

RESOLUTION NO. 2023 - 74

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WILDOMAR,
CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING THE RIVERSIDE COUNTY OPERATIONAL
AREA MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
(LHMP) AS REQUIRED BY THE FEDERAL DISASTER MITIGATION
AND COST REDUCTION ACT OF 2000**

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

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

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

WHEREAS, the City of Wildomar coordinated the development of the City of Wildomar Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex; and

WHEREAS, the City of Wildomar is concerned about mitigating potential losses from natural disasters before they occur, and

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

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

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

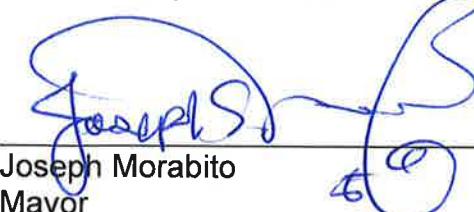
WHEREAS, The City of Wildomar has determined that it would be in the best interest of City of Wildomar to adopt the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex.

NOW THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Wildomar, does hereby resolve, determine and order as follows:

SECTION 1. CITY COUNCIL ACTION

The City Council hereby adopts the Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), attached hereto as Attachment "A" to meet the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation and Cost Reduction Act of 2000 and directs the Riverside County Emergency Management Department to forward the Wildomar Local Hazard Mitigation Plan to the California Emergency Management Agency and Federal Emergency Management Agency on behalf of the County and all other adopting jurisdictions for final approval.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 13th day of December, 2023.


Joseph Morabito
Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


Thomas D. Jex
City Attorney

ATTEST:


Janet Morales, CMC
City Clerk



ATTACHMENT A – EXHIBIT 1

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Document

2022

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN



Prepared by: Yvette Magdaleno
City of Wildomar
09/19/2022

CONTACT INFORMATION

CITY OF WILDOMAR

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PLAN ADOPTION/RESOLUTION

The City of Wildomar will send the updated LHMP to the Riverside County Emergency Management Department which will forward it to the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CAL OES) for review prior to being submitted to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). In addition, we will wait to receive an "Approval Pending Adoption" letter from FEMA before taking the plan to our local governing bodies for adoption. Upon approval, the City of Wildomar will insert the signed resolution.

Placeholder for Resolution of Adoption:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This local hazard mitigation plan aims to identify the County's hazards, review and assess past disaster occurrences, estimate the probability of future occurrences, and set goals to mitigate potential risks to reduce or eliminate long-term risks to people and property from natural and manmade hazards.

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

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

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

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

The plan will be implemented upon FEMA approval.

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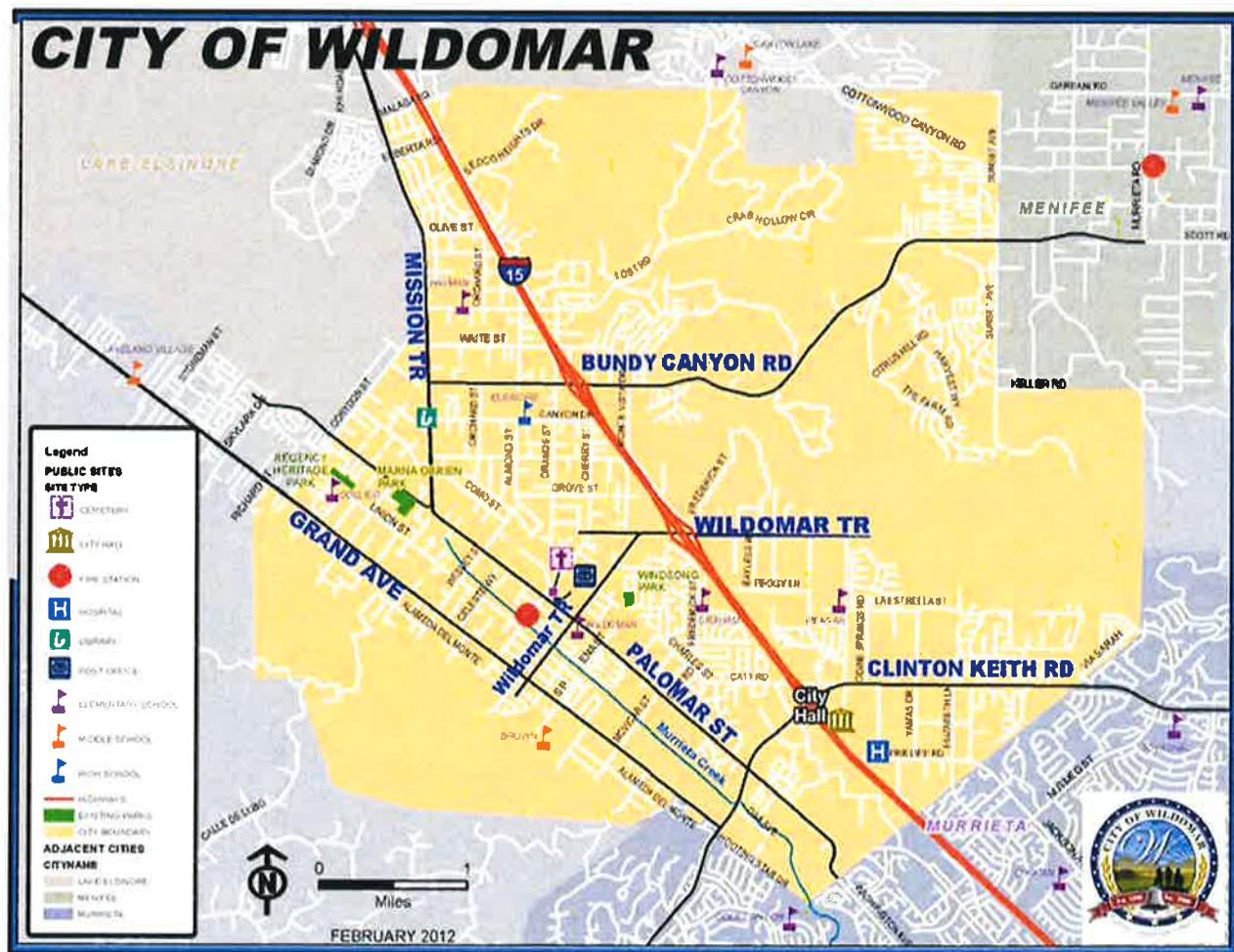
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SECTION 1.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE

1.1 CITY MAP

Figure 1 depicts the Wildomar city limits, as well as the location and proximity of surrounding cities.

Figure 1-City of Wildomar



1.2 GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE DESCRIPTION

The City of Wildomar is an incorporated city in southwest Riverside County, California. Approximately 24 square miles in area, the City is 41 miles south of the City of Riverside (County seat). The City of Wildomar sits adjacent to the City of Murrieta to the south, the City of Menifee to the east, and the City of Lake Elsinore to the north. Interstate 15 (I-15) freeway runs through the middle of the City. The Santa Margarita Watershed runs through the southwest portion of the City. Stormwater runoff from portions of Lake Elsinore and Wildomar collects in the Murrieta & Temecula creeks and forms the Santa Margarita River south of the City.

The City of Wildomar's climate can be described as Winter is almost never extreme, low temperatures rarely go below freezing. In the summer, the high temperatures hover in the 90's, but some days may go over 100 during heat waves. Rainfall for City of Wildomar is typical of that of the rest of Riverside County.

1.3 BRIEF HISTORY

Wildomar is a community of old and new, more mature homes and acreages with horses and other animals mixed with more modern housing tracts. Nestled between the cities of Murrieta, Menifee, and Lake Elsinore, Wildomar officially became a city on July 1, 2008, at that time home to approximately 28,000 residents. The name Wildomar was coined from the names of its three founders -- the WIL from William Collier, the DO from Donald Graham and the MAR from Margaret Collier Graham.

1.4 ECONOMY DESCRIPTION

City of Wildomar is primarily a bedroom community. Development in the City is 79 percent residential, 21 percent commercial/industrial, which limits the sales and property tax base. The largest employer is the education and healthcare sector, which accounts for over 18.3% of the jobs in the community. In addition, as depicted in Figure 2, construction, leisure, professional, and retail sectors combined with education make up over 65% of the jobs in the community.

