

SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA



ITEM  
3.11  
(ID # 7932)

MEETING DATE:

Tuesday, September 18, 2018

FROM : EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT:

SUBJECT: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT: Adopt Resolution No. 2018-174 to approve the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and direct the Emergency Management Department to submit it to the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES). All Districts, [\$0]

RECOMMENDED MOTION: That the Board of Supervisors:

1. Adopt Resolution No. 2018-174 which identifies the County of Riverside Emergency Management Department (EMD) as the lead agency for coordination and development of the Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), and amends and replaces Resolution No. 2012-128 to update the LHMP for a 5-year period; and
2. Direct EMD to submit the LHMP to California Governor's Office of Emergency Services Emergency and the Federal Emergency Management Agency for approval.

ACTION:

  
Ramon A. Leon, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY MGMT DEPT

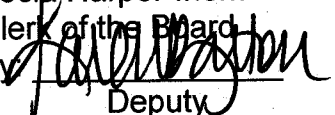
9/11/2018

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MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

On motion of Supervisor Jeffries, seconded by Supervisor Ashley and duly carried, IT WAS ORDERED that the above matter is approved as recommended.

Ayes: Jeffries, Washington, Perez and Ashley  
Nays: None  
Absent: Tavaglione  
Date: September 18, 2018  
xc: EMD

Kecia Harper-Ihem  
Clerk of the Board  
By   
Deputy

**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE,  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

<b>FINANCIAL DATA</b>	<b>Current Fiscal Year:</b>	<b>Next Fiscal Year:</b>	<b>Total Cost:</b>	<b>Ongoing Cost</b>
<b>COST</b>	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>NET COUNTY COST</b>	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS: N/A</b>			<b>Budget Adjustment: No</b>	
			<b>For Fiscal Year: 18/19</b>	

**C.E.O. RECOMMENDATION:** Approve

**BACKGROUND:**

**Summary**

The purpose of the Multi-Jurisdictional LHMP is to secure Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) pre-disaster planning and mitigation project grant assistance at the state, tribal and local government levels.

Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) 2000 (Public Law 106-390) provides the legal basis for FEMA mitigation planning requirements for State, local and Indian Tribal governments as a condition of mitigation grant assistance. DMA 2000 amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act by repealing the previous mitigation planning provisions and replacing them with a new set of requirements that emphasize the need for State, local, and Indian Tribal entities to closely coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts.

DMA 2000 also established a new requirement for local mitigation plans and authorized up to 7 percent of Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds available to a State for development of State, local, and Indian Tribal mitigation plans.

The County of Riverside Emergency Management Department is committed to the goals of developing and maintaining an all-inclusive Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan that includes all jurisdictions, special districts, businesses and community organizations to promote consistency, continuity and a comprehensive plan to mitigate potential risks that will reduce or eliminate long-term risk to Riverside County residents and property from natural or man-made hazards.

The Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan addresses the County's goals and mitigation strategies that reflect the County's top ten (10) hazards and risks which are earthquake, pandemic flu, wildland fire, electrical failure, emergent disease/contamination, cyber-attack, terrorist event, communications failure, flood, and civil disorder and is updated every 5 years, per DMA 2000.

The County of Riverside Emergency Management Department developed and coordinated a 12-month planning process that included several meetings, presentations and workshops to assist the participants with the development of their individual Local Hazard Mitigation Plans.

**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE,  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

There are 45 participants that have submitted a Letter of Commitment or submitted a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex to incorporate into the Riverside Operational Area Plan. The participants include local city jurisdictions, special districts, educational institutions, tribal communities, utility and water districts, military and other key stakeholders.

The FEMA funds support hazard mitigation projects such as retro-fitting vulnerable structures, elevating flood prone homes, dead tree removal and other pre-disaster mitigation projects.

**Impact on Residents and Businesses**

Riverside County continues to maintain a 5-year disaster-mitigation strategy to develop and maintain an all-inclusive plan to include all jurisdictions, special districts, businesses and community organizations and to promote consistency, continuity and unification.

**SUPPLEMENTAL:**

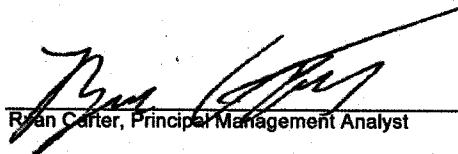
**Additional Fiscal Information**

There is no financial impact to the county at this time, however failure to adopt the resolution could impact future eligibility to apply for FEMA mitigation grant assistance.

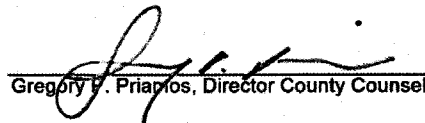
**ATTACHMENT A. RESOLUTION NO. 2018-174 – A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE ADOPTING THE RIVERSIDE COUNTY OPERATIONAL AREA MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN AS REQUIRED BY THE FEDERAL DISASTER MITIGATION AND COST REDUCTION ACT OF 2000.**

**ATTACHMENT B. RIVERSIDE COUNTY OPERATIONAL MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN (LHMP)**

Please see the electronic copy provided.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Ryan Carter, Principal Management Analyst

9/12/2018

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Gregory T. Priamos, Director County Counsel

9/11/2018

**RESOLUTION NO. 2018-174**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE ADOPTING THE RIVERSIDE COUNTY OPERATIONAL AREA MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN AS REQUIRED BY THE FEDERAL DISASTER MITIGATION AND COST REDUCTION ACT OF 2000**

**WHEREAS**, President William J. Clinton signed H.R. 707, the Disaster Mitigation and Cost Reduction Act of 2000, into law on October 30, 2000 to require all jurisdictions to be covered by a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan to be eligible for Federal Emergency Management Agency post-disaster funds;

**WHEREAS**, the Emergency Management Department (EMD), on behalf of the County of Riverside and the various multi-jurisdictional participants, has acted as the lead agency in the development of the Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (the "Plan");

**WHEREAS**, EMD is responsible for coordinating the development of the Plan with other participating jurisdictions within the Riverside County Operational Area to identify potential hazards, potential losses and potential mitigation measures to limit losses;

**WHEREAS**, the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services reviews the Plan on behalf of the Federal Emergency Management Agency;

**WHEREAS**, formal adoption of the Plan by the County of Riverside is required before final approval of the Plan can be obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and

**WHEREAS**, the County of Riverside has determined that it would be in the best interest of the County as a whole to adopt the Plan.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, DETERMINED AND ORDERED** by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Riverside, State of California (the "Board"), in regular session assembled on September 18, 2018, at 9:00 a.m. or soon thereafter, in the meeting room of the Board of Supervisors, located on the first floor of the County Administrative Center, 4080 Lemon Street, Riverside, California, this Board adopts the

09.18.18 3.11

FORM APPROVED COUNTY COUNSEL  
BY: SUSANNA N. OH  
DATE 9/11/18

1 Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan to  
2 meet the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation and Cost Reduction Act of 2000;

3 **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, DETERMINED AND ORDERED** that the County of  
4 Riverside Emergency Management Department to submit the Riverside County  
5 Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan to the California  
6 Governor's Office of Emergency Services and Federal Emergency Management Agency,  
7 on behalf of the County and all other adopting jurisdictions, for final approval.

8  
9  
10 ROLL CALL:

11 Ayes: Jeffries, Washington, Perez and Ashley  
12 Nays: None  
13 Absent: Tavaglione

14 The foregoing is certified to be a true copy of a resolution duly  
15 adopted by said Board of Supervisors on the date therein set forth.

16 KECIA HARRER-IHEM, Clerk of said Board

17 By 

18 Deputy

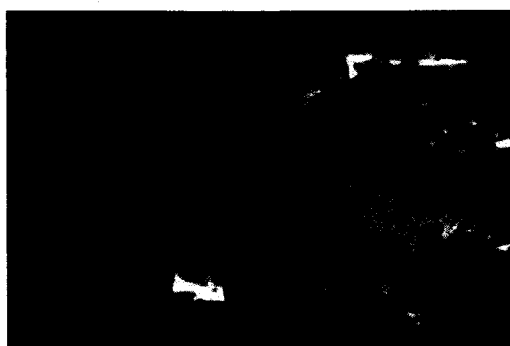


# COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

Multi-Jurisdictional

## Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

July 2018



Bruce Barton, Director

County of Riverside Emergency Management Department

**Riverside Operational Area  
Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP)**



July 2018

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**Riverside Operational Area  
Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP)**



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Contact Information

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Email: raleon@rivco.org

Name: Melanie Gonzalez  
Title: Health Education Assistance II, Riverside County EMD  
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Email: Melanie.gonzalez@rivco.org





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## Executive Summary

The purpose of the Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is to identify the County's hazards, review and assess past disaster occurrences, estimate the probability of future occurrences and set goals to mitigate potential risks to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural and man-made 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.

Riverside County's continual efforts to maintain a disaster-mitigation strategy is on-going. Our goal is to develop and maintain an all-inclusive plan to include all jurisdictions, special districts, businesses and community organizations and to promote consistency, continuity and unification.

The County's planning 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 comprised of participating Federal, State and local jurisdictions agencies, special districts, school districts, non-profit communities, universities, businesses, Tribal Leaders, Healthcare Facilities and general public.

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

The plan will be implemented upon FEMA approval.

**Riverside Operational Area  
Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP)**



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Plan Adoption/Resolution

The County and its participating jurisdictions will submit plans to Cal OES for review prior to being submitted to FEMA and will adhere to the recommended process. In addition, the County and its participants will wait to receive an "Approval Pending Adoption" before taking the plan to the local governing bodies for adoption. Upon approval, County and participating jurisdictions will insert signed resolution.

(See Appendix A for Draft Resolution)



July 2018

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## Acknowledgments

### **County Board of Supervisors:**

District 1 – Kevin Jeffries  
District 2 – John F. Tavaglione  
District 3 – Chuck Washington  
District 4 – Manuel Perez  
District 5 – Marion Ashley

### **Riverside County EMD:**

Bruce Barton, Director - EMD  
Victoria Burns, Deputy Director - EMD  
Ramon Leon, Program Chief II - EMD  
Mark Bassett, Emergency Services Manager - EMD

### **Planning Team:**

Laronte Groom, Program Coordinator II  
Sarah Bruns, Emergency Services Coordinator  
Melanie Gonzalez, Health Education Assistant II  
Brooke Federico, Senior Public Information Specialist  
Shane Reichardt, Emergency Services Coordinator

### **Support Staff:**

Angie Johnson, Administrative Services Analyst II  
Nicole Foust, Office Assistant III  
Christina Rich, Secretary I  
Verna Liles, Office Assistant III  
Dennis Day, Emergency Services Coordinator  
Ralph Mesa, Emergency Services Coordinator  
Jerry Hagen, Emergency Services Coordinator  
Martin Baxter, Senior Health Educator  
Dan Bates, Sr. EMS Specialist  
Nick Ritchey, EMS Specialist  
Patricia Uematsu, Supervising Account Technician  
Renee Poselski, Contracts and Grants Analyst  
Sandy Olinga, Administrative Services Analyst I

### **Local Hazard Mitigation Plan External Steering Committee (OAPC)**

Federal, State and Local Government, Special Districts, Tribal Leaders, Healthcare Facilities, Non-Governmental Organizations, Faith-based organizations, businesses, Emergency Services Coordinators and other key Stakeholders.

