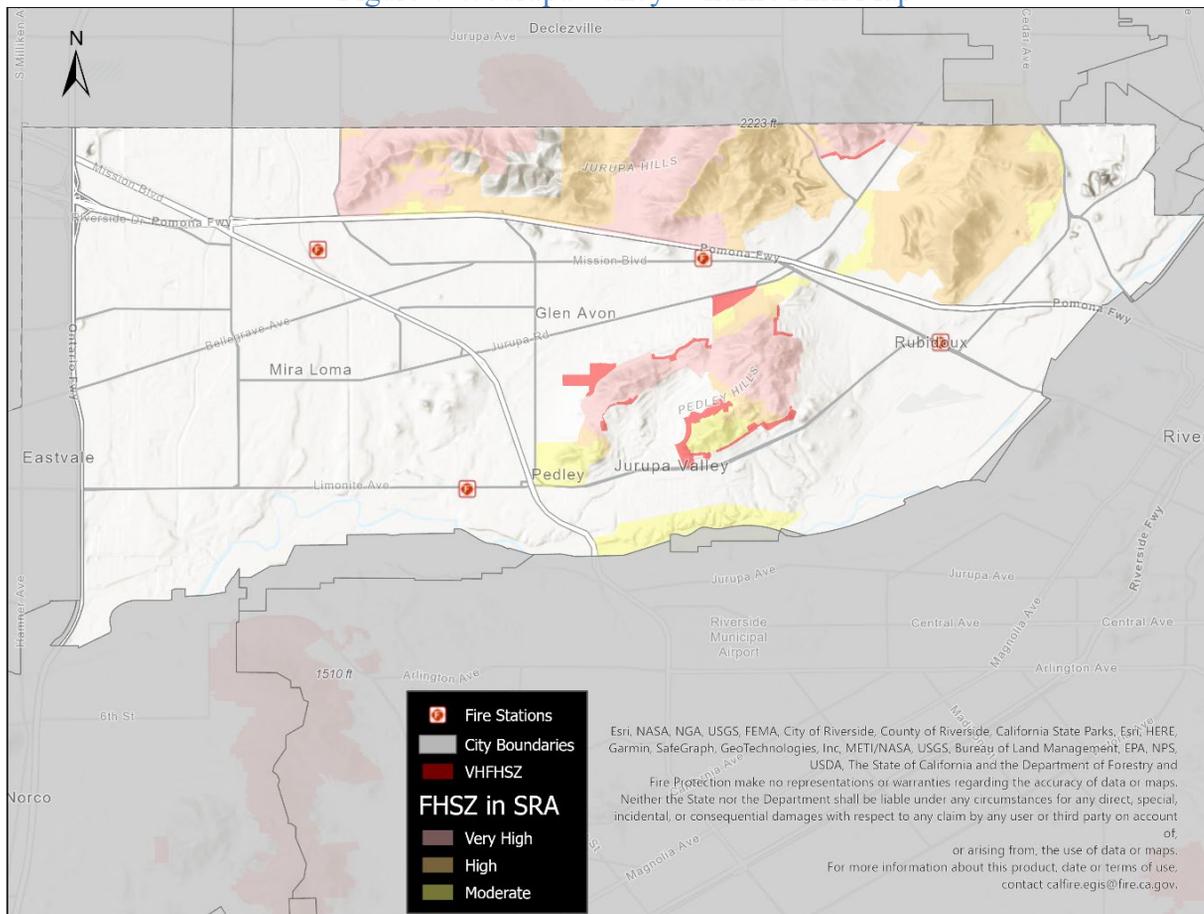
**Hazard/Problem Description:** California is recognized as one of the most fire-prone and consequently fire-adapted landscapes in the world. The combination of complex terrain, Mediterranean climate, and productive natural plant communities, along with ample natural and aboriginal ignition sources, has created conditions for extensive wildfires. Wildland fire is an

ongoing concern for Riverside County, and to lesser extent those sites located in the City. Historically in California, the fire season extended from early spring through late fall of each year during the hotter, dryer months. However, in recent years, wildfire season is more of a year around event. Fire conditions arise from a combination of high temperatures, low moisture content in the air and fuel, an accumulation of vegetation, and high winds.

Potential losses from wildfire include human life, structures and other improvements, natural and cultural resources, quality and quantity of water supplies, cropland, timber, and recreational opportunities. Economic losses also result. Smoke and air pollution from wildfires can be a severe health hazard. In addition, catastrophic wildfire can create favorable conditions post fire for other hazards such as flooding, landslides and mudflows, and erosion during the rainy season.

**Location:** Fire can affect any area of the City; however historical trends shows that the most fire prone areas are along the Santa Ana Riverbed where there is dense vegetation growth on the southern border of the City. CAL FIRE has mapped areas in California that are at risk to wildfire and categorizes them by risk. Figure 4.3.2 is a map of the City Areas located in these High Fire Severity Areas.

Figure 4-4: Jurupa Valley Wildfire Risk Map



**Extent:** Fires can have a quick speed of onset, especially during periods of drought. Fires can burn for a short period of time or may have durations lasting for a week or more. Unlike earthquakes and wind, the extent of a wildfire is dependent on fuels, weather, and topography.

**Past Occurrences:** The 46 Fire in October 2019, was a Federally Declared Disaster that burn 348 acres, damaged 7 structures and destroyed 7 structures within the City of Jurupa Valley. There have been an additional 33 federal declarations for Riverside County for wildfires, since 1990 and six state decelerations for wildfire in Riverside County since the last LHMP update in 2018 and. The NCDL has recorded 14 wildfires in the cities of Jurupa Valley, Norco, and Riverside mainly along the Sana Ana Riverbed, since 1995 with a total of \$155,000 in property damage and 3 injuries.

Table 4-17: Riverside County Disaster Declarations from Wildfire

Diaster Type	State Deceleration		Federal Deceleration	
	Count	Years	Count	Years
Wildfire	6	2018, 2019, 202, 2022	34	1990, 1994, 2003, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2013, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022

Source: FEMA, California Tax Franchise Board

**Likelihood of Future Occurrences: Highly Likely** — From May to October of each year, the area in the Santa Ana River faces fire threat. Due to long, hot, dry summers, portions of the Planning Area continue to be at risk from wildfire.

### 4.3.3 Flooding

**Hazard/Problem Description:** A flood is defined as an overflowing of water onto an area of land that is normally dry. Floods generally occur from natural causes, usually weather-related, often in conjunction with a prolonged period of seasonal precipitation or with sudden and very heavy rain falls. Floods can, however, result from human causes as a dam impoundment bursting. Dam break floods are usually associated with intense rainfall or prolonged flood conditions. In the Riverside County area, a major earthquake could cause a dam failure. In a dam failure scenario, the greatest threat to life and property typically occurs in those areas located immediately below the dam since flood depths and discharges generally decrease as the flood wave moves downstream.

Floods are generally classed as either slow-rise or flash floods. Slow-rise floods may be preceded by a warning time lasting from hours to days, or possibly weeks. Evacuation and sandbagging for a slow rise flood may lessen the flood-related damage. Conversely, flash floods are characterized by extremely short warning times.

There are generally three types of freshwater floods that can occur: riverine, flash, and urban stormwater. Regardless of the type of flood, the cause is often the result of severe weather and excessive rainfall, either in the flood area or upstream reaches.

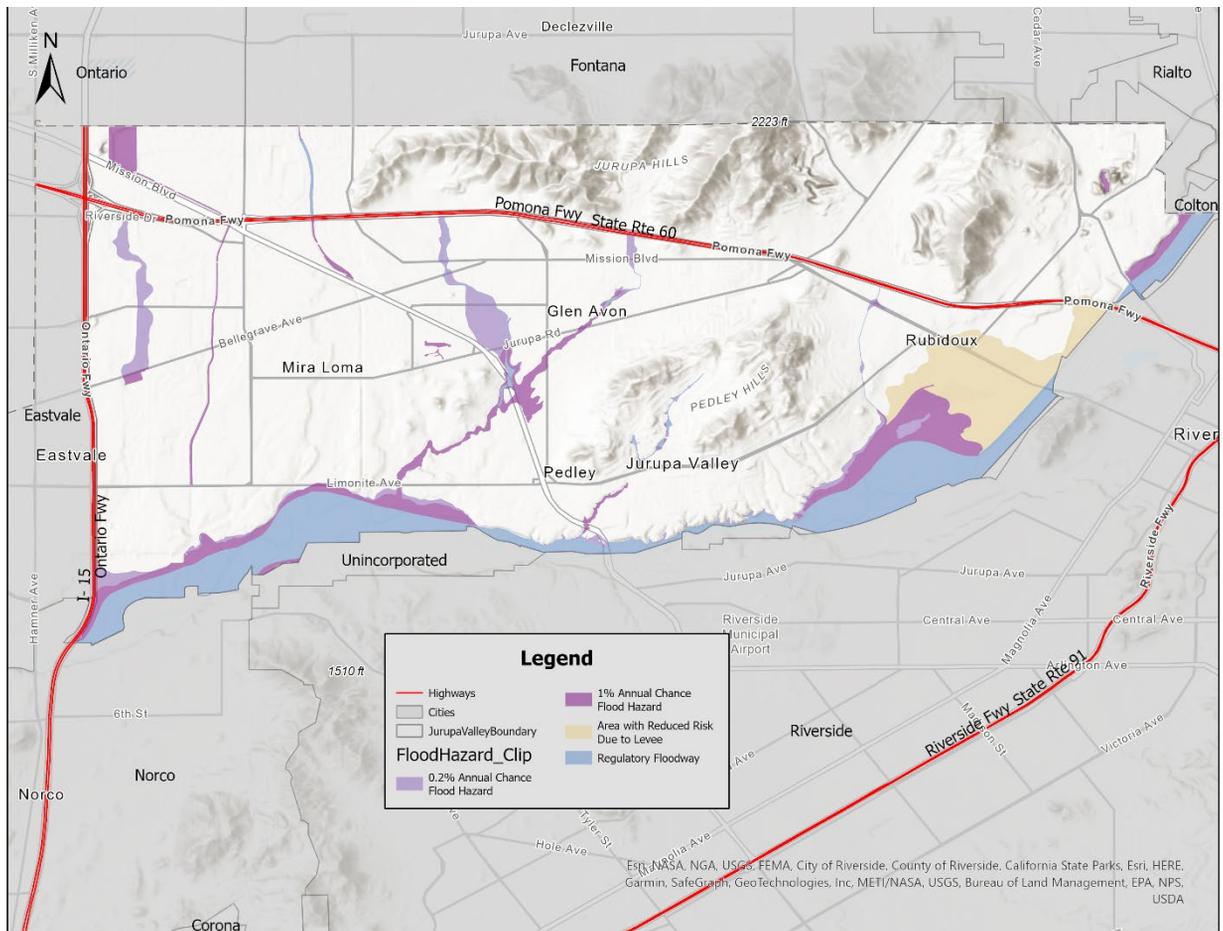
- **Riverine flooding** is the most common type of flood event and occurs when a watercourse exceeds its “bank-full” capacity. Riverine flooding generally occurs as a result of prolonged

rainfall, or rainfall that is combined with already saturated soils from previous rain events. The duration of riverine floods may vary from a few hours to many days. Factors that directly affect the amount of flood runoff include precipitation amount, intensity and distribution, the amount of soil moisture, seasonal variation in vegetation, snow depth, and water-resistance of the surface due to urbanization. This type of flooding is most common along the Santa Ana Riverbed along the southern edge of the City.

- The term “**flash flood**” describes localized floods of great volume and short duration. In contrast to riverine flooding, this type of flood usually results from a heavy rainfall on a relatively small drainage area. These types of floods can occur in the City of Jurupa valley and are most often associated with stormwater flood events.
- **Stormwater/Urban** flood events have increased as land has been converted from fields or woodlands to roads and parking lots and lost its ability to absorb rainfall. Urbanization increases runoff by two to six times that of natural terrain.

**Location:** The area adjacent to the Santa Ana River and in the Mira Loma community are the most impacted by flooding in the City. The potential for flooding can change and increase through various land use changes and changes to land surface, which result in a change to the floodplain. A change in environment can create localized flooding problems inside and outside of natural floodplains by altering or confining natural drainage channels. These changes are most often created by human activity.

Figure 4-5: City of Jurupa Valley Flood Zones



**Extent:** Flood extents are usually measured in depths and velocity of flooding and extent of the floodplain. These extents are traditionally determined by FEMA DFIRM flood maps which show the extent of the 1% and 0.2% annual chance floodplains. Flood durations in the City tend to be short to medium term, or until either the storm drainage system can catch up or flood waters move downstream. The City has approximately 4,019 acres that is classified in one of the FEMA flood zones, with the majority along the Santa Ana River.

**Past Occurrences:** There have been two state declarations for flooding/severe storms in Riverside County since the last LHMP update in 2018 and a total of ten federal declarations for Riverside County for flooding/severe storms, since 1990. The NCDC has recorded five flash floods, with \$65,000 in damages, and one flood with no damages in the City of Jurupa Valley, since 1995. The HMPC noted that there is annual flooding in the Mira Loma area of the City when the area receives substantial amounts of precipitation.

**Table 4-18: Riverside County Disaster Declarations from Flood and Severe Storms**

Disaster Type	State Declaration		Federal Declaration	
	Count	Years	Count	Years
Flood	-	-	3	1993, 2011, 2017
Severe Storm	2	2019, 2022	7	1995, 1998, 2005, 2010, 2019

**Likelihood of Future Occurrences: Highly Likely** — With the increase in atmospheric rivers and change in weather patterns heavy rain falls over a short period of time are becoming a multi-year event.