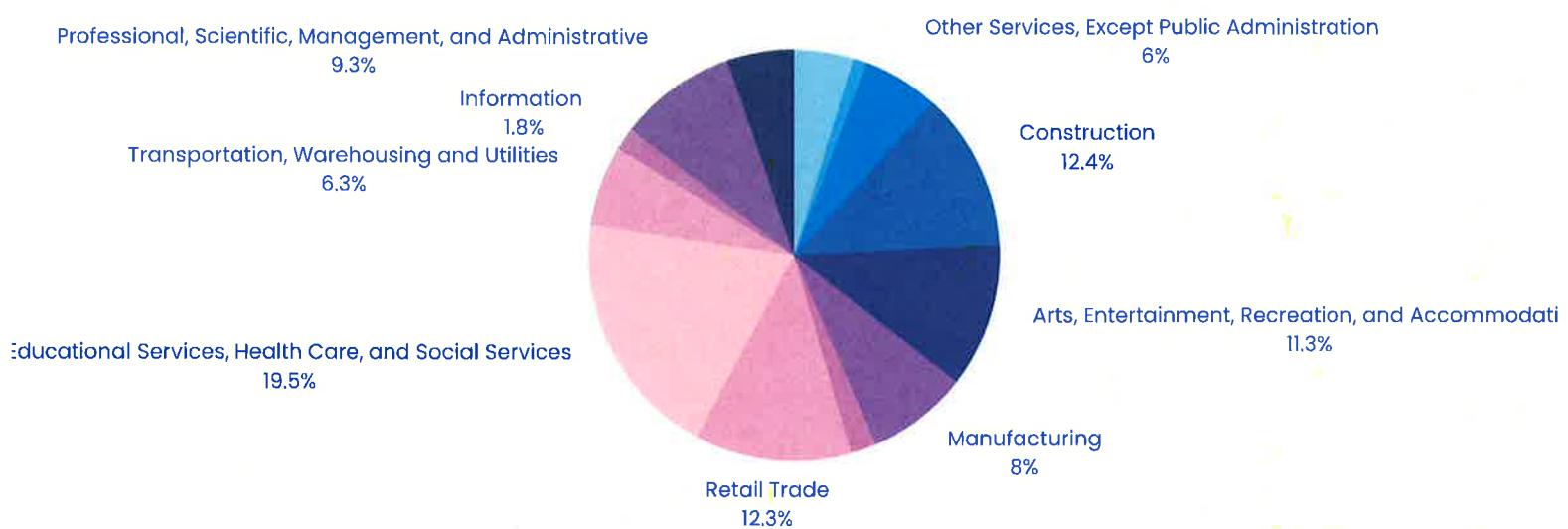


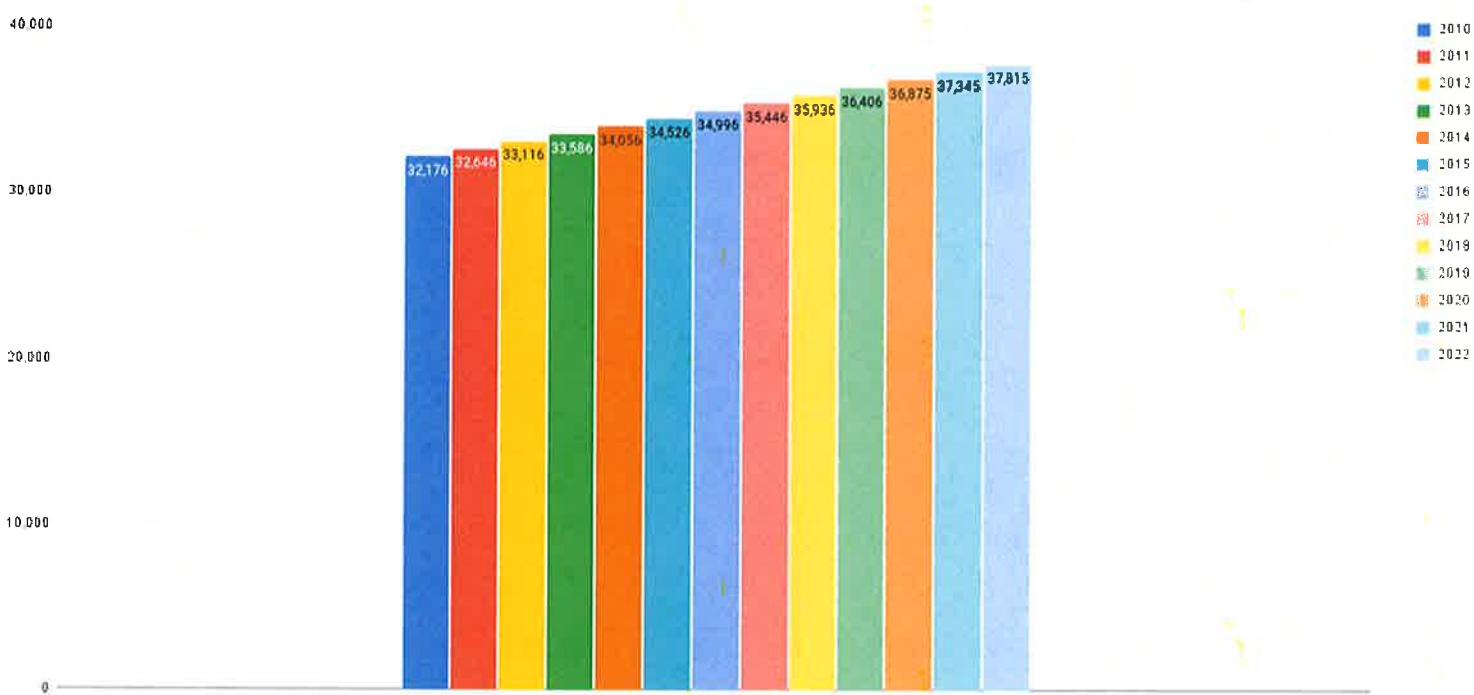
Figure 2 - Jobs By Sector

Sources: California Employment Development, US Census Bureau, 2020

1.5 POPULATION AND HOUSING

According to the California Department of Finance and the US Census estimates, the population of the City of Wildomar in 2021 was 37,345., which increased from the 2020 population of 36,875 (1.26 percent increase). Since 2010 population growth within the City has ranged between 1% and 2% year over year, and is expected to continue to grow at a similar pace (Figure 3).

Figure 3 - Total Population



During the same year period, total households grew at a similar pace, with a total of 11,743 households in the City in 2021 (Figure 4). Based on these two estimates, the persons per household ratio for the City is 3.14.

Figure 4 - Total Households

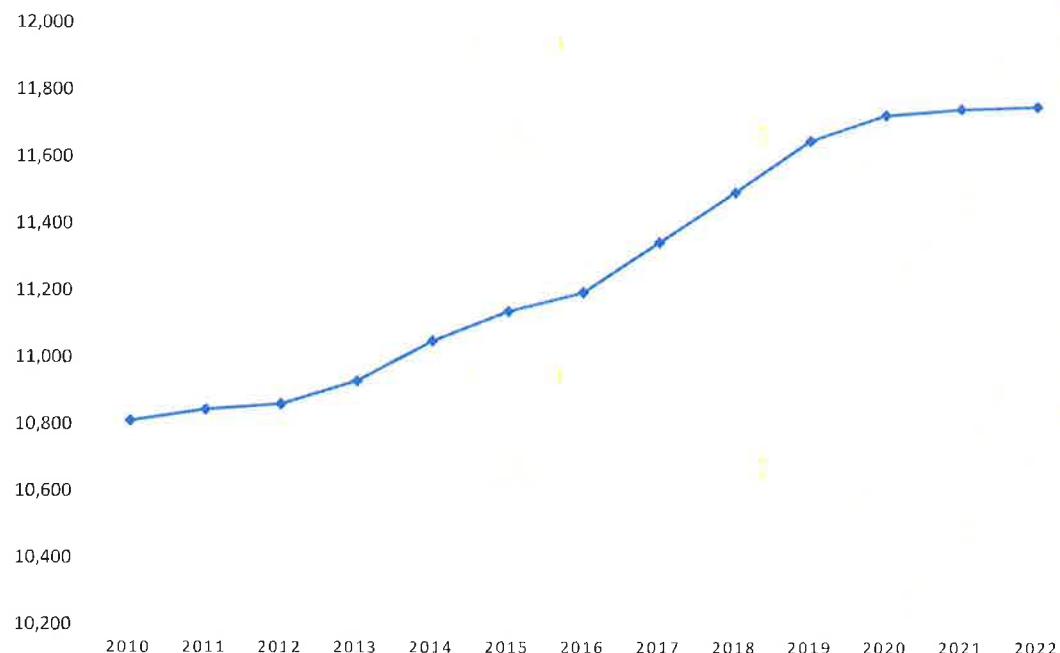


Table 1 provides demographic information according to the 2020 United States Census Bureau.

Table 1- Age and Gender Demographics

Subject	Total	Male	Female
Total Population	36,091	17,752	18,339
AGE			
Under 5	2,456	6.8%	6.8%
5 to 9	2,646	7.3%	7.3%
10 to 14	2,246	6.2%	6.2%
15 to 19	2,596	7.2%	7.2%
20 to 24	2,610	7.4%	7.0%
25 to 29	2,708	8.1%	6.9%
30 to 34	2,742	7.3%	7.9%
35 to 39	2,077	5.1%	6.4%
40 to 44	2,565	8.1%	6.1%
45 to 49	2,033	6.4%	4.9%
50 to 54	1,875	5.7%	4.7%
55 to 59	2,217	5.2%	7.0%
60 to 64	2,557	6.4%	7.7%
65 to 69	1,500	3.6%	4.7%
70 to 74	1,246	3.5%	3.4%
75 to 89	611	2.2%	1.2%
80 to 84	766	1.2%	2.8%
85 and over	676	2.0%	1.7%

Table 2 - provided demographic information regarding ethnicity according to the 2020 United States Census Bureau.

Table 2-Race and Ethnicity of Wildomar

Total population	37,815	
White	16,334	45.26%
Black and African American	1,026	2.84%
American Indian and Alaska Native	204	0.57%
Asian	1,925	5.33%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	96	0.27%
some other Race	2,057	5.70%
Hispanic or Latino (of any Race)	16,173	40.00%

1 Approximately 16,173 residents of Wildomar identify as Hispanic or Latino decent, which is also captured in the categories of race identified in Table 2.

Current homeownership figures for the City are based on the 2020 United States Census Bureau. Based on this survey approximately 73.4% of households in Wildomar own their homes, while the remaining 26.6% rent. Since 2000, the homeownership trend has decreased.

1.6 BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIQUE HAZARDS

The hazards in the City of Wildomar include the same as much of Riverside County. The primary hazards of concern for the City include earthquakes, wildfires, drought, flooding (including dam inundation), extreme weather, and landslides.

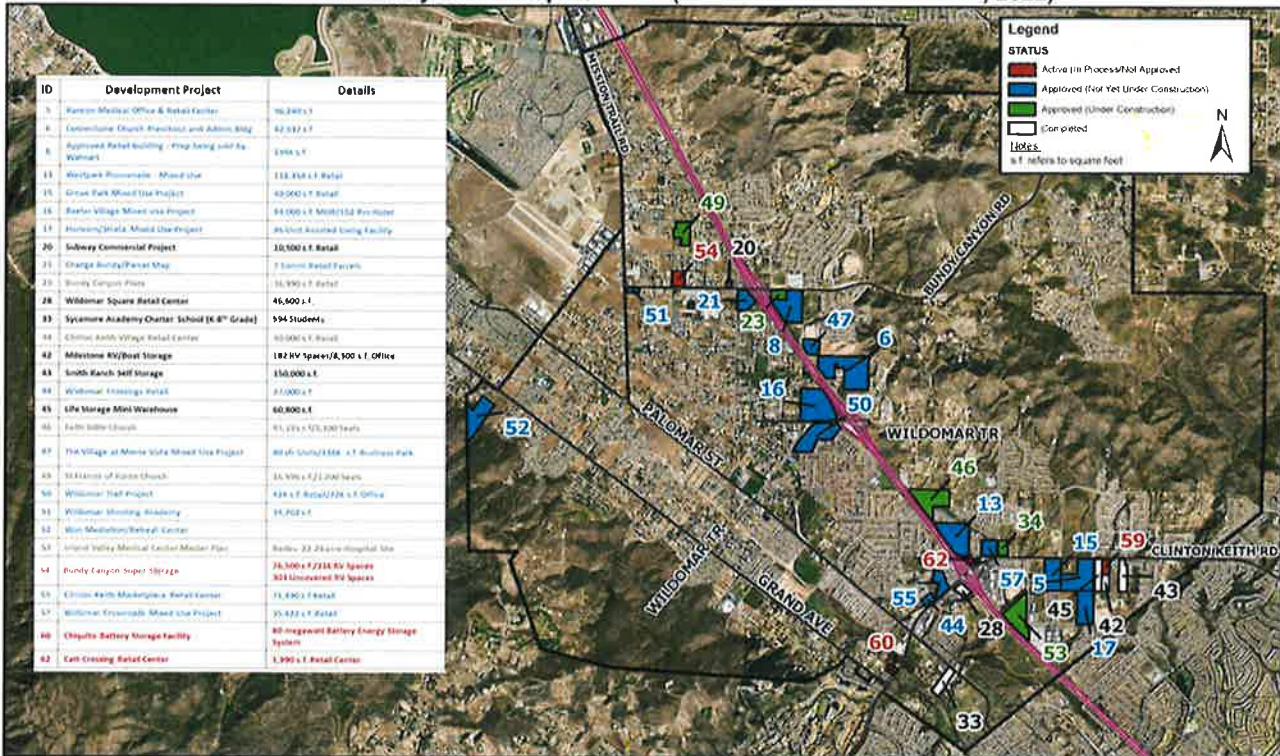
The City of Wildomar has experienced many different disasters since its incorporation in 2008. Including the following locally proclaimed emergencies involving floods, wildfires, and severe storms:

- January 2010: Damages totaled more than \$317,000 from damage due to flooding, debris flow and silt build up, and unpaved road repairs.
- December 2010: Damages totaled more than \$70,000 due to flooding, debris flow and silt build-up, unpaved road repairs, and multiple downed trees.
- September 2014: Isolated thunderstorms caused damage in the City which included a downed powerline, flooded streets, and lightning strikes.
- January 2017: Associated with a series of storms that impacted California the City experienced flooding and other issues associated with heavy downpours in mid-January.
- February 14, 2019: 2.41 inches of rain in Wildomar with a total of 3.84 inches across two days which caused flooding streets.
- September 4, 2019: Tenaja Fire in Murrieta, adjacent to Wildomar boundaries, burning 1926 acres.

