



MENIFEE

**EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT**

**2021 CITY OF MENIFEE
LOCAL HAZARD
MITIGATION PLAN**

1.0 Executive Summary

The 2021 City of Meniffee Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) helps to ensure the City is less vulnerable to future hazard events. This plan was prepared pursuant to the requirements of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as amended by Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and the 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 201 – Mitigation Planning, to be eligible for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Pre-Disaster Mitigation and Hazard Mitigation Grant programs. Hazard Mitigation, along with preparedness, response, and recovery are the four phases of emergency management. Hazard mitigation is the only phase of emergency management specifically dedicated to breaking the cycle of damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage.

The City of Meniffee followed a planning process prescribed by FEMA, which began with the formation of a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) in February 2021. The committee is comprised of the Meniffee Police Department, City Departments, CAL FIRE, and Riverside County Fire. As the City was not on the Riverside County's plan update cycle, the City of Meniffee embarked on doing a minor update of the 2015 LHMP. Updating the 2015 plan, gives the city a better chance of being eligible for FEMA mitigation grants once the plan is approved. Riverside County will begin the LHMP planning update in late February 2022 and the City of Meniffee will join the cycle then. Joining the County's cycle in 2022 will increase collaboration with other cities by sharing technical expertise and increase resources from the County.

Through this process, the HMPC conducted a risk assessment that identified and profiled hazards that pose a risk to the City of Meniffee, assessed the City's vulnerability to these hazards, and examined the capabilities in place to mitigate them. The public was given formal notice of the City's Hazard Mitigation planning and invited its residents and stakeholders to participate. Based on the planning process, the city is vulnerable to several hazards that are identified, profiled, and analyzed in this plan. Earthquakes, Floods, and Wildfire/Urban Fires are among the hazards that can have a significant impact on the city. However, with careful planning and collaboration among public agencies, stakeholders, and citizens, it is possible to minimize losses that can occur from disasters. Based on the risk assessment, the HMPC identified goals and objectives for reducing the City's vulnerability to hazards. The goals of the plan are to 1) Protect life, property, and environment; 2) Provide public awareness; 3) Protect the continuity of government; and 4) Improve emergency management, preparedness, collaboration, and outreach.

Following the completion of the plan, the LHMP will be submitted to the Riverside County Emergency Management Department (EMD) for review. EMD will, in turn, forward the City's LHMP to Cal OES for review. Cal OES will, in turn, forward the federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for approval. The City will wait to receive an "Approval Pending Adoption" letter from FEMA before taking the plan to the Meniffee City Council for adoption. Upon approval, the City will insert the signed resolution into the LHMP.

1.1 Contact Information

Any questions, comments, and suggestions can be forwarded to the point of contact below.

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1.2 Acknowledgements

The City of Meniffee would like to thank all its employees and departments who participated in the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC). The city would also like to thank all stakeholders and partners for assisting with the development of this plan, including but not limited to:

City of Meniffee Staff

- Yolanda Macalalad, Assistant City Engineer, Public Works/Engineering Department
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- Doug Darnell, Senior Planner, Community Development
- Kayla Charters, Management Analyst, Economic Development
- Chris Karrer, Police Captain, Meniffee Police Department
- Robert Cardenas, Deputy Director, Human Resources
- Mariana Mitchell, Community Services Manager, Community Services
- Bryce Howell, Park/Landscape Maintenance Manager, Community Services
- Kirk Barnett, Fire Chief, CAL FIRE
- Sonya Bu, Fire Marshal, Riverside County Fire

Partners

- Riverside County Emergency Management Department
- Cal Governor's Office of Emergency Services
- Federal Emergency Management Agency

1.3 Official Record of Documentation

This section provides a general and comprehensive view of the Disaster Act of 2000. This includes a review of the federal requirements, City adoption and supporting documentation.

1.4 Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 Requirements

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), commonly known as the 2000 Stafford Act Amendment, was approved by Congress on October 10, 2000. On October 30, 2000, the President signed the bill into law, creating public Law 106-390. The legislation reinforces the importance of mitigation planning and emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur. As such, this Act establishes a pre-disaster hazard mitigation program and new requirements for the nation post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).

The Act specifically addresses mitigation planning at the state and local levels. It identifies new requirements that allow HMGP funds to be used for planning activities and increases the amount of HMGP funds available to states that have developed a comprehensive, enhanced mitigation plan prior to a disaster. States and communities must have an approved mitigation plan in place prior to receiving post-disaster HMGP funds. Local and tribal mitigation plans must demonstrate that their proposed mitigation measures are based on a sound planning process that accounts for the risk to and the capabilities of the individual communities.

State governments have certain responsibilities for implementing the Act. DMA 2000 is intended to facilitate cooperation between state and local authorities, prompting them to work

together. It encourages and rewards local and state pre-disaster planning and promotes sustainability as a strategy for disaster resistance. This enhanced planning network will better enable local and state governments to articulate accurate needs for mitigation, resulting in faster allocation of funding and more effective risk reduction projects.

To implement the DMA 2000 planning requirements, FEMA prepared an Interim Final Rule, published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2002, which establishes planning and funding criteria for states and local communities. Normally, FEMA publishes a proposed rule for public comment before publishing a final rule. This process can result in a lengthy comment and response period, during which the proposed rule is not legally effective or enforceable. Because certain types of Stafford Act assistance are conditioned on having an approved mitigation plan, FEMA wanted to publish an effective rule providing the DMA 2000 planning requirements in order to position State and local governments to receive these mitigation funds as soon as possible.

1.5 DMA 2000 Requirements – Prerequisites Adoption by the Local Governing Body

REQUIREMENT §201.6(C)(5)	The local hazard mitigation plan shall include documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan (e.g., City Council, County Commissioner, and Tribal Council).
EXPLANATION	Adoption by the local governing body demonstrates the jurisdiction's commitment to fulfilling the mitigation goals and objectives outlined in the plan. Adoption legitimizes the plan and authorizes responsible agencies to execute their responsibilities. For final approval by FEMA, the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan must include a copy of the local governing body's resolution, adopting the Plan.
ELEMENT	A. Has the plan been formally adopted by the local governing body? B. Is a copy of the signed plan adoption resolution included?

Adoption by the local governing body and supporting documentation

The City of Meniffee Local Hazard Mitigation Plan meets the requirements of Section 409 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (Stafford Act) and Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). This includes complying with the requirement that the plan be adopted by the City of Meniffee Council. The City of Meniffee Local Hazard Mitigation Plan has been prepared by the City of Meniffee HMPC and adopted by the City of Meniffee Council via resolution. A copy of the signed resolution is provided on the following page.

1.6 Plan Adoption/Resolution (To be included after Council Acceptance)

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MENIFEE ADOPTING THE
2021 CITY OF MENIFEE LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

1.7 Background and Introduction

The DMA 2000 emphasizes greater interaction between State and local hazard identification, mitigation planning and other mitigation activities. In addition, both the State and Federal Governments have a continuing interest in streamlining the mitigation planning, implementation and project funding process.

1.8 Purpose and Authority of the Plan

Hazard mitigation is any action that reduces the effects of future disasters. It has been demonstrated that hazard mitigation is most effective when based on an inclusive, comprehensive, long-term plan that is developed before a disaster occurs. The City of Meniffee Local Hazard Mitigation Plan's purpose is to fulfill the Federal DMA, which calls for all communities to prepare mitigation plans. The plan includes resources and information to assist City residents, public and private sector organizations, and others interested in participating in planning for hazards. The plan provides a list of mitigation activities that may assist the city in reducing risk and preventing loss from future hazard events. Hazard mitigation, along with preparedness, response, and recovery are the four phases of emergency management. Hazard mitigation is the only phase of emergency management specifically dedicated to breaking the cycle of damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), Section 322 (a-d) requires that local governments, as a condition of receiving federal disaster mitigation funds, have a mitigation plan that describes the process for identifying hazards, risks and vulnerabilities, identify and prioritize mitigation action, encourage the development of local mitigation and provide technical support in those efforts. This mitigation plan serves to meet those requirements.

1.9 Plan Description

The City of Meniffee Local Hazard Mitigation Plan consists of the following information:

Community Profile

This section provides details of our community to provide sufficient background on the hazard profiles and risk assessments that are presented in subsequent sections. This description includes regional setting, history, government, and also includes information regarding the climate, population, demographics, and economy.

Vulnerability Assessment

Through this process the planning committee identified and gathered corresponding data on all potential hazards that present a danger to the City of Meniffee. The information gathered includes historical data on natural hazard events that have occurred in and near the City and what impact these events has on residents and their property.

Risk Assessment

This section utilizes the information gathered through the vulnerability assessment process to determine what assets in the community will be affected by the hazard event. The inventory of assets includes people, housing units, critical facilities, infrastructure, hazardous materials facilities, and commercial facilities. This data was compiled by assessing the potential impacts from each hazard using past events. The information in this section provides the city with information that outlines the full range of hazards the city may face and potential social impacts, damages and economic losses.

Mitigation Strategy

This section identifies mitigation actions/measures and implementation strategies for the city. Additionally, this section provides a comprehensive strategy for addressing mitigation priorities. The mitigation measures include preventive actions, property protection techniques, structural projects, natural resource protection strategies, emergency services and public education and awareness activities.

2.0 Planning Process

This section describes the process in which the plan was developed. The City of Meniffee met with Riverside County Emergency Management Department (EMD) and Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) on February 4, 2021 to discuss what was going to be needed to update of the City’s Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. Following the discussion, city staff began the planning process and timeline for the 2021 update.

On February 16, 2021, the city requested City Department heads to provide a representative from each department for the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC).

On March 11, 2021, the HMPC met and discussed the importance of the plan, historical background of the 2015 plan, identified the hazards affecting the city as well as the internal and external participation need for the development of the 2021 plan. All of the items discussed lead to the revised LHMP which was ready for input by stakeholders, agencies and public.

On August 24, 2021, staff provided the updated plan and requested additional information from the HMPC, and the plan was revised thereafter.

On October 2021, staff provided a formal notice for the public/stakeholder to comment via a press release.

2.1 DMA 2000 Requirements

The table below summarizes the DMA 2000 requirements for documentation of the planning process.

DMA 2000 Requirements – Planning Process and Documentation

REQUIREMENT §201.6(b) and §201.6(c)	Requires that there be an open public involvement process in the formation of the plan. This includes opportunities for the public to comment on the plan at all stages of its formation, and the involvement of any neighboring communities, interested agencies, or private and non-profit organization. This should also include a review of any existing plans or studies and incorporation of these if appropriate. Documentation of the planning process, including how the plan was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved is essential.
EXPLANATION	A description of the planning process should include how the plan was prepared, who was involved in the planning process, and the timeframe for preparing the plan. The plan should document how the planning team was formed and the number and outcomes of the meetings the planning team held. Ideally, the local mitigation planning team is composed of local, State, and federal agency representatives, as well as community representative, local business leaders, and educators. In addition to the core team preparing the plan, it is also important to indicate how the public (residents, businesses, and other interested parties) participated, including what means (e.g., Webpages, storefronts, toll free phone lines, etc.) were made available to those who could not attend public forums to voice concern or provide input during the planning process.