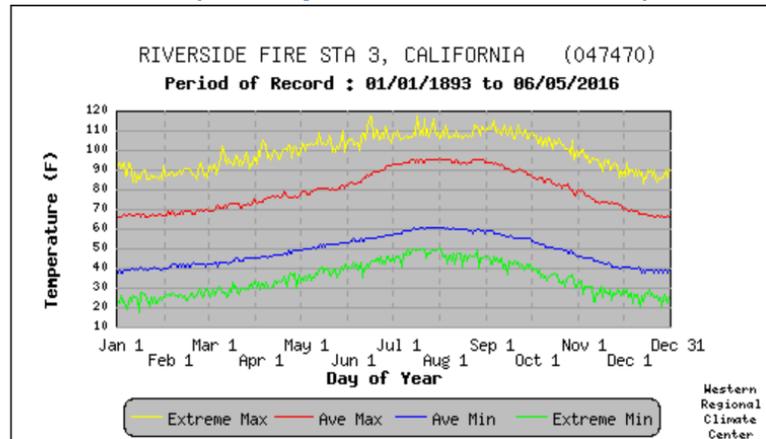
#### 4.3.4 Heat Wave

**Hazard/Problem Description:** According to information provided by FEMA, extreme heat is defined as temperatures that hover 100 degrees or more above the average high temperature for the region and last for several weeks. Heat kills by taxing the human body beyond its abilities. In a normal year, about 175 Americans succumb to the demands of summer heat. In the 40-year period from 1936 through 1975, nearly 20,000 people were killed in the United States by the effects of heat and solar radiation. In the heat wave of 1980, more than 1,250 people died.

Heat disorders generally have to do with a reduction or collapse of the body's ability to shed heat by circulatory changes and sweating or a chemical (salt) imbalance caused by too much sweating. When heat gain exceeds a level at which the body can remove it, or when the body cannot compensate for fluids and salt lost through perspiration, the temperature of the body's inner core begins to rise, and heat-related illness may develop. Elderly persons, small children, chronic invalids, those on certain medications or drugs, and persons with weight and alcohol problems are particularly susceptible to heat reactions.

**Location:** Extreme heat events occur on a regional basis. The Planning Area tends to have numerous extreme heat days exceeding 90°F, June - September. All portions of the City are at risk to extreme heat. Extreme heat occurs throughout the Planning Area primarily during the summer months. The WRCC maintains data on weather normal and extremes in the western United States. WRCC data for the City is summarized in Table 4-19.

Table 4-19: Jurupa Valley Extreme Maximum Temperatures



- - Extreme Max. is the maximum of all daily maximum temperatures recorded for the day of the year.
- - Ave. Max. is the average of all daily maximum temperatures recorded for the day of the year.
- - Ave. Min. is the average of all daily minimum temperatures recorded for the day of the year.
- - Extreme Min. is the minimum of all daily minimum temperatures recorded for the day of the year.

Source: Western Regional Climate Center

**Extent:** Heat emergencies are often slower to develop, taking several days of continuous, oppressive heat before a significant or quantifiable impact is seen. Heat waves do not strike victims immediately, but rather their cumulative effects slowly take the lives of vulnerable populations. Heat waves do not generally cause damage or elicit the immediate response of floods, fires, earthquakes, or other more “typical” disaster scenarios. While heat waves are obviously less dramatic, they are potentially deadlier.

The Table 4-20 on the next page illustrates the Heat Index (HI) as a function of heat and relative humidity. The Heat Index describes how hot the heat-humidity combination makes the air feel. As relative humidity increases, the air seems warmer than it actually is because the body is less able to cool itself via evaporation of perspiration. As the Heat Index rises, so do health risks.

Specifically:

- When the Heat Index is 90°F, heat exhaustion is possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
- When it is 90° to 105°F, heat exhaustion is probable with the possibility of sunstroke or heat cramps with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
- When it is 105° to 129°F, sunstroke, heat cramps or heat exhaustion is likely, and heatstroke is possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
- When it is 130°F and higher, heatstroke and sunstroke are extremely likely with continued exposure. Physical activity and prolonged exposure to the heat increase the risks.



Table 4-20: National Weather Service Heat Index Chart

### National Weather Service Heat Index Chart



		Temperature (°F)															
		80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106	108	110
Relative Humidity (%)	40	80	81	83	85	88	91	94	97	101	105	109	114	119	124	130	136
	45	80	82	84	87	89	93	96	100	104	109	114	119	124	130	137	
	50	81	83	85	88	91	95	99	103	108	113	118	124	131	137		
	55	81	84	86	89	93	97	101	106	112	117	124	130	137			
	60	82	84	88	91	95	100	105	110	116	123	129	137				
	65	82	85	89	93	98	103	108	114	121	128	136					
	70	83	86	90	95	100	105	112	119	126	134						
	75	84	88	92	97	103	109	116	124	132							
	80	84	89	94	100	106	113	121	129								
	85	85	90	96	102	110	117	126	135								
90	86	91	98	105	113	122	131										
95	86	93	100	108	117	127											
100	87	95	103	112	121	132											

**Likelihood of Heat Disorders with Prolonged Exposure and/or Strenuous Activity**

■ Caution   
 ■ Extreme Caution   
 ■ Danger   
 ■ Extreme Danger

**Past Occurrences:** There have been no state and federal declarations or NCDC events in that the HMPC could locate. The NRI lists 50 heat wave events for the planning area and there HMPC has historical knowledge of multiple days of extreme heat over 100°F.

**Likelihood of Future Occurrences:** **Highly Likely**—Temperature extremes are likely to continue to occur annually in the Planning Area. Temperatures at or above 90°F can occur on summer days in the City.

#### 4.3.5 Drought

**Hazard/Problem Description:** Drought is a gradual phenomenon. Although droughts are sometimes characterized as emergencies, they differ from typical emergency events. A drought is a period of unusually constant dry weather that persists long enough to cause deficiencies in water supply (surface or underground). Droughts are slow onset hazards, but, over time, they can severely affect crops, municipal water supplies, recreational resources, and wildlife. If drought conditions extend over a number of years, the direct and indirect economic impacts can be significant. High temperatures, high winds, and low humidity can worsen drought conditions and also make areas more susceptible to wildfire. In addition, human actions and demands for water resources can accelerate drought-related impacts.

Climate scientists studying California weather patterns find that drought conditions are likely to become more frequent and persistent over the 21st century due to climate change. The experiences of California during recent years underscore the need to examine more closely the state’s water storage, distribution, management, conservation, and use policies.

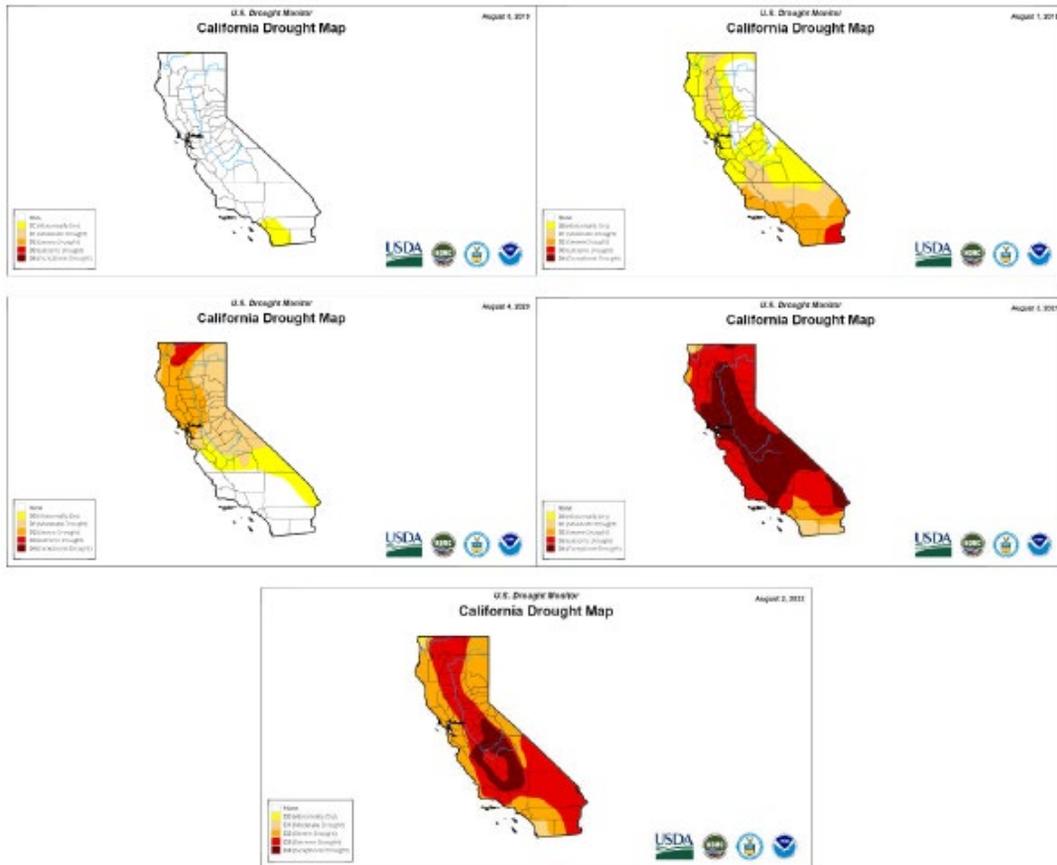
Drought is a complex issue involving many factors—it occurs when a normal amount of precipitation and snow is not available to satisfy an area’s usual water-consuming activities. Drought can often be defined regionally based on its effects.

**Location:** Drought is a regional phenomenon. Drought affects the whole of the City. Drought in the United States is monitored by the National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS). A major component of this portal is the U.S. Drought Monitor. A snapshot of the drought conditions from 2018 to 2023 drought conditions in California and the Planning Area can be found in Figure 4-6.

The US Drought Monitor includes a scale to measure drought intensity:

- None
- DO (Abnormally Dry)
- D1 (Moderate Drought)
- D2 (Severe Drought)
- D3 (Extreme Drought)
- D4 (Expectational Drought)

Figure 4-6: Riverside County Current Drought Conditions 2018 to 2022



Source: <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?CA>

**Extent:** There is no established scientific scale to measure water shortage. The speed of onset of water shortage tends to be lengthy. The duration of water shortage can vary, depending on the severity of the drought that accompanies it.

**Past Occurrences:** There have been no state and federal declarations or NCDC events in that the HMPC could locate. The NRI lists an average of 1242 drought events among the Census Tracts within the Planning Area. The Public Policy Institute of California lists five significant droughts in California, since 1975.

**Likelihood of Future Occurrences: Likely**—As droughts happen gradually and are based upon the water supply, and a large geographical area, future droughts are likely in the planning area.

## 4.4 Vulnerability Assessment

### Element B - Vulnerability Assessment

**Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii):** [The risk assessment shall include a] description of the jurisdiction’s vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description shall include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community.

**Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A):** [The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of] the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas.

**Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B):** [The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of an] estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) of this section and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate.

**Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C):** [The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of] providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.

With Jurupa Valley’s hazards identified and profiled, the HMPC conducted a vulnerability assessment to describe the impact that each priority hazard would have on the City. The vulnerability assessment quantifies, to the extent feasible using best available data, assets at risk to natural hazards and estimates potential losses.

### 4.4.1. Jurupa Valley’s Vulnerability and Assets at Risk

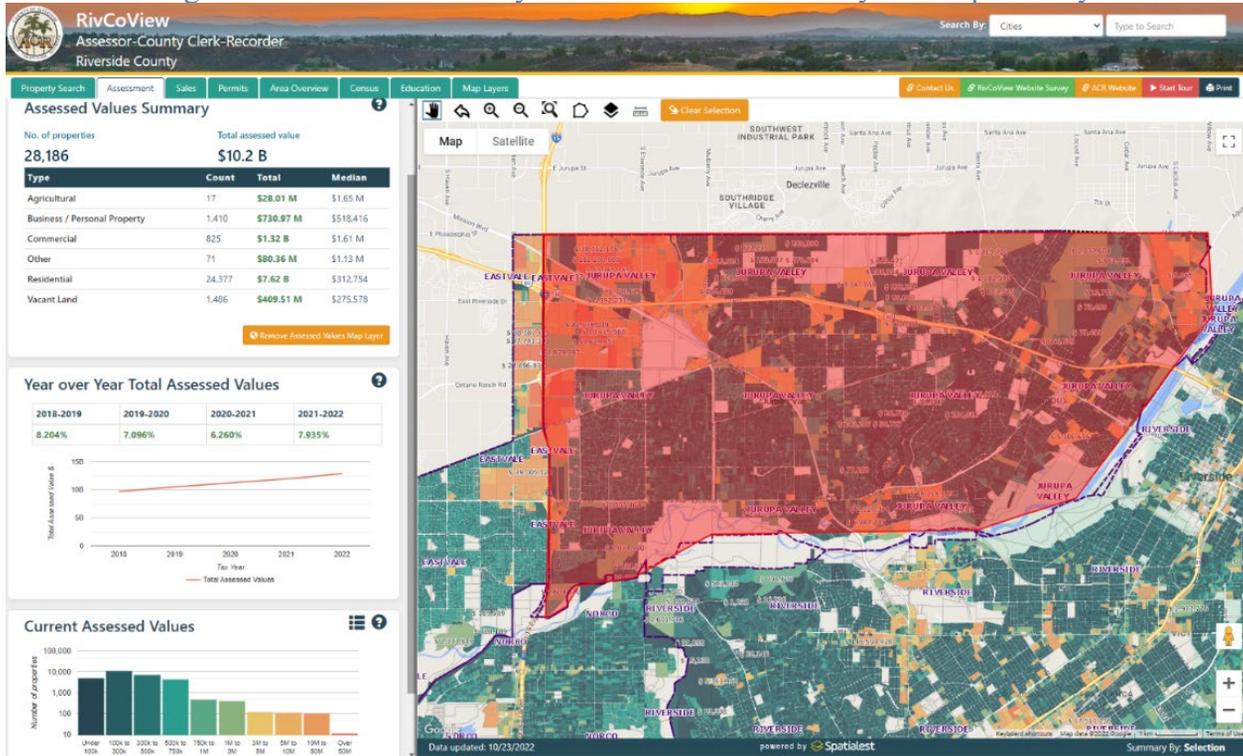
As a starting point for analyzing the City’s vulnerability to identified hazards, the HMPC used a variety of data to define a baseline against which all disaster impacts could be compared. If a catastrophic disaster was to occur in the City, this section describes significant assets at risk. Data and analysis used in this baseline assessment included:

- Total values at Risk
- Critical infrastructure at risk
- Growth and development trends.