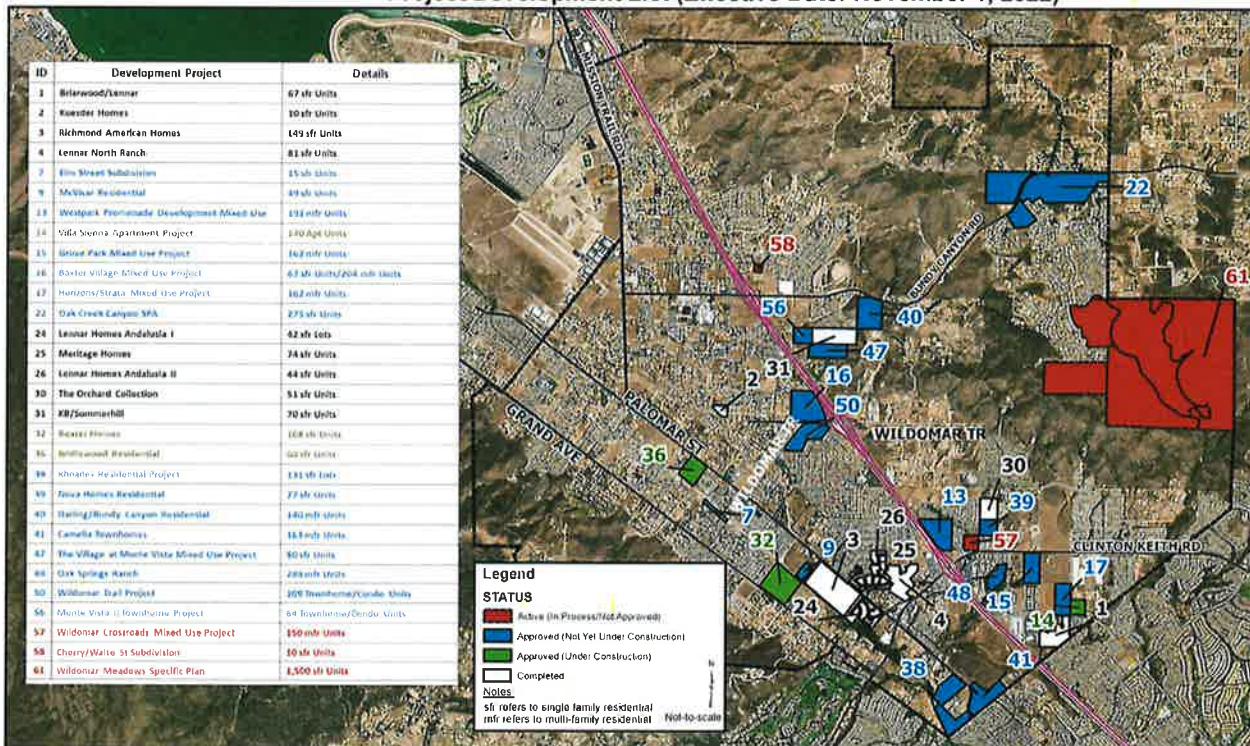
1.7 DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND LAND USE

With increasing populations come an increase in residential and commercial projects. As of September 2022, the City is going through the entitlement process for both commercial and residential developments that will increase the residential and non-residential development activity in the City. From January 2019 to December 2021, the City approved 4 residential projects. Construction of these projects would result in an additional 551 new homes in the City. In addition, non-residential development in the various stages of the entitlement process within the City could result in nearly 436,000 square feet of commercial and industrial use throughout the City. Figures 6 and 7 depict the activities for both non-residential and residential developments within the City. The City has grown since the last LHMP which would increase the City's vulnerability.

City of Wildomar
Commercial Project Development List (Effective Date: November 1, 2022)



City of Wildomar
Residential Project Development List (Effective Date: November 1, 2022)



SECTION 2.0 - PLANNING PROCESS

2.1 LOCAL PLANNING PROCESS

The City of Wildomar LHMP committee meets on a regular basis to discuss city hazards of concern, identify potential vulnerabilities, and develop and prioritize appropriate mitigation strategies. The City of Wildomar committee was contacted via email leading up to each meeting. Meetings were conducted on July 21, 2022, where jurisdiction development trends and hazards of concern were discussed. The meetings identified and prioritized mitigation strategies, and reviewed preliminary budgets and potential funding sources for these strategies. At each meeting, relevant information obtained during the Operational Area Planning Committee meetings was also discussed to ensure the team understood the larger process conducted by the County.

Personnel involved in these meetings included the following positions:

City Manager
Dan York

City Clerk
Janet Morales

Police Chief
Captain Jim Rayls

Fire Chief
Lonny Olson

Finance Director
• Bob Howell
• Heidi Schrader

Community Services Director
Daniel Torres

Planning Director
Matt Bassi

Public Works Director
Jason Farag

Building Official
Scott Burns

Code Enforcement Supervisor
Raul Berroteran

Emergency Services Department
Yvette Magdaleno

2.2 PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL (OA) PLANNING PROCESS

The City of Wildomar participated in various Riverside County workshops, conferences, and meetings, including the following:

- LHMP Workshops – Online virtual meetings 09:00 AM to 10:00 PM
 - June 15, 2022
 - June 28, 2022
 - July 9, 2022
 - August 17, 2022
 - August 24, 2022
 - September 7, 2022
 - October 5, 2022
- Cities & Special Districts Emergency Managers Meeting
 - September 14, 2022
 - October 12, 2022
 - November 9, 2022
- WRCOG Workshop
 - July 13, 2022
- Emergency Operation Centers and Mutual Aid Roundtable
 - August 23, 2022
- RCEMA
 - July 14, 2022

2.3 DATES AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

On December 22, 2022, the Wildomar LHMP was distributed for a 30-day public review and comment period. This document was made available on the City's website: (http://www.cityofwildomar.org/city_services/emergency_services) As well as at the main desks in City Hall and the City's Library. During this review period (0) comments were made.

2.4 PLANS ADOPTED BY RESOLUTION

Upon receipt of the Approval Pending Adoption letter by FEMA, the LHMP will be presented to the Wildomar City Council in a public meeting for adoption. A placeholder for the resolution of adoption is provided at the beginning of this document.

SECTION 3.0 - MITIGATION ACTIONS/ UPDATES

3.1 UPDATES FROM THE 2017 PLAN

The 2023 plan update focuses on the reclassification of City Hazards from the prior ranking exercise, as well as the inclusion of Communication Failure and Cyber Attacks (which were added by the Operational Area Planning Committee). In addition, the mitigation strategies identified in this plan take into consideration the progress made since the 2017 plan, as well as the changing conditions within the City, due to both development activities as well as the changing nature of the hazards and vulnerabilities.

3.2 NEW HAZARDS OR CHANGES FROM 2017

The City of Wildomar planning team has reviewed the updated hazards ranking from the County of Riverside and acknowledges that Earthquakes and Wildfires are hazards of concern for the County as a whole. These hazards may affect the City if critical infrastructures are compromised as a result of one of these incidents.

3.3 MITIGATION PROJECT UPDATES

The City continues implementation of its Capital Improvement Program, which includes projects that provide safer active transportation facilities (sidewalks, bike lanes, and multi-purpose trails) along roadways throughout the City. In past years, the City implemented Safe Routes to Schools projects, which constructed needed improvements (sidewalks, curbs, gutters, etc...) near Ronald Reagan Elementary School, David Brown Middle School, Wildomar Elementary School, William Collier Elementary School, and Elsinore High School. Although State funding programs have changed over the last several years, the City actively submits grant funding applications to secure additional funds to help build active transportation facilities throughout Wildomar and to close active transportation gaps to local schools. The City pursues many different grant funding opportunities. Typical active transportation grant funding programs that the City applies for include the State's Active Transportation Program and RCTC's SB 821 Grant Program.

SECTION 4.0 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

4.1 CRITICAL FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURES

Table 3 - Identifies the critical facilities and other community assets identified by the Wildomar Planning Team as important to protect in the event of a disaster.

Table 3 - Wildomar Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities Type	Number
Public Safety Dispatch	0
Emergency Operations Center	1
City Hall	1
Fire Stations	1
Water Reservoirs	0
Water Treatment Plants	0
Waste Water Treatment Plants	0
Hospitals	1
Police facility	0
Maintenance Yards	0
Senior Community Centers	1
Schools	10
Radio Repeaters	0
Public Utilities- Water/Sewer	1

4.2 ESTIMATING POTENTIAL LOSS

The City of Wildomar is vulnerable to multiple natural and man-made hazards. In a large-scale event, the City may experience damages to Interstate 15, which is a major corridor used as a lifeline to surrounding jurisdictions. If this occurs during an event, access to portions of the western Riverside County would be nearly inaccessible which would greatly be impacting mutual aid resources.

Please refer to Riverside County Operational Area MJHMP Section 4.5 for property loss values for the City of Wildomar. Table 4 below identifies available information regarding replacement costs.

4.3 Table Replacement Values

Table 4

Name of Asset	Replacement Value (\$)	Hazard Specific Info.
City Hall/EOC	5,000,000	Fire, Earthquake, Active Shooter
Fire Department Station 61	5,500,000 or more	Fire, Earthquake, Active Shooter
Riverside County Library	Unknown	Fire, Earthquake, Active Shooter
LEUSD 4 Elementary Schools 1 Middle School 1 High School 1 Adult School	Unknown	Fire, Earthquake, Active Shooter
Sycamore Academy (Private School)	Unknown	Fire, Earthquake, Active Shooter
Bundy Canyon Christian School (Private School)	Unknown	Fire, Earthquake, Active Shooter
California Lutheran High School (Private School)	Unknown	Fire, Earthquake, Active Shooter
Cornerstone Christian School (Private K-12)	Unknown	Fire, Earthquake, Active Shooter
Grace Christian School of Wildomar (Private School)	Unknown	Fire, Earthquake, Active Shooter

Note: Replacement values have not been identified for buildings that are not owned by the City of Wildomar.

4.4 IDENTIFICATION OF RISKS AND VULNERABILITIES

The City of Wildomar's (City's) goals, policies, and actions to minimize the hazards to safety in and around Wildomar. It identifies the natural and human-caused hazards that affect existing and future development and provides guidelines for protecting residents, employees, visitors, and other community members from injury and death. It describes present and expected future conditions and sets policies and standards for improved public safety. It also seeks to minimize physical harm to the buildings and infrastructure in and around Wildomar to reduce damage to local economic systems, community services, and ecosystems. Some degree of risk is inevitable because the potential for many disasters cannot be completely eliminated and the ability to predict such disasters is limited. The goal is to reduce the risk of injury, death, property loss, and other hardships to acceptable levels.

Table 5 - LIST OF CITY HAZARDS

HAZARD	RISK						MITIGATION CAPACITY			Adjusted Risk Score
	Overall	Residential	Road	Commercial	Critical Infrastructure	Social Facilities	Overall Capacity	Organization	Staffing	
No Risk	0						No Capacity	0	0	
Minor	1						Very Low	1	1	
Moderate	2						Low	2	2	
Major	3						Medium	3	3	
Severe	4						High	4	4	
Extreme	5						Very High	6	6	
Climate / Natural Disaster										
Aqueduct Failure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drought	2	4	1	3	0	0	2	2	2	1
Earthquake	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Storm	1	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	0
Flood	1	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	0
Watershed Infiltration	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Landslide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tornado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	4	5	5	5	5	0	4	4	4	3
Heat	2	3	2	3	0	0	2	2	2	1
Anthropogenic / Technological										
Civil Disorder	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Communication Failure	2	4	4	4	0	0	2	2	2	1
Cyber Attack	3	4	4	4	4	0	3	3	3	2
Dam Failure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Failure	3	4	4	4	4	0	3	3	3	2
HazMat Incident	2	5	4	3	0	0	2	2	2	1
Jail/Prison Event	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear Incident	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Explosion	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	0
Radiological Incident	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Terrorist Event - MCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation Failure	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	0
Water Supply Disruption/ Contamination	2	3	0	3	3	0	2	2	2	1
Medical										
Emergency Disease / Contamination	2	3	0	3	3	0	2	2	2	1
Pandemic	2	3	0	3	3	0	2	2	2	1

Table 5 - Obtained from FEMA National Risk Index

Legend

Hazard - Risk		Mitigation Capacity	
No Risk / 0	very unlikely to happen, but it is a possibility	No Capacity	Not taking a certain action or parts of an action
Minor / 1	Not expected to happen, but it is a possibility	Very Low	Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action
Moderate / 2	Likely to happen and has a reasonable chance of occurring	Low	Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation
Major / 3	Very Likely to happen and has a good chance of occurring	Medium	Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment
Severe / 4	Will probably occur/happen	High	Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action
Extreme / 5	Almost certain to occur/happen or is imminent, possibly frequently in a year	Very High	Compensating for the impact by replacing, or providing substitute resources or environments

Top Risks -

Earthquakes

Severity - Extreme

Probability - Very High (Near 100 percent chance of occurrence in next year or happens every year)

Earthquakes are unpredictable and they can strike at any time without warning. Wildomar is located in a seismically active region of southern California. Prone to both strong seismic shaking and earthquake fault rupture, the City is vulnerable to seismic impacts. Earthquake risk is very high in the western portion of Riverside County, including the City of Wildomar, due to the presence of two of California's most active faults, the San Andreas and San Jacinto Faults.