### **Local Hazard Mitigation Internal Planning Steering Committee**

Cal OES  
Agricultural Commissioner's Office  
Environmental Health  
Riverside County Animal Services  
Riverside County Fire- CAL FIRE  
Riverside County Flood Control  
Riverside County Human Resources  
Riverside County Office of Education  
Riverside County University Health System  
Riverside County Sheriff's Office  
Riverside County Information Technology  
Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency  
SoCal Edison  
SoCal Gas  
NOAA

### **Jurisdictional Participation**

Special thanks to the participating local jurisdictions and special districts for collecting and compiling historical disaster information, providing area hazard identification summaries and completing their stand-alone local hazard mitigation plans. The local hazard assessments and insight are very instrumental to incorporate mitigation actions in the Riverside County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



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Participant Annexes for 2017 Plan

Table 1: Annexes for 2017 Plan

Local City Jurisdictions		Tribes	
A-1	City of Banning		Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians - DROPPED OUT
A-2	City of Beaumont		
A-3	City of Blythe	A-27	Morongo Band of Mission Indians
A-4	City of Calimesa		Ramona Band of Indians - DROPPED OUT
A-5	City of Canyon Lake		
A-6	City of Cathedral		<b>Special Districts</b>
A-7	City of Coachella	A-28	Beaumont Unified
A-8	City of Corona	A-29	Desert Sands USD
A-9	City of Desert Hot Springs	A-30	Eastern Municipal Water
A-10	City of Eastvale	A-31	Hemet Unified School District
A-11	City of Hemet	A-32	High Valley Water
A-12	City of Indian Wells	A-33	Idyllwild Fire Protection
A-13	City of Indio	A-34	Imperial Irrigation District
A-14	City of Jurupa Valley	A-35	Kaiser Hospital - Riverside
A-15	City of La Quinta	A-36	Lake Elsinore USD
A-16	City of Lake Elsinore		March Air Force Base – DROPPED OUT
A-17	City of Murrieta	A-37	Moreno Valley USD
A-18	City of Norco	A-38	Perris Union HSD
A-19	City of Palm Desert	A-39	Rancho California Water
A-20	City of Palm Spring	A-40	Riverside Community Colleges
A-21	City of Perris	A-41	Riverside County Office of Education
A-22	City of Rancho Mirage	A-42	Riverside Unified School District
A-23	City of Riverside	A-43	San Jacinto USD
A-24	City of Temecula	A-44	Santa Ana Watershed
A-25	City of San Jacinto	A-45	Western Municipal Water
A-26	City of Wildomar		



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Appendices

**APPENDIX A – Resolution Draft**

**APPENDIX B – Participating Jurisdictions and Letters of Commitment**

**APPENDIX C - Mitigation Action Table**

**APPENDIX D – Public Outreach Meetings**

**APPENDIX E – Inventory Template**

**APPENDIX F – Critical Facilities**

**APPENDIX G – Historical Landmarks**

**APPENDIX H – Trends Questionnaire**

**APPENDIX I – Mitigation Cost Analysis Guidelines**

**APPENDIX J – Acronyms**

**APPENDIX K – References**

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## Section 1.0 – Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

### **1.1 Plan Description**

The 2017 Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) was written with the assistance and cooperation of multiple departments within the County of Riverside and multiple cities, tribes and special districts. This plan is an update to the 2012 LHMP and reaffirms the commitment of the Riverside County Operational Area to reduce risks from natural and other hazards.

Since 1965, Riverside County has had 44 Federal Disaster Declarations. The most recent Federally Declared Disaster was in March, 2017 and was the result of winter storms and flooding. In addition, the county has experienced 22 Governor-Proclaimed State Disasters, with the most recent in February 2017. In 2016, Riverside County was impacted by earthquakes, floods, high winds, high heat and fires. These natural disasters will occur again, many on a yearly basis.

Riverside County cities, tribes, communities and special districts share the common goal of becoming a disaster resistant county.

### **1.2 Purpose of Plan and Authority**

Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) (Public Law 106-390) provides the legal basis for FEMA mitigation planning requirements for State, local and Indian Tribal governments as a condition of mitigation grant assistance. DMA 2000 amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act by repealing the previous mitigation planning provisions and replacing them with a new set of requirements that emphasize the need for State, local, and Indian Tribal entities to closely coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts. The requirement for a State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) is continued as a condition of disaster assistance, adding incentives for increased coordination and integration of mitigation activities at the State level. DMA 2000 also established a new requirement for local mitigation plans and authorized up to seven (7) percent of Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMPG) funds available to a State for development of State, local, and Indian Tribal mitigation plans.

The FEMA Mitigation and Insurance Strategic Plan for 2014-2018 identifies critical goals, objectives, and strategies to enhance the way FEMA carries out its mitigation and insurance mission. The plan is designed to help build and sustain collaboration with Federal, State, Tribal, Territorial, and community partners through a strategic framework that guides day-to-day work leading to more resilient communities nationwide.



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The County of Riverside Emergency Management Department shares many of FEMA's goals and objectives including the following:

**FEMA Objective 1.2: Provide support to local leaders and tribal officials to strengthen recovery and mitigation core capabilities**

*"Pursue a proactive approach in building stakeholder relationships FEMA Strategic Plan 2014–2018 with local leaders to help them better identify and address their disaster recovery challenges."*

**FEMA Objective 1.3: Increase disaster awareness and action by improving communication**

*"Pre-disaster preparedness communication aims to make the public aware of potential hazard risks and the steps they should take to stay safe when a disaster strikes."*

**FEMA Objective 4.3: Enhance the effectiveness, financial stability, and affordability of the National Flood Insurance Program**

*"The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) serves as a keystone for national efforts to reduce the loss of life and property from flood disasters...NFIP will explore ways to develop and implement more accurate methods of calculating risk, and place a greater emphasis on cost-effective mitigation as a way of lowering long-term expenses"*

### **1.3 Grant Programs with Mitigation Plan Requirements**

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is authorized by Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (the Stafford Act), Title 42, United States Code (U.S.C.) 5170c. The key purpose of HMGP is to ensure that the opportunity to take critical mitigation measures to reduce the risk of loss of life and property from future disasters is not lost during the reconstruction process following a disaster. HMGP is available, when authorized under a Presidential major disaster declaration, in the areas of the State requested by the Governor. The amount of HMGP funding available to the Applicant is based upon the total Federal assistance to be provided by FEMA for disaster recovery under the Presidential major disaster declaration.

The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program is authorized by Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (NFIA), 42 U.S.C. 4104c, with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). FEMA requires that the state, tribal, or local government applying for this form of assistance have adopted a hazard mitigation plan as a condition of receiving funding.

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program is authorized by Section 203 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5133. The PDM program is designed to assist States, Territories, Indian

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Tribal governments, and local communities in implementing a sustained pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation program to reduce overall risk to the population and mitigate structures during future hazard events, reducing reliance on Federal assistance during future disasters.

See section 7.4 for Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Section 322 of DMA 2000 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 on file 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 Section 322, including:

- Preparing and submitting a standard or enhanced state mitigation plan
- Reviewing and updating the state mitigation plan every five years

Providing technical assistance and training to local governments to assist them in applying for HMGP grants and in developing local mitigation plans; and reviewing and approving local plans if the state is designated a managing state and has an approved enhanced plan.

DMA 2000 is intended to facilitate cooperation between state and local authorities. It encourages and rewards local and state pre-disaster planning and promotes sustainability as a strategy for disaster resistance. This enhanced planning network is intended to enable local and state governments to articulate accurate needs for mitigation, resulting in faster allocation of funding and more effective risk reduction projects.

FEMA prepared an Interim Final Rule, published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2002 (44 CFR Parts 201 and 206), which establishes planning and funding criteria for states and local communities.

The Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) supports the values and goals of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the California Office of Emergency Services. The 2013 State Hazard Mitigation Plan was used as a reference and source for relevant information and changes in the State of California Hazard Mitigation Planning process. The County of Riverside Emergency Management Department is also participating in the 2018 State Hazard Mitigation update planning process.

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*The 2013 State Hazard Mitigation Plan – An Enhanced State Mitigation Plan*

The document is a comprehensive update of the 2010 SHMP. It performs the following functions:

1. Documents statewide hazard mitigation systems implemented in California
2. Describes strategies and priorities for future mitigation activities
3. Highlights new hazard mitigation initiatives since the 2010 SHMP
4. Describes and illustrates mitigation progress and success stories
5. Facilitates integration of local, state, tribal, and private sector hazard mitigation activities into a comprehensive statewide effort
6. Meets state and federal statutory and regulatory requirements for an enhanced State Mitigation Plan

*Goals Shared with State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*

The Riverside Operational Area's LHMP goals are shared with the State of California 2018 Multi- Hazard Mitigation Plan.

**Goal 1:** Significantly reduce life loss and injuries

**Goal 2:** Minimize damage to structures and property, as well as interruption of essential services and activities

**Goal 3:** Protect the Environment

**Goal 4:** Promote hazard mitigation and community resilience as both integrated public policy and standard business practice

While the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 ("DMA 2000") requires that local communities address only natural hazards, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) recommends that local comprehensive mitigation plans address man-made and technological hazards to the extent possible. In the 2012 Plan, Riverside OA addressed an expansive set of hazards. Upon review of the hazards since 2012, and the numbers of man-made incidents, the OA will continue to address the large set of man-made, technological and natural hazards. Communication Failure and Cyber Attacks have been added to the 2017 list of hazards.

In developing the original 2005 hazard list, the goal was to create a list by identifying as many hazards as could be found in the county. This list was used as part of the planning process. Some of the disasters identified on the list were found to have a limited amount of

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supporting information about the potential impact, specific locations in the county where the hazard might arise, and the magnitude of that hazard on the economy, infrastructure, and residents of the County.

The 2012 update used the 2005 hazard list as a reference. The hazards were reassessed to ensure that the threat of the hazard was still viable. The same process was used for the 2017 plan update. The 2017 LHMP Steering Committee met to address each hazard individually. Probability, severity, health systems impact, and mitigation capabilities were all taken into consideration while reorganizing the hazard ranking.

*Support of Broader County Vision*

The Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional LHMP supports the broader vision and values of the County of Riverside, along with the cities, special districts, and Tribal Leaders within the County. As stated in Riverside County General Plan of December 2015, Riverside County's vision is summarized by saying:

***“Riverside County is a family of special communities in a remarkable environmental setting.”***

The values embodied in the General Plan vision are:

*“Our vision is based on values that provide the foundation for common ground that, in turn; underpin the General Plan’s goals, policies, and actions. The people of Riverside County declare that they join together in holding the following values and seeking a community future based on them. It can be argued that our values are optimistic and very ambitious: that they require our best instincts to prevail. Of course-why would we seek less in shaping our communities? So, with that theme in mind, let us express the values that have motivated our community building and that will continue to do so in the future.”*

- Community
- Health
- Inter-relatedness
- Rights
- Responsibilities
- Risks
- Diversity
- Equity
- Valued Contributions
- Varied Communities
- Balance
- Participation
- Volunteerism
- Decision Making
- Creativity and Innovation
- Distinctiveness
- Livable Centers
- Housing
- Natural Environment
- Man-made Environment
- Multi-Modal Transportation
- Employment



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- Safety
- Planning Integration
- Communication and Information
- Quality Management
- Sustainability
- Recreation
- Healthy Food
- Costs
- Governmental Cooperation
- Youth in the Community

*Riverside County Emergency Management Department Mission*

The Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional LHMP supports the mission of the Emergency Management Department, through focusing efforts on mitigation actions intended to lessen the impact of natural, man-made, and technological disasters.

**EMD Mission:**

*The mission of the Riverside County Emergency Management Department is to be a leader in emergency management to ensure the safety and security of the residents and visitors of Riverside County and to facilitate and support County Government and stakeholder efforts to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from natural and human caused emergencies and disasters.*

The EMD Director expands on this Mission by stating:

*“The Riverside County Emergency Management Department is comprised of dedicated personnel who strive to ensure the safety and security of the residents, businesses and visitors of Riverside County”*



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## 1.4 Multi-Jurisdictional Participants

Table 2: Multi-Jurisdictional Participants

Local City Jurisdictions	
	*City of San Jacinto
*City of Banning	*City of Temecula
*City of Beaumont	*City of Wildomar
*City of Blythe	Tribes
*City of Calimesa	Morongo Band of Mission Indians
*City of Canyon Lake	Special Districts
*City of Cathedral	*Beaumont Unified School District
*City of Coachella	Desert Sands Unified School District
*City of Corona	Eastern Municipal Water District
*City of Desert Hot Springs	*Hemet Unified School District
*City of Eastvale	*High Valley Water District
*City of Hemet	*Idyllwild Fire Protection District
*City of Indian Wells	*Imperial Irrigation District
*City of Indio	Kaiser Hospital - Riverside
*City of Jurupa Valley	*Lake Elsinore Unified School District
*City of La Quinta	Moreno Valley Unified School District
*City of Lake Elsinore	*Perris Union High School District
*City of Murrieta	*Rancho California Water District
*City of Norco	*Riverside Community College
*City of Palm Desert	*Riverside County Office of Education
*City of Palm Spring	*Riverside Unified School District
*City of Perris	*San Jacinto Unified School District
*City of Rancho Mirage	Santa Ana Watershed
*City of Riverside	*Western Municipal Water District

\*Participated in 2012 Plan

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*2017 Cities, Tribes and Special Districts*

In the 2005 plan we had a total of 53 cities and special districts that participated: 24 Cities, 1 Tribe, 10 Hospitals, 8 School Districts and 10 special districts.

In the 2012 plan we had a total 53 cities and special districts that participated: 27 Cities, 1 Community Service District, 14 School District/Education, 1 Fire Protection District, 1 Hospital, 1 Sanitary District and 8 Water Districts.

In the 2017 plan, we have a total of 45 cities, special districts and tribes that participated: 26 Cities, 1 Tribe, 10 School District/Education, 1 Hospital, 1 Fire Protection District and 7 Special Districts.

The decrease in participation for the 2017 plan is primarily economic. Several previous participants had expressed that budget cuts have affected their staff and level of dedication participating mitigation efforts with in their jurisdictions.