**Parcel Inventory and Assessed Values:** The NRI Comparison Report “Exposure – Building value” and “Exposure – Population” data were used for the basis of this analysis. The City does not own the majority of the critical infrastructure within the planning area and has limited capability to produce a complete value loss table. The data provided represents best available data.

The Riverside County Assessor Office’s interactive web map displays a total of 28,186 properties within the City, with a total assessed value of 10.2 billion dollars. These properties are further broken down in six categories. Figure 4-7 displays a screenshot of the complete data from the assessor’s office.

Figure 4-7: Riverside County Assessor Data for the City of Jurupa Valley



#### 4.4.2. Jurupa Valley’s Vulnerability to Hazards

The Disaster Mitigation Act regulations require that the HMPC evaluate the risk and vulnerability associated with priority hazards identified in the planning process. This section summarizes the possible impacts and quantifies, where data permits, the City’s vulnerability to each of the hazards identified in Section 4.2.

- Flood
- Wildfire
- Earthquake
- Extreme Heat

An estimate of the vulnerability of the City to each identified hazard, in addition to the estimate of likelihood of future occurrence, is provided in each of the hazard-specific sections that follow. Vulnerability is measured in general, qualitative terms and is a summary of the potential impact based on past occurrences, spatial extent, and damage and casualty potential. It is categorized into the following classifications:

- **Low**—Minimal potential impact. The occurrence and potential cost of damage to life and property is minimal.
- **Medium**—Moderate potential impact. This ranking carries a moderate threat level to the general population and/or built environment. Here the potential damage is more isolated and less costly than a more widespread disaster.

- **High**—Widespread potential impact. This ranking carries a high threat to the general population and/or built environment. The potential for damage is widespread. Hazards in this category may have occurred in the past.

### 4.4.3 Earthquake Vulnerability Assessment

**Likelihood of Future Occurrence**—Unlikely

**Vulnerability**—High

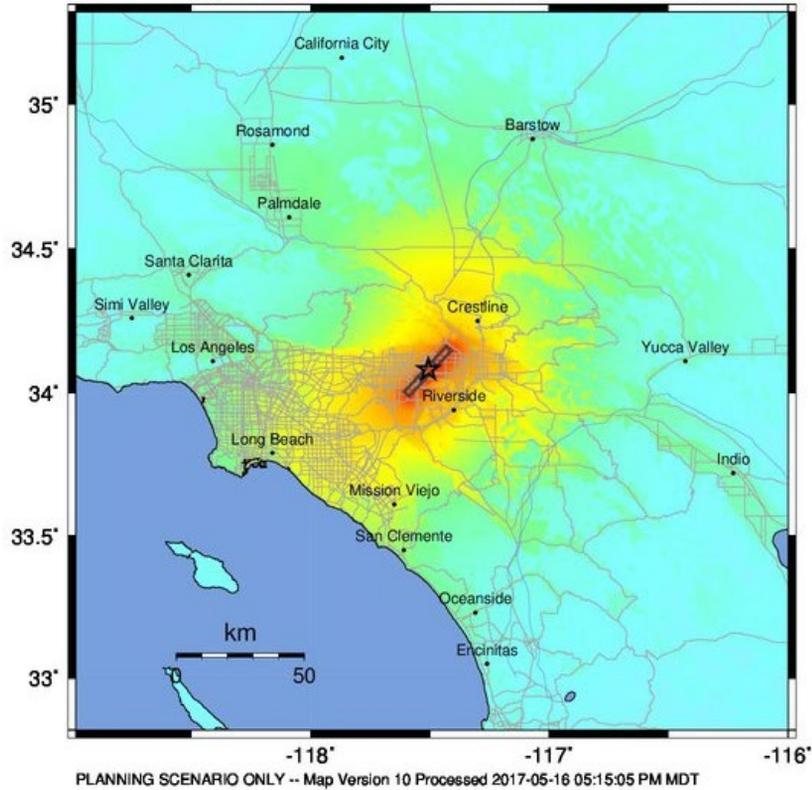
**Hazard Summary:** Ground shaking is typically the greatest hazard and major cause of damage. The transmission of earthquake waves can cause buildings to collapse, streets to crack, and utility lines to rupture. Strong ground shaking can also cause damage due to falling objects such as bookcases or water heaters, chemical spills, and secondary effects such as fire or explosion. Impacts from earthquake include property damage, critical facility damage, injury, and loss of life.

On any given site, the degree of shaking tends depends on the magnitude of the earthquake, distance to the fault, property of the underlying soils, building design and construction, and building materials. Shaking tends to be strongest on filled soils and in areas where soil depth and moisture content are high.

The HMPC noted that within Riverside County, there are several earthquake faults, however, the Fontana Fault was focused on for the assessment. Multiple faults in the County have the capability of greatly affecting the City by causing significant damage and disruption to widespread areas. The City’s buildings and utility systems are generally designed to withstand some disaster damage and function at least at partial capacity. However, major quake-caused structural damage to under/above ground buildings and utilities would have a serious impact on response to and recovery from a major disaster.

**Methodology:** USGS earthquake shape map for a 6.8 magnitude earthquake on the Fontana Fault, figure 4-6, was used to establish potential damage estimates. This map classified ground shaking as “Violent”, this was then assigned a value of .10 and multiplied by the total “Exposure- Building Value” from the NRI data for Planning Area. Table 4-8 is the total estimated loss for a 6.8 or greater earthquake within the City by census tract.

Figure 4-8: USGS Shake Map Fontana Scenario  
 ShakeMap for Fontana (Seismicity) - Median ground motions Scenario  
 Scenario Date: May 16, 2017 08:31:59 AM MDT M 6.8 N34.08 W117.51 Depth: 10.4km



PERCEIVED SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very light	Light	Moderate	Mod./Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy
PEAK ACC.(%/g)	<0.05	0.3	2.8	6.2	12	22	40	75	>139
PEAK VEL.(cm/s)	<0.02	0.1	1.4	4.7	9.6	20	41	86	>178
INSTRUMENTAL INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+

Scale based upon Worden et al. (2012)

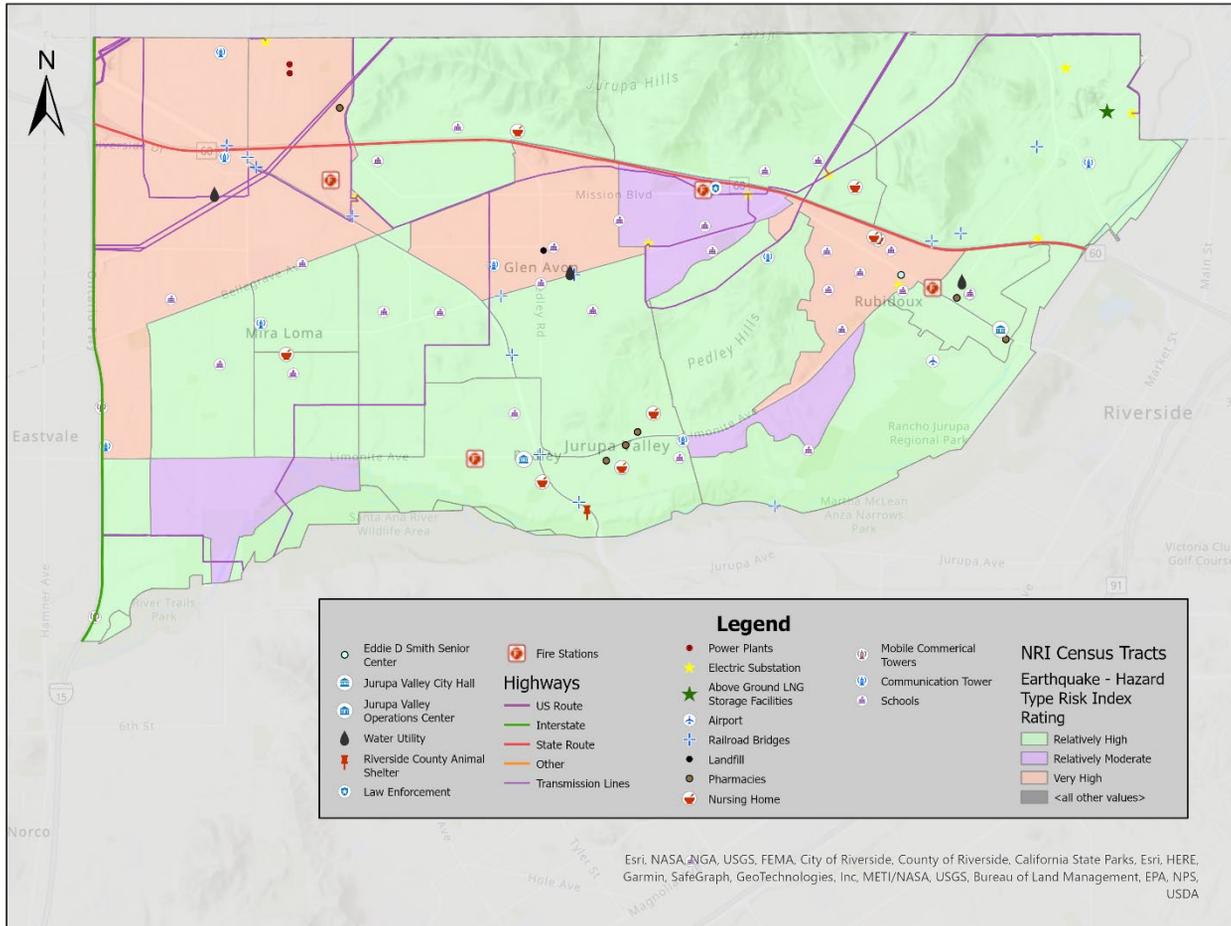
Table 4-21: Earthquake Total Value Loss for Structures in the City of Jurupa Valley

Census Tract	Earthquake - Exposure - Building Value	Value Loss
30800	\$ 501,967,000	\$ 50,196,700
40402	\$ 314,296,000	\$ 31,429,600
40405	\$ 529,269,000	\$ 52,926,900
40703	\$ 319,239,000	\$ 31,923,900
30200	\$ 446,572,000	\$ 44,657,200
40201	\$ 433,994,000	\$ 43,399,400
40202	\$ 147,607,000	\$ 14,760,700
40301	\$ 432,374,000	\$ 43,237,400
40302	\$ 676,274,000	\$ 67,627,400
40404	\$ 309,431,000	\$ 30,943,100
40501	\$ 459,482,000	\$ 45,948,200
40503	\$ 569,093,000	\$ 56,909,300
40604	\$ 474,042,000	\$ 47,404,200
40616	\$ 672,338,000	\$ 67,233,800

40102	\$	306,190,000	\$	30,619,000
<b>Census Tract</b>		<b>Earthquake - Exposure - Building Value</b>		<b>Value Loss</b>
40303	\$	196,626,000	\$	19,662,600
40403	\$	363,749,000	\$	36,374,900
40502	\$	348,831,000	\$	34,883,100
40606	\$	165,989,000	\$	16,598,900
40615	\$	822,089,000	\$	82,208,900
30104	\$	525,458,000	\$	52,545,800
41004	\$	317,457,000	\$	31,745,700
40101	\$	374,070,000	\$	37,407,000
40203	\$	192,726,000	\$	19,272,600
40204	\$	177,342,000	\$	17,734,200
40603	\$	145,043,000	\$	14,504,300
40605	\$	211,384,000	\$	21,138,400
40607	\$	1,852,806,000	\$	185,280,600
12700	\$	1,811,058,000	\$	181,105,800
2604	\$	409,199,000	\$	40,919,900
2607	\$	600,249,000	\$	60,024,900
4004	\$	355,982,000	\$	35,598,200
2601	\$	1,039,853,000	\$	103,985,300
4003	\$	327,035,000	\$	32,703,500
		<b>Total Value Loss =</b>		<b>\$ 1,682,911,400</b>

**Critical Infrastructure at Risk:** A magnitude 6.7 or greater earthquake would impact the entire Planning Area including all of the critical facilities. Figure 4-7 shows the critical facilities within the planning area.

Figure 4-9: Critical Infrastructure Earthquake Risk Map for Jurupa Valley



Source: Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data

**Overall Community Impact:** A Magnitude 6.8 or greater earthquake would be catastrophic to the entire community. There would be large spread damage to housing and community lifelines. The potential road damage would make it difficult for transportation out of the affected areas or first responders to access. The aging population and those under the age of five would be the greatest impacted.

**Description of land uses and development trends:** Since the 2018 LHMP there has been significant residential and commercial development in the planning area, with an additional 6,539 units in the construction or planning phase. The HMPC noted that these future developments should be built to seismic code and even though built to code, these structures could still be at risk from earthquake shaking. However, this new development could potentially change the demographics of the City, as a younger population with reduced social vulnerability purchases the units, decreasing the overall vulnerability to the planning area.

#### 4.4.4 Wildfire Vulnerability Assessment

**Likelihood of Future Occurrence**—Highly Likely

**Vulnerability**—High

**Hazard Summary:** The City’s greatest risk is from a wildland-urban interface (WUI) fire along the Santa Ana River where the vegetation is most dense. The threat of a wildfire under Santa Ana wind conditions in this area presents risks and impacts to the entire city and could cause critical damages.

The hot and dry periods of late summer and fall combined with seasonal wind patterns, flammable vegetation, and dense development patterns contribute to creating a substantial fire threat.

Although the physical damages and casualties arising from wildfires may be severe, it is important to recognize that they also cause significant economic impacts by resulting in a loss of function of buildings and infrastructure. Economic impacts due to loss of building use for sheltering operations, utility service disruptions causing school closures, and traffic delays/detours from road and bridge closures could all be economic impacts.