Active faults located within close proximity to the City or that can damage the City, include the following:

- Elsinore Fault Zone: This fault zone, which includes the Wildomar, and Wolf Valley faults passes through the City on the west side of Interstate 15. The fault zone can generate earthquakes ranging in magnitude between 6.5 and 7.5.
- Wildomar Fault: Elsinore fault zone runs northwest/southeast and is located in the City approximately 2,000-4,000 feet west of Interstate 15. The areas adjacent to the fault are within a "Special Studies Zone" as designated under the Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zone Act of 1972.
- San Andreas Fault Zone: This fault zone, located approximately 50 miles northeast of the study area, is the dominant active fault in California. The maximum credible earthquake from this fault zone is a magnitude of 8.3.
- San Jacinto Fault Zone: This fault zone is located approximately 30 miles northeast of the City and has a maximum credible earthquake magnitude of 7.5.

In addition to these active faults, two potentially active faults, the Agua Caliente Fault zone, and the Murrieta Hot Springs Fault are also located near the City. In the event of an earthquake, the location of the epicenter, as well as the time of day and season of the year, would have a profound effect on the number of deaths and casualties, as well as property damage. There are a number of small-scale earthquakes that happen weekly, but larger scale or catastrophe shaking is less likely. Property and human life in Wildomar are at risk for a significant earthquake causing catastrophic damage and strains on response and mitigation resources. The county experiences hundreds of minor quakes and tremblers each month from the myriad of faults in the area. Studies indicate that stress is building up in major faults like the San Andreas. A major quake could happen at any time.

The San Andreas, San Jacinto, and Elsinore Faults are all capable of producing significant earthquakes, with a magnitude of 6.7 or greater. Table S-1 shows the chances of a major earthquake on these three faults within Riverside County by 2045, according to the Third California Earthquake Rupture Forecast. Other faults, both in and outside Riverside County, may also be capable of generating significant earthquakes with damaging effects in the county.

TABLE S-1: CHANCES OF SIGNIFICANT EARTHQUAKES ON MAJOR RIVERSIDE COUNTY FAULTS

Mean Chance By 2045

Fault	Magnitude 6.7 or greater	Magnitude 7.0 or greater	Magnitude 7.5 or greater	Magnitude 8.0 or greater
San Andreas	24.2%	21.2%	11.6%	3.15%
San Jacinto	6.71%	6.43%	5.29%	2.75%
Elsinore	3.66%	1.82%	0.95%	less than 0.01%

Chances shown are the maximum mean probability for segments of these faults within Riverside County.
Source: Third California Earthquake Rupture Forecast

Figure 1-0 Shows the fault lines in and around Wildomar

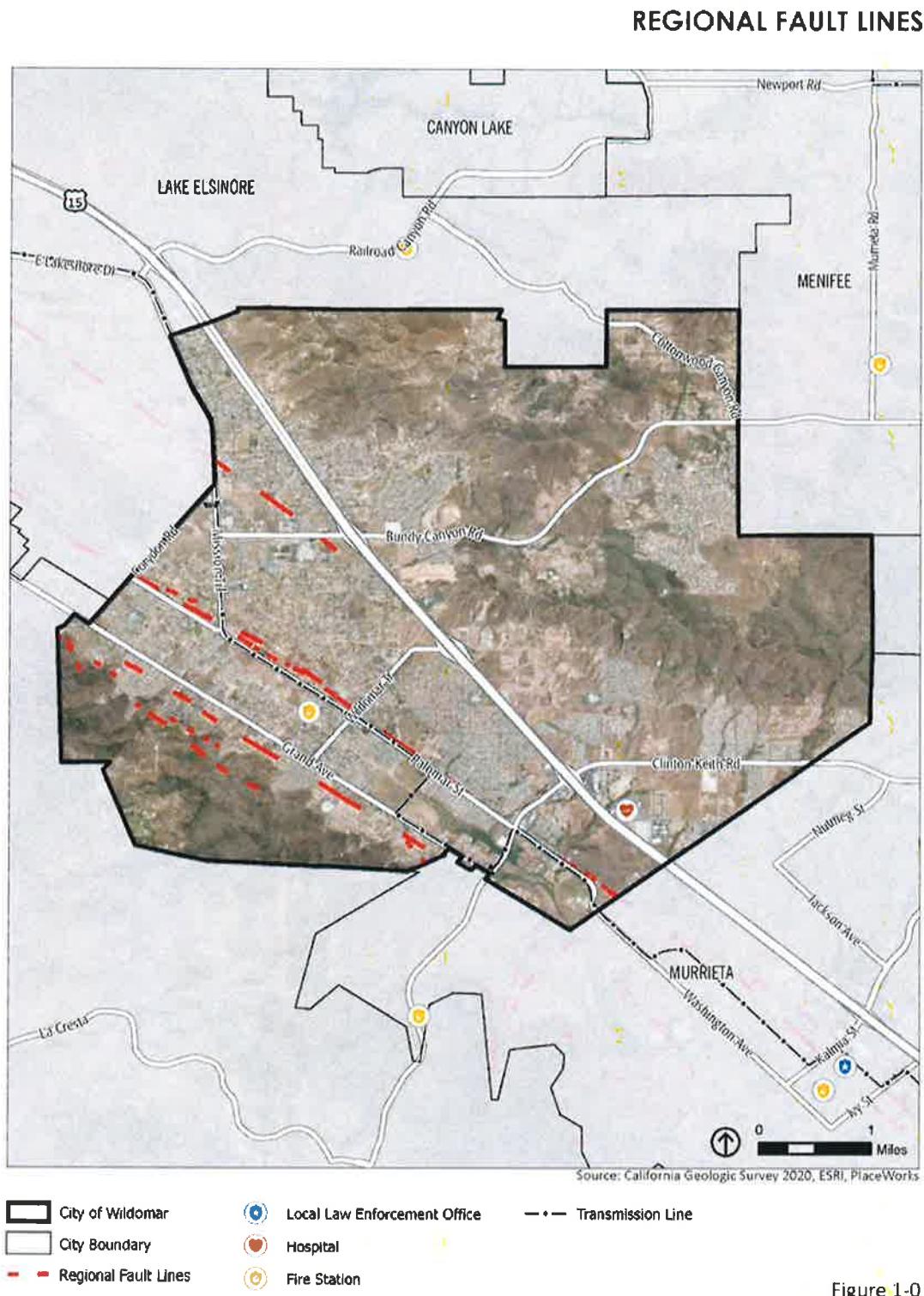


Figure 1-0

Potential losses:

Earthquakes and other seismic hazards often damage or destroy property and public infrastructure, and falling objects or structures pose a risk of injury or death. While Wildomar is at risk from many natural and human-caused hazards, the event with the greatest potential for loss of life or property and economic damage is an earthquake. This is true for most of Southern California since damaging earthquakes affect widespread areas, and trigger many secondary effects that can overwhelm the ability of local jurisdictions to respond. In Wildomar, earthquake-triggered effects include ground shaking, fault rupture, landslides, liquefaction, subsidence, and seiches. Earthquakes can also cause human-caused hazards such as urban fires, dam failures, and toxic chemical releases. In addition, earthquakes can cause damage to public utility systems such as potable water, sewer, electricity, gas, communications, and storm drains. Earthquake risk is extremely high in the western portion of Riverside County, including the City of Wildomar, due to the presence of two of California's most active faults, the San Andreas and San Jacinto Faults.

Like the majority of Southern California, Wildomar is located in an area subject to seismic activity. More specifically, the Elsinore Fault Zone (State Fault Zone) traverses a portion of the City. Out of 11,900 developed parcels city-wide, 18.49% are directly located in a state or county fault zone.

Most of the loss of life and injuries from earthquakes are due to damage and collapse of buildings and structures. Building codes for new construction have generally been made more stringent following damaging earthquakes. However, in Wildomar, structures built prior to the enactment of these improved building codes have generally not been upgraded to current standards and are vulnerable in earthquakes. Comprehensive hazard mitigation programs that include the identification and mapping of hazards, prudent planning and enforcement of building codes, and expedient retrofitting and rehabilitation of weak structures can significantly reduce the scope of an earthquake disaster. Damage to utility systems can interrupt critical services and cause damages that could also lead to loss of life and injuries. Examples include potable water interruption to critical facilities like hospitals, interruption of electrical power, and damages to gas facilities that could create further damages from the ignition.

More specifically, Wildomar has several existing facilities with vulnerable populations or systems that could be at more risk during an earthquake, including:

- Inland Valley Medical Center (Regional Hospital and Trauma Center)
- Inland Valley Medical Offices
- Wildomar Senior Center (Palomar St. - within Elsinore Fault Zone)
- Wildomar Elementary School (Palomar St. - within Elsinore Fault Zone)
- Eastern Municipal Water District Recycled Water Facility (Palomar St. - within Elsinore Fault Zone)
- Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Sewer Lift Station (Palomar St. - within Elsinore Fault Zone)
- Sycamore Academy Charter School (Palomar St. - within Elsinore Fault Zone)

Wildland Fires

Severity - Severe

Probability - High

Wildfires occur on mountains, hillsides, and grasslands. Vegetation, wind, temperature, humidity, and slope are all factors that affect how these fires spread. In Wildomar, native vegetation, such as chaparral, sage, and grassland provide fuel that allows fire to spread easily across large tracts of land. These plant species are capable of regeneration after a fire, making periodic wildfires a natural part of the ecology of these areas. Portions of the city are undeveloped and consist of rugged topography with highly flammable vegetation. In particular, the hillside terrain in the southwestern region near the Elsinore Mountains, as well as the hillside terrain east of I-15, have a substantial fire risk. Undeveloped hillside areas in and adjacent to the city present a serious hazard because of the potential for large-scale wildland fires. Fire potential for Riverside County is typically greatest in the months of August, September, and October, when dry vegetation coexists with hot, dry Santa Ana winds. However, in Wildomar, fires with conflagration potential can occur at any time of the year. Seasonal drought conditions exacerbate fire hazards.

The wildland-urban interface is an area where buildings and infrastructure (e.g., cell towers, schools, water supply facilities) mix with areas of flammable wildland vegetation. This interface is sometimes divided into the defense zone (areas in close proximity to communities, usually about a quarter-mile-thick) and threat zones (an approximately one-and-a-quarter-mile buffer around the defense zone). Hundreds of homes now border major forests and brush areas. With thousands of people living near and visiting wildland areas, the probability of human-caused fires is growing. Wildfires and urban interface fires have occurred close to or encroached into the city, especially in large areas of grassland, scrub, and chaparral. The most recent fire was the 2019 Tenaja Fire, located south of Wildomar in the rural community of La Cresta. The fire burned approximately 1,926 acres and damaged three structures but did not encroach into the city.