ELEMENT	<p>A. Does the plan provide a description of how the plan was prepared?</p> <p>B. Does the plan indicate how the planning team was formed (including who was involved?)</p> <p>C. Does the plan indicate how the public was involved in the process?</p> <p>D. Does the planning process describe what means were made available to those who could not attend public meeting to provide input?</p>
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2.2 Plan Development

Representatives from the City of Meniffee Departments, Riverside County Fire, CAL FIRE and Meniffee Police Department formed the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC). The HMPC contributed to identifying possible hazards, discussed their impact on the city, developed public outreach strategies and evaluated the draft Plan for public review. City staff participated in ranking and probability of the identified hazards.

2.3 Community Participation

The City of Meniffee give a “Notice of Hazard Mitigation Planning” via the processes below. The community was also invited to participate in informational meetings. Input was open from October 1, 2021 to October 31, 2021.

- **City Press Release:** Details on the plan was sent via a press release.
- **City Website:** Plan was posted under the City’s Emergency Management page on September 24, 2021.
- **Southwest Emergency Managers Meeting:** The City distributed the LHMP to members of the Southwest Emergency Managers group on October 7, 2021. Some participating members include, neighboring cities, utility organizations, and school districts.
- **Emergency Preparedness Workshop:** On October 14, 2021, the City had a booth where staff discussed the LHMP as well as invite participants to provide input. Printed copies were also available.
- **CERT Meeting:** The plan was also listed as an agenda topic in the October 12, 2021 CERT Meeting.

2.4 Existing Plans and Studies

The following reports and plans were reviewed and incorporated into the City of Meniffee’s Local Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- 2013 City of Meniffee General Plan
- 2015 City of Meniffee Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
- 2018 County of Riverside Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
- 2020 City of Meniffee Capital Improvements Plan
- 2021 City of Meniffee Emergency Operations Plan

The 2013 City of Meniffee General Plan was used for sections of this plan. The 2021 City of Meniffee General Plan will be updated by the ending of 2021 as well.

The 2015 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan was used as reference in the development of the updated plan.

The 2018 County of Riverside Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan was utilized to review mitigation strategies hazards that impact the City of Meniffee.

The 2020 City of Meniffee Capital Improvements Plan was utilized to identify capital improvement projects that will enhance and prioritize mitigation strategies for hazards impacting the City of Meniffee.

The 2021 City of Meniffee Emergency Operations Plan was utilized to assess the capabilities and resources that the City of Meniffee has available to respond to an emergency or disaster situation.

2.5 Community Profile

The following information pertains to the City's location, history, government, climate, population, and economy.

2.6 Location

The City of Meniffee is centrally located in southwestern Riverside County, California, approximately 80 miles southeast of Los Angeles, and 77 miles north of San Diego. The city is generally bordered on the north, west, and south by the Cities of Perris, Canyon Lake, Lake Elsinore and Murrieta and on the southwest by the City of Wildomar. To the east and northeast, the city borders unincorporated County territory with no existing sphere of influence around the city. The city is situated along Interstate 215 which runs through the center of the city and is an important north-south link between San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Orange Counties. The City of Meniffee consists largely of a flat floor surrounded by hillside and mountainous features. Rugged rock outcroppings are scattered throughout the area and serve to break up the visual sameness typical of unvaried landscapes.

2.7 History

The area was originally inhabited by the Luiseño people, specifically the Pechanga band. In the 18th century, the area fell under Spanish rule and was ceded by Mexico to the United States in 1850 as a result of the Mexican American War. Farming, which began in the mid-19th century was concentrated in the Meniffee area. Mining began in the early 1880s with the discovery of a significant quartz lode by miner Luther Meniffee Wilson, from which Meniffee derived its name. Early development of the Meniffee area began with Sun City in the early 1960s as the concept of an active retirement community envisioned by Del Webb, a building contractor from Phoenix, Arizona. Webb also developed Sun City, Arizona under the same concept. Sun City is a centrally located neighborhood within Meniffee with a mix of residential and commercial activity. The Meniffee area later grew during the late 1980s and into the early 1990s as a master-planned community. There has been substantial growth in Meniffee with new home construction with large lakes, and fine amenities, attracting many residents from the Inland Empire and Los Angeles to live. On June 3, 2008, the residents of the communities encompassing the Meniffee area voted to incorporate together to form Riverside County's 26th City. The City of Meniffee was officially established on October 1, 2008.

2.8 Government

The City of Meniffee is a General Law City that operates under the Council-Manager form of city government. Since incorporation in 2008, the city has been governed by a five-member Council. Beginning in 2012, the voters elected City Council members by District for four-year

terms, with a mayor elected “at-large” for a two-year term. The City Council holds regular public meetings on the first and third Wednesday of each month.

2.9 Climate

The City of Menifee area climate is described as Mediterranean, with hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters. Menifee enjoys plenty of sunshine throughout the year, with an average of 263 sunshine days and only 35 days with measurable precipitation annually. The period of April through November is warm to hot and dry with average high temperatures of 83°-101°F and lows of 32°-50°F, though in the summer, temperatures can easily reach above 100°F, and occasionally above 105°. The period of November through March is when the area receives much of its precipitation.

3.0 Population/Demographics

Situated in the heart of southern Riverside County along Interstate 215, Menifee is a vibrant, new city of more than 100,000 residents who enjoy a pleasant year-round climate, abundant recreational offerings, reasonably priced housing, and convenient proximity to some of Southern California’s premiere attractions and employment centers. As the 3rd fastest growing City in the State, Menifee has is expected to grow 10% within the next two years, reaching 116,525 residents. Within its 50 square miles, Menifee’s business, retail, and entertainment outlets are starting to shape the community’s character and this growing economic base is also contributing favorably to the city’s strong financial position. Menifee’s growing family-oriented population values the city’s ongoing commitment to public safety, community events, and smart growth for the future. All of these elements are working together to support the city’s strategic vision to make Menifee one of the state’s most promising new cities.

Demographics, August 2021

Category	
Population	102,527 (Census 2020)
Projected Population (May 2023)	116,525
Trade Area (15 Miles Radius)	805,000
Median household income:	\$76,221
Average Household Income	\$93,275
Median house value:	\$386,989
Households:	37,069
Average person per household:	3.49

3.1 Land Use/Economy

The Land Use Map, Exhibit LU-2 of the City of Menifee General Plan Land Use Element shows where residential, commercial, office, mixed use, industrial, public/quasi-public facilities, and open space uses are expected. It also illustrates the location of properties with approved specific plans. Approximately 49 percent of the City is designated as residential, 2 percent as non-residential, 7 percent as Economic Development Corridor (EDC), 25 percent specific plans and 17 percent other uses, which includes agriculture, open space, public/quasi-public facilities, public utilities corridors, rights of way and rail. The EDC designated land is intended primarily for commercial uses and allows for a mix of other uses. There are eighteen specific plans totaling 7,689 acres, with the majority being single-family residential communities. A few specific plans include a mix of residential and non-residential uses. The city currently has approximately 35,675 dwelling units. Since the City of Menifee is a newly incorporated City, its

sphere of influence (SOI) boundary is contiguous with the city boundary. The ambitious \$70 to \$470 million 5- Year CIP will serve as a roadmap to complete several significant transportation and traffic related improvement projects that include: traffic signals, road widenings, roadway gap closures, overpasses, and interchanges. Meniffee has undergone tremendous growth over the last 10 to 15 years. The city has significant advantages that make it attractive for investment:

- The city is centrally located within Riverside County.
- Available Land – the city has sizeable amounts of quality commercial and freeway visible land.
- Competitive Land Costs – compared to locations in San Diego, Orange and Los Angeles Counties, the cost of land is much more reasonable, offering lower overall development costs, and lower property tax expenditures.
- Easy Access to Markets/Suppliers/Customers – Meniffee’s central location provides quick access to major transportation options, including trucking, rail, and air shipments.
- Available Skilled Workforce – within Meniffee, and in the surrounding communities
- Educational Facilities to partner with for employment training includes Mt. San Jacinto College (Meniffee campus), Brandman University, Grand Canyon University, University of California – Riverside, Azusa Pacific University and San Marcos California State University. These higher education resources provide employers’ access to student populations with a wide range of education, from business to high tech.
- High-quality housing is plentiful and reasonably priced.
- Strong and clear leadership from the City Council.

The Economic Development Department has created several programs as well as promotes partners to assist those that are interested in investing in Meniffee’s future:

- Meniffee Business Incentive Program
- Meniffee B3-Building Better Businesses (Business Retention Program)
- Streamline Meniffee
- County Workforce Development Incentives-On the Job Training
- Utility Incentives-No Utility Tax, Brine Line Access, Line A Completion, Fiber Optics
- State & Federal Programs-CA State Tax Incentives, Go-Biz, State Hiring Credit

For more information on incentives to do business in Meniffee, please visit MeniffeeBusiness.com.

3.2 Risk Assessment

This section identifies the hazards that may affect the City of Meniffee, profiles of the major hazards, assess the risk of such hazards, describe the City’s vulnerability, and estimate potential losses from the hazards.

3.3 DMA 2000 Requirements

The overall DMA 2000 requirements for the risk assessment are shown in the table below. The requirements mandate only natural disasters be addressed; however, the City of Meniffee has also included the most significant human-caused hazards in this plan.

Risk Assessment – Overall

REQUIREMENT §201.6(c)(2)	Local risk assessment must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards. This includes detailed descriptions of all the hazards that could affect the jurisdiction along with an analysis of the jurisdiction’s vulnerability to those hazards. Specific information about numbers and types of structures, potential dollar losses, and an overall description of land use trends in the jurisdiction must be included in this analysis.
EXPLANATION	The local risk assessment should identify what hazards are likely to affect the area. The plan should describe the sources used to identify hazards, noting any data limitations, and provide an explanation for eliminating any hazards from consideration. The process for identifying hazards could involve one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing reports, plans, flood ordinances, and land use regulations among others; • Talking to experts from federal, State, and local agencies and universities. • Searching the Internet and newspapers; and • Interviewing long-time residents.

3.4 Identifying and Screening Hazards

The City of Meniffee HMPC identified several hazards that are addressed in the plan. These hazards include natural and human-caused hazards that might affect lives and property in the City of Meniffee. The hazards were ranked based on the initial analysis. Hazards were identified among planning committee members as well as through public input, researching past disasters, the Riverside County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015 as well as other Emergency Management in plans.

3.5 Hazard Identification Ranking, Location, and Probability

For the purpose of this year’s update, the City of Meniffee will be focusing on the following five hazards listed below. Probability, health systems impact, and mitigation capabilities were all taken into consideration while reorganizing the hazard ranking. The probability information was taken from the 2018 County of Riverside Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. Based on their assessment, the probability of each hazard in Riverside County was determined by rating their occurrence level from 0 - 4, in which each level or number represented a specific descriptor. For example, improbable = (0), remote = (1), occasional = (2), probable = (3), and frequent = (4). Each descriptor was defined according to how often each hazard occurs in Riverside County.