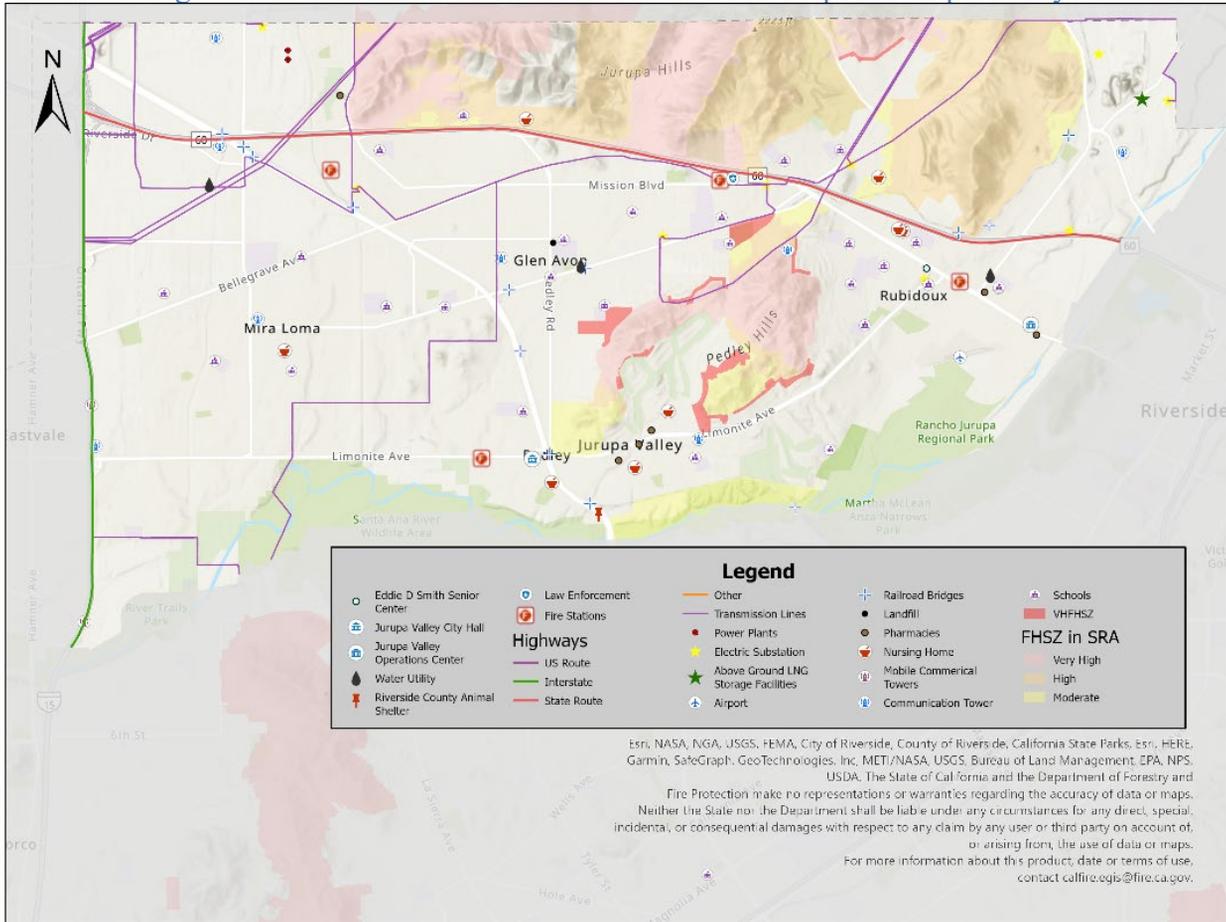
**Methodology:** Using GIS the CalFire HFSZ layer was overlaid with the critical facilities point layer to determine those facilities that can potentially be affected. To quantify a potential loss estimate, the HMPC used the “Wildfire-Exposure-Building Value”, multiplied by .25 from the NRI census tracts located adjacent to the most fire prone areas within the city. This is a worst-case scenario should a wildfire in the Santa Ana Riverbed or Pedley Hills create an urban conflagration and spread house to house. Table 4-22 lists the estimated total value loss.

Table 4-22: Wildfire Total Value Loss for Structures in the City of Jurupa Valley

Census Tract	Wildfire - Exposure - Building Value	Value Loss
40402	\$ 5,938,938	\$ 1,484,734
40405	\$ 17,807,089	\$ 4,451,772
40302	\$ 6,890,923	\$ 1,722,731
40404	\$ 8,951,966	\$ 2,237,992
	<b>Total Value Loss =</b>	<b>\$ 9,897,229</b>

**Critical Infrastructure at Risk:** The City does not own or operate any critical infrastructure in in a HSFZ; however, there are critical facilities owned and operated by outside agencies that can be affected directly by wildfire, they are shown in Figure 4-10. All of the City’s facilities could be affected by smoke, poor air quality, or potential power outages caused by a wildfire.

Figure 4-10: Critical Infrastructure Wildfire Risk Map for Jurupa Valley



**Overall Community Impact:** A wildfire would have significant impact on the community due to air quality and potential evacuations. The greatest impact will be to those with breathing issues and limited mobility. Additionally, the unhoused population within the City, is concentrated in the Santa Ana Riverbed area and fast-moving wildfire could potentially cause fatalities within this population.

Depending on the location of the fire transportation corridors and evacuation routes could be impacted. Those residents that do not have vehicles would be at the highest risk.

**Description of land uses and development trends:** Since the 2018 LHMP there has been significant residential and commercial development in the planning area, with an additional 6,539 units in the construction or planning phase. The new development in the City will be built to code, which includes building with fire resistant materials based on fire risk. Additionally, this new residential development will eliminate approximately 1,000 acres of vacant property that holds light fuels that will reduce the overall vulnerability.

### 4.3.5 Flood Vulnerability Assessment

#### Likelihood of Future Occurrence—Likely

#### Vulnerability—Medium

**Hazard Summary:** Floods have been a part of the City’s past and will continue to be so in the future. During winter storms, prolonged precipitation can result in flooding causing damage to property and infrastructure. Predominantly, the effects of flooding are generally confined to areas near the drainageways and low-lying areas. As waterways grow in size from local drainages, so grows the threat of flood and dimensions of the threat. Structures can also be damaged from trees falling as a result of water-saturated soils. Electrical power outages can occur and cause major problems.

The City is working in conjunction with Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District to identify and mitigate areas that may cause or have the potential to cause damage or destruction of property.

Heavy rain events can also lead to problems with storm drainage systems and create localized flood problems. According to the City of Jurupa Valley 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 Jurupa Valley is that everything slopes in a southwesterly direction. Storm water from the City of Riverside and surrounding areas northeast of Jurupa Valley are draining westward into Jurupa Valley storm water facilities.

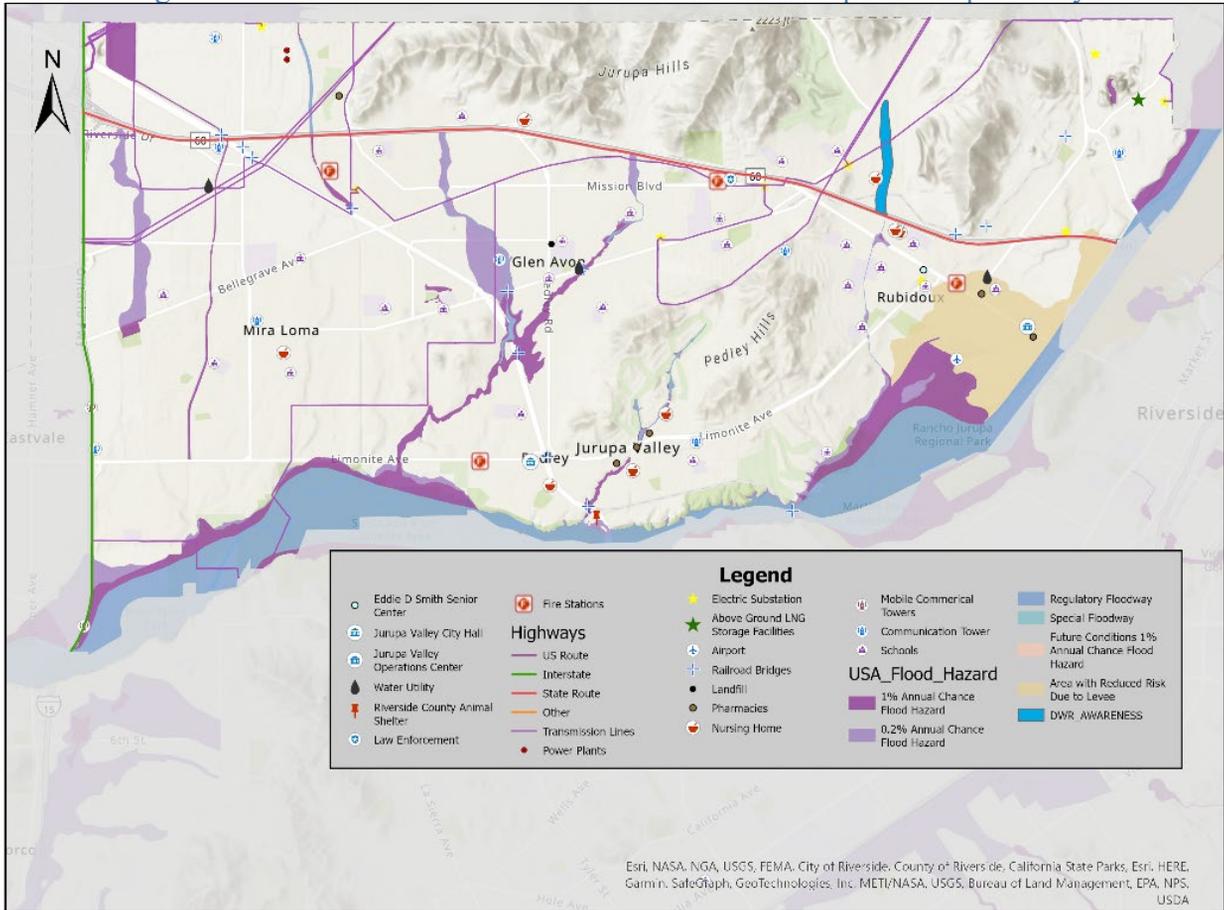
**Methodology:** Using GIS the DIFRM flood zones layer was overlaid with the City’s critical facilities point layer to determine those critical infrastructure facilities that could be affected. To quantify a potential loss estimate, for the Planning Area, the HMPC used the *Expected Annual Loss - Building Value* for those Census Tracts identified as *Relatively High* and *Relatively Moderate* for Riverine Flooding from the NRI Comparison Report. Table 4-23 displays the potential value loss.

**Table 4-23: Flooding Total Value Loss for Structures in the City of Jurupa Valley**

Census Tract	Riverine Flooding - Exposure - Building Value	Riverine Flooding - Expected Annual Loss - Building Value
30800	\$39,415,373	\$60,325
40402	\$11,525,920	\$17,640
40405	\$27,178,871	\$41,597
40703	\$13,478,962	\$20,630
40201	\$59,191,037	\$90,592
40616	\$130,673,335	\$199,995
30104	\$12,976,348	\$19,860
40603	\$10,227,104	\$15,653
	<b>Total Value Loss =</b>	<b>\$466,293</b>

**Critical Infrastructure at Risk:** The biggest impact to critical infrastructure would be to the roads and transportation corridors in the city. The City’s Public Works and Code Enforcement building is located in a reduced risk area own that could potentially be affected by a flooding if the levee failed. however, there are critical facilities owned and operated by outside agencies that can be affected directly by flooding, they are shown in Figure 4-11.

Figure 4-11: Critical Infrastructure Flood Zone Risk Map for Jurupa Valley



**Overall Community Impact:** Flooding could have an impact on the transportation capability of the City, impacting those that rely on public transportation. The low-lying flat area within the community of Mira Loma is the most impacted by stormwater flooding. The unhoused population within the City, is concentrated in the Santa Ana Riverbed area and flooding in this area could cause potential displacement and/or loss of life.

**Description of land uses and development trends:** Since the 2018 LHMP there has been significant residential and commercial development in the planning area, with an additional 6,539 units in the construction or planning phase. None of these developments will be located in a floodplain and the developer must submit storm water drainage plans to the City, which will mitigate localized storm water flooding. The City will continue to enforce the floodplain ordinance on new development and future development. Overall, the development trends will have no impact on the City to Riverine Flooding and a reduced vulnerability to storm water flooding.