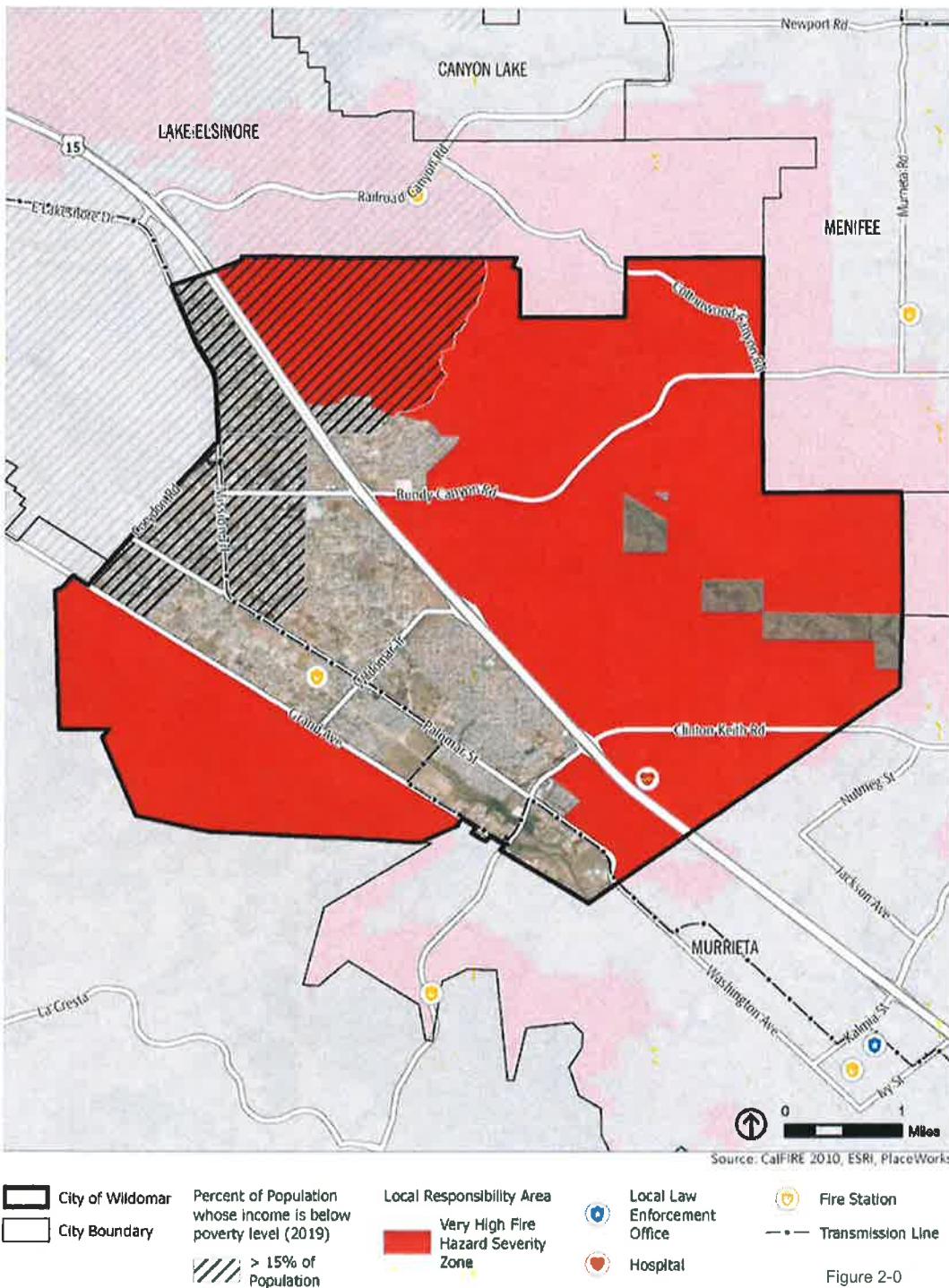
In the wildland-urban interface, efforts to prevent ignitions and limit wildfire losses hinge on hardening structures and creating defensible space through a multi-faceted approach, which includes engineering, enforcement, education, emergency response, and economic incentives. Different strategies in the defense and threat zones of the wildland-urban interface help to limit the spread of fire and reduce the risk to people and property.

Wildfire threat within California is described by Wildfire Hazard Severity Zones, which designate hazardous areas within State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) as moderate, high, or very high. However, incorporated areas such as Wildomar are considered Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs) and only designate very high fire hazard severity zones. Significant portions of the city are located within a very high fire hazard severity zone. The highest threat occurs along the eastern side of I-15, as well as the western side of Grand Avenue, on land that is on and adjacent to hillsides with large areas of dry grass and chaparral. Areas adjacent to the city that are susceptible to wildfires are also of concern as these conditions could exacerbate vulnerabilities within the city. The highest threat for vulnerable communities occurs in the northern region of the city, north of Lemon Street and east of I-15. These communities are entirely within a very high fire hazard severity zone.

STRUCTURAL FIRES/Urban fires occur in built-up environments, destroying buildings and other human-made structures. These disasters are often due to faulty wiring or mechanical equipment, combustible construction materials, or the absence of fire alarms and fire sprinkler systems. Structural fires are largely from human accidents, although deliberate fires (arson) may be a cause of some events. Older buildings that lack modern fire safety features may face a greater risk of damage from fires. To minimize fire damage and loss, the City's Fire and Building Codes, based on the California Fire and Building Codes, set standards for building and construction. It requires the provision of adequate water supply for firefighting, fire-retardant construction, and minimum street widths, among other things. Fire prevention awareness programs and fire drills are conducted to train residents to respond quickly and correctly to reduce injury and losses during fires.

Figure 2-0 Shows the fire hazard zones in and around Wildomar

FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES



Potential losses:

Like the majority of Southern California, Wildomar is located in an area subject to high wildfire activity. More specifically, the fire hazard severity zone traverses a portion of the City. Out of 11,900 developed parcels city-wide, 83.19% are directly located in a fire hazard zone.

Wildomar is at a high risk from wildfire, especially in the areas of grassland and chaparral along hillsides. High fuel loads in the city, along with geographical and topographical features, create the potential for both natural and human-caused fires that can result in loss of life and property. These factors, combined with natural weather conditions common to the area, including periods of drought, high temperatures, low relative humidity, and periodic winds, can result in frequent and sometimes catastrophic fires. During the historic fire season, August to October, the dry vegetation combined with continued growth in the wildland-urban interface areas, resulted in wildfire ignitions. Any fire, once ignited, has the potential to quickly become a large, out-of-control fire. As development continues throughout the city, especially in these interface areas, the risk and vulnerability to wildfires will likely increase.

Fire hazard is among the highest-priority hazards in the city and is the hazard with the greatest potential for catastrophic loss. Wildfires can cause short-term and long-term disruption to the City, such as devastating effects on watersheds through loss of vegetation and soil erosion, which may impact the city by changing runoff patterns, increasing sedimentation, reducing natural and reservoir water storage capacity, and degrading water quality. Fires may also result in casualties and can destroy buildings and infrastructure.

Although the physical damages and casualties arising from wildland-urban interface fires may be severe, it is important to recognize that they also cause significant economic impacts by resulting in a loss of function of buildings and infrastructure. In some cases, the economic impact of this loss of services may be comparable to the economic impact of physical damages or, in some cases, even greater. Economic impacts of loss of transportation and utility services may include traffic delays/detours from road and bridge closures and loss of electric power, potable water, and wastewater services.

Fires can also cause major damage to power plants and power lines needed to distribute electricity to operate facilities. The effects can be far-reaching in terms of the number of acres involved, the toll on human life, and the economic consequences. Fire will continue to be a high-risk hazard for the City of Wildomar.

Within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, specific facilities that could be more vulnerable to wildfires include:

- Inland Valley Medical Center (regional hospital and trauma center)
- Inland Valley Medical Offices
- David A. Brown Middle School
- Ronald Regan Elementary School
- Cornerstone Church and School
- Bundy Canyon Christian School
- City Hall
- Sycamore Academy

Flood Hazards

Severity - Major

(Less than 1 percent chance of occurrence in next 100 years or has a recurrence

Probability - Low

interval of greater than every 100 years.)

Flooding is considered the rising and overflowing of a body of water onto normally dry land. History highlights floods as one of the most frequent natural hazards impacting communities in western Riverside County. Floods are among the costliest natural disasters in terms of human hardship and economic loss nationwide, causing substantial damage to structures, landscapes, and utilities, as well as life-safety issues. Flooding can be extremely dangerous, and even six inches of moving water can knock a person over given a strong current. Floodwaters can transport large objects downstream, which can damage or remove stationary structures, such as dam spillways. Ground saturation can result in instability, collapse, or other damage. Objects can also be buried or destroyed through sediment deposition. Floodwaters can also break utility lines and interrupt services. Standing water can cause damage to roads, foundations, and electrical circuits.

Floods are usually caused by large amounts of precipitation, either from a period of very intense precipitation or a long period of steady precipitation. Historically, Wildomar has been at risk of flooding primarily during the winter and spring months when stream systems swell with heavy rainfall. This type of flood results from prolonged, heavy rainfall and is characterized by high peak flows of moderate duration and by a large volume of runoff. Flooding is more severe when prior rainfall has resulted in saturated ground conditions. Flooding susceptibility in Wildomar is primarily associated with the Murrieta Creek as well as smaller-scale and flash flood events.

Flash flooding is a common problem for western Riverside County and typically associated with short-duration, high-intensity precipitation events often during summer thunderstorms. Such events can occur even during a drought. Localized flooding also occurs in Wildomar at various times throughout the year, especially in the western side of the city and along Murrieta Creek. These areas are primarily a result of little or no drainage infrastructure, undersized pipes where runoff exceeds pipe capacity even for minor storms, obstructions, or damaged drainpipes. The majority of the damaged lines are on the west side of the city, where there are limited storm drainpipes and some of the oldest infrastructure in the system.

Historically, precipitation in and around Wildomar has been low to moderate. Precipitation occurs mainly in the fall, winter, and spring months, from November through April. Although Wildomar occasionally experiences periods of significant drought, the city can also experience periods of substantial rainfall. When Wildomar does experience heavy rain, or rain over a period of days or weeks, many areas of the city are subject to flooding. Runoff from rain drains either naturally into creeks or flood-control facilities.

Floods are usually caused by large amounts of precipitation, either from a period of very intense precipitation or a long period of steady precipitation. Historically, Wildomar has been at risk of flooding primarily during the winter and spring months when stream systems swell with heavy rainfall. This type of flood results from prolonged, heavy rainfall and is characterized by high peak flows of moderate duration and by a large volume of runoff. Flooding is more severe when prior rainfall has resulted in saturated ground conditions. Flooding susceptibility in Wildomar is primarily associated with the Murrieta Creek as well as smaller-scale and flash flood events.

Both earthquake faults and developments reduce the total ground absorption area. Earthquake faults include bedrock features that create barriers to subsurface percolation, thus increasing the velocity and erosive capacity of stormwater runoff on hillsides. Development also creates impermeable surfaces (structures, pavement, streets). Stormwater runoff is augmented by water flows from development contributing to street flooding. Moreover, developed areas generate irrigation water runoff from landscaping, which may channel stormwater and other runoff flows into nearby underdeveloped areas and street gutters. Areas at an elevated risk of flooding are generally divided into 100- and 500-year flood zones. A 100-year flood zone has a 1-percent chance of experiencing a major flood in any given year, a 200-year flood zone has a 0.5-percent chance of flooding in any given year, a 500-year flood zone has a 0.2-percent chance of flooding in any given year. Figure 5-0 shows the 100- and 500-year flood zones in and around Wildomar, as well as the flood hazard zones overlayed by vulnerable communities. The highest threat for these communities occurs in the northwestern region of the city, along Corydon Road and Mission Trail. A small portion of this community along Corydon Road is within the 500-year flood zone and to the north along Mission Trail, a small portion is within both the 100- and 500-year flood zone.

Agencies responsible for flood control in Wildomar include FEMA, the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA), and the Department of Water Resources (DWR).

- **FEMA:** FEMA manages the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), providing insurance to the public in communities that participate in the program. FEMA is the main federal government agency contact during natural disasters and publishes the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), which identify the extent of flood potential in flood-prone communities based on a 100-year flood (or base flood) event.
- **FIA:** The FIA is the primary agency that delineates potential flood hazard areas and floodways through the FIRMs and the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map. Flood insurance is required of all homeowners who have federally subsidized loans.
- **DWR:** DWR is responsible for managing and protecting California's water. DWR works with other agencies to benefit the state's people, and to protect, restore, and enhance the natural and human environments. DWR also works to prevent and respond to floods, droughts, and catastrophic events that would threaten public safety, water resources, management systems, the environment, and property.