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## Section 2.0 – Community Profile

### **2.1 History**

Taking its name from the City of Riverside, the county was formed in 1893 from a small portion of San Bernardino County and a larger part of San Diego County.

Although the county marks its political beginnings in 1893, the land was occupied long before Europeans and their descendants entered the areas, by several Native American groups including the Serranos, the Luisenos, the Cupenos, the Chemehuevi, and the Cahuillas.

When Spain claimed California from the Native Americans the Spaniards began putting a series of missions in what was then called Alta California. The San Gabriel mission claimed lands in what are now Jurupa, Riverside, San Jacinto, and the San Gorgonio Pass, while the San Luis Rey mission claimed land in what are now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta. These lands were used for grazing of the large herds of cattle and sheep that belonged to the missions. In 1776, and again in 1778, Juan Bautista de Anza, an army captain charged with discovering an overland route from the Mexican state of Sonora to San Gabriel and Los Angeles, passed through much of Riverside County and described fertile valleys, lakes, and sub-desert areas.

In 1822, Mexico successfully revolted against Spain, and California came under Mexican jurisdiction. The missions and their lands were secularized beginning in 1834 and the land was transferred as "grants" to Californians who were citizens of Mexico. The "grants" were called ranchos, and many of the ranchos in Riverside County have lent their names to modern-day locales - Jurupa, San Jacinto, San Gorgonio, Temecula, and La Laguna (Lake Elsinore). The first land grant in what is now Riverside County, Rancho Jurupa, was given to Juan Bandini in 1838.

With the advent of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, land speculators, developers, and colonists came to Southern California. The first colony in what would become Riverside County was Riverside itself. Judge John Wesley North brought a group of associates and co-investors out to Southern California, and founded Riverside on part of the Jurupa Rancho.

By the late 1880's and early 1890's, there was growing discontent between Riverside and San Bernardino, its neighbor 10 miles to the north. There were many differences between the two towns. San Bernardino was predominantly Democratic in nature, allowed saloons, and had been a hot-bed of secessionist sympathy during the Civil War. Riverside was temperance minded (few saloons if any were allowed in Riverside proper) and Republican. After a series of charges about unfair use of tax monies to the benefit



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of the City of San Bernardino only, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county. Joined by San Diego County residents in the Temecula and San Jacinto Valleys and the desert region who were tired of living so far from their county seat, they petitioned the State legislature, held an election, and on May 9, 1893 the County of Riverside officially formed.

The County's early years were linked to the agriculture industry. The navel orange tree was planted and found to be such a success that full-scale planting started. By the time of Riverside County's formation, Riverside had grown to become the wealthiest city per capita in the country, due to the riches of the navel orange.

Further residential developments in Riverside County included Banning and Beaumont in the San Geronio Pass; Hemet south of San Jacinto; Moreno Valley east of Riverside; Perris, Lake Elsinore, Murrieta and Temecula along the California Southern Railroad; Palm Springs, Palm Desert, Indio and Coachella along the Southern Pacific route to Yuma; and Blythe on the Colorado River.

The last 35 years have brought dramatic population growth to Riverside County. Between 1980 and 1990, the number of residents grew by over 76% making Riverside the fastest-growing County in California. By 1992, the County was "home" to over 1.3 million residents. The County experienced a growth rate of 7.8 percent from 2010-2015.

The U.S. Census Bureau 2016 estimates show that the County has nearly doubled its population in the last 25 years with the current population at 2.4 million residence. The County population is now larger than that of 16 states, among them, Alaska, Hawaii, Maine, New Mexico, and West Virginia.

## **2.2 Geogrophy and Climate**

Riverside County is the fourth largest county in the State of California, stretching nearly 200 miles west to east and comprising over 7,200 square miles of fertile river valleys, low deserts, mountains, foothills, and rolling plains. Riverside County shares borders with densely populated Orange, San Diego, San Bernardino and Imperial Counties. The County extends from within 14 miles of the Pacific Ocean, as the crow flies, to the Colorado River and La Paz County, Arizona.

### *Geographically*

Riverside County is mostly desert in the central and eastern portions of the county, and has a Mediterranean climate in the western portion of the County. The County lies inland of Los Angeles County and is bordered by Orange County to the west, San Bernardino County to the north, and San Diego County and Imperial County to the south.

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Riverside County extends from the Santa Ana River at the eastern end of the Los Angeles basin, eastward to the Colorado River. It includes the desert regions of the Coachella Valley and Palm Springs, as well as the San Jacinto, Little San Bernardino and Santa Rosa mountains. It contains portions of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park and Salton Sea State Recreation Area, as well as most of Joshua Tree National Park. Riverside County has five nationally protected areas: the Cleveland National Forest, Coachella Valley National Wildlife Refuge, and Joshua Tree National Park, a portion of the San Bernardino National Forest and the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument. The county has visitors all year round because of the varied climates and ability to visit mountains and deserts all in one day.

The county has a total area of 7,303.13 square miles (18,915.0 km<sup>2</sup>), of which 7,207.37 square miles (18,667.0 km<sup>2</sup>) (or 98.69%) is land and 95.76 square miles (248.0 km<sup>2</sup>) (or 1.31%) is water. At roughly 180 miles (290 km) wide in the east-west dimension, the area of the county is massive. Riverside County is roughly the size of the State of New Jersey in total area. The Colorado River town of Blythe is a three-hour drive from the county seat, Riverside.

There are at least three geomorphic provinces: the Inland Empire western portion, the Santa Rosa Mountains communities and the desert region. Other possible subdivisions include tribal lands, the Colorado River communities, and the Salton Sea. The Inland Empire area of southern California is made up of the western portion of Riverside County.

Geographically from east to west, Riverside County is mostly desert, with high heat in the summer and comfortable weather in the winter. Most of Joshua Tree National Park is located in the eastern part of the county. Elevations range from 11,499 feet (3,505 m) at the top of the San Gorgonio Mountain to 220 ft. (-67.1 m) below sea level at the Salton Sea. As you move towards the west, the San Jacinto Mountains separate the desert from the valleys. The summit of Mount San Jacinto stands 10,834 feet above sea level, and the San Jacinto Mountains are the second highest mountain range in Southern California. The Santa Ana River travels from Mt. San Gorgonio for nearly 100 miles (160 km) through San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange counties before it eventually spills into the Pacific Ocean at Newport Beach and Huntington Beach. The western portion of the county has a Mediterranean climate and is the most densely populated area. The Santa Rosa Mountains, as well as the Southern California portion of the Sonoran Desert, physically divide Riverside County from San Diego County.

Riverside County is home to a variety of endangered and protected species. Skillful planning and negotiation have resulted in the creation of several large habitat preserves, and the development of a multi-species habitat protection plan (MSHCP) for the western County area. The Plan protects 146 native species of plants, birds and animals and

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covers 1.26 million acres. The County is also participating in a MSHCP with the Coachella Valley Association of Governments in the Coachella Valley and surrounding mountains.

Famous resort cities of the Coachella Valley such as Indian Wells, La Quinta, Rancho Mirage, Palm Springs and Palm Desert are located in Riverside County. Riverside County is also home to many famous concerts and tournaments. The Coachella Valley Music and Arts Festival is a two weekend event that attracts 198 thousand attendees and affects the local economy by over 84 million dollars a year. Stagecoach is a country music festival that attracts about 190 thousand over a three day period. The BNP Paribas Open is the largest professional combined ATP and WTA tennis tournament in the world. It houses 96 single players and 32 teams within the two stadiums.

Another factor that brings people into Riverside County is the agriculture. There is an influx of farm workers according to the crop. Indio is the center of an important date growing region.

In the Desert areas, there is an increase in population during the winter by "Snow Birds". Many of the desert visitors are elderly or retired, and may have Access and Functional Needs requirements. The term snowbird is used to describe people from the U.S. Northeast, U.S. Midwest, or Canada who spend a large portion of winter in warmer locales such as California, Arizona, Florida, Texas, the Carolinas, or elsewhere along the Sun Belt region of the southern and southwest United States, Mexico, and areas of the Caribbean.

Snowbirds are typically retirees, and business owners who have a second home in a warmer location or whose business can be easily moved from place to place, such as flea market and swap meet vendors. Some snowbirds carry their homes with them, as campers (mounted on bus or truck frames) or as boats following the east coast Intracoastal water-way.



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*Climate*

On average, there are 272 sunny days per year in Riverside County. The County average July high is around 95 degrees and the January low is 43. Riverside County has on average 10 inches of rain per year. The US average is 37. Riverside County average snowfall is one (1) inch. The average US city gets 25 inches of snow per year. The number of days with any measurable precipitation is 30.

**Figure 1: Riverside County Climate**

<b>Climate</b>	<b>Riverside, CA</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b><u>Rainfall (in.)</u></b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>36.5</b>
<b><u>Snowfall (in.)</u></b>	<b>0.003</b>	<b>25</b>
<b><u>Precipitation Days</u></b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><u>Sunny Days</u></b>	<b>277</b>	<b>205</b>
<b><u>Avg. High</u></b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>86.5</b>
<b><u>Avg. Low</u></b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>20.5</b>
<b><u>UV Index</u></b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b><u>Elevation ft.</u></b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>1,060</b>

\*Chart is current as of December 2016

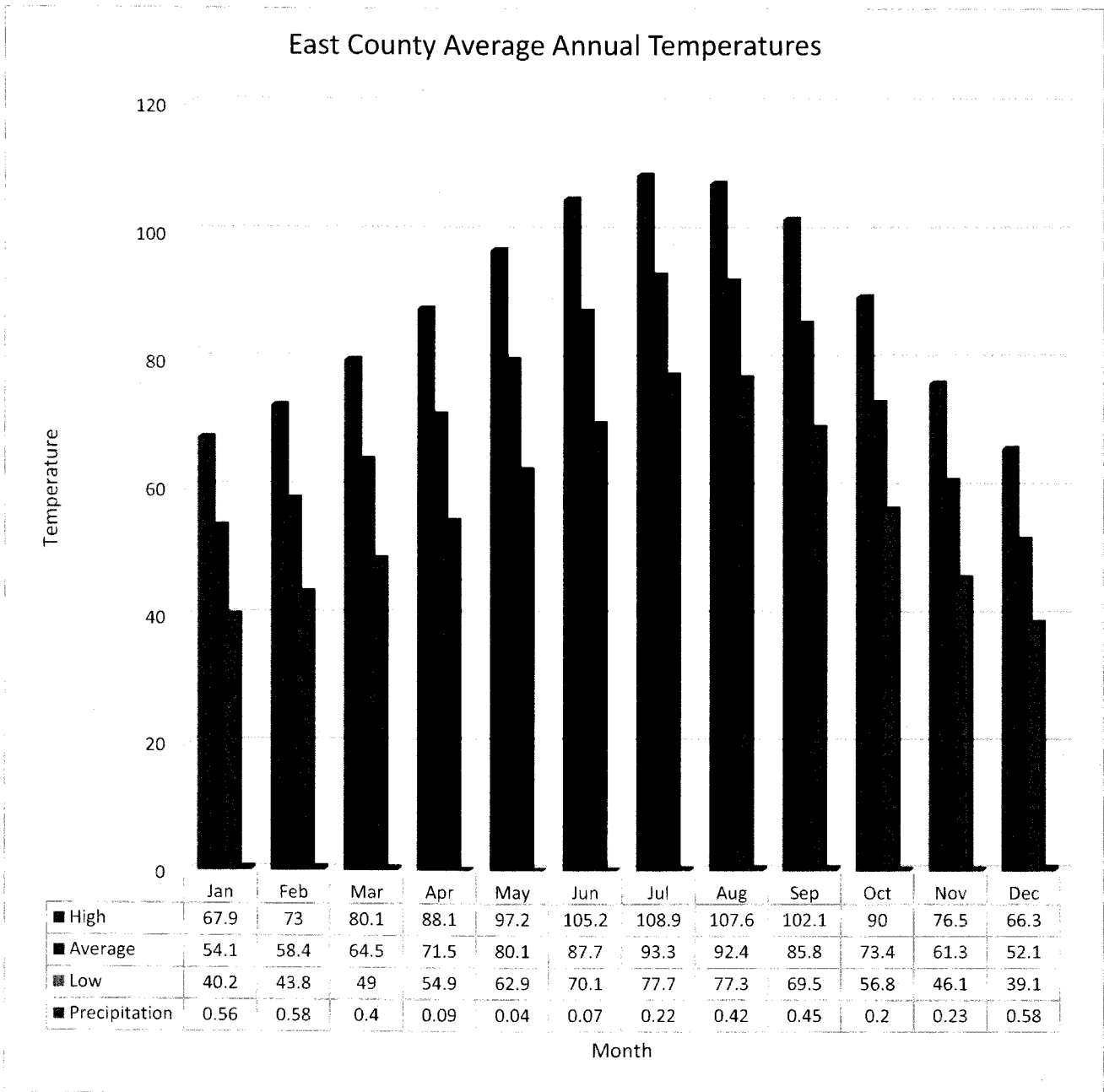
The information regarding the averages of the county does not accurately reflect the drastic differences in climate between the East and West portions of the county. The East County climate is a hot desert atmosphere. It faces average highs in the summer months that reach into the 100's. The West County however, stays closer to the low 90's. The following charts represent the two sides of the county:





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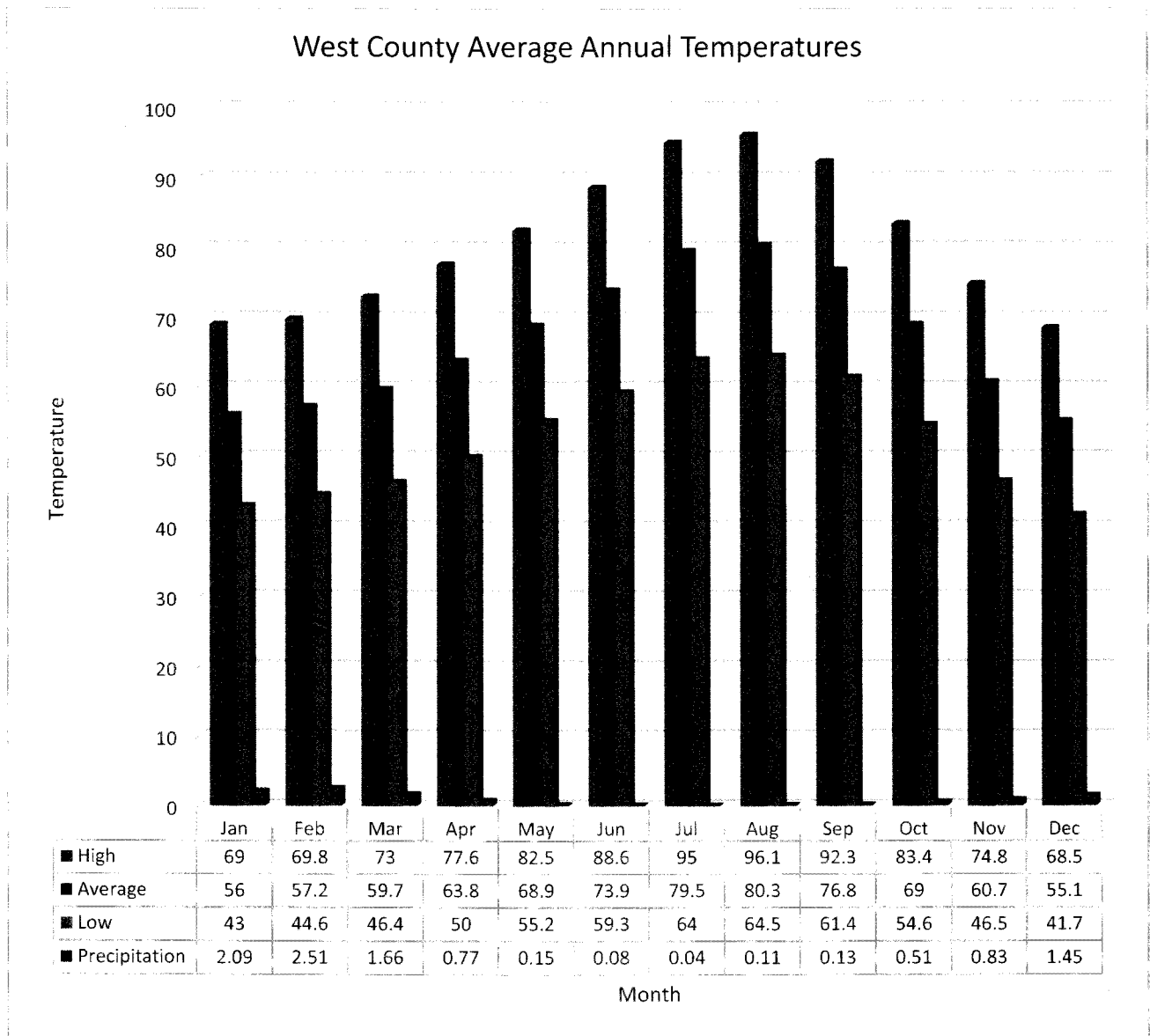
Figure 2: East County Average Annual Temperature





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Figure 3: West County Average Annual Temperature



\*Charts are based on the most current information gathered from NOAA as of May 2017

Source:

<http://www.bestplaces.net/climate/city/california/riverside>

<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cdo-web/datatools/normals>



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## **2.3 Population Trends**

Population growth in Riverside County has been quite rapid over the past two decades as can be seen in Figure 3 on the next page. According to the California Department of Finance, the population grew from approximately 1.2 million 1990 to nearly 2.3 million as of January 1, 2016. During this period, the county's population nearly doubled, making it one of the fastest growing counties in California.



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Figure 4: Unincorporated Area Population

# RIVERSIDE COUNTY

7,295.6 sq. miles Incorporated in 1893

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS										
<b>Population</b>		<b>2013 Racial &amp; Ethnic Population</b> (*)				<b>2013 Population by Age</b> (*)				
1970	459,074 (*)			Number	Percent	< 5	170,643	7.6%		
1980	663,166 (*)	White	904,279	40.1%		5-9	172,958	7.7%		
1990	1,170,413 (*)	African American	135,304	6.0%		10-14	184,825	8.2%		
1995	1,365,500 (*)	Asian	130,793	5.8%		15-19	191,278	8.5%		
1996	1,391,800 (*)	Amer Indian/Alaska Native	11,275	0.5%		20-24	157,741	7.0%		
1997	1,420,600 (*)	Hawaiian and Pac Islander	6,765	0.3%		25-34	291,743	12.9%		
1998	1,451,400 (*)	Some Other Races	6,765	0.3%		35-44	308,615	13.7%		
1999	1,490,500 (*)	Two or More Races	45,101	2.0%		45-54	298,117	13.2%		
2000	1,545,387 (*)	Hispanic*	1,014,777	45.0%		55-59	116,524	5.2%		
2001	1,589,708 (*)	Total	2,255,059	100.0%		60-64	98,312	4.4%		
2002	1,655,291 (*)	* Hispanic can be of any race				65-74	142,726	6.3%		
2003	1,730,219 (*)	<b>Vital Statistics</b> (*)				75-84	90,836	4.0%		
2004	1,814,485 (*)	Total			Total					
2005	1,895,695 (*)	Year	Births	Birth Rate	Death	Death Rate	85+	30,740	1.4%	
2006	1,975,913 (*)	2009	31,512	14.7	13,747	6.4	Total	2,255,059	100.0%	
2007	2,049,902 (*)	2010	29,417	11.2	13,971	6.3	Median Age:	33.5		
2008	2,102,741 (*)	2011	30,609	13.9	14,638	6.6				
2009	2,140,626 (*)	2012	30,427	13.6	14,739	6.6				
2010	2,189,641 (*)	* Rates per 1,000 population								
2011	2,205,731 (*)	<b>2013 Voter Registration</b> (*)				<b>2013 Population by Sex</b> (*)				
2012	2,227,577 (*)			Number	Percent			Number	Percent	
2013	2,255,059 (*)	Democrat	340,932	35.9%				Male	1,123,019	49.8%
<b>Projections</b>		Republican	377,774	41.7%				Female	1,132,040	50.2%
2020	2,595,259 (*)	Other	45,466	4.6%				Total	2,255,059	100.0%
2035	3,354,958 (*)	No Party Preference	169,784	17.7%						
		Total Registered	933,956	100.0%						

Sources: (\*) Decennial Census, US Census Bureau  
 (\*) January Estimate, CA State Department of Finance  
 (\*) Riverside County Projections 2010 (RCP10)  
 (\*) American Community Survey 2007-2011 5-Year Estimates and CA State Department of Finance  
 (\*) Riverside County Department of Public Health  
 (\*) California Secretary of State, February 2013  
 Note: Totals might not add up due to rounding.

\*Chart was developed by Riverside County GIS in 2013 and is the most current information available

Source:  
[http://gis.rivcoit.org/Portals/0/Documents/rcd/progress\\_reports/pr\\_2013/riverside\\_county.pdf](http://gis.rivcoit.org/Portals/0/Documents/rcd/progress_reports/pr_2013/riverside_county.pdf)

Riverside Operational Area  
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Figure 5: Historical Population Estimates for Riverside County Cities



Riverside County Economic Development Agency  
P.O. Box 1180 \* Riverside, CA 92502 \* (951) 955-8916

RIVERSIDE COUNTY										
Historical Population Estimates, with 2010 Census Counts										
City	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Banning	29,603	29,818	30,133	30,332	30,483	30,659	30,834			
Beaumont	36,877	38,201	39,359	40,666	41,864	43,801	45,118			
Blythe	20,817	20,121	20,570	19,894	19,305	19,254	19,813			
Calimesa	7,879	7,923	7,956	7,932	8,040	8,138	8,289			
Canyon Lake	10,561	10,623	10,629	10,543	10,564	10,908	10,681			
Cathedral City	51,200	51,604	52,485	53,163	53,480	53,859	54,261			
Coachella	40,704	41,517	42,426	43,676	44,614	45,001	45,407			
Corona	152,374	153,665	156,178	159,469	162,000	163,317	164,659			
Desert Hot Springs	25,936	27,393	27,973	28,365	28,605	28,794	29,048			
Eastvale	-	54,263	55,861	57,458	59,375	60,825	63,162			
Hemet	78,657	79,412	79,489	78,842	79,176	79,548	80,070			
Indian Wells	4,958	5,012	5,103	5,199	5,265	5,336	5,412			
Indio	76,036	77,168	79,185	83,450	84,655	86,663	88,058			
Jurupa Valley	-	-	95,970	95,731	96,025	96,898	98,177			
Lake Elsinore	51,821	52,484	53,457	56,039	57,368	59,142	61,006			
La Quinta	37,467	37,784	38,100	38,156	38,720	39,311	39,977			
Menifee	77,519	79,472	81,540	83,885	85,455	87,286	89,004			
Moreno Valley	193,365	195,200	198,353	200,889	202,191	203,696	205,383			
Murrieta	103,466	104,636	107,214	110,183	111,226	112,576	113,795			
Norco	27,063	27,062	27,314	27,048	27,037	26,392	26,806			
Palm Desert	48,445	48,957	48,924	48,262	48,494	48,835	49,335			
Palm Springs	44,552	44,943	45,326	45,465	45,818	46,204	46,654			
Perris	68,386	69,693	70,307	70,700	71,743	72,476	73,722			
Rancho Mirage	17,218	17,454	17,583	17,685	17,783	17,920	18,070			
Riverside	303,871	307,207	311,332	316,162	318,511	321,655	324,696			
San Jacinto	44,199	44,616	45,365	46,216	46,649	47,067	47,656			
Temecula	100,067	101,507	103,133	104,145	105,368	107,794	109,064			
Wildomar	32,176	32,543	33,050	33,685	34,271	34,758	35,168			
Incorporated	1,885,249	1,780,276	1,884,355	1,913,280	1,934,085	1,957,853	1,983,415			
Unincorporated	504,392	452,596	355,360	363,269	357,008	360,271	364,413			
County Total	2,189,641	2,212,874	2,239,715	2,266,549	2,291,093	2,317,924	2,347,828			

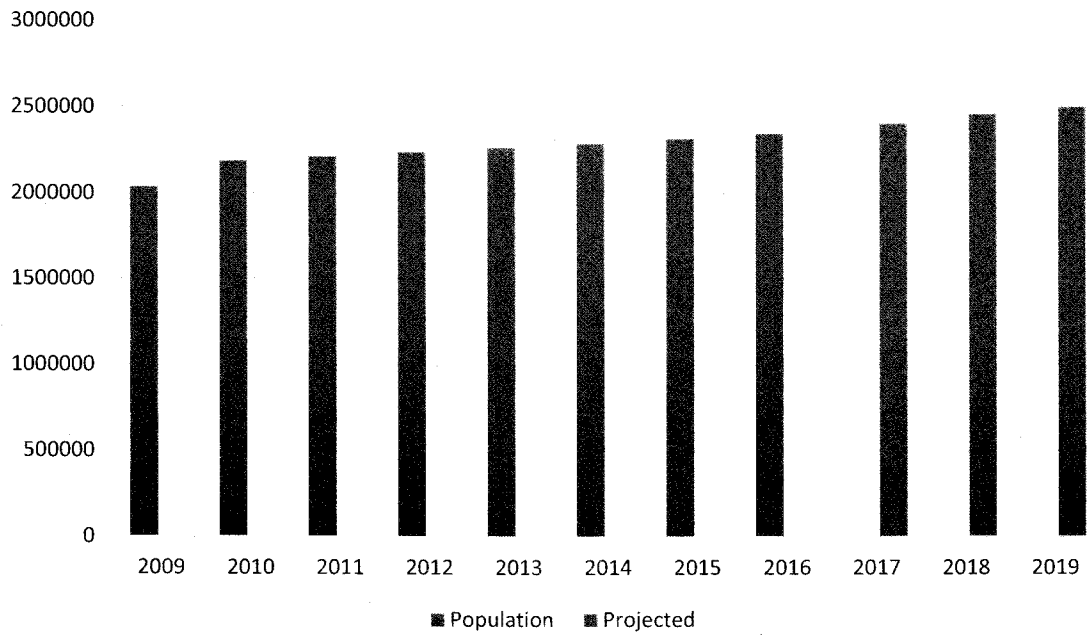
Source: California Department of Finance

\*Current as of May 2017



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Figure 6: Riverside County Population Growth - 2009 – 2019



Source: Riverside County Center for Demographics 2017

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Table 3 below displays Riverside County’s population change and the components of this population change from 1971 through a projection of 2020. Net migration (in-migration minus out-migration) has accounted for the majority of the of the population growth for Riverside County for the past four (4) decades.