- Improbable means it is not likely to happen in more than ten years
- Remote means it happens once in ten years
- Occasional means it happens once in five years
- Probable means it happens once every two years (biannual)
- Frequent means it happens at least once a year (annually)

Ranking	Probability	Hazard	Location
1	3	Flooding	Citywide
2	2	Earthquake	Citywide
3	4	Wildfire/Urban Fire	Areas in the hills of Meniffee
4	4	Power Outage	Citywide
5	2	Transportation	Citywide and Interstate 215

3.6 Loss Estimation

The tables below show the estimated property values in Meniffee and the surrounding unincorporated County areas of Meniffee. These estimates may be used to understand relative risk from various hazards and potential losses. There are, however, uncertainties inherited in any loss estimation methodology, arising in part from incomplete knowledge concerning the different hazards, as well as the use of approximations and simplifications that are necessary for a comprehensive analysis. The 15 and 16 tables below were taken from the 2018 Riverside County Multi-Jurisdictional LHMP.

Table 15: Riverside County Property Values for 2016/2017

CITY	TOTAL 2016/2017 LOCAL ROLL	LESS NON- REIMBURSED EXEMPTIONS	NET TANGIBLE VALUE	LESS HOMEOWNER'S EXEMPTIONS	2016/2017 NET TAXABLE VAUE	2015/2016 NET TAXABLE VALUE	ASSESSED VALUE CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
MENIFEE	8,298,729,553	144,682,408	8,154,047,145	104,886,464	8,049,160,681	7,546,039,225	503,121,456	6.67%

Table 16: Unincorporated Riverside County Property Values

CITY	TOTAL 2016/2017 LOCAL ROLL	LESS NON- REIMBURSED EXEMPTIONS	NET TANGIBLE VALUE	LESS HOMEOWNER'S EXEMPTIONS	2016/2017 NET TAXABLE VAUE	2015/2016 NET TAXABLE VALUE	ASSESSED VALUE CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
MENIFEE	723,454,268	4,564,864	718,889,404	5,084,800	713,804,604	633,826,810	79,977,794	12.62%

Critical Facilities and Infrastructures

City of Meniffee Critical Facilities Type	Number	Ownership
Airports	0	N/A – not within city limits.
Detention Centers	0	N/A – not within city limits.
Emergency Operations Centers	1	Not city owned
Fire Department Stations	4	City owned
Health Care Facilities	3	Not city owned
Fire Stations	4	City owned
Maintenance Yards	1	City owned
Senior Centers	1	City owned
Youth Center	1	City owned
Elderly Care Facilities	2	Not city owned
Libraries	2	Not city owned
Schools	19	Not city owned
Public Utilities-Water/Sewer	1	Not city owned
Total:	33	

City of Meniffee Critical Facilities Type	Number	Ownership
Law Enforcement Facilities	2	City leased
City Hall	1	City leased
Total:		3

The Hazard Mitigation Plan will be updated to reflect the additions in critical facilities that the city acquires and their potential estimated values.

3.7 FLOODING

Probability = 3

Flooding Hazard Definition

Flooding is an overflow of excess water from a stream, river, lake or reservoir, a piped or channeled conveyance, or coastal body of water, onto adjacent floodplains. Flooding can also occur by the accumulation of water in a natural or man-made depression where there normally is none. Floodplains are lowlands, adjacent to water bodies that are subject to recurring floods. Floods are natural events that are hazards only when people or property is affected. The amount of water in the floodplain is a function of the size and topography of the contributing watershed, the regional and local climate, and land use characteristics. Flooding in steep, mountainous areas is usually confined, strikes with less warning time, and has a short duration; while larger rivers in flatter valley and lowland areas typically have longer, more predictable flooding sequences and affect a broader floodplain. Several portions of Meniffee are subject to a 100-year flood, meaning that flood of that intensity might occur once in one hundred years (1% chance of occurring in any given year).

Overview/Location

In the City of Meniffee, the flood prone areas are:

1. Along the Salt Creek Channel which runs throughout the center of the city from east to west. The Salt Creek channel is a major regional flood control facility that receives stormwater discharge from the unincorporated areas of the County to the east of Meniffee and discharges into Canyon Lake.
2. The areas along the Line A channel. Line A is another major regional storm drain facility that runs throughout the city from east to west. Although the Channel has been constructed to its ultimate conditions, there are areas on both sides of the channel that lack an adequate storm drain system to carry excess storm drain to the channel. Until these areas are improved, they will still be prone to flooding.
3. Quail Valley area along unimproved existing channels.
4. Rural areas East of Murrieta Road and South of Holland Road.
5. At the Upstream end of Paloma wash (East of the I-215 and south of Garbani Road)
6. Along the Evans Road Channel west of Murrieta Road and South of Garbani Craig Avenue.

City Response Efforts

Based on the flooding prone areas, the city coordinates internally with staff to properly respond to any issues that may arise. Below are some key efforts that are done.

- **Department of Operations Center (DOC)**

When rainstorm season approaches, the city establishes a Department of Operation (DOC) group consisting of the Public Information Officer, Meniffee Police staff, Emergency Management Staff, and Public Works staff to adequately respond. Public Works staff place cones and flooding signs at typical flooding locations in advance and coordinate staff to be on standby. Should rainstorms occur, Meniffee Police along with Public Works field staff, regular patrol the streets and close roads should they be inundated. Should any road closures occur, Public Works will place flooded signs. Additionally, Emergency Management staff internally notifies key personnel while the Public Information Officer notifies the public. This team effort by multiple departments helps streamline response efforts.

- **Master Drainage Plan (MDP)**

The City of Meniffee has developed a Master Drainage Plan in order to protect lives and private property. The MDP identifies flood prone areas and recommends CIP projects to confine flood levels by the County's Flood Control District Standard.

Salt Creek Drainage Basin

The Salt Creek Drainage Basin occupies the southernmost part of the San Jacinto River Basin, reaching into the hills south of Hemet, and encompassing the southern part of Hemet, the communities of Green Acres and Winchester, and nearly all of the City of Meniffee. Salt Creek bisects the Meniffee area and has a large impact on zoning, development, and flood-hazard management. The lowlands around Salt Creek experienced numerous floods over the past century, due in part to the flatness of the valleys and the constricted entrance to the hills at the western edge of the city. The potential for Salt Creek to flood surrounding properties in the Meniffee area has been reduced in recent years by the development of flood control measures that include channelization and land use restriction, much of which have occurred concurrently with the progress of development. Nevertheless, because many of the road crossings are not designed to convey major storm flows, Salt Creek remains problematic. The Salt Creek channel discharges into the Railroad Canyon Reservoir, at the corporate boundary between the Cities of Meniffee and Canyon Lake.

Quail Valley Drainage Basin

The community of Quail Valley occupies a small drainage basin that is a tributary to Railroad Canyon. Flooding problems on the floor of Quail Valley are due in part to the original layout of the streets and homes in the 1950s, which consists of a grid pattern superimposed on the natural topography resulting in an irregular drainage network. This has led to localized problems due to blocked or diverted drainages compounded by the lack of structures to control the runoff.

Ethanac Wash Drainage Basin

This watershed includes the southwestern flank of the rugged Lakewood Mountains, in addition to the communities of Romoland and Homeland. The drainage network begins in the Juniper Flats area within the highest part of the mountains and includes numerous steep-sided channels that are generally dry except during storms or where springs are present. Upon reaching the alluvial fan surface, the drainage channels become increasingly less well defined, and the runoff eventually coalesces into sheet flow across the valley floor. Runoff crossing the Romoland portion of Meniffee, impeded by the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BN & SF) railroad tracks and the 215 freeway eventually reaches the San Jacinto River. The impediments cause ponding of the water upstream of these structures.

Flooding History

In February 2010, winter storms caused extensive flooding within Meniffee. The storms flooded the Ethanac area east of the 215-freeway, and the floodwaters rose within one foot of overtopping the freeway. The Salt Creek crossings at Bradley Road, Murrieta Road, and Newport Road were closed several times due to flooding. On February 11, 2010 Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger requested a major disaster declaration due to severe winter storms, record breaking snow, flooding, and debris and mud flows during the period of January 17 to February 6, 2010. The Governor requested a declaration for Public Assistance including direct

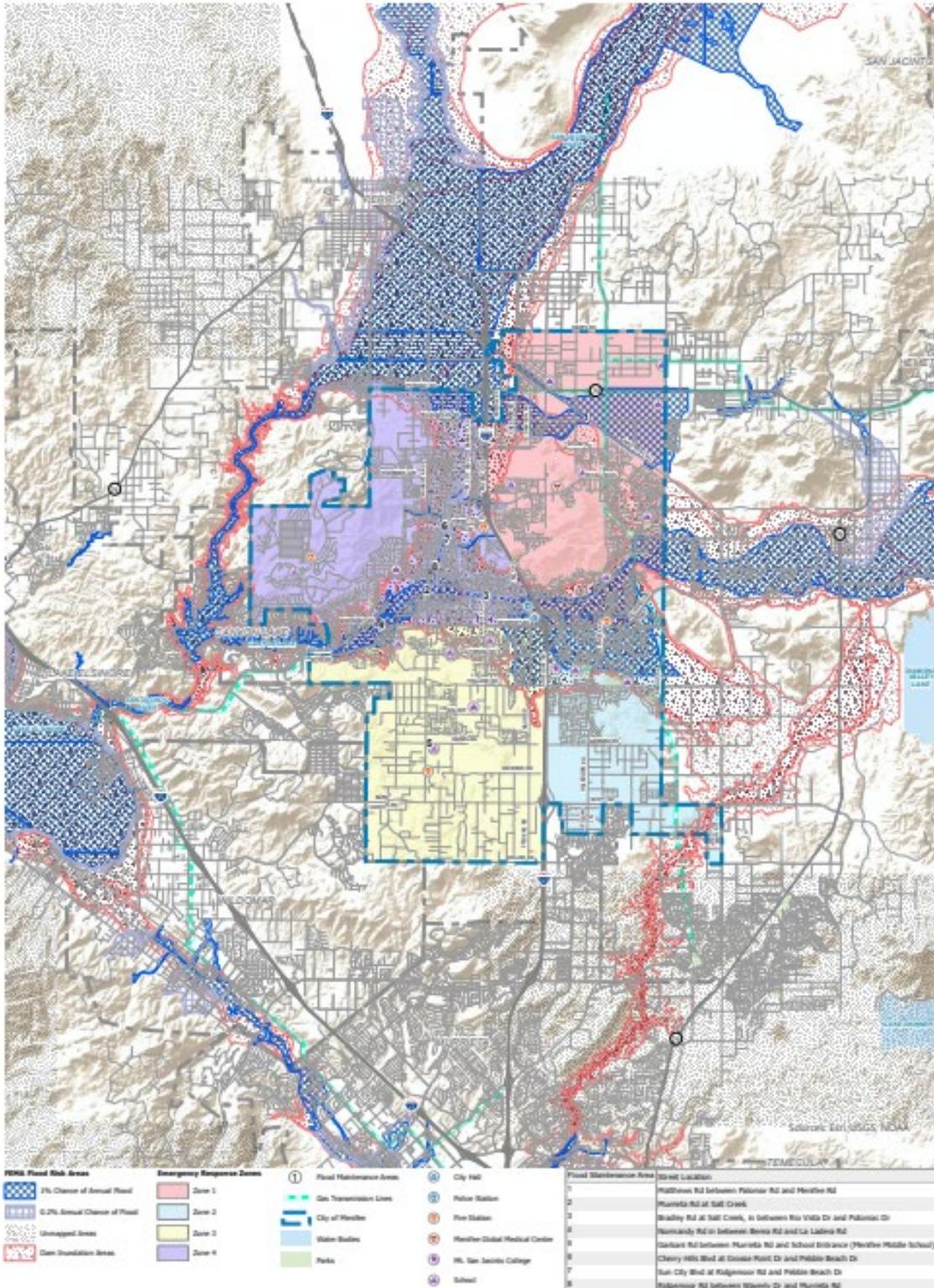
Federal assistance for eight counties, including Riverside County. On March 8, 2010, President Obama declared a major disaster existed in the State of California.¹

Conclusion

The probability rating for this hazard is **3**. There is a high probability that flooding can occur every year. Flooding can cause cascading hazards such as landslides, dam failure, pipeline hazards, road closures, traffic incidents, power outages, hazardous materials incidents, sanitary sewer overflows, civil unrest, diseases, and insect infestations.