Figure 3-0 shows the flood hazard zones in and around Wildomar

FLOOD HAZARD ZONES

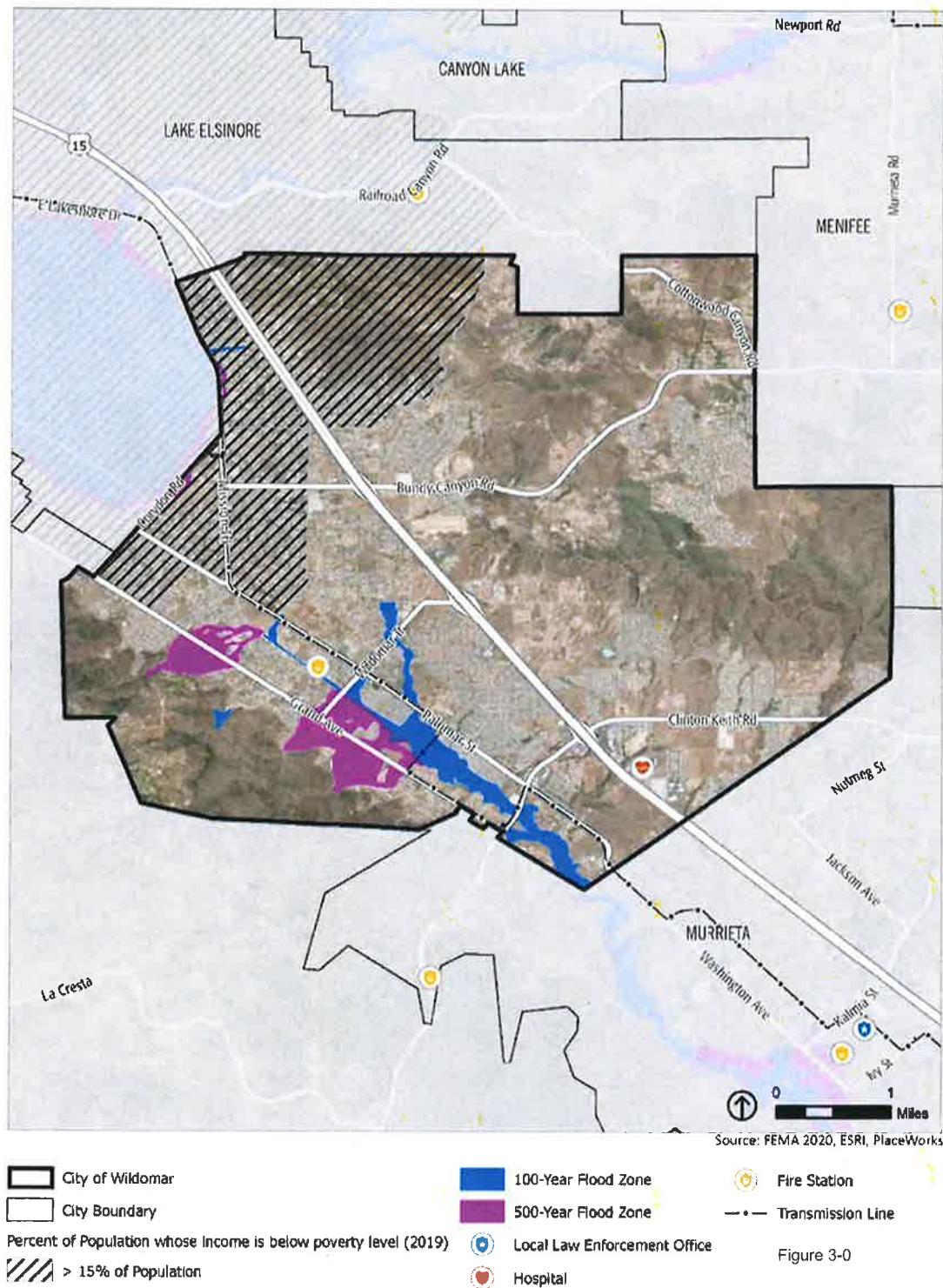


Figure 3-0

Potential losses

Floods are among the most damaging natural hazards in Riverside County, and climate change is expected to make flood events worse. Although climate change may not change average precipitation levels significantly, scientists expect that it will cause more years with extreme precipitation events. This means that more years are likely to see particularly intense storm systems that drop enough precipitation over a short enough period to cause flooding. Although Southern California is likely to experience a decrease in overall precipitation levels from climate change, the region is also expected to see an increase in the number of extreme precipitation events. A meteorological phenomenon known as the “atmospheric river,” a narrow stream of extremely moist air, is frequently responsible for the more intense storms that strike California. Atmospheric rivers generally deliver high levels of precipitation, up to 50 percent of the state’s total precipitation in any given year.

Because of this, the city of Wildomar is at a higher risk of experiencing a flood. Out of 11,900 developed parcels city-wide, 1.83% are directly located in a flood hazard zone area. Floods are expected to occur more often in Wildomar and climate change may expand the parts of the city that are considered flood-prone. Although there are no specific flooding projections for the city, flood events are expected to become more frequent, and it is possible that the areas subject to flooding will expand.

There are some indirect effects of climate change that may also increase flooding in the City. Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and severity of droughts that cause soil to dry out and become hard. When precipitation does return, more water runs off the surface than is absorbed into the ground, which can lead to floods. Wildfires, which are also expected to become more frequent due to climate change, cause a similar effect by baking the surface of the ground into a harder and less-penetrable layer. Trees and other vegetation help slow water down, which lets the water absorb into the soil and prevents it from turning into runoff. Because of this, the loss of trees and other plants from wildfires, or other climate-related exposures can also increase flooding risk.

Within the Flood Hazard Zones, specific facilities that could be more vulnerable to floods include:

- Fire Station
- Wildomar Elementary
- Sewer lift station
- EMWP RW station
- Sycamore Academy
- Murrieta 7th Day Church
- SEC Tenuja Substation
- World Harvest Church
- Anne Sullivan Nursery School
- Senior Facility
- Animal Friends of the Valleys
- Corydon SCE Substation
- Faith Baptist Church

SECTION 5.0 - COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM

5.1 REPETITIVE LOSS PROPERTIES

There are no known repetitive loss properties located within the City.

5.2 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROPERTIES

The City participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The City Joined the program on November 10, 2010, with Resolution 2010-53

- a. **Describe participation in NFIP, including any changes since the previously approved plan.** *There have been no changes in the NFIP since the city joined in November 2010.*
- b. **Date first joined NFIP.** *November 10, 2010*
- c. **Identify actions related to continued compliance with NFIP.**
The City of Wildomar is currently in compliance with the NFIP and enforces its flood plan ordinance with city properties in flood hazard areas.
- d. **CRS member?** NO
- e. **CRS class?** N/A
- f. **Describe any data used to regulate flood hazard area other than FEMA maps.**
N/A
- g. **Have there been issues with community participation in the program?** NO
- h. **What are the general hurdles for effective implementation of the NFIP?** *NONE*
- i. **Summarize actions related to continued compliance with NFIP**

The City of Wildomar is currently in compliance with the NFIP and enforces its flood plan ordinance with city properties in flood hazard areas.

ii. **Repetitive Loss Properties**
There have been no historical claims for flood losses and thus there were no repetitive or severe repetitive loss structures identified to the City.

SECTION 6.0 - CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

6.1 REGULATORY MITIGATION CAPABILITIES

Implement a process to ensure mitigation actions identified in the hazard mitigation plan are reviewed as part of the update to the City's Capital Improvement Program, General Plan, and Emergency Operations Plan. Table 6- summarizes the regulatory tools used by the City of Wildomar to further the hazard mitigation goals of this LHMP updated plan.

Table 6 - REGULATORY MITIGATION CAPABILITIES - CITY OF WILDOMAR

Regulatory Tool	Yes/No	Comments
General plan	Yes	Adopted all County Ordinances on July 1, 2008
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	Adopted all County Ordinances on July 1, 2008
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	Adopted all County Ordinances on July 1, 2008
Site plan review requirements	Yes	Adopted all County Ordinances on July 1, 2008
Floodplain ordinance	Yes	
Other special purpose ordinances (stormwater, water conservation, wildfire)	Yes	
Building code	Yes	Effective January 1, 2023, the 2022 California Building Codes and Standards apply to all new projects.
Fire Department ISO rating	Yes	Rating: 3
Erosion or sediment control program	Yes	Adopted all county Ordinances on July 1, 2008. Stormwater Municipal Code Section (Chapter 13.12) was last updated in 2019. Implementing the Jurisdictional Runoff Management Plan (JRMP), in compliance with the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board MS4 permit.
Stormwater management program	Yes	The city of Wildomar Master Drainage Plan, Adopted December 11, 2019
Capital improvements plan	Yes	Adopted August 10, 2022
Economic development plan	Yes	EDP provided information and resources to the community, including information regarding emergencies and City resources available to businesses and the community.
Local emergency operations plan	Yes	Emergency Operations Plan adopted in 2009
Flood Insurance Study or other engineering studies for streams	No	

The City of Wildomar adopted the Riverside County General Plan at the time of Incorporation on July 1, 2008. The new Wildomar General Plan will be completed in 2024. The new Safety Element was updated on October 13, 2021.

Applicable goals from the Safety Element include the following:

Goal 1: 2021 Safety Element (SE-1)

The Safety Element conveys the City of Wildomar's (City's) goals, policies, and actions to minimize the hazards to safety in and around Wildomar. It identifies the natural and human-caused hazards that affect existing and future development and provides guidelines for protecting residents, employees, visitors, and other community members from injury and death. It describes present and expected future conditions and sets policies and standards for improved public safety. The Safety Element also seeks to minimize physical harm to the buildings and infrastructure in and around Wildomar to reduce damage to local economic systems, community services, and ecosystems. Some degree of risk is inevitable because the potential for many disasters cannot be completely eliminated and the ability to predict such disasters is limited. The goal of the Safety Element is to reduce the risk of injury, death, property loss, and other hardships to acceptable levels. One of the fundamental values of the Vision for Wildomar, as adopted by the City Council on April 12, 2017 (via Resolution No. 2017-12), highlights the importance of safety to the people of Wildomar:

The City will continue to maintain and update emergency service plans, including plans for managing emergency operations, handling hazardous materials, and the rapid cleanup of hazardous materials spills. The City currently contracts with the County of Riverside and Cal Fire and participates with all entities under their mutual aid agreements.

The general plan's Hazard Management Element incorporates the 2021 Safety Element of Wildomar's General Plan by reference "to the extent that these original elements apply to the City of Wildomar Planning area."

The City of Wildomar 2021 Safety Element can be viewed on the city website.

These capabilities can be expanded and improved by adopting our own Engineering Standards and Guidelines.

6.2 ADMINISTRATIVE/TECHNICAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES

The Administrative and Technical capabilities can be expanded and improved researching ideas and funds for a mass notification system for our City and its constituents. Reduce risks through coordination with department managers during the annual review of the LHMP and as the City progresses toward implementation. This coordination would identify information that should be included in future updates. Table 7 identifies the personnel responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in the City of Wildomar.

Table 7- ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES - CITY OF WILDOMAR

Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position
Planner/Engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices	Yes	Planning Department/Public Works/ Engineering
Engineer/professional training in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	Building Department/ Building Officials/inspectors
Engineer with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Public Works/ Engineer
Personnel skilled in GIS	Yes	Planning Department, Public Works Code Enforcement, / Engineer, City Planners, Officers
Full-time Building Official	Yes	Building Department/ Building Official
Floodplain Manager	Yes	Public Works/ Public Works Director
Emergency Manager	Yes	Emergency Management Department, Code Enforcement/ Acting Emergency preparedness officer.
Grant writer	Yes	Economic Development/ Grant Writer
GIS Data—Land use	Yes	Planning Department/Planner
GIS Datalinks to Assessor's data	Yes	Planning Department, Public Works Code Enforcement / Engineer, City Planners, Officers
Warning systems/services (Reverse 9-11, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Economic Development/PIO And Alert RivCo

6.3 FISCAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES

Fiscal Capabilities can be expanded and improved upon by apply for all grants available to help the City of Wildomar vision of creating a CERT and Teen CERT program.

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

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

Financial Resources	Accessible/Eligible to Use (Yes/No)	Comments
Community Development Block Grants	Yes	Funding Per County Allocation to City
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	With voter Approval
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	Yes	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	With voter Approval
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes	With Voter Approval
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Withhold spending in hazard-prone areas	N/A	
Other	N/A	

6.4 MITIGATION OUTREACH AND PARTNERSHIPS

The City of Wildomar has water-responsible and annual fire safety programs at special community events throughout the year. The City of Wildomar doesn't have a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT). The City would like to create a CERT and Teen CERT program that will help prepare community residents and students with the skills to respond to an emergency situation. Continue participating in the annual Great ShakeOut with City staff and possibly expand our training with the local school district.