Population growth has slowed in recent years, but remained relatively high in 2016 at roughly 1.3 percent. Migration continues to be positive in the County, though at slower rates than early in the decade. Population growth will accelerate over the forecast, but does not approach the previous peak levels.

**Table 3: Riverside County Population Change (1971-2020)**

RIVERSIDE COUNTY						
AVERAGE ANNUAL COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE						
YEAR 1971 - 2010						
Years	Change	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Net Migration % of Change
1971-75	14580	7602	4960	2642	11938	82%
1976-80	27060	9657	5844	3812	23248	86%
1981-85	33320	13436	7001	6435	26885	81%
1986-90	70380	19310	8691	10679	59761	85%
1991-95	38108	25154	10205	14949	23159	61%
1996-00	36055	23597	11538	12060	23995	67%
2001-05	72862	27475	13088	14387	58475	80%
2006-10	47529	32969	14145	18824	28705	60%
2011-15	23460	30538	15777	14761	22530	96%
2016-20	31471	30303	16474	13829	24883	79%

Source: CA Department of Finance 2016



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## 2.4 Economy

*California Department of Transportation Long-Term Social-Economic Forecast: Riverside*

Riverside County is the fourth largest county in California in terms of total land area. Riverside County has a population of 2.3 million people and a total of 649,700 wage and salary jobs. The income per capita is \$35,495, and the average salary per worker is \$52,144.

In 2015, total employment increased by 2.6 percent across Southern California. Riverside County added a total of 27,200 jobs, representing a growth rate of 4.4 percent. The unemployment rate improved rapidly, falling from 8.3 percent in 2014 to 6.7 percent in 2015.

In 2015, job growth was strongest in construction (+4,600 jobs), education and healthcare (+4,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality (+3,800 jobs), and transportation and warehousing (+3,300 jobs). Job losses were not observed in any major sector.

Over the past five years, the population has increased at an average annual rate of 1.2 percent. A substantial portion of this growth was the result of net migration, as an average of 12,200 each year.

### *Forecast Highlights*

- In 2016, total wage and salary employment will increase by 3.0 percent. From 2016 to 2021, total employment will grow at an annual average rate of 1.6 percent.
- Average salaries are currently below the California state average, and will remain so over the foreseeable future. In Riverside County, inflation-adjusted salaries are forecasted to rise by an average of 1.0 percent per year between 2016 and 2021.
- From 2016 to 2021, employment growth will be broad-based, as most sectors will increase by at least 1.5 percent per year. The strongest growth will be observed in education and healthcare, retail trade, and professional services. Combined, these industries will account for 54 percent of net job growth.
- The population is expected to increase by 1.3 percent in 2016. Annual growth in the 2016-2021 period is expected to average 1.5 percent.
- Net migration will gradually increase. An average of 24,883 net migrants are projected to enter the county each year between 2016 and 2021.



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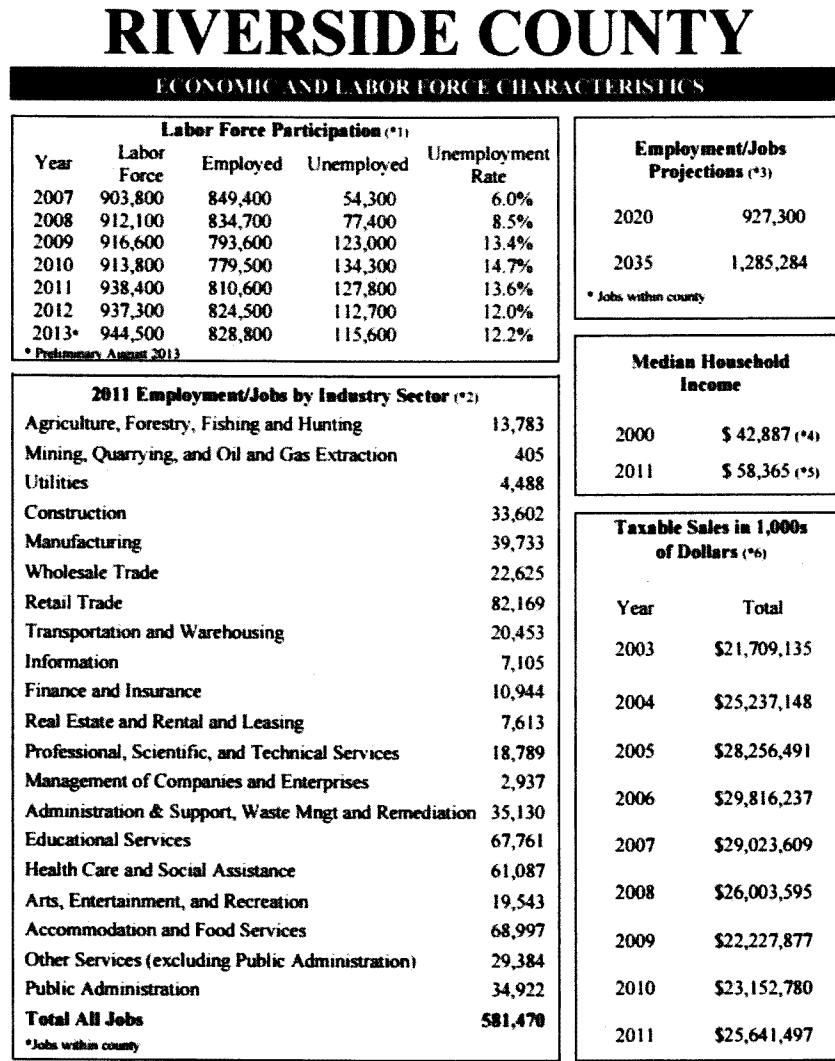
- Real per capita income is expected to rise by 2.0 percent in 2016, and increase by an average of 0.9 percent per year between 2016 and 2021.
- Total taxable sales are projected to increase by an average of 2.6 percent per year over the next five years.
- Industrial production will rise by 3.3 percent in 2016. From 2016 to 2021, the growth rate of industrial production is expected to average 2.5 percent per year.

Source: [http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tpp/offices/eab/index\\_files/2016/Riverside2016.pdf](http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tpp/offices/eab/index_files/2016/Riverside2016.pdf)



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Figure 7: Riverside County Economic and Labor Force Characteristics



Sources: <sup>(\*)</sup> CA Employment Development Department (County residents working anywhere. Data are not seasonally adjusted)  
<sup>(\*)</sup> U.S. Census Bureau Local Employment Dynamics  
<sup>(\*)</sup> Riverside County Projections 2010 (RCP10)  
<sup>(\*)</sup> Decennial Census, US Census Bureau (in 1999 inflation-adjusted dollars)  
<sup>(\*)</sup> 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (in 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars)  
<sup>(\*)</sup> State Board of Equalization  
 Note: Totals might not add up due to rounding.

\*Chart was developed by Riverside County GIS in 2013 and is the most current information available

Source:  
[http://gis.rivcoit.org/Portals/0/Documents/rcd/progress\\_reports/pr\\_2013/riverside\\_county.pdf](http://gis.rivcoit.org/Portals/0/Documents/rcd/progress_reports/pr_2013/riverside_county.pdf)

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Figure 8: Annual Labor Force and Employment Averages



Riverside County Economic Development Agency  
P.O. Box 1180 \* Riverside, CA 92502 \* (951) 955-8916

ANNUAL LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT AVERAGES County of Riverside				
Year	Civilian	Employment	Unemployment	
	Labor Force		Number	Percent
1999	691,500	653,600	37,900	5.5
2000	680,700	644,200	36,500	5.4
2001	711,100	672,000	39,100	5.5
2002	750,400	701,800	48,600	6.5
2003	781,700	730,700	51,100	6.5
2004	820,900	771,600	49,300	6
2005	854,300	808,100	46,100	5.4
2006	886,300	841,700	44,600	5
2007	907,400	852,900	54,500	6.0
2008	916,700	838,800	77,900	8.5
2009	916,600	793,600	123,000	13.4
2010	913,400	779,100	134,300	14.7
2011	938,400	810,600	127,800	13.6
2012	944,500	828,800	115,600	12.2
2013	953,200	855,300	97,900	10.3
2014	1,011,500	928,200	83,400	8.2
2015	1,035,200	965,500	69,600	6.7
2016	1,047,800	983,800	64,000	6.1

2016 Monthly Labor Force and Employment Data ** County of Riverside				
Month	Civilian	Employment	Unemployment	
	Labor Force		Number	Percent
January	1,041,000	979,400	61,600	5.9
February	1,041,100	979,600	61,400	5.9
March	1,041,400	980,000	61,400	5.9
April	1,036,500	977,300	59,300	5.7
May	1,033,500	978,000	55,500	5.4
June	1,044,300	974,500	69,800	6.7
July	1,049,600	974,600	75,000	7.1
August	1,050,500	978,300	72,200	6.9
September	1,053,800	985,800	68,000	6.5
October	1,059,800	993,200	66,600	6.3
November	1,062,500	1,002,300	60,200	5.7
December*	1,059,400	1,002,900	56,500	5.3

\* Preliminary data

\*\* Labor force data for all geographic areas now reflect the March 2012 benchmark and Census 2010 population controls at the state level.

Source: State of California Employment Development Department.

<https://www.rivcoeda.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=POJLaM6rSMQ%3d&tabid=1110>

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Figure 9: County of Riverside Major Employers



Riverside County Economic Development Agency  
P.O. Box 1180 \* Riverside, CA 92502 \* (951) 955-8916

Major Employers County of Riverside			
Employer	Number of Employees	Location	Description
County of Riverside	21,984	Countywide	County Government
March Air Reserve Base	8,500	March ARB	Military Reserve Base
University of California, Riverside	8,306	Riverside	University
Amazon	7,500	Moreno Valley	E-retailer
Stater Bros. Markets	6,900	Countywide	Supermarkets
Kaiser Permanente Riverside Medical Center	5,300	Riverside	Hospital
Corona-Norco Unified School District	5,098	Corona	School District
Desert Sands Unified School District	4,202	La Quinta	School District
Riverside Unified School District	3,973	Riverside	School District
Pechanga Resort & Casino	3,931	Temecula	Resort Casino
Riverside University Health System - Medical Center	3,600	Moreno Valley	Hospital
Hemet Unified School District	3,468	Hemet	School District
Moreno Valley Unified School District	3,454	Moreno Valley	School District
Eisenhower Medical Center	3,365	Rancho Mirage	Hospital
Morongo Casino, Resort & Spa	3,359	Cabazon	Resort Casino
Temecula Valley Unified School District	2,951	Temecula	School District
Lake Elsinore Unified School District	2,539	Lake Elsinore	School District
City of Riverside	2,500	Riverside	City Government
JW Marriott Desert Springs Resort & Spa	2,304	Palm Desert	Resort & Spa
Palm Springs Unified School District	2,243	Palm Springs	School District
Coachella Valley Unified School District	2,209	Thermal	School District
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	2,152	Palm Springs	Tribal Government/Casinos
Jurupa Unified School District	2,144	Jurupa Valley	School District
Murrieta Valley Unified School District	2,128	Murrieta	School District
Alvord Unified School District	2,113	Riverside	School District
Riverside Community Hospital	2,017	Riverside	Hospital
Abbot Vascular	2,000	Temecula	Medical & Surgical Instruments Manufacturer
Riverside Community College District	1,965	Riverside	Community College District
Desert Regional Medical Center	1,906	Palm Springs	Hospital
Riverside County Office of Education	1,555	Riverside	Education
Naval Surface Warfare Center	1,450	Norco	Naval Weapons Research
Parkview Community Hospital Medical Center	1,439	Riverside	Hospital
Professional Hospital Supply	1,300	Temecula	Medical & Surgical Supplies Distributor
La Quinta Resort & Club	1,233	La Quinta	Resort
Ironwood State Prison	1,150	Blythe	Level I & III Prison
California Rehabilitation Center	1,139	Norco	Level II Prison
Fantasy Springs Resort Casino	1,100	Indio	Resort Casino
Corona Regional Medical Center	1,059	Corona	Hospital
Mt. San Jacinto College	1,016	San Jacinto	Community College District