Flooding Hazard Map

To view the map, click [here](https://www.cityofmenifee.us/525/Emergency-Management) or go to <https://www.cityofmenifee.us/525/Emergency-Management>



3.8 FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAPS (FIRM) NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP) CID# 060176

Prior to incorporation, the Meniffee area participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as part of Riverside County, who has been a NFIP partner since 1980. Because the County of Riverside is a participating member of the NFIP, flood insurance is available to any property owner in the unincorporated area of the Meniffee General Plan. Property owners are required to purchase flood insurance as a condition of securing financing to buy, build, or improve structures in a Special Hazard Flood Zone. The City of Meniffee is a member of the NFIP, and as a result, Meniffee residents will be able to renew their policies. No repetitive loss properties have been reported as of 9/20/21.

3.9 Mitigation Strategy

This section describes the City's strategy to utilize our resources to achieve our goals of reducing losses from future hazard events. This strategy identifies who is responsible for which actions, what funding mechanisms (e.g., grant funds, capital budget, or in-kind donations) and resources that is available or will be pursued, and when the actions are to be completed.

4.0 HAZARD PROFILES

Earthquake, Probability = 2

Earthquake Hazard Definition

An earthquake is the shaking and vibration at the surface of the earth resulting from underground movement along a fault plane, and less frequently from volcanic activity. Earthquakes occur when forces underground cause the fault to rupture and suddenly slip. This occurs when the stress built up at the fault exceeds the strength of rock resisting the movement. Two of the most common methods to describe an earthquake are by intensity and magnitude. Magnitude and Intensity measure different characteristics of earthquakes. Magnitude measures the energy released at the source of the earthquake. Magnitude is determined from measurements on seismographs. Intensity measures the strength of shaking produced by the earthquake at a certain location. Intensity is determined from effects on people, structures, and natural environment.

Intensity

The intensity is a number (written as a Roman numeral) describing the severity of an earthquake in terms of its effects on the earth's surface and on humans and their structures. Several scales exist, but the one most commonly used in the United States is the Modified Mercalli (MM) scale. There are several intensities for an earthquake, depending on where you are, unlike the magnitude, which is one number for each earthquake.

Magnitude

Magnitude is a measure of the size of the earthquake and energy released at the source of the earthquake, where the fault slip has occurred. Magnitude is determined from measurements on seismographs which record the ground motion from the earthquake.

Magnitude scales, like the Richter (local) magnitude and moment magnitude, measure the size of the earthquake at its source. Thus, they do not depend on where the measurement of the earthquake is made. Earthquakes below magnitude M2.5 are generally not felt by people.

Overview/Location

The City of Meniffee is located in between two of the most significant seismic faults in the southern California area – the Elsinore fault to the west, and the San Jacinto fault to the east. The table below shows some of the more notable earthquakes in the Southern California region, many of which were felt in or near Meniffee.

4.2 History of Major Southern California Earthquakes

The following information was taken from the [California Earthquake Authority Website](#) and displays mayor earthquakes that have occurred in California.

Year	Richter Scale Magnitude	Description
1812	7.5	This midmorning earthquake occurred on December 8, 1812, with an estimated magnitude of 7.5 (Mw). The location is uncertain but probably on the San Andreas fault near Wrightwood in San Bernardino County.
1812	7.2	On December 21, 1812, a magnitude 7.2 earthquake occurred in the Santa Barbara Channel, believed to have come from a fault under Santa Cruz Island.

1857	7.9	On January 9, 1857 an earthquake with an approximate magnitude of 7.9 (Mw) ruptured about 75 miles northwest of Bakersfield.
1868	6.8	The Hayward fault last produced a major earthquake on October 21, 1868.
1872	7.4	At 2:30 a.m. on March 26, 1872, an earthquake occurred on the Owens Valley fault in the Owens Valley.
1892	7.0	On February 23, 1892, an earthquake estimated at magnitude 7.0 (Mw) occurred near Laguna Salada in Baja California, about 80 miles east of San Diego.
1892	6.4	On April 19, 1892, a magnitude 6.4 (ML) earthquake occurred near Vacaville and caused severe damage in Solano County (Allendale, Dixon and Vacaville) and Yolo County (Winters), and in the surrounding rural areas of the western margin of the lower Sacramento Valley.
1899	5.7	On July 22, 1899, a magnitude 5.7 (ML) earthquake occurred about 15 miles northwest of San Bernardino. People reported feeling this quake in much of Southern California.
1899	6.5	On Christmas Day in 1899, a magnitude 6.5 (ML) earthquake, described as devastating, occurred approximately 10 miles from San Jacinto, in Riverside County.
1906	7.9	The magnitude 7.9 (Mw) San Francisco earthquake that occurred on April 18, 1906, is one of California's most famous earthquakes.
1910	6.0	On May 15, 1910, a magnitude 6.0 (ML) earthquake occurred northwest of Lake Elsinore, about 15 miles south of Riverside.
1915	6.1 & 6.3	On June 22, 1915, two separate earthquakes occurred about an hour apart near El Centro.
1918	6.8	On April 21, 1918, a magnitude 6.8 (ML) earthquake occurred near the town of San Jacinto.
1923	6.9	On January 22, 1923, a magnitude 6.9 earthquake struck off the coast of Humboldt County.
1923	6.3	Striking a little before midnight on July 22, 1923, a magnitude 6.3 (ML) earthquake occurred about seven miles south of San Bernardino.
1925	6.8	On June 29, 1925, a magnitude 6.8 earthquake occurred near Santa Barbara.
1927	7.1	On November 4, 1927, a magnitude 7.1 (ML) earthquake struck about 10 miles offshore from Lompoc.
1932	6.4	On June 6, 1932, the magnitude 6.4 (ML) Eureka earthquake (magnitude 5.9 Mw) occurred near Eureka.
1933	6.4	Around dinnertime on March 10, 1933, a magnitude 6.4 (Mw) earthquake occurred on the Newport-Inglewood fault zone
1940	6.9	On May 18, 1940, a magnitude 6.9 (Mw) earthquake struck about five miles north of Calexico, along the Mexico border.
1941	5.5	On June 30, 1941, a magnitude 5.5 (ML) earthquake occurred about six miles east-southeast of Santa Barbara.
1942	6.6	On October 21, 1942, an earthquake of magnitude 6.6 (Mw) occurred south of the Salton Sea, about 27 miles west of the town of Brawley and about 60 miles east of San Diego on the southern section of the Coyote Creek fault.
1947	6.5	On April 10, 1947, a magnitude 6.5 (Mw) earthquake occurred about 25 miles east of Barstow.
1948	6.0	On December 4, 1948, a magnitude 6.0 (Mw) earthquake occurred about five miles east of Desert Hot Springs, north of Palm Springs.
1952	7.5	The magnitude 7.5 (Mw) earthquake that occurred on July 21, 1952, was the largest earthquake in Southern California
1954	6.4	On March 19, 1954, a magnitude 6.4 (Mw) earthquake occurred about 30 miles south of Indio.

1954	6.5	On December 21, 1954, a magnitude 6.5 earthquake occurred near Eureka.
1957	5.3 & 4.2	Two earthquakes in March 1957, a magnitude 5.3 on March 22 and a magnitude 4.2 on March 23
1966	6.0	On June 27, 1966, a magnitude 6.0 (ML) earthquake occurred about six miles northwest of the town of Parkfield.
1966	5.9	On September 12, 1966, a magnitude 5.9 earthquake occurred northeast of the town of Truckee.
1968	6.5	On April 8, 1968, a magnitude 6.5 (Mw) earthquake occurred about a mile north of Ocotillo Wells, about 40 miles south of Indio.
1971	6.5	On February 9, 1971, a magnitude 6.5 (Mw) earthquake, also called the Sylmar earthquake, struck in the northwestern part of Los Angeles County in the San Gabriel Mountains,
1975	5.7	The magnitude 5.7 earthquake that occurred near Oroville-Thermalito on the night of August 1, 1975.
1978	5.1	In the late afternoon of August 13, 1978, a magnitude 5.1 (ML) earthquake occurred about a mile southeast of Santa Barbara.
1979	5.7	A magnitude 5.7 earthquake on August 6, 1979.
1979	6.4	On October 15, 1979, a magnitude 6.4 (Mw) earthquake occurred about 18 miles southeast of El Centro.
1980	5.5	In the middle of the night on February 25, 1980, a magnitude 5.5 (ML) earthquake struck about 25 miles south of Palm Springs.
1980	6.0	On May 25, 1980, around 9:30 a.m., an earthquake of magnitude 6.0 occurred east-southeast of Mammoth Lakes.
1980	7.0	On November 8, 1980, a magnitude 7.0 (ML) earthquake, known as the Gorda Basin or Humboldt earthquake, occurred off the coast of Humboldt County.
1983	6.7	The magnitude 6.7 (ML) earthquake almost completely destroyed the eight-block downtown commercial district of Coalinga.
1984	6.2	This magnitude 6.2 (ML) earthquake on April 24, 1984, presumably on the Calaveras fault, was felt throughout Central California.
1986	5.6	On July 8, 1986, a magnitude 5.6 (ML) earthquake occurred about six miles northwest of North Palm Springs.
1986	5.4	On the morning of July 13, 1986, a magnitude 5.4 (ML) earthquake occurred offshore about 35 miles northwest of San Diego.
1986	6.5	On July 21, 1986, a magnitude 6.5 (ML) earthquake struck near the towns of Bishop and Chalfant.
1987	5.9	On October 1, 1987, a magnitude 5.9 (ML) earthquake on a previously unknown fault occurred about seven miles southeast of Pasadena.
1989	6.9	The magnitude 6.9 Loma Prieta earthquake on October 17, 1989
1991	5.8	On the morning of June 28, 1991, a magnitude 5.8 (ML) earthquake occurred about 12 miles northeast of Pasadena.
1992	6.1	On April 22, 1992, a magnitude 6.1 (Mw) earthquake occurred about 11 miles east of Desert Hot Springs
1992	7.2	The 1992 Cape Mendocino earthquakes struck near Petrolia on April 25, 1992.
1992	7.3 & 6.5	On the early morning of June 28, 1992, a magnitude 7.3 (Mw) earthquake
1994	6.7	On January 17, 1994, a magnitude 6.7 earthquake struck near Northridge.
1995	5.4 & 5.8	Two earthquakes occurred in 1995 in the same general area, about 10 miles north of the town of Ridgecrest
1996	5.3	On November 27, 1996, a magnitude 5.3 earthquake occurred about 17 miles northeast of Little Lake.
1998	5.4	On August 12, 1998, a magnitude 5.4 earthquake occurred on the San Andreas fault eight miles southwest of Hollister