The City partners with the following Departments:

- County of Riverside Emergency Management Department (EMD)
- Riverside County Emergency Managers Association (RCEMA)
- Riverside County Fire Department / CAL Fire
- Southwest Emergency Management Group
- California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)
- RedCross
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- Riverside County Sheriff's Department
- Neighboring cities (Murrieta, Lake Elsinore, Canyon Lake, and Menifee)
- Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFC&WCD)

SECTION 7.0 - MITIGATION STRATEGIES

7.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The City of Wildomar's mitigation goals and objectives are the following:

Goal1: Provide Protection for People's Lives from All Hazards.

Objective 1.1: Provide timely notification and direction to the public of imminent and potential hazards.

Objective 1.2: Protect public health and safety by preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the effects of natural or technological disasters.

Objective 1.3: Improve community transportation corridors to allow for better evacuation routes for the public and better access for emergency responders.

Goal 2: Improve Community and Agency Awareness about Hazards and Associated Vulnerabilities that Threaten Our Communities

Objective 2.1: Increase public awareness about the nature and extent of hazards they are exposed to, where they occur, what is vulnerable, and recommended responses to identified hazards. i.e. both preparedness and response

Objective 2.1.1: Create/continue an outreach program, provide educational resources, and develop and provide training.

Goal 3: Improve the Community's Capability to Mitigate Hazards and Reduce Exposure to Hazard related loss

Objective 3.1: Reduce damage to property from an earthquake event.

3.1.1: Adopt/maintain building codes to meet required earthquake standards.

Objective 3.2: Reduce flood and storm-related losses.

3.2.1: Provide for better collection of data related to severe weather events.

3.2.2: Reduce localized flooding within the City's storm drain systems.

3.2.2.1: Implement better drainage to accommodate heavy rains that cause flooding.

Objective 3.3: Minimize the impact on the City due to reoccurring drought conditions that impact both the groundwater supply and the agricultural industry.

3.3.1: Provide conservation information from Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District to the residents to promote better water management.

Objective 3.4: Minimize the impact on vulnerable populations within the community that may be affected by severe weather-related events, such as long-duration heat waves and winter storms.

3.4.1: Promote community response plans, such as cooling centers, during heat waves.

3.4.2: Promote community response plans during winter storms to assist the vulnerable population.

Goal 4: Provide Protection for Critical Facilities, Utilities, and Services from Hazard Impacts.

Goal 5: Maintain Coordination of Disaster Planning.

Objective 5.1: Coordinate with changing DHS/FEMA needs.

7.2 MITIGATION ACTIONS

Wildomar coordinated with multiple cities and agencies throughout Riverside County in the update of our LHMP Annex. The cooperation and discussions were held at regional meetings, community outreach, and internal meetings which allowed for both “big picture” and “local jurisdiction” views of mitigation needs and possibilities.

The City recognizes hazards and their severity and also assists in determining what mitigation actions are appropriate to lessen or prevent the hazard on a long-term basis. Refer the Chapter 6 - Capability Assessment and Chapter 7 Section 7.1 Goals and Objectives.

Type of Hazard	2017 LHMP Mitigation Actions	Lead Department /Jurisdictions	2017 Status	Status as of 2023
FLOOD	Wildomar MDP Lateral C Basin Project No. 7-8-00075 Detention basin located upstream of I-15. Right of way secure in FY 2015-2016.	Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District	Pending – Right of way	Carry over to the 2023 LHMP
FLOOD	Wildomar MDP Lateral C-1 (Billie Ann Road Storm Drain) Stage 1 Project 7-8-00076 Construct 66" RCP in Charles Street from 500' northerly of Refa Street and 84" RCP from 500' southerly of Refa Street, traveling downstream in Refa Street to the existing RCB at Palomar Avenue	City of Wildomar/Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District	Pending	Complete
FLOOD	Lateral C-1 Storm Drain Improvement, Construct approximately 2,000 lineal feet of storm drain system within Refa Street from Palomar Street to Charles Street, then extending southeasterly within Charles Street before terminating at Woshka Lane and approximately 500 lineal feet of storm drain lateral to be constructed within Charles Street from Refa Street to Billie Ann Road.	City of Wildomar	Pending	Carry over to the 2023 LHMP

Type of Hazard	2023 LHMP Mitigation Action	Lead Department/ Jurisdictions	Timeline	Potential Funding
Flood	Wildomar MDP Lateral C Storm Drain (south of I-15) Storm drain from I-15 culvert south to existing Lateral C channel	City of Wildomar/Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District	2023-2028	State and Federal Grants*
Flood	Sedco MDP Line F-2 Storm Drain Storm drain from Lost Rd. south to Sedco MDP Basin	City of Wildomar/Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District	2023-2028	State and Federal Grants*
Flood	Sedco MDP Line G Storm Drain (Stages 1 and 2) Storm Drain from Orange St./Canyon Dr. west to Corydon St.	Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District	2023-2028	State and Federal Grants*
Flood	Wildomar MDP Lateral C Basin Project No. 7-8-00075 Detention basin located upstream of I-15. Right of way secure in FY 2015-2016 (Carry over from the 2017 LHMP)	Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District	2023-2028	State and Federal Grants*
Flood	Murrieta Creek/Wildomar Channel ROW Improvements ROW Acquisition with the Murrieta creek	Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District	2023-2028	State and Federal Grants*
*	Project schedules are contingent upon funding availability. The City will attempt to seek funds for these projects, but schedules shown are subject to change based on available funds, resources to manage and construct, and other competing priorities. Potential funding solutions include RCFC+WCD, City DIF, Measure A, HMGP, and Other Available Grants.			
Earthquake	Require all new developments, Existing critical facilities, and structures to comply with the most recent California Building Code Seismic design standards (2022)	Building & Development Department	2023-2026	State and Federal Grants**
Earthquake	Training building department staff and officials on Form ATC-20 for post-earthquake building evaluation. The ATC 20 report and addendum, prepared by the Applied Technology council, provide procedures and guidelines for making on-the-spot evaluations and decisions regarding continued use and occupancy of earthquake-damaged buildings	Building & Development Department	2023-2026	State and Federal Grants**
Earthquake	The City of Wildomar will participate in the yearly California Great ShakeOut which will involve an evacuation drill. This will help promote Earthquake safety at work, home, construction sites and schools.	Building & EMD Department	2023-Ongoing	State and Federal Grants**
Wildfire	Continue to enforce the City Chapter 8.48 Hazardous vegetation and rubbish abatement program to reduce the impact of a wildfire.	Cal Fire, Community Development and Building Department/ Riverside County Fire	2023-2028	State and Federal Grants**
Wildfire	The City of Wildomar requires all new construction projects in the LRA very high fire severity zone to comply with California Building Code Chapter 7A and the California Fire Code Chapter 49 and Fire Safe Development regulations in Title 14 (T	Cal Fire, Community Development and Building Department/ Riverside County Fire	2018-Ongoing	State and Federal Grants**
Wildfire	The City of Wildomar requires hazardous vegetation and fuels to be managed throughout the city, to reduce fire severity of potential exterior wildfire exposure to buildings and reduce the risk of fire spreading to buildings and required by law and regulations	Cal Fire, Community Development and Building Department/ Riverside County Fire	2018-Ongoing	State and Federal Grants**
**	Potential Funding, General Funds, State and Federal Grants: BRIC, FMA, HMGP, CDFA, CALFIRE, and CCI. Application for grant funds may be influenced by several different factors including, but not limited to, grant applicability, grant eligibility, and available resources to apply for grants. An application for grant funds does not guarantee funding and is dependent upon approval from the grantor.			

7.3 ON-GOING MITIGATIN STRATEGY PROGRAMS

The planning team for the City of Wildomar acknowledges there are areas that need mitigation actions based on the risk assessment. Due to budget constraints, the city can not address all areas immediately and therefore the city prioritizes areas based on available funding.

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

- Vulnerability assessments of City facilities and infrastructures
- Creating a Citizens Corp
- Vegetation removal of flood channels

7.4 FUTURE MITIGATION STRATEGY PROGRAMS

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

Fire:

Require ongoing brush clearance and establish low-fuel landscaping policies to reduce combustible vegetation along the urban/wildland interface boundary. Weed abatement, and minimize hording conditions by utilizing Code Enforcement.

Create a fuel modification plan within high-hazard areas by thinning or clearing combustible vegetation within 100 feet of buildings and structures. The fuel modification zone size may be altered with the addition of fuel-resistant building techniques. The fuel modification zone may be replanted with fire-resistant material for aesthetics and erosion control.

Encourage programs that educate citizens about the threat of human wildfires origin from residential practices such as outdoor barbeques and from highway use such as cigarette littering. Provide public safety education programs through the Community Services Department to reduce accidents, injuries, and fires as well as to train members of the public to respond to emergencies. Implementation Program: The City shall condition the project to comply with Riverside County Fire Department requirements, and work with the California Department of Forestry as well. Continue to create a city CERT Program.

Flood:

Continue to ensure that new construction in floodways and floodplains conforms to all applicable provisions of the National Flood Insurance Program in order to protect buildings and property from flooding.

Utilize the Capital Improvement Program for storm drainage projects and maintenance and improvement of local storm drain systems including channels, pipes, and inlets to ensure the capacity for maximum runoff flows.

Implementation Program through the project review and the CEQA processes the City shall assess new development and reuse applications for potential flood hazards and shall require compliance with FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas where appropriate.

Seismic:

The City recognizes the importance of addressing secondary seismic hazards and has delineated areas of known and suspected liquefaction hazards. The city has identified mitigation strategies within the safety element to address Seismically-Induced Liquefaction, Landslides, and Rockfalls. These strategies are identified in police S-1 of the City's Safety Element

SECTION 8.0 - PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE PROCESS

The City of Wildomar will be monitored by a committee, including the Community Development Department, Office of Emergency Services, Community Services Director, and the Public Works Director. A review will take place at the end of each Fiscal year where the committee will then review any changes necessary.

All updates will be presented in the form of a council report to the city of Wildomar for approval. Our city/agency will monitor and evaluate our LHMP on an annual basis. Over the next 5 years, we will review the LHMP. We will assess, among other things, whether:

- The goals and objectives address current and expected conditions.
- The nature, magnitude, and/or type of risks have changed.
- The current resources are appropriate for implementing the plan.
- There are implementation problems, such as technical, political, legal, or coordination issues with other agencies.
- The outcomes have occurred as expected (a demonstration of progress).
- The agencies and other partners participated as originally proposed.

SECTION 9.0 - INCORPORATION INTO EXISTING PLANNING MECHANISMS

The mitigation measures from the 2017 LHMP have been incorporated into the 2022 LHMP in addition to the 2023/2024 General Plan Update, 2021 Safety Element, Zoning Code update, and Environmental impact report.

The City of Wildomar has incorporated the following Ordinances and Codes into the Hazard Mitigation Plan:

Title 8 – Health and Safety Codes

- Chapter 8.48 – Hazardous Vegetation
- Chapter 8.52 - Hazardous Waste Control
- Chapter 8.112- Underground Tank Systems containing Hazardous Substances
- Chapter 8.28 Fire Code

Title 15 – Building and Construction

- Chapter 15.36 - Housing Code
- Chapter 15.56 - Relocation of Buildings and Structures
- Chapter 15.76 - Earthquake Fault Area Construction Regulations
- Chapter 15.96 - Flood Hazard Area Regulations
- Local Mitigation Plan Review
- Chapter 15.100 - Post-Disaster Safety Assessment
- Chapter 15.104 - Abandoned and Distressed Residential Properties Regulations

Title 16 – Subdivisions

- Chapter 16.32 – Flood Control and Drainage

Title 17 – Zoning Codes

- Chapter 17.04 - City Land Use
- Ordinance 225 – Adopted the 2022 Building Code and amended the following Chapters of the City's Municipal Code: Chapter 8.28 – Fire Code

2022 Building Codes (*Updated Building Code since 2017 LHMP*)

- Chapter 7 Fire and Smoke Protection
- Chapter 9 Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems
- Appendix L

In addition, the City's Capital Improvements Program is intended to integrate the mitigation strategies and actions from this plan and be updated as the implementation of these actions occurs.