Source: Employers Listed, Websites & Public Records, 2015

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Figure 10: Employment Growth Projections

Industry sector	Thousands of jobs			Change		Percent distribution			Annual rate of change	
	2002	2012	2022	2002-2012	2012-2022	2002	2012	2022	2002 - 2012	2012 - 2022
Total <sup>(1)</sup>	142,294.9	145,355.8	160,983.7	3,060.9	15,627.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.2	1.0
Nonagriculture wage and salary <sup>(2)</sup>	131,028.3	134,427.6	149,751.3	3,399.3	15,323.7	92.1	92.5	93.0	.3	1.1
Goods producing, excluding agriculture	22,486.7	18,360.3	19,554.2	-4,126.4	1,193.9	15.8	12.6	12.1	-2.0	.6
Mining	512.3	800.5	921.7	288.2	121.2	.4	.6	.6	4.6	1.4
Construction	6,715.7	5,640.9	7,263.0	-1,074.8	1,622.1	4.7	3.9	4.5	-1.7	2.6
Manufacturing	15,258.7	11,918.9	11,369.4	-3,339.8	-549.5	10.7	8.2	7.1	-2.4	-5
Service providing	108,541.6	116,067.3	130,197.1	7,525.7	14,129.8	76.3	79.9	80.9	.7	1.2
Utilities	596.3	554.2	497.8	-42.1	-56.4	.4	.4	.3	-.7	-1.1
Wholesale trade	5,652.4	5,672.8	6,143.2	20.4	470.4	4.0	3.9	3.8	0	.8
Retail trade	15,025.1	14,875.3	15,966.2	-149.8	1,090.9	10.6	10.2	9.9	-.1	.7
Transportation and warehousing	4,223.8	4,414.7	4,742.0	190.9	327.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	.4	.7
Information	3,394.6	2,677.6	2,612.4	-717.0	-65.2	2.4	1.8	1.6	-2.3	-.2
Financial activities	7,847.1	7,786.3	8,537.3	-60.8	751.0	5.5	5.4	5.3	-.1	.9
Professional and business services	15,976.2	17,930.2	21,413.0	1,954.0	3,482.8	11.2	12.3	13.3	1.2	1.8
Educational services	2,642.8	3,346.9	4,022.2	704.1	675.3	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.9
Health care and social assistance	13,555.6	16,971.8	21,965.9	3,416.2	4,994.1	9.5	11.7	13.6	2.3	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	11,986.0	13,745.8	15,035.0	1,759.8	1,289.2	8.4	9.5	9.3	1.4	.9
Other services	6,129.0	6,174.5	6,823.4	45.5	648.9	4.3	4.2	4.2	.1	1.0
Federal government	2,766.0	2,814.0	2,406.5	48.0	-407.5	1.9	1.9	1.5	.2	-1.6
State and local government	18,746.7	19,103.2	20,032.2	356.5	929.0	13.2	13.1	12.4	.2	.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting <sup>(3)</sup>	2,245.4	2,112.7	1,889.2	-132.7	-223.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	-.6	-1.1
Agriculture wage and salary	1,217.4	1,306.9	1,281.8	89.5	-25.1	.9	.9	.8	.7	-.2
Agriculture self-employed and unpaid family workers	1,028.0	805.8	607.4	-222.2	-198.4	.7	.6	.4	-2.4	-2.8
Nonagriculture self-employed and unpaid family workers	9,021.2	8,815.5	9,343.2	-205.7	527.7	6.3	6.1	5.8	-.2	.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Projections Program.





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## **2.5 Land Use and Development Trends**

Existing land use within Riverside County is a mosaic of varying types of uses, ownership, character, and intensity. Uses include:

- Rural residential
- Single family detached
- Single family attached
- High-density residential (apartments)
- Mobile homes
- Recreational open space
- Other open space
- Heavy industrial
- Warehouse
- Vacant
- Agriculture
- Water
- Utilities
- Public facilities
- Schools
- Retail / Office
- Tourism / Commercial recreation
- Light industrial /Business Park
- Mineral extraction

While population growth continues, so does the need for further development. There are Land Use policies and elements within the Riverside County General Plan to help assure orderly development.

In addition, the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) of Riverside County is tasked with the mission to provide an orderly pattern of growth that reconciles the varied needs of the County. One of the fundamental principles of LAFCO is to ensure the

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establishment of an appropriate and logical municipal government structure for the distribution of efficient and appropriate public services.

LAFCO Land Use Objectives include:

- Discouragement of urban sprawl;
- Preservation of the physical and economic integrity of agricultural lands;
- Preservation of open space within urban development patterns;
- Orderly formation and development of agencies by shaping local agency boundaries;
- Minimization of agencies providing services to a given area; and
- Utilization of Spheres of Influence to guide future development of agency boundaries.

Examples of development in Riverside County are:

Keller Crossing was approved on October 9, 2013. This "Green Concept" environment set to create a mixed-use pedestrian-friendly community that is based on sustainability. This 200-acre property is located in western Riverside County, near Murrieta.

Completed in July 2013, Temecula added a new hospital within its city limits to accommodate the needs of its residents. The medical facility sits on a 35-acre parcel and holds a total of 320 beds.

Belle Terre is a 342.3-acre residential community located in Riverside's French Valley. This development proposed a community of up to 1,282 homes. The Zoning Ordinance was approved on December 1, 2014.

The Wine Country on the outskirts of Temecula is continuing to see a lot of development activity. Recognizing this, the Board of Supervisors adopted the Wine Country Community Plan in 2014, which consisted of revisions to the County General Plan, new design guidelines, and new zone classifications. The area has been classified as a Wine Country Zone with the purpose of encourage agricultural cultivation, vineyards, wineries, equestrian uses, preserve the wine-making atmosphere, estate living, equestrian lifestyle and protect this area and its residents from incompatible uses which could result in reduced agricultural productivity and increased urbanization within the policy area.

The Cabazon Outlet Mall has expanded to add an additional 50 stores, an increase of 30%. The expansion was completed in 2014 and it included: 50 new retail stores, a 1,100 parking space structure, wider walkways and improved landscaping. The Cabazon Outlet



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Mall is now a 650,000 square foot complex with a total of 180 stores, making it one of the largest outlet centers in the state.

In February 2015, the Colina del Oro housing plan was initiated and approved by Riverside County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO). It is a master-planned community consisting of both single and multi-family residential units. Within the community an array of recreational facilities would be built such as a community park, community center, trails, and an open space park. 490 dwellings were planned within the 11.4 acre community.

A new Kaiser Permanente health care facility is expected to open in 2023 in Murrieta. The plan is set to develop a 37-acre parcel of land. A press release from Kaiser Permanente, dated April 29, 2016, stated that they have broken ground for the new medical center.



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Figure 11: Housing and Household Characteristics

<b>RIVERSIDE COUNTY</b>									
<b>HOUSING &amp; HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
<b>Housing Units</b>			<b>Housing Units by Type</b>						
1970	169,757	(*)	Single Detached	2010 (*)	Percent	2013 (*)	Percent		
1980	295,069	(*)	Single Attached	543,209	67.8%	551,857	67.9%		
1990	483,847	(*)	Multi-Family: 2 to 4	50,784	6.3%	51,041	6.3%		
2000	584,674	(*)	Multi-Family: 5 Plus	38,409	4.8%	38,530	4.7%		
2001	595,606	(*)	Mobile Homes	89,577	11.2%	91,784	11.3%		
2002	613,338	(*)	Total Units	78,728	9.8%	79,022	9.7%		
2003	633,749	(*)	Occupancy	800,707	100.0%	812,234	100.0%		
2004	659,388	(*)	Vacancy	686,260	85.7%	696,290	85.7%		
2005	689,340	(*)	<b>Median Home Price (*)</b>						
2006	721,699	(*)	2002	\$202,914	<b>Housing Unit Building Permits (*)</b>				
2007	753,286	(*)	2003	\$248,780	Year	Single-Family Structure	All Multi-Family Structure	Total Units	
2008	772,480	(*)	2004	\$331,106	1995	7,378	182	7,560	
2009	779,077	(*)	2005	\$400,000	1996	7,127	472	7,599	
2010	800,707	(*)	2006	\$420,000	1997	8,042	938	8,980	
2011	804,913	(*)	2007	\$395,000	1998	9,671	1,868	11,539	
2012	807,970	(*)	2008	\$260,000	1999	11,823	1,472	13,295	
2013	812,234	(*)	2009	\$190,000	2000	13,323	1,702	15,025	
<b>Projections</b>			2010	\$200,000	2001	16,778	2,234	19,012	
2020	955,853	(*)	2011	\$195,000	2002	20,912	1,343	22,255	
2035	1,228,188	(*)	2012	\$210,000	2003	25,424	4,929	30,353	
			2013*	\$264,750	2004	29,182	4,264	33,446	
			<b>Persons Per Household</b>		2005	30,350	4,023	34,373	
			2000	2.98	(*)	2006	20,882	3,883	24,765
			2010	3.14	(*)	2007	9,717	2,617	12,334
			2013	3.19	(*)	2008	3,820	1,943	5,763
			* August 2013						
			* Preliminary August 2013						

Sources: (\*) Decennial Census, US Census Bureau  
 (\*\*) January Estimate, CA State Dept. of Finance.  
 (\*\*\*) Riverside County Projections 2010 (RCP10)  
 (\*\*\*\*) DataQuick Reports  
 (\*\*\*\*\*) US Department of Housing & Urban Development, State of the Cities Data Systems  
 Note: Totals might not add up due to rounding.

\*Chart was developed by Riverside County GIS in 2013 and is the most current information available

Source: [http://gis.rivcoit.org/Portals/0/Documents/rcd/progress\\_reports/pr\\_2013/riverside\\_county.pdf](http://gis.rivcoit.org/Portals/0/Documents/rcd/progress_reports/pr_2013/riverside_county.pdf)



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Table 4: Housing Projections by City

<b>Housing Units</b>					
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2035</b>
Banning	14,611	17,260	20,416	23,177	25,202
Beaumont	17,267	20,787	24,276	27,982	28,958
Blythe	5,947	6,537	6,798	7,046	7,303
Calimesa	5,300	6,804	8,135	9,984	11,858
Canyon Lake	4,549	4,641	4,733	4,825	4,917
Cathedral City	23,627	25,127	26,627	28,127	29,627
Coachella	13,200	19,010	25,200	31,349	36,542
Corona	47,368	48,162	48,974	49,894	50,891
Desert Hot Springs	18,149	20,229	22,251	24,341	26,501
Hemet	45,313	50,507	55,211	60,724	66,199
Indian Wells	5,296	5,450	5,603	5,653	5,706
Indio	32,027	34,321	36,552	38,857	41,240
La Quinta	22,719	23,353	23,913	24,462	24,978
Lake Elsinore	20,833	24,141	27,240	30,092	32,663
Menifee	35,226	40,259	43,870	47,442	51,461
Moreno Valley	59,797	64,427	69,011	74,467	78,065
Murrieta	36,162	37,512	38,861	40,210	41,560
Norco	7,849	8,362	8,719	8,888	9,083
Palm Desert	35,867	37,011	37,954	39,113	40,143
Palm Springs	35,190	36,381	37,671	38,912	40,153
Perris	20,816	24,468	27,845	31,220	34,747
Rancho Mirage	13,834	14,922	16,010	17,098	18,186
Riverside	107,325	113,000	116,883	122,659	126,968
San Jacinto	21,055	26,422	30,142	32,775	35,053
Temecula	35,270	36,321	37,979	38,690	39,400
Wildomar	12,722	14,537	15,837	17,124	18,573
Unincorporated County	186,938	221,346	255,534	286,562	324,571
<b>Riverside County Total</b>	<b>884,258</b>	<b>981,297</b>	<b>1,072,247</b>	<b>1,161,671</b>	<b>1,250,549</b>

Source: Western Riverside Council of Government Council (WRCOG)



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## **2.6 Cities of Riverside County**

Riverside County has 28 cities and multiple special districts. All cities, with the exception of Moreno Valley and Menifee are participants in the 2017 LHMP. The City of Jurupa Valley is our newest city and the Planning Commission held its inaugural meeting January 23, 2012.