#### 4.4.6 Heat Wave Vulnerability Assessment

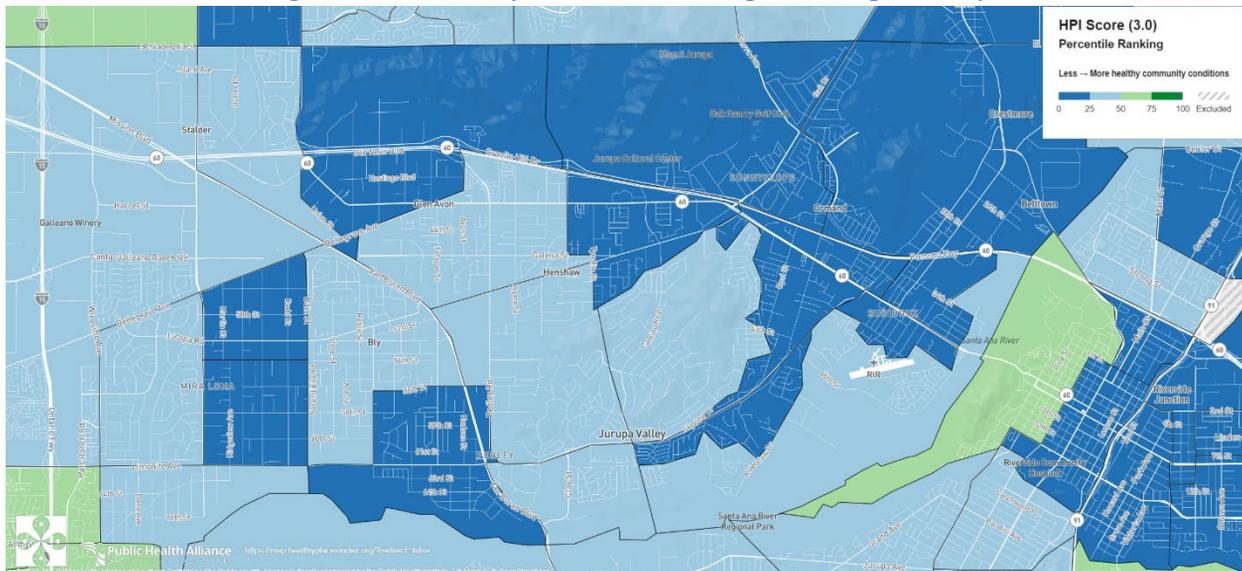
**Likelihood of Future Occurrence—Highly Likely**

## Vulnerability—Medium

**Hazard Summary and Impact on Community:** Extreme heat happens in the City for short periods of time each year. Extreme heat may overload demands for electricity to run air conditioners in homes and businesses during prolonged periods of exposure and presents health concerns to individuals outside in the temperatures. Extreme heat may also be a secondary effect of droughts or may cause drought-like conditions in a temporary setting. For example, several weeks of extreme heat increases evapotranspiration and reduces moisture content in vegetation, leading to higher wildfire vulnerability for that time period even if the rest of the season is relatively moist. Extreme heat, when combined with wind, can lead to Public Safety Power Shutdown (PSPS) events in the larger County area that could extend into the Planning Area.

**Methodology:** Heat waves will have limited impact or damage to the physical structures and limited loss risk associated with them. The greatest risk is to the vulnerable populations throughout the Planning Area and the HMPC had no way to define a methodology to calculate loss risk. The Public Health Alliance of Southern California created an index to identify health disadvantage areas within the state. Areas that have a low Healthy Place Index (HPI) would be at greater risk during heat waves. Figure 4-12 is a map of the HPI for the Planning Area.

Figure 4-12: Healthy Places Index Map for Jurupa Valley



Source: Public Health Alliance of Southern California

**Critical Infrastructure at Risk:** All of the critical infrastructure within the City are at risk from extreme heat, due to potential power outage that be caused by a heat wave. These facilities should have backup generator power to ensure continuity of operations.

**Overall Impact on Community:** Due to the low HPI many of the residents within the Planning Area would be susceptible to heat waves. The most vulnerable populations would be the unhoused population, infants, and children under 5, elderly, and those individuals with disabilities.

**Description of land uses and development trends:** Since the 2018 LHMP there has been significant residential in the planning area, with an additional 6,539 units in the construction or planning phase. The new residential development could potentially change the demographics of the City, as a younger population with reduced social vulnerability purchase the units.

The completed and planned commercial development within the planning area is approximately 425 acres of warehouse and commercial area. This development combined with residential development could create an increased urban heat island effect and an increased strain on the electrical grid, which may increase the overall vulnerability to heat waves in the future.

The City encourages that future facilities have emergency plans or backup power to address power failure during times of extreme heat and in the event of a PSPS or other interruption in service.

## SECTION 5.0 – COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM

### 5.1 Repetitive Loss Properties

There are no repetitive loss or severe loss properties within the jurisdiction as of the date of this LHMP update.

### 5.2 National Flood Insurance Properties

- a. **Describe participation in NFIP, including any changes since previously approved plan.**
  - a. The City is in compliance with the NFIP and provide NFIP brochures to residents with the High Flood Zones and during outreach events.
- b. **Date first joined NFIP.**
  - a. September 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2013
- c. **Identify actions related to continued compliance with NFIP.**
  - a. Initiated Conditional Letter of Map Revision for developing properties
- d. **CRS member?**
  - a. No
- e. **CRS class?**
  - a. N/A
- f. **Describe any data used to regulate flood hazard area other than FEMA maps.**
  - a. Engineering studies and consultation with the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation City.
- g. **Have there been issues with community participation in the program?**
  - a. No, the City needs revised DFIRM maps.
- h. **What are the general hurdles for effective implementation of the NFIP?**
  - a. We currently are waiting for a BAO letter from FEMA for hydrology and hydraulic studies performed for the Santa Ana River by the RCFCWCD.
- i. **Summarize actions related to continued compliance with NFIP (c-2 and c-4)**
  - a. N/A
- i. **Repetitive Loss Properties**
  - a. N/A

## SECTION 6.0 - CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

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

- Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities
- Administrative and Technical Mitigation Capabilities
- Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities
- Mitigation Outreach and Partnership
- Funding Opportunities

### 6.1 Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

These capabilities can be expanded and improved upon by incorporating hazard information into the General Plan. Implement a process to ensure mitigation actions identified in the hazard mitigation plan are reviewed as part of the update to the City’s Capital Improvement Program, Continuity of Operations Plan, and Emergency Operations Plan.

Table 6-24 lists planning and land management tools typically used by jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities and those that are currently active in the City. The column that indicates “Yes” or “No” defines if the City has that capability currently.

Table 6-24: Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities for the City of Jurupa Valley

Regulatory Tool	Yes/No	Comments
<b>General Plan</b>	Yes	Adopted in September 2017, this plan outlines the future changes in the City such as new infrastructure that will be built, and policies on public safety and land use. This plan will help with the implementation of mitigation actions that are listed in the LHMP.
<b>Capital Improvements Plan</b>	Yes	Drainage project
<b>Transportation Plan</b>	Yes	Circulation Master Plan for Bicyclist and Pedestrians
<b>Economic Development Plan</b>	Yes	
<b>Hazard Mitigation Plan</b>	Yes	2018 Plan
<b>Community Wildfire Protection Plan</b>	Yes	Reference Riverside County Plan
<b>Local Emergency Operations Plan</b>	Yes	Review for mitigation efforts
<b>Zoning Ordinance</b>	Yes	Title 9 in municipal code – Ordinance is effective and enforced.
<b>Subdivision Ordinance</b>	Yes	Title 7 in municipal code – Ordinance is effective and enforced.
<b>Floodplain Ordinance</b>	Yes	Title 8 municipal code – Ordinance is effective and enforced.
<b>Other special purpose ordinance (stormwater, steep slope wildfire)</b>	Yes	Stormwater Runoff, Title 6
<b>Building Code</b>	Yes	Version: 2022
<b>Fire Dept International Standards Organization Rating</b>	Yes	
<b>Permitting Requirements</b>	Yes	
<b>Erosion Sediment Control Program</b>	Yes	Informally address sediment issues

<b>Flood Insurance Study or other engineering study for streams</b>	Yes	
<b>Elevation certificate</b>	Yes	

## 6.2 Administrative and Technical Mitigation Capabilities

The Administrative and Technical capabilities can be expanded and improved on to reduce risk through coordination with department managers during the annual review of the LHMP and as the City progresses towards implementation. This coordination would identify information that should be included in future updates.

Table 6-25 is a list of City Departments that can have a role in activities related to hazard mitigation. The column that indicates “Yes” or “No” defines if the City has that capability currently.

**Table 6-25: Administrative and Technical Capabilities for the City of Jurupa Valley**

<b>Personnel/Technical Resources</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>	<b>Department/Position</b>
<b>Planning Commission</b>	Yes	Community Development
<b>Mitigation Planning Committee</b>	Yes	Created for this plan update
<b>Public works officials</b>	Yes	Public Works Dept
<b>Planner/Engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices</b>	Yes	Community Development/Public Works
<b>Engineer/Professional trained in construction practices related to building and/or infrastructure</b>	Yes	Public Works/Building
<b>Planner/Engineer/Scientist with an understanding of natural hazards</b>	Yes	Public Works
<b>Personnel skilled in GIS</b>	Yes	Contracted
<b>Full time building official</b>	Yes	Building Dept
<b>Floodplain Manager</b>		Public Works
<b>Emergency Manager</b>	Yes	Contracted w/ Riverside County
<b>Grant writer</b>	Yes	Contracted / In-house
<b>Budget/Finance personnel</b>	Yes	Finance Dept
<b>GIS Data- Land Use</b>	Yes	Contracted
<b>GIS Data - Links to Assessors Data</b>	No	
<b>Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g. tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)</b>	Yes	Public Works

## 6.3 Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Fiscal Capabilities can be expanded and improved upon by coordinating with other departments, organizations, and agencies to identify potential assets and resources that may not currently be considered.

Table 6-26 identifies financial tools or resources that the City could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities.

Table 6-26: Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities for the City of Jurupa Valley

Fiscal Resources	Accessible	Comments
Community Development Block Grants, HMPG, or other federal infrastructure funding	Yes	BRIC, EMPG, SHSP, CDBG
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	Active Transportation Program (ATP), CDBG, Senate Bill 1 (Gas Tax), Measure A
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	Voter approval required
Impact fees for new development	Yes	General Government Facilities, Fire Protection Facilities, Circulation Systems Facilities, Park Facilities Improvement, Mira Loma Road & Bridge Benefit District (MRBBD)
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	Voter approval required
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes	Voter approval required
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Innovative finance	Yes	
Public-private partnerships		
Other federal funding programs		
Critical infrastructure resilience incentives (including tax credits, zoning relief, and mission-related investments)		
Withhold spending in hazard prone area		

#### 6.4 Mitigation Outreach and Partnerships

The City trains residents in emergency preparedness through CERT classes that are available to residents twice a year. CERT training prepares residents to assist the City of Jurupa Valley and emergency personnel during hazardous situations and mitigates the likelihood of loss of life or injury in the process.

The City partners with the Jurupa Community Services District, Rubidoux Community Services, and the Western Riverside Council of Governments as well as relevant State and Federal agencies to disseminate information on drought regulation, water conservation, ground water contamination prevention, and any other local environmental hazard preventive and mitigating actions that residents can take and become aware of.

The City also partners with the non-profit group Reach Out to form *Healthy Jurupa Valley* to improve the quality of life for the residents and will work with other organizations, such as the Red Cross, to identify educational resources available to the public and opportunities to provide the information to the community.

## 6.5 Funding Opportunities

**FEMA HMA Grants:** Cal OES administers three main types of HMA grants: (1) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, (2) Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program, and (3) Flood Mitigation Assistance Program. Eligible applicants for the HMA include state and local governments, certain private non-profits, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments. While private citizens cannot apply directly for the grant programs, they can benefit from the programs if they are included in an application sponsored by an eligible applicant.

**FEMA Public Assistance Section 406 Mitigation:** The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act provides FEMA the authority to fund the restoration of eligible facilities that have sustained damage due to a presidentially declared disaster. The regulations contain a provision for the consideration of funding additional measures that will enhance a facility's ability to resist similar damage in future events.

**Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities:** FEMA's BRIC grant program give states, local communities, tribes and territories funding to address future risks to natural disasters, including ones involving wildfires, drought, hurricanes, earthquakes, extreme heat, and flooding. Addressing these risks helps make communities more resilient.

**Community Development Block Grants:** The California Department of Housing and Community Development administers the State's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program with funding provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The program is available to all non-entitlement communities that meet applicable threshold requirements. All projects must meet one of the national objectives of the program – projects must benefit 51 percent low- and moderate-income people, aid in the prevention or clearance of slum and blight or meet an urgent need. Grant funds can generally be used in federally declared disaster areas for CDBG eligible activities including the replacement or repair of infrastructure and housing damaged during, or as a result of, the declared disaster.

**Small Business Loans:** SBA offers low-interest, fixed-rate loans to disaster victims, enabling them to repair or replace property damaged or destroyed in declared disasters. It also offers such loans to affected small businesses to help them recover from economic injury caused by such disasters. Loans may also be increased up to 20 percent of the total amount of disaster damage to real estate and/or leasehold improvements to make improvements that lessen the risk of property damage by possible future disasters of the same kind.

**Increased Cost of Compliance:** Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) coverage is one of several resources for flood insurance policyholders who need additional help rebuilding after a flood. It provides up to \$30,000 to help cover the cost of mitigation measures that will reduce flood risk. ICC coverage is a part of most standard flood insurance policies available under NFIP.

## SECTION 7.0 - MITIGATION STRATEGIES

### Element C - Mitigation Strategy

**Requirement §201.6(c)(3):** [The plan shall include] a mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction’s blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools.

The City of Jurupa Valley coordinated through the Emergency Management Department of Riverside County and other multiple cities and agencies throughout Riverside County in the creation/update of the LHMP. The cooperation and discussions both in regional meetings, community outreach, and internal meetings allowed a global perspective and a local jurisdictional perspective to identify additional exposures and hazards within our jurisdiction. The overall mitigation strategy is to leverage those mitigation capabilities identified in Section 6.0 to reduce the loss of life, property damage, and economic impact to the City.

### 7.1 Mitigation Goals

#### Element C - Goals & Objectives

**Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i):** [The hazard mitigation strategy shall include a] description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.

During the initial goal-setting meeting, the HMPC reviewed the results of the hazard identification, vulnerability assessment, and capability assessment from the 2018 LHMP. This analysis of the risk assessment identified areas where improvements could be made and provided the framework for the HMPC to formulate planning goals and objectives and to develop the mitigation strategy for the City’s Planning Area.

Goals were defined for the purpose of this mitigation plan update as broad-based public policy statements that:

- Represent basic desires of the City.
- Are future-oriented, in that they are achievable in the future; and
- A time-independent, in that they are not scheduled events.

**Goal 1:** Align all building, zoning, safety, and emergency plans within the city, to reduce economic impacts and promote a resilient economy.

**Goal 2:** Minimize the loss of life and reduce property damage as a result of natural, made-made, or human-caused hazards and support the health and safety of the whole community.