1998	5.2	A magnitude 5.2 earthquake occurred in Redding on Thanksgiving Day in 1998.
1999	7.1	On October 16, 1999, the magnitude 7.1 (Mw) Hector Mine earthquake occurred in the Mojave Desert.
2000	5.0	A magnitude 5.0 earthquake struck in the Yountville (Napa) area in the middle of the night on September 3, 2000.
2001	5.5	On August 10, 2001, a magnitude 5.5 earthquake occurred in a remote area of Northern California.
2001	4.2	On September 9, 2001, a magnitude 4.2 earthquake occurred about a mile east-southeast of West Hollywood.
2003	6.5	The December 22, 2003, San Simeon earthquake, which had a magnitude 6.5.
2004	6.0	On September 28, 2004, a magnitude 6.0 earthquake occurred on the San Andreas fault near Parkfield.
2007	5.6	On October 30, 2007, an earthquake with a preliminary magnitude 5.6 occurred on the Calaveras fault near Alum Rock.
2008	5.4	On July 29, 2008, a magnitude 5.4 earthquake occurred about five miles northeast of Yorba Linda, shaking buildings in downtown Los Angeles.
2010	6.5	On January 10, 2010, a magnitude 6.5 earthquake occurred off the coast of Northern California near Eureka and Ferndale.
2010	7.2	On April 4, 2010, the magnitude 7.2 El Mayor-Cucapah earthquake occurred in Mexico.
2012	5.4	On August 26, 2012, a magnitude 5.4 earthquake occurred about four miles north of the town of Brawley.
2013	5.7	On May 23, a magnitude 5.7 (Mw) earthquake occurred near the town of Greenville, at the corner of Lake Almanor.
2014	6.8	On the night of March 9, 2014, a magnitude 6.8 earthquake struck 50 miles off the coast of Northern California near Ferndale.
2014	4.4	On March 17, 2014, a magnitude 4.4 earthquake occurred about two miles south-southeast of Encino.
2014	5.1	The magnitude 5.1 La Habra earthquake occurred on March 28, 2014.
2014	6.0	In the early morning of August 24, 2014, a magnitude 6.0 earthquake a few miles northwest of American Canyon caused injuries and damage in Napa County and Solano County.
2016	5.2	On June 10, 2016, people near Borrego Springs were woken up at 1:04 a.m. by a magnitude 5.2 earthquake.
2019	6.4 & 7.1	A magnitude 7.1 earthquake struck 10.5 miles north-northwest of Ridgecrest in the Mojave Desert on Friday, July 5, 2019, at 8:19 p.m. on the heels of a magnitude 6.4 earthquake that struck about 7.5 miles southwest of the Searles Valley in the Mojave Desert on Thursday, July 4, 2019, at 10:33 a.m.
2020	5.5	On June 3, 2020, a magnitude 5.5 earthquake struck about 13 miles from Ridgecrest, and 10 miles south of Searles Valley, in the Mojave Desert.
2020	5.8	After a foreshock with a magnitude of 4.6 two days earlier, on June 24, a magnitude 5.8 earthquake struck about 12 miles southeast of Lone Pine, in Inyo County.
2020	4.5	A magnitude 4.5 earthquake struck in Los Angeles, about 10 miles east of the Los Angeles Civic Center, late at night on September 18.
2020	4.9	A swarm of hundreds of small earthquakes south of the Salton Sea caused thousands of local people to feel "strong" shaking.

Conclusion

The probability rating for this hazard is **3**. The City of Meniffee could be affected by large earthquakes occurring in many parts of the Southern California region. However, the degree to which the earthquakes are felt, the location of the epicenter as well as the time of day could have a profound effect on the number of deaths and casualties as well as critical facilities, buildings, bridges, highways, and roads; sewer, water and natural gas pipelines and private property located in the City. Further, an earthquake occurring in or near Meniffee could result in disruption of normal government and community services and activities and could be aggravated by collateral damage such as fires, flooding, hazardous material spills, utility disruptions, landslides, transportation emergencies and possible dam failure.

Fault Map

To view the map, click [here](#) or go to <https://www.cityofmeniffee.us/525/Emergency-Management>

Note: This map is intended for general land use planning only. Information on this map is not sufficient to serve as a substitute for detailed geologic investigations in individual sites. The width and location of faults is approximate and should not be used in lieu of site-specific investigations, evaluation and design.



Active fault zones under the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone Act.

- Known Location
- - - Approximate Location
- · · · · Inferred Location

Fault that has not moved in the Holocene or late Pleistocene.

- Known Location
- - - Approximate Location
- · · · · Inferred Location

Fault that has moved in the Holocene or late Pleistocene.

- Known Location
- - - Approximate Location
- · · · · Inferred Location

Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone

4.3 Wildfire/Urban Fire, Probability: 4

Wildfire/Urban Fire Hazard Definition

A wildfire is an uncontrolled fire in an area of combustible vegetation that occurs in the countryside or a wilderness area. Other names such as brush fire, forest fire, grass fire and vegetation fire may be used to describe the same phenomenon depending on the type of vegetation being burned. A wildfire differs from other fires by its extensive size, the speed at which it can spread out from its original source, its potential to change direction unexpectedly, and its ability to jump gaps such as roads, rivers, and fire breaks. Wildfires are characterized in terms of the cause of ignition, their physical properties such as speed of propagation, the combustible material present, and the effect of weather on the fire.

4.4 Overview/Location

Based on geographical makeup and climatic conditions, the City of Meniffee is located in one of the most active wildfire counties (Riverside County). Typically, from June until October, Meniffee and unincorporated surrounding areas face a serious threat of wildfires. Dry seasons and flammable brush contribute to this serious threat, as well as high temperatures, low humidity, high winds, and below average rainfall. Many of the areas in the hills are subject to a moderate to high risk of wildfires. The table below lists some of the more significant Wildfires in and near the City of Meniffee, 2016-2021. The information below was obtained from the [CAL FIRE Website](#).

Wildfires in Riverside County or in the City of Meniffee, 2016-2021

M/Year	Name	Location
2021		
May 2021	Bridge Fire	Gilman Springs Road and Bridge Street
May 2021	Creek Fire	Cahuilla Creek Motocross and Highway 371 in Anza
January 2021	72 Fire	Ave 72 and Pierce St, south of Oasis
2020		
December 2020	Sanderson Fire	La Borde Canyon Rd and Jack Rabbit Trail
December 2020	Cerritos Fire	23920 California Avenue
December 2020	Airport Fire	Butterfield Dr and Aviation Dr
August 2020	Water Fire	Whitewater Canyon Road at the Whitewater Preserve in Riverside County.
November 2020	Apple Fire	off of Oak Glen Road and Apple Tree Lane, North of Cherry Valley
July 2020	Rabbit Fire	Hwy 60 and Jack Rabbit Trail
July 2020	Karen Fire	Sierra Avenue and Karen Lane in Riverside County.
July 2020	Jack Fire	Hwy 60 and Jackrabbit Trail, West of Beaumont
July 2020	Casino Fire	Hwy 371 and Santos Rd, south of Anza
July 2020	Elliot Fire	Block Elliot Rd, south of Winchester
July 2020	Tripp Fire	Cary Road and Tripp Flats Road, West of Anza
June 2020	Indian Fire	Wheeler Rd and Tripp Flats Rd, community of Anza
June 2020	58 Fire	Van Buren Street and Avenue 58, Thermal
June 2020	Dawson Fire	Dawson Canyon Road and Park Canyon Road
June 2020	Oak Fire	45000 Block of Castile Canyon Road, East of San Jacinto in Riverside County is 15 acres.
June 2020	Grand Fire	S Main Divide Road near DeCariso Road, West of Lake Elsinore
May 2020	Harley Fire	19000 Block of Gustin Road, East of Lake Mathews

May 2020	Gilman Fire	Gilman Springs Road and Slegers Street, Southeast of Moreno Valley
March 2020	South Main Fire	Off South Main Divide & Hacienda Rd, El Cariso
March 2020	Mann Fire	Santa Ana Riverbottom near California Ave and Grulla Ct, South of Jurupa Valley
2019		
November 2019	Sobrante Fire	off of La Sierra Ave and Tin Mine Road, East of Corona
October 2019	46 Fire	5300 block of 46th Street, East Jurupa Valley
October 2019	Hill Fire	Granite Hill and Pyrite Street, in Jurupa Valley
October 2019	Wolf Fire	Wolfskill Truck Road near Silver Creek Drive, south of Banning
October 2019	Sandalwood Fire	Calimesa Boulevard and Sandalwood Drive
October 2019	Reche Fire	Reche Canyon Rd and Jordan Dr, Moreno Valley
October 2019	Eagle Fire	Eagle Canyon Rd. and Cajalco Rd., southwest of Corona
September 2019	Warren Fire	Warren Rd & Old Mine Rd in Hemet
September 2019	Kennedy Fire	Moreno Beach Dr & John F. Kennedy Dr, near Lake Perris
September 2019	Horseshoe Fire	Horseshoe Trail and Stagecoach Road, Juniper Flats
September 2019	Redwood Fire	Mead Valley
September 2019	Bailey Fire	Bailey Road and Terwilliger Road in Anza
September 2019	Tenaja	Tenaja Road and Clinton Keith Road, in La Cresta
August 2019	Sage Fire	near the intersection of Sage Road and Highway 79, in Aguanga
August 2019	Ivy Fire	near Northbound Interstate 15 and Temescal Canyon
August 2019	Yucca Fire	Highway 371 cross of Yucca Road
August 2019	Radio Fire	David Mountain Radio Road at David Mountain Road in Beaumont
August 2019	Toro Fire	26000 Block El Toro Road, North of Lake Elsinore
July 2019	Meadow Fire	Highway 371 near Lake Riverside Drive
July 2019	Orange Fire	27000 block of Orange Avenue in Nuevo
July 2019	Lincoln Fire	Lincoln St and Ave 66, Mecca, 6 miles south of Coachella
July 2019	Gibbel Fire	Off of Girard Street and Quiet Hills Drive
June 2019	Wolf Fire	Off of Lamb Canyon Road and California Avenue, Southeast of Beaumont
June 2019	Nuevo Fire	Nuevo Road and Menifee Road
June 2019	Jerry Fire	off Gilman Springs Road, between Highway 60 and Jack Rabbit Trail
May 2019	Diversion Fire	Near the Intersection of Highway 95 and 2nd Avenue, in Blythe
May 2019	Foothill Fire	Off Foothill Avenue & Orange Avenue, in Nuevo
2018		
August 2018	Winchester Fire	Hidden Falls Road, Winchester
August 2018	Country Fire	off High Country Drive in Moreno Valley
August 2018	Land Fire	Hwy 60 and Jack Rabbit Trail, Beaumont
August 2018	Keller Fire	off Scenic View Drive and Keller Road
August 2018	Terra Fire	off Terramor Road and Temescal Canyon Road, community of Temescal Valley
July 2019	Sobrante Fire	El Sobrante Road at McAllister Street, Lake Matthews
July 2019	Ribbon Fire	Highway 74 and Ribbonwood Dr. near Pinyon
July 2019	Martinez Fire	Off Martinez Road & Avenue 66, Thermal
July 2019	Skyline Fire	off Skyline Drive and Burrero Way, in an unincorporated county area west of Corona Cit
July 2019	Benton Fire	off Benton Road and Crams Corner Drive in Anza