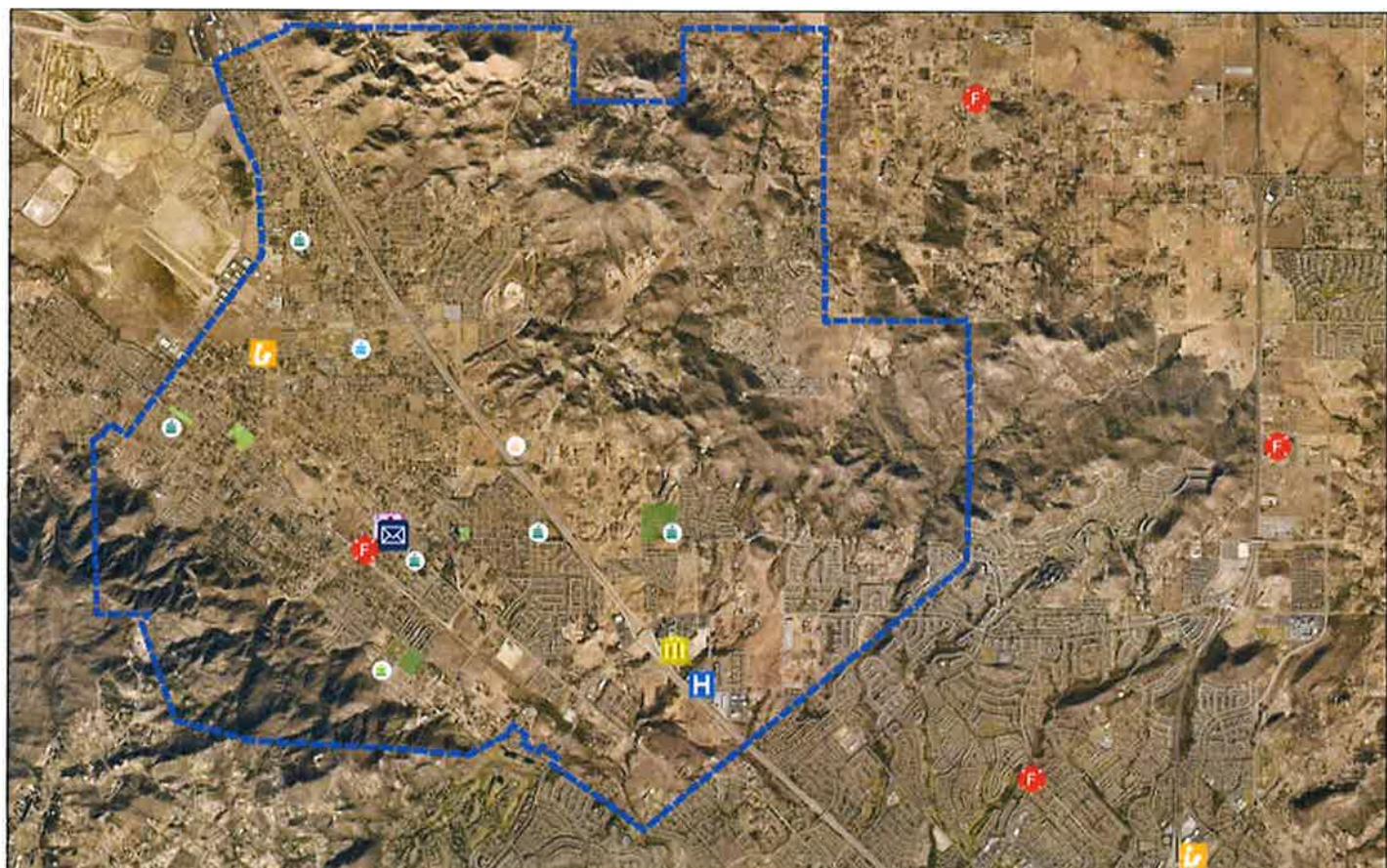
SECTION 10.0 - CONTINUED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

After the Scheduled Plan Maintenance Process, we will notify the public of any changes/no changes in the LHMP at the monthly Community Emergency Preparedness meeting following the review. Monthly meetings are posted on the City website and by email to those interested in emergency preparedness.

In addition, the City will announce the annual review of the plan via announcements at City Council Meetings, Service Group Training, planning meetings, and quarterly Operational Area Planning Committee Meetings.

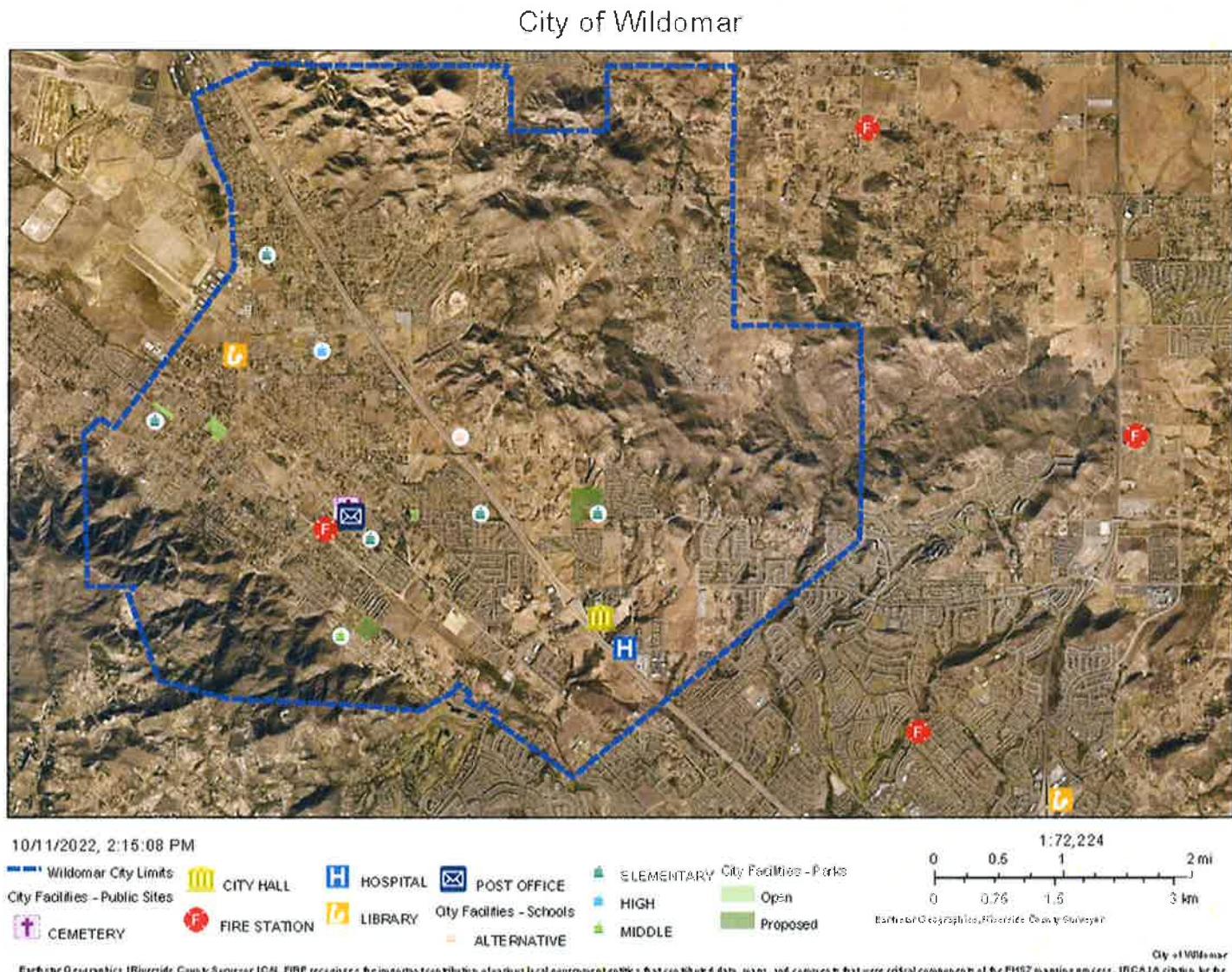
APPENDIX A - PUBLIC NOTICES AND MAPS

City of Wildomar



10/11/2022, 2:16:08 PM 1:72,224
Wildomar City Limits CITY HALL HOSPITAL POST OFFICE ELEMENTARY City Facilities - Parks
City Facilities - Public Sites FIRE STATION LIBRARY CITY HALL HOSPITAL POST OFFICE ELEMENTARY City Facilities - Parks
CEMETERY ALTERNATIVE HIGH Open
ALTERNATIVE MIDDLE Proposed
0 0.6 1 1.5 2 mi
0 0.75 1.5 3 km
Barber Geographics | Riverside County Surveyor | ©2022. FIRE recognizes the importance of contributions from local government entities that contribute data, maps, and resources that are critical components of the FIRM mapping process. | FIRM | A product for the
City of Wildomar

APPENDIX A - PUBLIC NOTICES AND MAPS



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Emergency Preparedness Calendar

City of Wildomar

CITY SERVICES

Emergency Services

Emergency Preparedness Calendar



A A A

Emergency Preparedness Calendar

[Local Hazard
Mitigation Plan](#)**October** 2022

Monthly



Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday

25

26

27

28

29

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9 10 11 12 13 14 15

16 17 18 19 20 21 22

23 24 25 26 27 28 29

30 31 1 2 3 4 5

All times shown in (GMT-08:00) US/Pacific



23873 Clinton Keith Rd.,
Suite 110 Wildomar, CA
92595

951-677-7751

Government

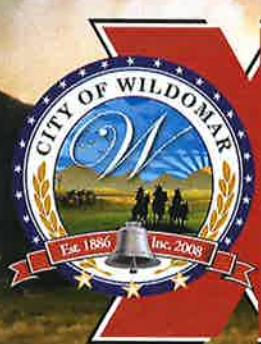
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Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

City of Wildomar

CITY SERVICES

Emergency Services

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan



A A A

[Emergency Preparedness Calendar](#)**Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update**[City of Wildomar LHMP 2012](#)

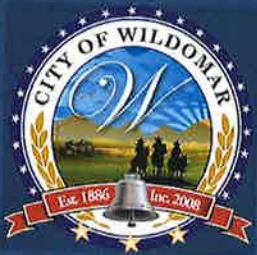
We want your feedback! The City of Wildomar is updating the City's 2012 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP).

The purpose of the LHMP is to identify local hazards, review and assess past disaster occurrences, estimate the probability of future occurrences, and set goals to mitigate potential risks (to reduce or eliminate long-term risk) to people and property from natural and man-made hazards.

Please review the LHMP and comment on anything you believe should be addressed in the 2017 updated plan.

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Comments should be emailed to Daniel Torres, Community And Emergency Services Department at dtorres@cityofwildomar.org



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Joseph Morabito, Mayor, Dist. 3
Bridgette Moore, Mayor Pro Tem, Dist. 4
Ashlee DePhillippo, Council Member, Dist. 5
Carlos Marquez, Council Member, Dist. 1
Dustin Nigg, Council Member, Dist. 2



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Wildomar, CA 92595
951.677.7751 Phone
951.698.1463 Fax
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Date: 12/22/2022

Wildomar's Community Development/Emergency Services Department

Subject:

The City is participating in the 2022 Riverside County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. On December 22, 2022, the Wildomar LHMP will be posted for 30 days for public review and comment. The LHMP will be posted on the City's website http://www.cityofwildomar.org/city_services/emergency as well as City Hall's Reception Desk and the City's Library.

You can submit your comments to Codenf@cityofwildomar.org. Please make sure your subject line has "2022 LHMP Update."

If you have any questions, please contact Code Enforcement/Emergency Services Administrative Analyst I, Yvette Magdaleno at 951-677-7751 x 214.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE)
CITY OF WILDOMAR)

I, Janet Morales, City Clerk of the City of Wildomar, California, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 2023 – 74 was duly adopted at a regular meeting held on December 13, 2023, by the City Council of the City of Wildomar, California, by the following vote:

AYES: DePhillippo, Marquez, Mayor Pro Tem Moore, Mayor Morabito

NOES: None

ABSTAIN: None

ABSENT: Nigg

Janet Morales
Janet Morales, CMC
City Clerk
City of Wildomar