**Goal 3:** Improve community resilience to disasters through increased outreach and awareness and better resources.

Goals are stated without regard to implementation. Implementation cost, schedule, and means are not considered. Goals are defined before considering how to accomplish them so that they are not dependent on the means of achievement. Goal statements form the basis for objectives and actions that will be used as means to achieve the goals. Objectives define strategies to attain the goals and are more specific and measurable.

## 7.2 Mitigation Objectives and Actions by Hazard

### Element C - Identification & Analysis Mitigation Actions

**Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii):** [The mitigation strategy shall include a] section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

Prior to the “Mitigation Goals Objectives and Action” meeting, the *FEMA Mitigation Ideas “A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards,”* and a PowerPoint presentation were distributed to the HMPC members for review. The HMPC focused on three main mitigation action types defined in the *FEMA Mitigation Ideas*, the types were:

- Local Planning and Regulations
- Structure and Infrastructure Projects
- Education and Awareness Programs

The HMPC concurred on the following objectives and actions to help mitigate the potential hazards and vulnerabilities identified in Section 4.2 and that would support the City’s mitigation goals. The mitigation actions associated with the objectives in Section 7.2.1 – 7.2.5 are in Table 7-27.

### 7.2.1 Earthquake Objectives

- EQ-1: Adopt and Enforce Building Codes
- EQ-2: Implement Structural Mitigation Techniques
- EQ-3: Increase Earthquake Risk Awareness

### 7.2.2 Wildfire Objectives

- WF-1: Reduce Risk through Land Use Planning
- WF-2: Create Defensible Space Around Structures and Infrastructure
- WF-3: Educate Property Owners about Wildfire Mitigation Techniques

### 7.2.3 Flood Objectives

- FL-1: Improve Stormwater Management Planning
- FL-2: Adopt Policies to Reduce Stormwater Runoff
- FL-3: Educate Owners about Flood Mitigation Techniques

### 7.2.4 Heat Wave

- HW-2: Increase Awareness of the Extreme Temperature Risk and Safety

### 7.2.5 Multiple Hazard

- MH-1: Integrate Mitigation into the future revisions of all the General Plan, Emergency Operations Plan, and other plans that have the potential of mitigating natural hazards.

- MH-2: Increase Hazard Education and Risk Awareness throughout the community over the next four years.

Table 7-27: 2023 Mitigation Actions

ID	Action	Goal	Background/Benefit	Department(s)	Cost Estimate	Potential Funding	Timeline	Priority
<b>Earthquake</b>								
EQ 1.1	Require all new developments, existing critical facilities, and structures to comply with the most recent California Building Code seismic design standards. (2018)	1	Falling debris is one of the leading causes of injury during ground shaking / This will reduce potential injuries	Building	\$25,000 - \$50,000	General Funds	2018 - 2028	13
EQ 2.1	Inventory and assess all city buildings to ensure shatter-resistant glass or film is installed on all windows.	2.1	During heavy ground shaking windows can shatter sending projectiles through the air and onto the surfaces of buildings.	Building	\$75,000 - \$100,000	General Funds, BRIC	2023 - 2026	12
EQ 3.1	Develop an outreach program about earthquake risk and mitigation activities for business and residents	3	Education on potential hazards and mitigation techniques is one of the key foundations to building a more resilient community.	City Manager/Emergency Management	\$15,000 - \$25,000	General Funds, EMFG	2023 - Ongoing	3
<b>Wildfire</b>								
WF 1.1	Conduct a GIS spatial analysis of historical fire hot-spot areas within the City, to identify areas that may require a brush cleanliness program or ordinance to reduce the risk associated with the area.	1.2	The City historically has fire in the same areas of the city. Conducting this analysis will allow for more proactive measures to reduce potential fires throughout the city.	Community Development/ICSD/CalFire	\$15,000 - \$25,000	General Funds, Community Development Budget	2023 - 2028	7
WF 1.2	Continue to address the density and quantity of development, as well as emergency access, landscaping, and water supply.	1.2	The city continues to approve new developments in the Glen Avon and Mira Loma area, and the potential risk of fire from the Santa Ana River bottom needs to be addressed for fire suppression.	Community Development/Building/ICSD	\$10,000 - \$15,000	General Funds, BRIC	2023 - Ongoing	15
WF 2.1	Enforce city ordinances related to weed abatement violations to reduce the wildfire threat	2.3	Unmaintained fauna and flora are one of the biggest contributors to the start and spread of wildfires within the community. Continuing enforcement will help reduce potential ignition points and the spread of fires.	Code Enforcement	\$5,000 - \$8,000	General Funds	2018 - Ongoing	1

Table 7-27: 2023 Mitigation Actions Continued

ID	Action	Goal	Background/Benefit	Department(s)	Cost Estimate	Potential Funding	Timeline	Priority
Flood								
FL 1.1	Begin the develop a community-wide stormwater management master plan	1	The development of a stormwater master plan will help guide stormwater-related priorities and capital improvement projects over the next 10 to 15 years.	Public Works	\$75,000 - \$125,000	General Funds, BRIC	2023 - 2028	8
FL 1.2	Continue developing engineering guidelines for drainage from new development.	2	From incorporation, the City has used the Riverside County guidelines in lieu of establishing its own. Establishing policies and procedures will help the City attain reasonable standardization	Public Works	\$35,000 - \$50,000	General Funds	2018 - 2030	11
FL 1.3	Develop drainage infrastructure improvement plan in areas of historical areas of flooding during winter storms and heavy rainfall events.	1,2	This has been a practice of the City from incorporation. Requiring this will ensure that flow of stormwater will be channelled appropriately to reduce the	Engineering/RFCF	\$500,000 - \$1 million	General Funds, BRIC	2018 - 2028	14
FL 3.1	Educating the public about securing debris, propane tanks, yard items, or stored objects that may otherwise be swept away, damaged, or pose a hazard if picked up and washed away by floodwaters.	3	Educating the public will create awareness throughout the community to reduce preventable accidents from flood hazards	Public Works/Emergency Management	\$15,000 Annually	General Funds	2023 - 2028	6
Heat Wave								
HW 2.1	Identify additional facilities within the City that can be used as cooling centers, with generator backup power, that are within a reasonable distance of our most vulnerable populations.	2	The City currently has two cooling centers with an increasingly aging and unhoused population that could be vulnerable during extreme heat. / Identifying potential sites for additional cooling centers in closer proximity to these populations will reduce the risk of heat injuries.	Community Development	\$5,000 - \$10,000	General Funds	2023 - 2024	8
HW 3.1	Educate employees, businesses, and residents about the dangers of extreme heat and the steps they can take to protect themselves when extreme temperatures occur.	3	With a low HPI and growing unhoused population, education on the signs and symptoms of heat injuries will help to reduce potential injuries	City Manager	\$1,000 - \$3,000	General Funds, EMFG	2023 - Ongoing	5
All Hazard								
MH 1.1	Incorporating risk assessment and hazard mitigation principles into comprehensive planning efforts of the City General Plan.	1	Hazard mitigation and assessment have been a siloed approach in the planning process. Having a unilateral hazard mitigation approach will allow for a more comprehensive planning process.	Community Development	\$5,000 - \$10,000	General Funds, EMFG	2023 - 2027	10
MH 1.2	Develop a post-disaster recovery plan to facilitate decision-making following a hazard event.	1,2	The City does not have a Post-Disaster recovery plan. This plan will help identify what mitigation efforts should be done and where funding would best be spent.	Emergency Management/Building/Public Works	\$25,000 - \$50,000	General Funds, EMFG	2023 - Ongoing	9
MH 3.1	Continue to implement a multi-hazard public awareness program through the CERT program	3	Educating the community is one of the key foundations of building resiliency. Maintaining this program will help to prepare the community.	City Manager/Emergency Management	\$45,000 - \$60,000	General Funds, EMFG	2023 - Ongoing	4
MH 3.2	Provide information on all types of hazards, preparedness and mitigation measures, and responses quarterly through the Community-Based Organizations (CBO) and school districts within the City.	3	Currently, there is no dedicated program to educate the community on potential hazards by season. Establishing this program would inform the community as fire or flooding seasons approach.	Emergency Management	\$15,000 - \$25,000	General Funds, EMFG	2023 - Ongoing	2

### 7.3 Hazard Mitigation Action Prioritization

#### Element C - Mitigation Action Plan

**Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii):** [The mitigation strategy section shall include] an action plan describing how the actions identified in section (c)(3)(ii) will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.

The HMPC identified and prioritized the following mitigation actions based on the Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, and Environmental (STAPLEE) criteria. See Appendix C for completed STAPLEE documentation.

### 7.4 Future Mitigation Strategies

The HMPC will review and prioritize mitigation measures while focusing on the City’s goals. During the next five years, the Committee will review risks and hazards annually that are identified by staff, community-based organizations, collaborative partners or presented through the Hazard Communication process and will be included in future Local Hazard Mitigation Plans if funding is available and there is a risk for potential damage.

The City has taken an active approach to disaster preparedness and mitigation by contracting with the Riverside County EMD for Emergency Services Coordinator position to facilitate the continued development of mitigation activities within the jurisdiction, with a focus on community outreach and preparedness.

The City will continue to foster and develop Review Cooperative Agreements with the Cities of Norco, Riverside, and Eastvale in connection with hazard mitigation projects, outreach, and preparedness.

## SECTION 8.0 – PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE PROCESS

### Element A - Planning Process

§201.6(c)(4)(i): [The plan maintenance process shall include a] section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.

§201.6(c)(4)(iii): [The plan maintenance process shall include a] discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.

Implementation and maintenance of this 2023 LHMP Update is critical to the overall success of hazard mitigation planning. This is the fourth step in the planning process. This chapter provides an overview of the overall strategy for plan implementation and maintenance and outlines the method and schedule for monitoring, updating, and evaluating the Plan. The chapter also discusses incorporating the Plan into existing planning mechanisms and how to address continued public involvement.

### 8.1 Plan Implementation

While this plan contains many worthwhile actions, the City will need to decide which action(s) to undertake first. Two factors will help with making that decision: the priority assigned the actions in the planning process and funding availability. Low or no-cost actions most easily demonstrate progress toward successful plan implementation.

An important implementation mechanism that is highly effective and low-cost is incorporation of the hazard mitigation plan recommendations and their underlying principles into other plans and mechanisms, such as general plans, earthquake and stormwater plans, Emergency Operations Plans (EOPS), evacuation plans, and other hazard and emergency management planning efforts for the City.

The appointed department directors and staff appointed to head each department within the City are charged with implementation of various activities in the Plan Update. During the annual reviews as described later in this section, an assessment of progress on each of the goals and activities in this LHMP Update should be determined and noted. However, the priorities and standing of activities may change based upon a change in the environment or funding opportunities.

The primary duty of the City is to see the LHMP Update successfully carried out and to report to their governing board and the public on the status of plan implementation and mitigation opportunities. Other duties include reviewing and promoting mitigation proposals, considering stakeholder concerns about hazard mitigation, passing concerns on to appropriate entities, and posting relevant information on the City website.

### 8.2 Plan Maintenance and Review

The City's Manger's Office is responsible for initiating plan reviews for the planning area. In order to monitor progress and update the mitigation strategies identified in the mitigation action plan, The City, Emergency Manager will revisit this Plan Update annually each year or following a hazard event. The HMPC will meet annually to review progress on plan implementation. This

LHMP update is anticipated to be fully approved and adopted in mid-2023, the next LHMP update for the Jurupa Valley Planning Area will occur in 2028.

Criteria for Annual Reviews:

- The renovations to city infrastructure including water, sewer, drainage, roads, bridges, gas lines, and buildings.
- Natural hazard occurrences that required activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), whether or not the event resulted in a presidential disaster declaration.
- Natural hazard occurrences that were not of a magnitude to warrant activation of the EOC or a federal disaster declaration but were severe enough to cause damage in the City or closure of offices, schools, or public services.

If the City identifies changes have occurred during the evaluation, we will update the LHMP Revision Page, and notify Riverside County EMD to update our Annex.

The Riverside County Emergency Management Department will coordinate the monitoring, evaluation, and update of the MJLHMP.

### **8.3 Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms**

The City of Jurupa Valley will integrate mitigation goals, information, and actions from its 2023 LHMP into the Safety Element of the General Plan upon the next update in 2027. The LHMP is already implemented into the following planning mechanisms:

- Building and Construction Codes
- Fire Codes
- Capital Improvement Plan
- Storm Drain Master Plan
- Stormwater Ordinance required by MS4
- Efficient Landscape Irrigation Ordinance required by MS4
- City Stormwater Procedural Manual
- Local Implementation Plan
- Facilities Management Plan
- Water Quality Management Plan

The LHMP will be reviewed by key staff to incorporate the identified hazards within the City. Some of these identified hazards will also include review with the County of Riverside EMD personnel to help address potential funding opportunities. All of the identified hazards within the plan will be considered in building, modernizing, and maintaining city facilities.

### **8.4 Continued Public Involvement**

Continued public involvement is imperative to the overall success of this Plan's implementation. The update process provides an opportunity to solicit participation from new and existing stakeholders and to publicize success stories from the plan implementation and seek additional

public comment. The LHMP maintenance and update process will include continued public and stakeholder involvement and input through attendance at City Council Meetings, Community Based Organization meetings, other meetings or events that may be scheduled, web postings, press releases to local media, and through public hearings.

## Appendix A – Plan Adoption and Approval Documentation

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
FEMA Region 9  
1111 Broadway, Suite 1200



**FEMA**

Oakland, CA 94607-4052

August 4, 2023

Brian MacGavin

Program Director

County of Riverside Emergency Management Department

450 E Alessandro Blvd,

Riverside, CA 92508

Dear Brian MacGavin:

The *County of Riverside Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan 2023* has been amended to include the City of Jurupa Valley and Beaumont Unified School

District as official planning participants. The City of Jurupa Valley and Beaumont Unified School District must submit an adoption resolution to FEMA in order to be considered fully approved.

FEMA's approval of the *County of Riverside Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan 2023* remains for a period of five years from the original approval date of **April 18, 2023**, for all approved participants. An updated list of the status of current participating jurisdictions is enclosed with this letter.