June 2018	Bridle Fire	off Crazy Horse Canyon Drive and Bridle Trail Road, Community of Aguanga
June 2018	Euclid Fire	off Highway 71 south of Euclid Avenue in Chino
June 2018	Ethanac Fire	Highway 74 and Ethanac Rd, City of Perris
June 2018	Grande Fire	Vuelta Grande Rd and Carancho Rd, Community of De Luz
June 2018	Jardin Fire	Calle Jardin and Calle Uva, Temecula
May 2018	70th Fire	Highway 86 Expressway and Avenue 70, Thermal
May 2018	Patterson Fire	off Rawson Road and Royal Netherlands Road, south of Winchester
May 2018	Woodchuck Fire	Hwy 79 & Woodchuck Road, Temecula
May 2018	Tornado Fire	Via Santa Rosa near Via Tornado, southwest of Temecula
April 2018	Main Fire	Main Street and Interstate 15, City of Lake Elsinore
April 2018	Lago Fire	Via Del Lago and Alta Calle, Lake Perris, Moreno Valley
April 2018	Tyler Fire	Tyler Street and Vista Del Sur, Coachella, City of Coachella
April 2018	Meadow Fire	Tin Mine Rd, north of the Cajalco Expressway
2017		
December 2017	Longhorn Fire	off Shirleon Road and Old Banning and Idyllwild Road, Banning area
December 2017	Riverdale Fire	Riverdale Place and Lakeview Ave, Santa Ana Riverbed
November 2017	Palm Fire	Off Palm Dr & 20th Ave, Desert Hot Springs
October 2017	Wildomar Fire	S Main Divide Rd and Wildomar OHV Park, west of Wildomar City
October 2017	Extension Fire	Lambs Canyon Road & Gilman Springs Road, Gilman Springs
October 2017	Portola Fire	De Portola Road east of Pauba Road, Temecula
September 2017	Melba Fire	Hy 74 and Melba Avenue
September 2017	Ellie Fire	Ellie Way and El Toro Road, Lake Elsinore
September 2017	Palmer Fire	San Timoteo Canyon Road / Fisherman's Retreat, Beaumont
August 2017	Marlborough Fire	Marlborough ave and Northgate street
August 2017	Hills Fire	Lambs Canyon Road and Gilman Springs Road, Community of Gilman Springs
August 2017	Mias Fire	Misa Canyon Road and Bluff Street
August 2017	Blaine Fire	Blaine Rd and Terrace Dr
August 2017	Nuevo Fire	Nuevo Road and Montgomery Road
August 2017	Reed Fire	Reed Valley Rd. and Forest Route 7S04 in Aguanga
August 2017	Stewart Fire	Stewart Rd at Woodson Rd in Moreno Valley
July 2017	Rose Fire	Off Amorose St, in the community of Lake Elsinore
July 2017	Placentia Fire	Placentia Ave. at Eureka St, Nuevo
July 2017	Ellis Fire	off of Mc Pherson Road, Perris
July 2017	Navajo Fire	West 7th Street and Park Avenue, Perris
July 2017	Washington Fire	Field Drive & Patterson Road, Community of Winchester
July 2017	Christmas Fire	off Christmas Tree Ln & Santa Rosa Mine Rd, in Good Meadow
July 2017	Eagle Fire	Off Tin Mine Rd & La Sierra Ave, near Lake Mathews
July 2017	Jurupa Fire	Off Van Buren Bl & Jurupa Rd in Jurupa Valley
July 2017	Timber Fire	off Moreno Beach Dr & Locust, north of Moreno Valley
July 2017	Lago Fire	Lake Perris State Recreation Area, Moreno Valley (Riverside County)
July 2017	Canyon Fire	Bolo Court and David Mountain Road, south of Beaumont

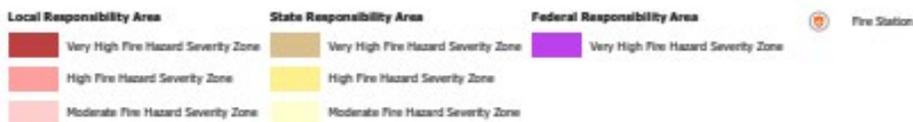
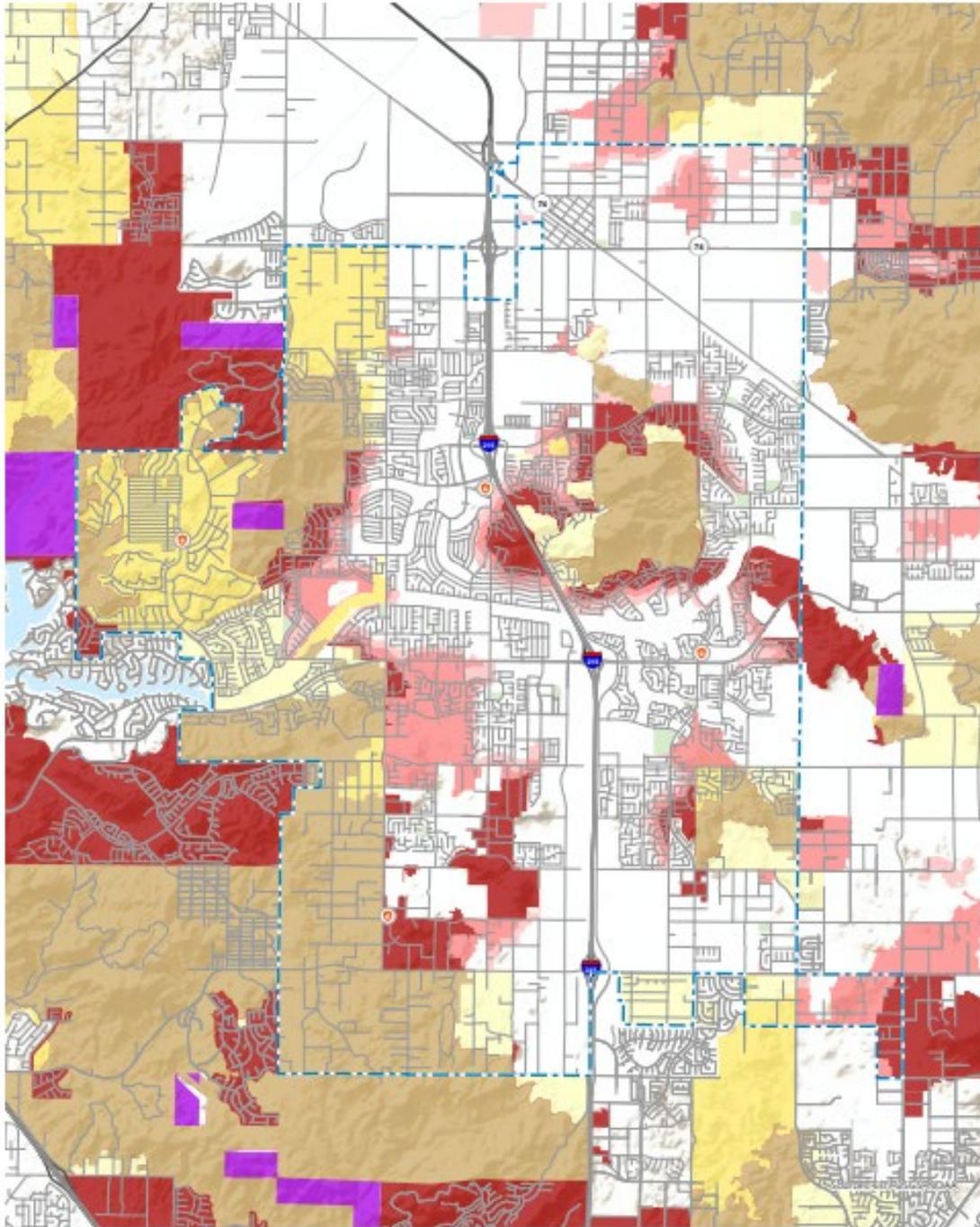
July 2017	Lisa Fire	off Gilman Springs Rd and Alessandro Blvd., east of Moreno Valley
June 2017	Manzanita Fire	Hwy 79 North, Lambs Canyon south of Dump Road, south of Beaumont
June 2017	Trellis Fire	State Highway 74 near Trellis Lane
June 2017	Smiley Fire	Reche Canyon Road near Haugen Drive, north of Moreno Valley
June 2017	Lambs Fire	Manzanita Park and Roadrunner Dr., near Beaumont
June 2017	Springs Fire	off Gilman Springs Road, south of Hwy 60 in Gilman Springs
June 2017	Nuevo Fire	Hansen Avenue and Nuevo Road in Nuevo
June 2017	Canyon Fire	Banning
June 2017	Reed Fire	off Reed Valley Road, north of Wilson Valley Road, Community of Aguanga
June 2017	Valley Fire	San Ignacio Road and East Benton Road, Temecula
June 2017	Shirleon Fire	Old Banning Idyllwild Road & Mount Edna Road, Banning
June 2017	Vernon Fire	Off Soboba Road in San Jacinto
June 2017	Fairview Fire	Fairview Road & Old Morongo Road, west of Desert Hot Springs
May 2017	Serenas Fire	off Avenue 64 and Las Serenas Street
May 2017	Lamb Fire	Lamb Canyon & Dump Road, north of Hemet
May 2017	Moreno Fire	Ironwood Avenue and Moreno Beach Drive
May 2017	Smiley Fire	Reche Canyon Road and Smiley Boulevard
May 2017	Moraga Fire	Avenue Juan Diaz and Riverside Drive, Jurupa Valley
May 2017	Canyon Fire	Highway 79, south of Dump Road, Beaumont
April 2017	Jameson Fire	Jameson Rd and Clay Canyon Dr., south of Corona
April 2017	Opera Fire	off Opera Loop & East Palmyrita Avenue, in Highgrove
April 2017	66 Fire	Avenue 66 and Hwy 111 near community of Mecca
2016		
September 2016	Bogart Fire	Off Winesap Avenue & International Park Road, north of Beaumont, near Cherry Valley
August 2016	Evergreen Fire	off Evergreen Street in Lakeland Village near Lake Elsinore
July 2016	Briggs Fire	off Briggs Rd & Louis Rd in Romoland
June 2016	Temecula Fire	Off I-15 south of Temecula Parkway

Conclusion

The probability rating for this hazard is a **4**, based on the County's 2018 Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. Due to the natural topography, terrain, volatile fuel types and climate conditions, wildfire in and near Menifee will continue to be an ongoing threat. The potential for large and damaging fires to Menifee is present throughout the year. During the months with the Santa Ana Winds, the potential for a large and damaging wildfire is increased significantly.

Fire Hazard Severity Zones Map

To view the map, click [here](https://www.cityofmenifee.us/525/Emergency-Management) or go to <https://www.cityofmenifee.us/525/Emergency-Management>



4.5 POWER OUTAGE, Probability = 4

Power Outage Hazard Definition

Power outage refers to a regional or municipal area being without electrical power for a period of time exceeding 15 minutes. Power outages may have one or more of the following causes: severe weather, mechanical failure, operator error or intentional act.