All of the participating cities, tribes, special districts and school districts attended the workshops, several meetings and assisted with the hazard analysis for the region. The cities and special districts cooperated during the LHMP process, sharing information and discussing the issues that impacted their areas. The discussions increased the knowledge base of all participants in regards to hazards in their areas and across Riverside County. The participants provided insight on additional hazards and concerns their jurisdictions face, but are not “disasters” and are not common across the county.

Participating jurisdictions in the Riverside County LHMP have their own governing bodies (e.g., city councils, tribal councils, water district boards, hospital boards, etc.) and upon Cal OES and FEMA approval they will formally adopt the plan via resolution through their governing body.

### **2.6.1 Banning**

The City of Banning is a corporate city in Riverside County in the San Gorgonio Pass area of California. It is approximately twenty-three (23) square miles in area and is 30 miles east of the County seat in the City of Riverside. Banning is 80 miles east of Los Angeles, 23 miles west of Palm Springs, 25 miles north of the resort mountain community of Idyllwild, and is immediately adjacent to Beaumont to the west and the Morongo Indian Reservation to the east.

The Union Pacific Railroad and California State Highway 10 both run through the middle of the City. Smith Creek, a waterway that starts in the mountains and runs through the lower part of the valley, is close to Banning’s southern and eastern boundaries.

Banning enjoys a yearly average daily temperature of approximately 79 degrees. Average temperatures are in the high 90’s during the summer and low 40’s during the winter. The average rainfall for Banning is about 3 inches per year.

Incorporated in 1913, the City of Banning has a rich and colorful history. Initially, Banning served as a stagecoach and railroad stop between the Arizona territories and Los Angeles. Today, Banning is home to nearly 30,000 residents and features clean air, ample water supplies and the memorable and inspiring scenic vistas of Mt. San Gorgonio



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and Mt. San Jacinto. Its signature community event is Stagecoach Days, an annual rodeo and parade that celebrates Banning's Western heritage.

### 2.6.2 Beaumont

The City of Beaumont is located in the westernmost portion of Riverside County and is bounded by City of Calimesa and unincorporated County areas, on the north by the unincorporated County areas (Cherry Valley), on the south by unincorporated County areas and the City of San Jacinto, and on the east by the City of Banning. The City straddles the San Gorgonio Pass, the only easterly link with the greater Los Angeles Metropolitan area. Beaumont is located approximately 70 miles northeast of Los Angeles, 21 miles northeast of Riverside, and 21 miles southeast of San Bernardino. The geographic area governed by the Beaumont General Plan includes the City's corporate boundaries as they existed in 2005 and the City's established Sphere of Influence. Because there is considerable variation within the area governed by the General Plan, the larger Beaumont Planning Area has been subdivided into eight smaller planning areas: 1) Town Center Planning Area, 2) Oak Valley Planning Area, 3) North Beaumont Planning Area, 4) East Beaumont Planning Area, 5) 6th Street Corridor Planning Area, 6) Southeast Beaumont Planning Area, Southwest Planning Area, 8) West Beaumont Planning Areas.

The City of Beaumont was incorporated in November 1912. Founded at the turn of the twentieth century, Beaumont is proud of its rich history and rural charm. The town served as a welcome "stopping-off point" for early travelers making their way from the Mohave desert to Los Angeles, and later for L.A. residents eager to vacation in Palm Springs. Some, however, set down roots, drawn by the beautiful mountain vistas, clean, crisp air, and the abundance of cherry and apple orchards. Beaumont is proud of these early settlers and their families, many of whom continue to live and thrive in Beaumont.

Population- City of Beaumont is estimated to have 45,118. (2015) The City of Beaumont provided specific information regarding extreme wind events, and the public notices that are sent during a wind event.

### 2.6.3 Blythe

The City of Blythe is a corporate city in Riverside County in the Palo Verde Valley of California. The City of Blythe comprises approximately 16,400 acres (approximately 27 square miles) in area and is 145 miles east of the County seat, the City of Riverside. The City's sphere of influence (SOI) surrounds the incorporated city limits and comprises approximately 12,800 acres (approximately 20 square miles). The jurisdiction sits directly adjacent to La Paz County, Arizona on its eastern boundary and Imperial County along its southern boundary. The Colorado River is a waterway that forms the eastern boundary

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of the City. Regional access to the City is provided by Interstate-10 (I-10), State Highway 78 (SR-78), and State Route 95 (US 95). The Greyhound bus line also provides access to and from Blythe.

Jurisdiction's climate can be described as moderate. Temperatures and rainfall for jurisdiction are typical of that of the rest of Riverside County.

The City of Blythe is a General Law city which was incorporated in 1916. It is located 225 miles east of Los Angeles and 150 miles west of Phoenix Arizona. The Colorado River embraces the east side of the Palo Verde Valley. The City has a Council-Manager form of municipal government. The City Council appoints the City Manager who is responsible for the day to day administration of City business and the coordination of all departments. The City Council is composed of five members elected biannually to alternating four-year terms. The City of Blythe encompasses an area of approximately 26.8 square miles and is situated 265 feet above sea level. Blythe enjoys a comfortable California desert climate with winter temperatures averaging 55-75 degrees, and summer temperatures averaging 85-110 degrees. Annual rainfall is approximately 3 inches per year.

#### **2.6.4 Calimesa**

The City is located in the northwestern portion of Riverside County, between the cities of Yucaipa and Beaumont, between San Bernardino and Palm Springs. Calimesa is located in the region known as the Inland Empire, which covers all of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties and is between the foothills of the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains. The city's elevation ranges between 2,300 to 3,500 feet above sea level. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 14.8 square miles, all of it land.

**Climatic Conditions:** Generally, Calimesa has an arid climate. Annual rainfall varies from ten (10) to twenty three (23) inches within the San Gorgonio Pass area of Riverside County and the City. Hot, dry Santa Ana winds are common to areas within the City. These winds constitute a contributing factor, which causes small fires originating in rural and urban development to spread quickly and create the need for an increased level of fire protection.

The City of Calimesa was incorporated on December 1, 1990, soon after the incorporation of its northern neighbor, the City of Yucaipa. Prior to its incorporation, the City of Calimesa existed as an unincorporated town that straddled the Riverside-San Bernardino County line at the location where Interstate 10 climbs the San Gorgonio Pass going eastward from Redlands, California.

Historically, Calimesa is divided from the City of Yucaipa by the Wildwood Canyon Wash; but politically, "County Line Road" divides the two towns. Much of what was originally



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known as "Calimesa" actually lies within the city boundaries of Yucaipa, including "I-Street" (Calimesa) Park, and Calimesa Elementary School. Because State of California law prohibits the incorporation or annexation of cities over county lines, the City was unable to adjoin what was considered the town of Calimesa when it finally incorporated. When Yucaipa incorporated, they included the area outside of the Yucaipa Valley on the "hilltop" or "mesa" that was traditionally known as Calimesa within its city boundaries, so as not to leave a gap of unincorporated area between the two towns. And although the two cities are in separate counties, both Yucaipa and Calimesa share same basic street grid system and addressing, including many named and alphabetical street which extend from Yucaipa well into Calimesa. The general boundary between the two cities is County Line Road, which ironically does not follow the exact county line in some places due to the alignment of Calimesa Creek, which meanders in and out of both Yucaipa and Calimesa.

The City Limits of Calimesa also extend southwest to the City of Beaumont, California. Although much less refined, the boundaries between Beaumont and Calimesa fall generally along the Southern California Edison (SCE) right-of-way that extends from the El Casco electrical sub-station facility near Moreno Valley, eastward. Near the I-10 freeway, Champions Drive is the common boundary between the two Cities. The City of Calimesa has an estimated population of 8,173.

#### **2.6.5 Canyon Lake**

The City of Canyon Lake is an incorporated city in Riverside County. It is approximately four and a half square miles in area and is 31 miles south of the County seat, the City of Riverside. The City of Canyon Lake sits directly adjacent to the City of Menifee on its eastern boundary, City of Lake Elsinore on its Western and southern boundaries. The City of Canyon Lake lies between the I-15 and I-215. Railroad Canyon Road, an arterial highway, bisects the community and provides the major connection to these freeways. The San Jacinto River, a waterway that starts in the Mountains and runs over 75 miles through the County, feeds into Canyon Lake and flows into Lake Elsinore.

The City of Canyon Lake climate in winter is rarely extreme, low temperatures almost never go below freezing. In the summer the high temperatures will hover in the high 90's but during heat waves can exceed 100 degrees. Rainfall is typical of that of the rest of Riverside County.

The City of Canyon Lake was established in March of 1968 as a relaxed private gated community offering recreational opportunities. Canyon Lake is primarily a bedroom community of mature and newer homes. As a private gated community, Canyon Lake has an equestrian center, campground, and many other amenities. The City of Canyon Lake incorporated on December 1, 1990 to become more responsive to its residents.



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### 2.6.6 Cathedral City

The City of Cathedral City is a corporate city in Riverside County in the Coachella Valley of California. It is approximately 20 square miles in area and is 64 miles east of the County seat, the City of Riverside. All borders of Cathedral City are within Riverside County. The Union Pacific Railroad and Interstate Highway 10 both run through the northern-most portion of the City. The Santa Rosa Mountains border the southern-most portion of the city.

Cathedral City's climate can be described as arid most of the year, with summer heat in excess of 110 degrees Fahrenheit anytime from June through September, and colder winter evening temperatures as low as 25 degrees Fahrenheit from December through February.

The average rainfall is less than three inches per year. Temperatures and rainfall for Cathedral City are typical of the rest of the Coachella Valley (eastern Riverside County).

Cathedral City was established in 1925 and incorporated in 1981. Strategically located, with city limits on both sides of Interstate 10, Cathedral City is a haven for expanding and relocating businesses. Cathedral City's population ranks in the top three cities in the Coachella Valley.

Businesses view the region as a triangle of opportunity between Los Angeles and San Diego. Coachella Valley is situated inland, approximately equal distances from each metropolitan area. This triangle of commercial businesses, light industry, and professional services is expanding and becoming one metropolis of continued growth.

### 2.6.7 Coachella

Coachella is a city in Riverside County, California; it is the easternmost city in the region collectively known as the Coachella Valley. It is located 28 miles east of Palm Springs, 72 miles east of Riverside, and 130 miles east of Los Angeles.

The eastern half of the Coachella valley is below sea level, and the area's average elevation is 68 feet (35 m) below sea level. The Salton Sea, a saltwater lake located about 10 miles (16 km) South of Coachella, lies 227 feet (69 m) below sea level.

The city also lends its name to the Coachella grapefruit; the town's stretch of State Route 111 is named Grapefruit Boulevard in its honor. Harrison Street or State Route 86 is declared historic U.S. Route 99, the major thoroughfare that connects with Interstate 10 a few miles north of town.

Known as the "City of Eternal Sunshine", Coachella is largely a rural, agricultural, family-oriented community in the desert and one of the state's fastest growing cities in the late





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20th century. When it first incorporated back in 1946, it had 1,000 residents, but the population was 45,407 at the 2010 census.

The city was originally founded as Woodspur in 1876, when the Southern Pacific Railroad built a rail siding on the site. In the 1880s the indigenous Cahuilla tribe sold their land plots to the railroads for new lands east of the current town site, and in the 1890s, a few hundred traqueros took up settlement along the tracks.

The origin of the name Coachella is unclear, but in 1901 the citizens of Woodspur voted on a new name for their community; at their town hall meeting, the homeowners settled on "Coachella". Some locals believe it was a misspelling of Conchilla, a Spanish word for the small white snail shells found in the valley's sandy soil, vestiges of a lake which dried up over 3,000 years ago.

Coachella began as a 2.5-square-mile (6.5 km<sup>2</sup>) territory gridded out on the mesquite covered desert floor. Not until the 1950s did Coachella begin to expand into its present range, about 32 square miles (83 km<sup>2</sup>), an area which contained large year-round agricultural corporate farms and fruit groves, particularly of citrus (lemons, oranges, grapefruit) and date palms.

Coachella became a city in 1946. During the incorporation voting process, the first city council was tentatively elected: Lester C. Cox, T. E. Reyes, John W. Westerfield, Lester True, and Paul S. Atkinson. Also elected on November 26, 1946, were City Clerk Marie L. Johnson and City Treasurer John C. Skene. John Westerfield was appointed mayor at the first meeting.

### **2.6.8 Corona**

The City of Corona is located approximately 45 miles southeast of Los Angeles in western Riverside County. It is located in a valley, framed by mountains and the Prado Basin. Original settlements focused development in an area within and adjacent to Grand Boulevard. As the City grew, the geographic limitations imposed by the Cleveland National Forest to the south and the Prado Basin to the northeast created natural barriers that confined the City. The City is bordered by the City of Norco to the north, the City of Riverside to the east, and Riverside County to the west and south.