City of Jurupa Valley  
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update  
October 19th, 2023

Appendix -A-1

Prior to **April 18, 2028**, Riverside County and all participating jurisdictions are required to review and revise the plan to reflect changes in development, progress in local mitigation efforts, and changes in priorities, and resubmit it for approval in order to continue to be eligible for mitigation project grant funding.

The continued approval of this plan ensures Riverside County and all participating jurisdictions' continued eligibility for project grants under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs, including the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Program, and Flood Mitigation Assistance Program. All requests for funding, however, will be evaluated individually according to the specific eligibility, and other requirements of the particular program under which applications are submitted.

If you have any questions regarding the planning or review processes, please contact the FEMA Region 9 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team at [fema-r9-mitigation-planning@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:fema-r9-mitigation-planning@fema.dhs.gov).

Sincerely,

*for:* Alison Kearns  
Planning and Implementation Branch Chief  
Mitigation Division FEMA  
Region 9

[www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)

Riverside County Hazard Mitigation Plan Amendment Notice

August 4, 2023

Page 2 of 3

Enclosures (2)

Riverside County Plan Review Tool for the City of Jurupa Valley and Beaumont Unified, dated August 1, 2023

Status of Participating Jurisdictions, dated August 4, 2023

cc: Ron Miller, Mitigation Quality Assurance Division Chief, California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services

Robyn Fennig, Planning Division Chief, California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services

Victoria LaMar-Haas, Hazard Mitigation Planning Chief, California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services

Riverside County Hazard Mitigation Plan Amendment Notice

August 4, 2023

Page 3 of 3

Status of Participating Jurisdictions as of August 4, 2023

Jurisdictions – Adopted and Approved

#	Jurisdiction	Date of Adoption
1	Riverside County	April 4, 2023
2	City of Moreno Valley	May 16, 2023
3	City of Temecula	July 11, 2023
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		

Jurisdictions – Approvable Pending Adoption

#	Jurisdiction
1	City of Jurupa Valley
2	Beaumont Unified School District

**RESOLUTION NO. 2023-83**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA ADOPTING THE JURUPA VALLEY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN ANNEX FROM THE RIVERSIDE COUNTY OPERATIONAL AREA MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN AS REQUIRED BY THE FEDERAL DISASTER MITIGATION AND COST REDUCTION ACT OF 2000**

**WHEREAS**, President William J. Clinton signed H.R. 707, the Disaster Mitigation and Cost Reduction Act of 2000, into law on October 30, 2000; and

**WHEREAS**, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires all jurisdictions to be covered by a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan to be eligible for Federal Emergency Management Agency post-disaster funds; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Jurupa Valley has committed to participate in the development of the Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Jurupa Valley coordinated the development of the City of Jurupa Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Jurupa Valley is concerned about mitigating potential losses from natural disasters before they occur; and

**WHEREAS**, the plan identifies potential hazards, potential losses and potential mitigation measures to limit losses; and

**WHEREAS**, the California State of Emergency Services has reviewed the plan on behalf of the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and

**WHEREAS**, formal adoption of the plan by the Jurupa Valley City Council is required before final approval of the plan can be obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Jurupa Valley has determined that it would be in the best interest of the City of Jurupa Valley to adopt the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the City Council hereby adopts the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex to meet the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation and Cost Reduction Act of 2000; and directs the City of Jurupa Valley to forward the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex to the Riverside County Emergency Management Department, the California Emergency Management Agency and to the Federal Emergency Management Agency on behalf of the City for final approval.

**PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED** by the City Council of the City of Jurupa Valley on this 19<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2023.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chris Barajas  
Mayor

ATTEST:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Victoria Wasko, CMC  
City Clerk

**CERTIFICATION**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA            )  
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE        ) ss.  
CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY        )

I, Victoria Wasko, City Clerk of the City of Jurupa Valley, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 2023-83 was duly passed and adopted at a meeting of the City Council of the City of Jurupa Valley on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2023 by the following vote, to wit:

**AYES:**                           **ALTAMIRANO, BARAJAS, BERKSON, CARMONA, SILVA**

**NOES:**                           **NONE**

**ABSENT:**                       **NONE**

**ABSTAIN:**                      **NONE**

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City of Jurupa Valley, California, this 19<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2023.

  
Victoria Wasko, City Clerk  
City of Jurupa Valley

## Appendix B – Planning Process Documents



# LHMP Participant Workshop Sign-In

Wednesday, August 24, 2022  
9:00 am to 12:00 pm  
West County EOC / Microsoft Teams

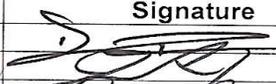
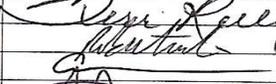
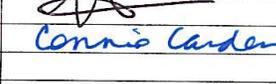
	Name:	Email:	Agency:	In Attendance Virtually (Y/N)?
1	Brian Kephart	<a href="mailto:briank@ranchomirageca.gov">briank@ranchomirageca.gov</a>	City of Rancho Mirage	Virtual
2	Tom Marcoux	<a href="mailto:marcouxt@ranchowater.com">marcouxt@ranchowater.com</a>	Rancho Water	Virtual
3	Darryl Scott	<a href="mailto:darryl.scott@mvusd.net">darryl.scott@mvusd.net</a>	Moreno Valley USD	Virtual
4	Ian Whyte	<a href="mailto:iwhyte@mwdh2o.com">iwhyte@mwdh2o.com</a>	Metropolitan Water District	Virtual
5	Victoria LaMar-Haas	<a href="mailto:victoria.lamar-haas@caloes.ca.gov">victoria.lamar-haas@caloes.ca.gov</a>	Cal OES	Virtual
6	Moses Martinez		EMD	Virtual
7	Abigail Gomez		City of Jurupa Valley	Virtual
8	Caleb Hargis		City of San Jacinto	Virtual
9	Gary Hatfield	<a href="mailto:gdatfield@iid.com">gdatfield@iid.com</a>	IID	Virtual
10	Robert Amparano	<a href="mailto:pramparano@iid.com">pramparano@iid.com</a>	IID	Virtual
11	Rodney West	<a href="mailto:rwest@iid.com">rwest@iid.com</a>	IID	Virtual
12	Eric Frazier	<a href="mailto:efrazier@iid.com">efrazier@iid.com</a>	IID	Virtual
13	Jared Peri		Cal OES	Virtual
14	Michael Ornelas	<a href="mailto:mornelas@indianwells.com">mornelas@indianwells.com</a>	City of Indian Wells	Virtual
15	Kari Mendoza	<a href="mailto:karim@beaumontca.gov">karim@beaumontca.gov</a>	City of Beaumont	Virtual
16	Maricarmen Aguirre	<a href="mailto:maguirre@coachella.org">maguirre@coachella.org</a>	City of Coachella	Virtual
17	Joshua Holkesvig	<a href="mailto:jholkesvig@cityofpalmdesert.org">jholkesvig@cityofpalmdesert.org</a>	City of Palm Desert	Virtual

450 E Alessandro Blvd.  
Riverside, CA 92508

Jurupa Valley Local Hazard Mitigation  
Planning Team Agenda

Meeting Agenda  
September 22, 2022  
1530 to 1700 hours

Attendees:

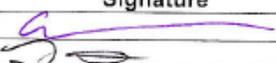
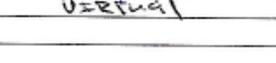
Department	Name	Signature
Public Works	Jay French	
SHERIFF	JASON SEXTON	
City Manager office	TERRI ROLLINGS	
Building Code	Ryan Butcher	
Human Resources	Cynthia Passalacqua	
HUMAN RESOURCES	Taylor Howard	
Admin. Services	Connie Cardenas	

1. Importance of the LHMP – 5 Mins
2. County Timeline – 5 Mins
3. Review of the 2017 LHMP - 20 Mins
4. Establish responsibilities for data collection from different departments for inclusion in LHMP. – 10 Mins
5. Develop outreach strategies for stakeholders & public input. – 10 Mins
6. Discussion of the City’s Timeline for future meetings – 10 mins

✓  
Jurupa Valley Local Hazard Mitigation  
Planning Team Agenda

Meeting Agenda  
October 12, 2022, 2022  
1430 to 1600 hours

Attendees:

Department	Name	Signature
Human Resource	Cynthia Pissalacqua	
PLW	Travis Howard	
Building / code	Dani's French	
City manager's office	Ryan Batista	
Admin - Finance	Teresa Rollins	
Riverside Sheriff	Connie Cardenas	
	Dnsod Sexton	VIRTUAL

1. Status of taskers – 5 Mins
2. Review of Community LHMP Survey – 10 Mins
3. Review the 2017 LHMP Hazard list and identify any new items or those to be removed - 40 Mins
4. Discuss the next meeting and things to prepare for risk assessments – 10 Mins

  
**Jurupa Valley Local Hazard Mitigation  
 Planning Team Agenda**

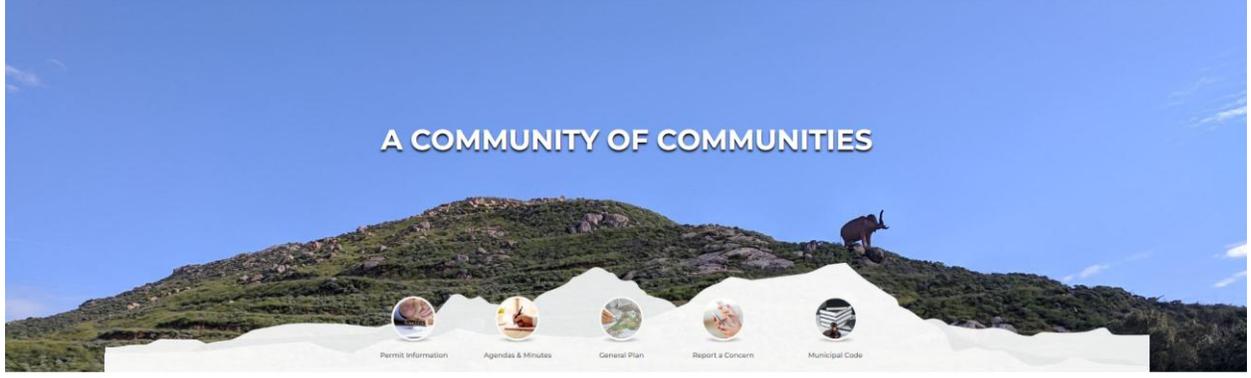
**Meeting Agenda  
 October 27, 2022, 2022  
 0900 to 1000 hours**

**Attendees:**

Department	Name	Signature
City Manager Office	<i>Devi Kelly</i>	<i>Devi Kelly</i>
Public Works	<i>Octavio Duran</i>	<i>Octavio Duran</i>
Code Enforcement	<i>Ayan Batista</i>	<i>Ayan Batista</i>
Admin/Finance	<i>Connie Cardenas</i>	<i>Connie Cardenas</i>
Riverside Sherriff	<i>JASON SEXTON</i>	<i>JASON SEXTON</i>
Riverside County EMD	<i>BRICE BAETLETT</i>	<i>BRICE BAETLETT</i>
Riverside County EMD	<i>Priscilla Galvan</i>	<i>Priscilla Galvan</i>
<i>HR</i>	<i>Taylor Howard</i>	<i>Taylor Howard</i>
<i>HR</i>	<i>Cynthia Passalacqua</i>	<i>Cynthia Passalacqua</i>

1. Introductions: 5 Mins
2. Review of Community LHMP Survey: 10 Mins
3. Assess potential hazards within the jurisdiction: 20 Mins
  - a. Have they happened in the past?
  - b. Is there SME material that believes there is a high probability of them happening in the future?
4. Hazard Profiling: 20 Mins
  - a. Frequency
  - b. Magnitude/Extent
  - c. Warning time
  - d. Severity
5. Material & Documents required for next meeting: 5 mins

# Appendix C – Public Outreach Survey Results



# A COMMUNITY OF COMMUNITIES

- Permit Information
- Agendas & Minutes
- General Plan
- Report a Concern
- Municipal Code

## CITY HIGHLIGHTS

### 2023-2028 Consolidated Plan Community Workshop

The City of Jurupa Valley wants to hear about your community's greatest needs at a workshop on Tuesday, December 6, 2022, at 6:00 p.m.

[Read on...](#)

### LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN SURVEY

Provide Your Input: Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

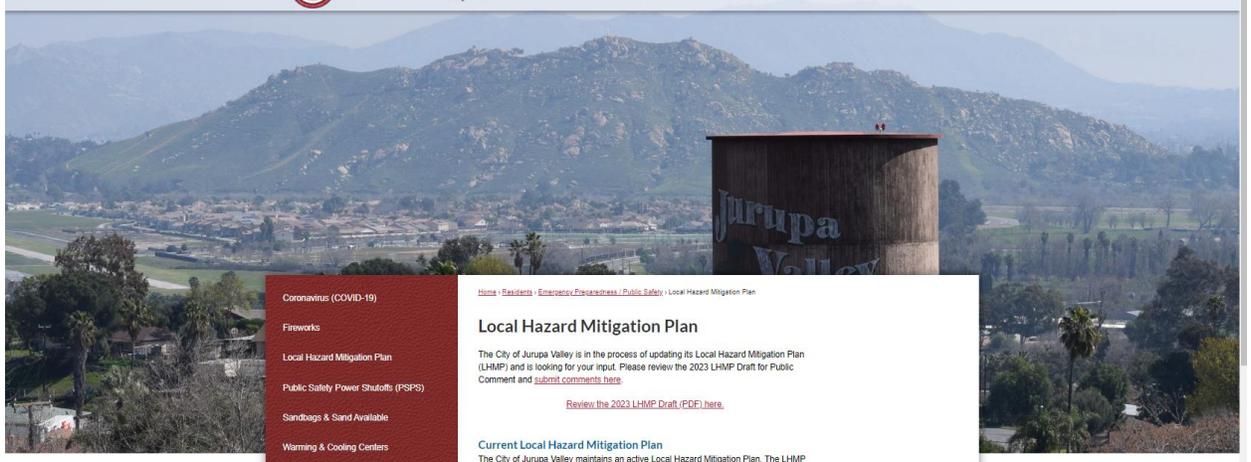
We are updating the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) and are looking for your input. The LHMP is the city's primary document when preparing for emergencies and is referenced as emergency situations unfold.