Overview/Location

As Meniffee continues to experience both population growth and weather cycles that contribute to a heavy demand for power, climate change may also increase Meniffee's vulnerability to energy shortage hazards. Predicted increases in heat waves as well as increasingly severe winter rainstorms will put ever great strain on the areas system. A power failure can range in magnitude and impact from a relatively modest power outage to a catastrophic regional blackout. Power outages may affect a specific area of the City of Meniffee or the entire City.

History

Most recently on April 24, 2013 the City of Meniffee experienced a power outage due to the result of vandalism and copper wire theft.² SoCal Edison had shut down power for two hours to replace copper wiring that was stolen from a substation. If not repaired shortly after the discovery the impact could have been transformers blowing up on the poles, all the way to homeowner equipment being damaged. On September 3, 2012 a privately owned senior community within the City boundary experienced a power outage for 36 hours.³The community had an issue with its electrical panel. The temperature rose to 100° and residents, many of whom were elderly, were left with no air conditioning and medical device batteries were draining. Meniffee Sun City Concern, a nonprofit organization dedicated to serving the need of elderly Meniffee residents was opened as a cool center.

Conclusion

The probability rating for this hazard is a **4**, which means that it is highly likely and there is a near 100% chance that it will occur within the next year. Power outages could cause cascading hazards such as transportation incidents, civil unrest and disease.

4.6 TRANSPORTATION HAZARD, Probability = 2

Transportation Hazard Definition

Transportation hazards are incidents involving air, rail, or highway transport of goods or passenger travel resulting in property damage, death, or serious injury. The incidents can be caused by transportation of hazardous materials, earthquake, hazardous weather, or other hazardous conditions affecting the uninterrupted flow of transportation and/or public safety.

Overview/Location

State Highways

Interstate 215 (I-215) traverses Meniffee in a north-south direction. This freeway is used to transport hazardous materials, posing a potential for spills. Interchanges are at SR-74, Ethanac Road, McCall Boulevard, Newport Road, and Scott Road. State Route 74 travels east-west through the community of Romoland before it merges with I-215 for three miles (northward) before splitting in Perris. Vehicles carrying hazardous materials are required to have placards that indicate at a glance the chemicals being carried, and whether or not they are corrosive, flammable, or explosive. The California Highway Patrol is in charge of spills that occur in or along freeways, with Caltrans, and local sheriff and fire departments responsible for providing additional enforcement and routing assistance.

Railways

Although railroad tracks extend across a portion of the city, currently there is no railroad traffic on these tracks. Therefore, train derailments, with the potential for hazardous materials releases appear to not pose a current concern. If the railroad tracks are rehabilitated in the future and used for freight traffic, including the transport of hazardous materials, this section would need to be revised.

Airports

The Ontario International Airport, about 44 miles to the northwest, connects with all major airports and has direct service to many North American cities. In addition, there are several major air freight carriers at Ontario. Four smaller airports also operate in Meniffee's vicinity. Perris Valley Airport has one runway and is used for general aviation and extensive skydiving. A nearby county-owned Hemet-Ryan Airport also has general aviation facilities. French Valley Airport is a county-owned public-use airport on Highway 70 in Murrieta. March Air Force Military Airfield is north of Meniffee. The flight operations present a potential risk for air crashes. The risk is greatest for aircraft approaching the airfield directly over the city and finally Skylark Field Airport in Lake Elsinore is a private airport used for general aviation and skydiving.

History

There are no known records of vehicle, railway or air transportation incident events with this hazard. There are four registered transporters of hazardous materials in the Meniffee area. Kargo Transportation, Sollars Trucking, Condos Trucking, Visions West.

Conclusion

The probability rating for this hazard is **2**, which means that there is between a 1% and 10% chance that it will occur within the next year. Transportation incidents could cause cascading effects such as power outages, pipeline ruptures or hazardous materials incidents, death and/or illness due to exposure and structure damages.

4.7 DMA 2000 Requirements

The DMA 2000 requirement for planning a hazard mitigation strategy is shown below.

DMA 2000 Requirements - 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.
EXPLANATION	<p>The community's hazard reduction goals, as reflected in the plan, along with their corresponding objectives, guide the development and implementation of mitigation measures. This section should describe what these goals are and how they were developed. The goals could be developed early in the planning process and refined based on the risk assessment findings or developed entirely after the risk assessment is completed. They should also be compatible with the goals of the community as expressed in other community plan documents (such as the General Plan).</p> <p>Although the Interim Federal Regulations language does not require a description of objectives, communities are highly encouraged to include a description of the objectives developed to achieve the goals so that reviewers understand the connection between goals, objectives, and activities.</p> <p>The goals and objectives should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be based on the findings of the local and State risk assessments; and • Represent a long-term vision for hazard reduction or enhancement of mitigation capabilities.

4.8 Capability Assessment

Although not required by DMA 2000, a highly recommended component of the Mitigation Strategy is a local capability assessment. A capability assessment has two components; an inventory of an agency's mission, programs, and policies; and an analysis of its capacity to carry them out. The capability assessment is a review of the City's resources in order to identify, review, and analyze what the city is currently doing to reduce losses and identify the framework that is in place or should be in place for the implementation of new mitigation actions. The assessment involves four parts; (1) a review of the City's legal and regulatory capability, including ordinances, codes, and plans to address hazard mitigation activities; (2) A review of the administrative and technical ability of Menifee's staff and personnel resources; (3) A review of the fiscal capability of Menifee to provide the financial resources to implement the mitigation strategy; and (4) a summary review of the activities of each administrative division within the City that supports hazard mitigation activities, and details any previous mitigation activities undertaken by these entities. The legal and regulatory hazard mitigation capability of the City of Menifee is shown below. The table includes a review of existing ordinances, codes and plan that affect the built environment in Menifee.

4.9 Legal and Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Regulatory Tool	Existing Capability (Yes/No)	Comments
General Plan	Yes	Last Update September 2013 (Updates to Housing, Land Use, Safety Elements including addition of Environmental Justice policies anticipated to be adopted late 2021/early 2022)
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	Menifee Municipal Code Title 9, Planning and Zoning

Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	Menifee Municipal Code, Title 7, Subdivisions, Adopted December 2019
Grading Ordinance		Menifee Municipal Code, Title 8, Grading Regulations, Adopted December 2019
Site Plan review requirements	Yes	Menifee Municipal Code, Title 7, 8 and 9 (Site Plan review by Engineering and Planning)
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	Title 4 Ch. 4.2 adopted.
Other special purpose ordinance (storm water, water conservation, wildfire)	Yes	Title 15: Water and Sewers
Building codes	Yes	Adopted California Building Code (CBC) 2019 on November 20, 2019. Became effective January 1, 2020
Fire department ISO rating	Yes	The overall Riverside County Fire Department ISO rating is "Class 4", urban. The exception to the "Class 4" rating would be the outlying areas that are further than five (5) "linear" miles from a fire station and/or have no domestic (hydrants) water infrastructure for fire protection, these areas are still rated as a "Class 9", rural.
Storm water management program	Yes	Title 15, Water and Sewer Ordinance
Capital improvements plan	Yes	5 – Year Plan; updated annually. Will address hazards identified in the LHMP (i.e., flood, traffic)
Local emergency operations plan	Yes	2021 Emergency Operations Plan. The hazards identified in this plan will be utilized to update the Emergency Operations Plan.
Flood Insurance Study or other engineering study for streams	Yes	Title 4 Ch. 4.2 adopted. Current on-going study with FEMA in conjunction with City will be utilized to update.

The City of Menifee has several planning mechanisms which incorporate the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, including

- The City's General Plan adopts and incorporates the LHMP by reference in the Safety Element.

5.0 Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development/land management practices	Yes	Planning Department and Engineering Department/Planners/Engineers
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	Engineering Department and Building and Safety Department/Engineers/Planners
Planner(s) or Engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or human caused hazards	Yes	Planning Department and Engineering Department/Planners/Engineers
Personnel skilled in GIS	Yes	Finance Department/Administrative Analyst
Full time building official	Yes	Building and Safety Department/Building Inspector
Floodplain Manager	Yes	City Engineer
Emergency Manager	Yes	Public Works Department
Grant Writer	Yes	Finance Department/Administrative Analyst
GIS Data-Land Use	Yes	Planning, Public Works, Finance Administrative Analyst
GIS Data-Links to Assessor's data	Yes	Planning, Public Works, Finance Administrative Analyst
Warning systems/services (Reverse 9-1-1, outdoor warning signals)		

5.1 Fiscal Capability

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Uses (Yes/No)
General Fund	Yes
Enterprise Fund	No
Development Fees	No
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Yes
Capital improvements project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Voter Approval
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developer for new developments/homes	Yes
HOME Grant Fund	No
Federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	Yes

5.2 Mitigation Goals

The following summary of goals and strategies serve to mitigate the hazards that may affect the City of Meniffee. The mitigation goals listed below are incorporated in the safety element of the City's General Plan and identified by the section, Safety (S).

5.3 Hazard: Earthquake

Topographically, the Meniffee area encompasses numerous rugged and moderately steep hills and mountains surrounded by a series of broad, nearly flat-bottomed valleys.

Goal S 1: A community that is minimally impacted by seismic shaking and earthquake-induced or other geologic hazards.

Policies

- S-1.1 Require all new building and structures to be designed and built to be seismically resistant in accordance with the most recent California Building Code adopted by the City.
- S-1.2 Encourage owners of old or potentially hazardous buildings, including pre-1952 wood-frame structures, concrete tilt-ups, pre-1971 reinforced masonry, soft-story, and multi-family residential buildings, to assess the seismic vulnerability of their structures and conduct seismic retrofitting as necessary to improve the building's resistance to seismic shaking.
- S-1.3 Encourage the City's utility service providers to identify sections of their distribution networks that are old and/or located in areas susceptible to earthquake-induced ground deformation, and to repair, replace, or strengthen the sections as necessary.

5.4 Hazard: Landslide

Goal S 2: A community that has used engineering solutions to reduce or eliminate the potential for injury, loss of life, property damage, and economic and social disruption caused by geologic hazards such as slope instability, compressible, collapsible, expansive or corrosive soils, and subsidence due to groundwater withdrawal.

Policies

- S-2.1 Require all new developments to mitigate the geologic hazards that have the potential to impact habitable structures and other improvements.
- S-2.2 Monitor the losses caused by geologic hazard to existing development, and require studies to specifically address these issues, including the implementation

of measures designed to mitigate these hazards, in all future developments in these areas.

- S-2.3 Minimize grading and modifications to the natural topography to prevent the potential for man-induced slope failures.

5.5 Hazard: Flooding

Most flooding in Meniffee is the result of flows along the San Jacinto River, Salt Creek, and several smaller drainages along the City's boundaries (including Ethanac Wash, the creek through Quail Valley, Paloma Wash, and Warm Springs Creek). The City of Meniffee is aware of these flood-prone areas and has planned to improve or replace some of the existing flood structures to reduce the flood hazards.

Goal S 3: A community that is minimally disrupted by flooding and inundation hazards.