[Take the Survey...](#)

### Jurupa Road Grade Separation Project

This project will construct a new, four-lane underpass on Jurupa Road under Van Buren and the Union Pacific Railroad bridge. The underpass will improve safety and traffic circulation by separating train traffic from vehicles, pedestrians, and cyclists.

[View the Latest Project Details...](#)



- Coronavirus (COVID-19)
- Fireworks
- Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS)
- Sandbags & Sand Available
- Warming & Cooling Centers

[Home](#) - [Residents](#) - [Emergency Preparedness](#) - [Public Safety](#) - Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

## Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

The City of Jurupa Valley is in the process of updating its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) and is looking for your input. Please review the 2023 LHMP Draft for Public Comment and [submit comments here](#).

[Review the 2023 LHMP Draft \(PDF\) here.](#)

### Current Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

The City of Jurupa Valley maintains an active Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. The LHMP is the primary reference document for the City when preparing for emergency situations. The document is also referenced as emergency situations unfold.

[Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2018 \(PDF\)](#)

# #1

**COMPLETE**

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**Last Modified:** Wednesday, November 09, 2022 12:13:48 PM  
**Time Spent:** 00:01:59  
**IP Address:** 97.93.171.114

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Page 1

**Q1** **Yes**  
Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

---

**Q2** **Flood**  
Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Fire**  
Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4**  
In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

Road repairs and address drainage concerns

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Very Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Very Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Very Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Very Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Very Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Very Important**

---

## #2

**COMPLETE**

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**Last Modified:** Wednesday, November 09, 2022 4:53:22 PM  
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**IP Address:** 172.58.31.34

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Page 1

**Q1** **Yes**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

---

**Q2** **Fire**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** Other (please specify):

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

Cheap city using free survey, building homes next to high pressure gas line

---

**Q4**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

2 fires in the same spot on Limonite, unkept palm trees on city property? maybe fix the fire source learned from the first one

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Very Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Less Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Very Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Very Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Very Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

---

# #3

**COMPLETE**

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**Last Modified:** Wednesday, November 09, 2022 7:17:17 PM  
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---

Page 1

**Q1** **No**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

---

**Q2** **Fire**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Electrical Outage**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

Everything is managed pretty well, but streetlights and street cleaning could help smaller non emergency hazards.

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Less Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Very Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Very Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Very Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Very Important**

---

# #4

**COMPLETE**

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**Last Modified:** Friday, November 11, 2022 3:17:46 PM  
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Page 1

**Q1** **No**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

---

**Q2** **Fire**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Wind**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4** **Respondent skipped this question**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Very Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Very Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Very Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Very Important**

---

# #5

**COMPLETE**

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**Last Modified:** Monday, November 14, 2022 11:31:24 AM  
**Time Spent:** 00:02:43  
**IP Address:** 68.118.127.175

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Page 1

**Q1** **No**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

---

**Q2** **Wind**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Wind**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

Preventive measures must be taken in the areas around the Indian Hills Golf Course to reduce fires in the gulleys, especially hole #17.

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Very Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Very Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Very Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Very Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Very Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Very Important**

---

# #6

**COMPLETE**

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**Last Modified:** Monday, November 14, 2022 11:58:49 AM  
**Time Spent:** 00:02:47  
**IP Address:** 35.129.115.152

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Page 1

**Q1** **No**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

---

**Q2** **Fire**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Flood**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

Proactively Clear brush and secure land from rock/mud slides

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Very Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Somewhat Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Very Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Very Important**

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#7

**COMPLETE**

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Monday, November 14, 2022 11:58:49 AM  
**Last Modified:** Monday, November 14, 2022 12:04:35 PM  
**Time Spent:** 00:05:46  
**IP Address:** 172.58.26.135

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Page 1

**Q1** **Yes**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

---

**Q2** **Fire**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Electrical Outage**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

During dry season we should be on it with the the tall dry grassy areas. We should reduce it's much as possible. For floods in Mira loma we should pump the water out.

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Very Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Very Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Very Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Very Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Very Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Very Important**

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#8

**COMPLETE**

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Monday, November 14, 2022 1:01:06 PM  
**Last Modified:** Monday, November 14, 2022 1:06:03 PM  
**Time Spent:** 00:04:57  
**IP Address:** 137.25.242.145

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Page 1

**Q1** **No**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

---

**Q2** **Fire**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Contaminated Water**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

Control the homeless population as that appears to be where most of the fires are coming from.

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Very Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Very Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Very Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Very Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Very Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

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#9

**COMPLETE**

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Tuesday, November 15, 2022 7:29:09 AM  
**Last Modified:** Tuesday, November 15, 2022 7:35:21 AM  
**Time Spent:** 00:06:12  
**IP Address:** 66.215.210.79

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Page 1

**Q1** **No**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

---

**Q2** **Flood**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Fire**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

flood canal behind the homes that are against the mountainous areas.

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Very Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Very Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Very Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Very Important**

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# #10

**COMPLETE**

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Wednesday, November 16, 2022 12:41:38 AM  
**Last Modified:** Wednesday, November 16, 2022 1:00:10 AM  
**Time Spent:** 00:18:32  
**IP Address:** 71.84.73.183

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Page 1

**Q1** **No**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

---

**Q2** **Electrical Outage**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Earthquake**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

Educating the community to make sure that hazards don't happen

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Very Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Very Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Very Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Very Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Very Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Very Important**

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# #11

**COMPLETE**

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Wednesday, November 16, 2022 1:24:58 PM  
**Last Modified:** Wednesday, November 16, 2022 1:26:31 PM  
**Time Spent:** 00:01:32  
**IP Address:** 172.58.26.12

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Page 1

**Q1** **No**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

---

**Q2** **Electrical Outage**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Wind**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

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**Q4** **Respondent skipped this question**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Very Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Very Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Very Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Very Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Very Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Very Important**

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# #12

**COMPLETE**

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Thursday, November 17, 2022 1:52:31 PM  
**Last Modified:** Thursday, November 17, 2022 1:53:23 PM  
**Time Spent:** 00:00:52  
**IP Address:** 47.34.148.40

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Page 1

**Q1** **Yes**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

---

**Q2** **Contaminated Water**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Electrical Outage**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

Better infrastructure

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Very Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Very Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Very Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Very Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Very Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Very Important**

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# #13

**COMPLETE**

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Thursday, November 17, 2022 1:52:44 PM  
**Last Modified:** Friday, November 18, 2022 9:00:52 AM  
**Time Spent:** 19:08:07  
**IP Address:** 75.142.216.213

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Page 1

**Q1** **Yes**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

---

**Q2** **Fire**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Earthquake**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

I'm not knowledgeable enough to know how but fire prevention

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Very Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Very Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Very Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Very Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Very Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Very Important**

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# #14

**COMPLETE**

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Tuesday, November 22, 2022 3:07:57 PM  
**Last Modified:** Tuesday, November 22, 2022 3:09:15 PM  
**Time Spent:** 00:01:18  
**IP Address:** 66.215.204.98

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Page 1

**Q1** **No**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

---

**Q2** **Fire**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Wind**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4** **Respondent skipped this question**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Very Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Very Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Very Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Very Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Very Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Very Important**

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# #15

**COMPLETE**

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Tuesday, November 22, 2022 3:08:41 PM  
**Last Modified:** Tuesday, November 22, 2022 3:10:39 PM  
**Time Spent:** 00:01:57  
**IP Address:** 71.95.33.255

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Page 1

**Q1** **No**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

---

**Q2** **Fire**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Wind**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4** **Respondent skipped this question**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Very Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relation, acquisition, etc.). **Less Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Very Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Very Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Very Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

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# #16

**COMPLETE**

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Tuesday, November 22, 2022 4:20:55 PM  
**Last Modified:** Tuesday, November 22, 2022 4:25:30 PM  
**Time Spent:** 00:04:34  
**IP Address:** 68.119.236.118

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Page 1

**Q1** **Yes**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

---

**Q2** **Wind**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Electrical Outage**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

Enforce property owners to properly maintain their property from dry grass or brushes. Public land should be properly maintained by the city throughout the whole city.

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Very Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Very Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Very Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Very Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Very Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Very Important**

---

# #17

**COMPLETE**

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Tuesday, November 22, 2022 5:13:34 PM  
**Last Modified:** Tuesday, November 22, 2022 5:19:15 PM  
**Time Spent:** 00:05:40  
**IP Address:** 107.77.228.138

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Page 1

**Q1** **No**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

---

**Q2** **Fire**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Wind**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

Help the homeless have a home. Fires usually start at the river because of the homeless.

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Very Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Very Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Very Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Very Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

# #18

**COMPLETE**

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Tuesday, November 22, 2022 7:38:04 PM  
**Last Modified:** Tuesday, November 22, 2022 7:48:35 PM  
**Time Spent:** 00:10:30  
**IP Address:** 67.150.26.63

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Page 1

**Q1** **No**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

---

**Q2** **Fire**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Contaminated Water**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

Fires in the same areas

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Very Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Somewhat Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Very Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

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# #19

**COMPLETE**

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Tuesday, November 22, 2022 7:56:48 PM  
**Last Modified:** Tuesday, November 22, 2022 7:57:30 PM  
**Time Spent:** 00:00:42  
**IP Address:** 75.142.208.85

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Page 1

**Q1** **No**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

---

**Q2** **Wind**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Electrical Outage**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4** **Respondent skipped this question**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Very Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Very Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Very Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Very Important**

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# #20

**COMPLETE**

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Wednesday, November 23, 2022 7:19:06 AM  
**Last Modified:** Wednesday, November 23, 2022 7:23:55 AM  
**Time Spent:** 00:04:49  
**IP Address:** 174.193.193.1

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Page 1

**Q1** **Yes**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

---

**Q2** **Wind**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Electrical Outage**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

Provide workshops for residents to keep them informed and prepared on various hazards and mitigation efforts.

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Very Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relation, acquisition, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Very Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Very Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Very Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Very Important**

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#21

**COMPLETE**

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Thursday, November 24, 2022 6:01:56 PM  
**Last Modified:** Thursday, November 24, 2022 6:03:23 PM  
**Time Spent:** 00:01:26  
**IP Address:** 75.141.121.97

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Page 1

**Q1** **No**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

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**Q2** **Earthquake**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Wind**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4** **Respondent skipped this question**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Very Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Very Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Somewhat Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Very Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Very Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Very Important**

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# #22

**COMPLETE**

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Monday, November 28, 2022 7:22:01 AM  
**Last Modified:** Monday, November 28, 2022 7:24:54 AM  
**Time Spent:** 00:02:53  
**IP Address:** 68.187.57.213

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Page 1

**Q1** **No**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

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**Q2** **Fire**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Wind**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

Force property owners to remove overgrown vegetation and maintain their property.

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Less Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Very Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Less Important**

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#23

**COMPLETE**

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Tuesday, November 29, 2022 8:55:32 PM  
**Last Modified:** Tuesday, November 29, 2022 8:56:48 PM  
**Time Spent:** 00:01:15  
**IP Address:** 35.129.111.130

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Page 1

**Q1** **No**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

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**Q2** **Contaminated Water**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Fire**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

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**Q4** **Respondent skipped this question**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Very Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Somewhat Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Less Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Less Important**

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# #24

**COMPLETE**

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Thursday, December 01, 2022 7:36:35 AM  
**Last Modified:** Thursday, December 01, 2022 7:38:23 AM  
**Time Spent:** 00:01:47  
**IP Address:** 71.95.33.163

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Page 1

**Q1** **No**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

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**Q2** **Fire**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q3** **Wind**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

Remove the dry brush and relocate the homeless.

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Very Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Somewhat Important**

Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education). **Very Important**

Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.). **Very Important**

Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Very Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Very Important**

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#25

**COMPLETE**

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Thursday, December 08, 2022 7:14:58 PM  
**Last Modified:** Thursday, December 08, 2022 7:21:47 PM  
**Time Spent:** 00:06:48  
**IP Address:** 174.243.245.120

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Page 1

**Q1** **Yes**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

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**Q2** **Fire**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

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**Q3** **Contaminated Water**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

Switch to municipal water treatment; intensify monitoring frequency of critical control points and assess additional safeguards against potential gaps for undetected contamination events.

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.).	<b>Very Important</b>
Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.).	<b>Less Important</b>
Public Education and Awareness - Actions to inform and educate residents, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them (For example: Outreach, real estate disclosure, school-age and adult education).	<b>Less Important</b>
Natural Resource Protection - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Erosion control, stream restoration, etc.).	<b>Less Important</b>
Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.).	<b>Very Important</b>
Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.).	<b>Very Important</b>

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#26

**COMPLETE**

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)  
**Started:** Wednesday, January 04, 2023 6:40:26 AM  
**Last Modified:** Wednesday, January 04, 2023 6:41:28 AM  
**Time Spent:** 00:01:02  
**IP Address:** 104.129.199.11

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Page 1

**Q1** **No**

Are you aware that Jurupa Valley has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

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**Q2** **Wind**

Please select the one hazard you think is the highest threat to your neighborhood.

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**Q3** **Flood**

Please select the one hazard you think is the second-highest threat to your neighborhood.

---

**Q4** **Respondent skipped this question**

In your opinion, what steps could your local government make to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your neighborhood? (200 character limit)

---

**Q5**

Community-wide activities and projects can reduce our risk from hazards. Please tell us how important you think each one of the following activities and projects is for our community to consider pursuing.

Prevention - Administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are constructed (For example: Planning and zoning building codes, etc.). **Very Important**

Property Prevention - Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area (For example: Retrofits, relocation, acquisition, etc.). **Very Important**

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Emergency Services - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event (For example: Warning system, protection of official facilities, etc.). **Very Important**

Infrastructure Projects - Actions that involve the construction/rehabilitation of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard (For example: storm drains, bridges, water channels, earthquake retrofitting of buildings, etc.). **Very Important**

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