Policies

- S-3.1 Require that all new developments and redevelopments in areas susceptible to flooding (such as the 100-year floodplain and areas known to the city to flood during intense or prolonged rainfall events) incorporate mitigation measures designed to mitigate flood hazards.
- S-3.2 Reduce flood hazards in developed areas known to flood.
- S-3.3 Use technology to identify flood-prone areas and to notify residents and motorists of impending flood hazards and evacuation procedures.
- S-3.4 Develop floodplains as parks, nature trails, equestrian parks, golf courses, or other types of recreational facilities or joint-use facilities that can withstand periodic inundation wherever feasible.
- S-3.5 Encourage neighboring jurisdictions to require development occurring adjacent to the City to consider the impact of flooding and flood control measures on properties within Meniffee.

5.6 Hazard: Wildfire/Urban Fire

Riverside County Fire Department data indicate that between about 30 and 40 wildland fires, typically less than 10 acres in size occur in the Meniffee area every year; with careful planning, the number of fires can be reduced and their impact to the City of Meniffee can be minimized.

Goal S 4: A community that has effective fire mitigation and response measures in place, and as a result is minimally impacted by wildland and structure fires.

Policies

- S-4.1 Require fire-resistant building construction materials, the use of vegetation control methods, and other construction and fire prevention features to reduce the hazard of wildland fire.
- S-4.2 Ensure, to the maximum extent possible, that fire services, such as firefighting equipment and personnel, infrastructure, and response times, are adequate for all sections of the city.
- S-4.3 Encourage owners of non-sprinklered high-occupancy structures to retrofit their buildings to include internal sprinklers.
- S-4.4 Review development proposals for impacts to fire facilities and compatibility with fire areas or mitigate.

5.7 Hazard: Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT)

Compared to other cities in southern California, Meniffee has a relatively low number of sites that generated, use or store hazardous materials, it is still critical to plan for hazardous material in order to ensure public safety.

Goal S 5: A community that has reduced the potential for hazardous materials contamination in Meniffee.

Policies

- S 5.1 Locate facilities involved in the production, use, storage, transport or disposal of hazardous materials away from land uses that may be adversely impacted by such activities and areas susceptible to impacts or damage from a natural disaster.
- S 5.2 Ensure that the Fire Department can continue to respond safely and effectively to a hazardous materials incident in the city, whether it is a spill at a permitted facility, or the result of an accident along a section of the freeway or railroads that extend across the city.
- S 5.3 Continue to support the operation of programs and recycling centers that accept hazardous substances, such as paint, paint thinner, used waste oil, etc.
- S 5.4 Ensure that all facilities that handle hazardous materials comply with federal and state laws pertaining to the management of hazardous wastes and materials.
- S 5.5 Require facilities that handle hazardous materials to implement mitigation measures that reduce the risks associated with hazardous material production, storage, and disposal.

5.8 Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery

A disaster is a sudden and dramatic emergency. When a disaster occurs, the threatened community strives to; 1) protect its residents to the extent possible; 2) care for victims; and 3) restore basic services as soon as possible. To do this, a community needs to respond quickly and dynamically, and as effectively as possible. This requires preparation at all levels, from the Federal government (for large-scale disasters) down to individual neighborhoods, families and businesses. Planning issues pertaining to emergency response, disaster preparedness, and disaster recovery require an assessment of the hazards, identification of functions and resources to handle both short-term and long-term response, and development of recovery procedures. Planning can help speed the response to an emergency, while ensuring that the response is appropriate to the situation. Some level of preparedness, however basic, can be very useful to facilitate the safety and recovery of people who live and work in the City of Meniffee.

Goal S 6: A City that responds and recovers in an effective and timely manner from natural disasters such as flooding, fire, and earthquakes, and as a result is not impacted by civil unrest that may occur following a natural disaster.

Policies

- S-6.1 Continuously review, update and implement emergency preparedness, response and recovery plans that make the best use of the City and County-specific emergency management resources available.
- S-6.2 Ensure to the fullest possible extent that, in the event of a major disaster, critical, dependent care and high-occupancy facilities remain functional.

- S-6.3 Work with the Riverside County Airport Land use Commission to strengthen the City's disaster preparedness, response and recovery program in accordance with the Airport Land Use Plans for March Air Reserve Base and Perris Valley Airport.
- S-6.4 Locate new essential or critical facilities away from areas susceptible to impacts or damage from a natural disaster.
- S-6.5 Promote strengthening of planned and existing critical facilities and lifelines, the retrofit and rehabilitation of existing weak structures, and the relocations of certain critical facilities as necessary to adequately meet the needs of Meniffee's residents and workforce.

5.9 Mitigation Projects

The following table identifies a portion of mitigation projects that are ongoing, in progress and/or within a specific time frame as well as the resources and funding needed. The action and policies notation reflects how these items are referenced by location in the safety element of the General Plan. The projects are assigned a priority ranking based on probability of the topic, cost/benefit, availability of funding, and the timing to implement.

6.0 Mitigation Projects

Action	Policies	Topic	Implementation Action	Responsible Parties	Timing	Resources & Funding required to Complete
Action S6	SE 1.2	Seismic	Develop and make available to all residents and businesses literature on hazard prevention and disaster response, including information on how to earthquake-proof residences and places of business, and information on what to do before, during and after an earthquake. Reminders will be issued periodically to encourage the review and renewal of earthquake-preparedness kits and other emergency preparedness materials and procedures.	Emergency Management	Short-Term (within 5 years)	Additional Staff, Emergency Management Performance Grant, (EMPG), additional funding
Action S9	SE 1.3	Seismic	Evaluate the above-ground water storage tanks in the City to assess their potential inundation hazard in the event of catastrophic failure and ensure that all tanks are fitted with the appropriate seismic safeguards, including shut-off valves, in accordance with the most recent water tank design guidelines.	Public Works/Building and Safety/Utility Providers	Long-Term (within 10 years)	Funding unknown
Action S22	SE 3.2	Flood	Identify properties in the City that are subject to reoccurring flooding and map their location in GIS in order to track infrastructure improvements and direct funding sources to those areas with the most need.	Public Works/Information Technology	Short-to-long term (within the next 5 years)	Adequate staffing/funding unknown
Action S27	SE 3.3	Flood	Prepare and distribute informational materials to owners of properties within the flood zones (Zones A, AE and X) and inundations zones (Dams with the Potential to inundate the Meniffee General Plan Area) regarding the potential for flooding in their area, including the potential for flooding of access routes to and from their neighborhoods.	Community Development/Public Works	Ongoing	Adequate staffing to prepare materials/funding unknown
Action S36	SE 4.1	Fire/Seismic	Coordinate NIMS-compliant emergency response procedures to provide assistance as needed during emergency situations. This includes conducting emergency response exercises, including mock earthquake-induced fire-scenario exercises, to evaluate and improve, as needed, the City's ability to respond to the multiple ignitions that an earthquake is likely to generate.	Emergency Management	Annually	Adequate staffing/EMPG if needed
Action S40	SE 4.2	Fire/Seismic	Evaluate public notification systems (such as a reverse 911 system) that can be used to warn residents of an approaching wildfire and to provide evacuation instructions.	Emergency Management	2 years	Adequate staffing/EMPG
Action S56	SE 6.1	Disaster Response	Continue to maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring cities and the Riverside County Operational Areal.	Emergency Management in cooperation with the Riverside County Fire Department and other City agencies	Ongoing	Adequate staffing, funding unknown
Action S63	SE 6.1	Disaster Response	Continue to support the development of local preparedness plans and multi-jurisdictional cooperation and communication for emergency situations consistent with regional, state (SIMS), and Federal standards, guidelines and/or recommendation (NIMS).	Emergency Management	Ongoing	Adequate staffing with the necessary training, funding for the training of personnel and to prepare and implement the plans and agreements/EMPG

6.1 Capital Improvement Projects

The City of Meniffee's Capital Improvement Plan will serve as top priority in the City's mitigation efforts to reduce flooding and traffic circulation hazards. As Meniffee matures, amenities are built, and new residents join the community. While the population grows, so too does the need to increase our response times in emergency situations and in addition, creating enhanced evacuation routes. Additionally, the Bradley Road and Salt Creek Improvement will allow vehicles and pedestrian to safely pass during storms and act as a flood control facility. These projects are prioritized based on a combination of need, funding availability and readiness to begin. The need priority ranks projects based on impact to traffic circulation improvements. The funding requirement is essential in that the city must budget for the project now and secure additional outside funding to see them completed.

1. **Holland Road Overpass: (Completion date, Winter 2023)**

This project provides an additional east to west connectivity route over Interstate 215, relieving traffic congestion on Newport and Scott roads. The additional route will help alleviate traffic on Newport Road from Interstate 215 to Holland Road.

2. **Bradley Road and Salt Creek Improvements: (Completion date, 2025)**

This drainage and flood control related project will reduce the frequency of Bradley Road closures at Salt Creek due to flooding and will improve better emergency response time during and after these roadway closure events.

3. **McCall Boulevard/I-215 Interchange Improvement: (Completion date, 2029)**

This highway interchange project will alleviate traffic congestion on McCall Blvd. by improving freeway access and providing more through lanes over the freeway.

4. **Scott Road/Bundy Canyon Road Widening: (Completion date, 2025)**

This highway interchange project will alleviate traffic congestion on Scott Road by providing more through lanes over the freeway and improving freeway access.

5. **Valley Boulevard Widening and Missing Gap (Chambers Avenue to Murrieta Road) Improvement: (Completion date, 2026)** This major roadway will be improved from two lanes to four lanes. In addition, the project will complete two roadway gaps currently at McCall Boulevard and at Murrieta Road.

6. **Murrieta Road Bridge over Salt Creek Improvement: (Completion date, 2028)**

This drainage and flood control related project will reduce the frequency of Murrieta Road closures at Salt Creek due to flooding and will improve better emergency response time during and after these roadway closure events.

6.2 Plan Maintenance

Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

The Hazard Mitigation Plan is a living document that reflects the City's ongoing hazard mitigation activities. The process of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the Plan will be critical to the effectiveness of hazard mitigation. The City of Meniffee Emergency Management Division will be responsible for maintaining, evaluating, and updating the Plan during the 5-year cycle. The City's Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) will play a crucial role in providing direction, input, and guidance. The City's Emergency Management Analyst will lead the HMPC and will review and recommend for approval any Plan updates proposed by the HMPC. The Plan will be reviewed annually and updated every five years. Recommendation for Plan revisions will be based on the following criteria:

- Changes in federal or state laws.
- Accomplishment of Actions, Objectives and Goals.

- Advances in knowledge or understanding of hazards.
- Additional hazard events, including federally declared disasters.
- Changes in the City's risk to the identified and/or additional hazards.
- Performance of mitigation projects during hazard events.

The HMPC will convene annually to review the progress made towards the Plan's goals and objectives. The HMPC will review each goal and objective to determine their relevance to changing situations in the City, as well as changes in state or federal policy and laws to ensure that the Plan is addressing current and expected conditions. The HMPC will also review the risk assessment section of the Plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified. The parties responsible for the various implementation actions will report on the status of their projects and will include which implementation processes worked well, any difficulties encountered, how coordination efforts were proceeding, and which strategies should be revised.

6.3 Continued Public Involvement/Conclusion

The City of Meniffee is dedicated to involving the public directly in the continual reshaping and updating of the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. The HMPC members will be responsible for the annual review and update of the Plan. The annual review will incorporate at least one public workshop to allow public involvement, input, and feedback about the Plan. Copies of the Plan will be kept on the City's website. The city will participate in the County's five-year plan update cycle following the adoption of this plan.