The City limits encompass 39.2 square miles and the population is approximately 159,132. A city whose heritage spans more than a century, Corona has emerged as an ethnically diverse community, where a significant percentage of the population is made up of young, well-educated families. The Corona community boasts many amenities that provide a first-rate quality of life for residents. The City has more than 394 acres of parks, with sports fields, basketball courts, playgrounds, tennis courts, two skate parks and an outdoor pool.

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Two major freeways and one railroad transect Corona. The Riverside Freeway (SR-91) runs east/west directly north of the City's center, Interstate 15 (I-15) runs north/south near the eastern edge of the City, and the railroad parallels SR-91. These corridors are major transportation routes to the economic center of Orange County from the Inland Empire. Two geographical areas are considered to be within the boundaries of the City of Corona General Plan Planning area: lands within the City's corporate limits, and lands within its Sphere of Influence (SOI).

The SOI was defined by the City, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), and the Riverside County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO). It represents the areas likely to be served by and potentially annexed to the City. The SOI includes three geographically distinct areas including the West, East and South Spheres. The West Sphere encompasses three geographic areas: the Prado Basin, Coronita and the Foothill area. The East Sphere includes the areas of Home Gardens, Eagle Valley East, and El Cerrito. Temescal Canyon makes up the South Sphere.

The City of Corona Planning area is within the South Coast Air Basin of California. The air basin is a 6,600-square mile area encompassing the non-desert portions of Riverside, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties and all of Orange County. Bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains to the north and east, the South Coast Air Basin is an area of high air pollution potential.

The climate of the South Coast Air Basin is dominated by the strength and position of the semi-permanent high-pressure center over the Pacific Ocean near Hawaii. It creates the climate conditions typical of Southern California, (i.e., relatively cool summers, mild winters, infrequent rainfall, cool daytime sea breezes, comfortable humidity, and ample sunshine). Periods of extremely hot weather, winter storms, or Santa Ana wind conditions interrupt this pattern. Unfortunately, the same atmospheric processes that create the desirable living climate combine to restrict the ability of the atmosphere to disperse the air pollution generated by the region's population.

The location of the Planning Area, east of the Chino Hills and Santa Ana Mountains, insulates it from the moderating effect of the ocean. Temperatures and precipitation in Corona varies more dramatically than coastal areas of the basin. Average summertime high temperatures range between about 85 to 92 degrees Fahrenheit from June through September, and average wintertime low temperatures are generally near 40 degrees in December and January. Rainfall is highly variable and confined almost exclusively to the winter months. Rainfall in Corona averages about 12.6 inches annually.

Predominating winds travel from the ocean, across the urbanized coastal areas of Orange and Los Angeles Counties, to Corona through the Santa Ana River Canyon. The canyon

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acts as a funnel for air masses moving across the basin. Daytime winds are typically channeled through the canyon to create steady, abnormally high (greater than 12mph) wind velocities from the west. Typical nighttime conditions reverse, and light winds (less than 1 mph) drift back towards the ocean. Exceptions to this pattern occur when a high-pressure center forms over the western United States and creates the strong, hot, dry, gusty Santa Ana winds, which move through Corona from the eastern deserts into the canyon.

Corona's historic resources are those physical elements, both structural and natural, which define Corona's past. They help give the City its unique identity, charm, and orientation. These resources, when well preserved and maintained, provide the community with a sense of permanence, which fosters civic pride and stewardship among its residents and businesses. Information describing the historic and cultural resources were derived from the California Environmental Resources Evaluation Systems (CERES) website, as well as the Riverside County Integrated Project (RCIP) (March 2000) existing setting conditions. Corona's history is an evolution of Native American inhabitation, Missionary influence, agricultural development, and eventual rapid urbanization. The City's growth and development is typical of many other areas in Southern California.

In the early 1700s, prior to the arrival of the Spanish, the Gabrieleno and Luiseno Indians occupied the Corona area. These Native Americans used the hot waters in Temescal Canyon for bathing and religious ceremonies. Current residents and visitors still enjoy the rejuvenating mud baths and hot springs at the Glen Ivy Springs resort. Luiseno religious ceremonies were strictly followed, and remnants of some of their artistic pictographs and petroglyphs can still be found on rocks in undeveloped areas.

In the early 1800s, the agricultural and cattle ranching base developed and portions of Corona became part of the Mexican land grants (Rancho La Sierra Yorba, Rancho Jurupa, Rancho El Rincon, and Rancho El Sobrante de San Jacinto). With the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1846), Mexico ceded the Corona area as part of California to the United States. The Yorba, Serrano, Sepulveda, Cot, and Botiller families' ranched sheep and cattle on the original ranchos in the area. Remnants of the Serrano tanning vats are still found on Old Temescal Canyon Road. In 1849, the California gold rush brought prospectors, settlers, and new development to southern California. The Butterfield Stage stops and the Serrano adobes are found along this road.

In 1886, developer Robert Taylor persuaded his partners: Rimpau, Joy, Garretson and Merrill to form the South Riverside Land and Water Company. Together they raised approximately \$110,000 to purchase approximately 12,000 acres of good agricultural land. Taylor realized the importance of water for the soon to be developed community, and additional funds were used to ensure that sufficient water rights were obtained. Taylor hired Anaheim engineer H. C. Kellogg to design a circular Grand Boulevard three miles



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round. Early residents used to parade their fancy buggies on this circular street that enclosed the main functions of the community: schools, churches, residences and stores. To the north along the railroad tracks were the manufacturing plants and packing houses. The southern end of town was left to the citrus industry, and the mining companies were established just outside the city's southeastern and eastern city limits.

The town's founders initially named their development South Riverside after the successful citrus community of Riverside, just a few miles away. Almost all of the new settlers planted orange and lemon trees in hopes of gaining future profits. New groves continued to spring up and, by 1912, there were 5,000 acres of established lemon and orange groves. By 1913, Corona shipped more fruit than any other town in Southern California. In 1961, citrus was still considered the backbone of Corona's economy and the largest source of revenue. In that year, citrus covered 7,500 acres. The labor force fluctuated between 400 and 1,800 workers at the peak of the harvest. An additional 500 people worked at the Exchange Lemon Products plant. By 1982, Corona's agricultural industry faced a bleak future as production costs made the economics of farming financially unsuccessful. Plans were begun to replace the groves with approximately 12,500 dwelling units.

On July 13, 1896 residents voted to incorporate and change the name of the community to Corona, which is Spanish for crown, in honor of the City's circular Grand Boulevard. By 1900, the population had reached 1,434 people. On September 9, 1913, in observance of California's Admission's Day, Corona residents celebrated with an international automobile race on the Boulevard. The event attracted such auto racing greats as: Ralph DePalma, Barney Oldfield, Terrible Teddy Tetzlaff and Earl Cooper. More than 100,000 people came to the town of 4,000 to watch Cooper win the race and a prize of \$8,250. It was so successful that races were held again in 1914 and 1916. The demise of the Corona road races was due not only to tragic deaths, which occurred in 1916, but also because of the cost and local effort needed to continually stage such an extravagant event.

### **2.6.9 Desert Hot Springs**

Desert Hot Springs is located approximately 112 miles from Los Angeles, in the center of Riverside County. The City sits in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains, and overlooks the entire Coachella Valley. The southern city boundaries are adjacent to Palm Springs and Cathedral City, divided by Interstate 10. To the east of the city is the unincorporated community of Sky Valley. To the west are the unincorporated areas of North Palm Springs and White Water. To the north of the city is predominately Joshua Tree National Park and lands governed by the Department of Interior, Bureau of Land

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Management (BLM). The City also sits at two entry points of the recently recognized, Sand to Snow National Monument.

The area has sparse vegetation, which is consistent with the Southern California lower desert. Annual grass and desert flowers are dependent on annual precipitation averaging just over 5 inches a year. Temperatures during the summer can reach 115 degrees during the peak day and the high 80's during the night. Winter temperatures are in the high 70's to low 80's and lows at night average in the 50's. Summers tend to produce occasional monsoonal thunder storms, while the winter tends to be windy, depending on the low pressures systems reacting with the local mountain ranges.

In 1913 Cabot Yerxa arrived in the City. He was the first Homesteader and discovered hot water on Miracle Hill. Due to the San Andreas Fault bisecting the hill, one side has cold water, the other has hot. His large adobe, hand built by Yerxa, is one of the oldest adobe structures in Riverside County and is listed on the Nation Register of Historic Places.

The town was founded by L. W. Coffee on July 12, 1941. The original site was centered on the intersection of Palm Drive and Pierson Blvd. and was only a square mile in area. He named it Desert Hot Springs in honor of the waters Yerxa had discovered.

The City of Desert Hot Springs incorporated in 1963, with 1,000 residents.

Since that time, Desert Hot Springs has solidified itself as a tourist destination through its small spa hotels. In its early days the city's seclusion appealed to urban "escapees".

Desert Hot Springs experienced periods of dizzying growth in the 1980s and 1990s when most of the vacant lots were filled with new houses and duplex apartments. The city's population doubled in the 1980s and increased by another 5,000 in the 2000 census. Between 2000 and 2010 the population grew by 9000 residents resulting in a final population count of 25,938 full time residents following the 2010 census.

With much of the City's land undeveloped, development in the city and population is expected to steadily grow for many years to come.

The City is the home to (5) Elementary Schools, (2) Middle Schools and (1) High School, (3) Parks and a Health and Wellness Center serving residents of the Community.

In 2014 the City Council adopted Ordinances allowing for Medical Marijuana Dispensaries and the large scale Cultivation of Medical Marijuana. Development of this rapidly growing industry is permitted in the Industrial Zone of the City.



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#### **2.6.10 Eastvale**

Eastvale is one of the newest cities in Western Riverside County. Eastvale incorporated on October 1, 2010 since then it has grown to a population of over 63,162 residents. Eastvale is 13.2 square miles strategically poised between Interstate 15 and California State Routes 91, 60, and 71, making access easy for residents, visitors and businesses alike. Residents and visitors find the close proximity of Ontario International Airport to be a metropolitan advantage yet enjoy the small-town, neighborly charm of our young community.

#### **2.6.11 Hemet**

The City of Hemet is located in the San Jacinto Valley in Riverside County, approximately 80 miles southeast of Downtown Los Angeles. The city covers about half of the valley, which it shares with the neighboring City of San Jacinto to the north and Diamond Valley Lake to the south. The San Jacinto Mountains to north provide a beautiful natural backdrop to the City.

The average annual rainfall in Hemet is approximately 12 inches. The annual high temperature is 82 degrees while the annual low is 46 degrees. Average temperature in Hemet is 65 degrees. During the 19th century the land in Hemet was used for cattle ranching by Mission San Luis Rey. On January 20, 1910 the City of Hemet was incorporated and maintains a Council-Manager form of government. The incorporation helped to serve the growing city which also became a trading center for the San Jacinto Valley agriculture of citrus, apricots, peaches, olives and walnuts. During WWII the City of Hemet hosted the Ryan School of Aeronautics, training over 6,000 fliers for the Army Air Force. Hemet-Ryan Airport still exists today in the same location.

#### **2.6.12 Indian Wells**

Indian Wells is a small-scale residential-resort community located within the Coachella Valley in Riverside County. The City of La Quinta and the City of Palm Desert, along with unincorporated areas of Riverside County, adjoin the City. The current City limits encompass approximately 9,240 acres, or 14.4 square miles. Primary access to the City is from State Highway 111. Primary access to the region is by Interstate 10. State Route 74 also provides access to the Coachella Valley region from the south. Unincorporated lands to the northeast of the City are included within the Indian Wells sphere of influence.

Indian Wells is best known for its world class resorts, catering to golf and tennis enthusiasts, and quality residential lifestyle. Residents of the City enjoy an ideal climate, with over 330 days of sunshine each year. The City's beautiful surroundings include views of the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains.



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Indian Wells officially became a city on July 14, 1967. At that time, Indian Wells was the 16th city to incorporate in Riverside County and the 400th in California. It was the fourth city, after Indio, Coachella, and Palm Springs, to incorporate in the Coachella Valley. The election for incorporation was held on June 27, 1967 and, according to the League of California Cities, had the largest percentage of approval for incorporation of any city in California. The voter turnout was 87 percent of the 285 registered voters with 93 percent in favor of becoming a city. At incorporation, there were an estimated 855 legal residents and 585 homes. The Indian Wells area was inhabited long before incorporation, however. The name Indian Wells originated from a Cahuilla Indian hand-dug well, documented on the earliest maps of California prior to 1850. The original well was generally located north of present day Highway 111 and east of Miles Avenue. The well serves as a stage station until a public well was established around 1870, and remained in use until 1910. Like most communities that were established in the Coachella Valley, Indian Wells' origins are based on travelers' needs for water and a place to rest. Both wells were destroyed by a massive flood in 1916.

#### 2.6.13 Indio

The City of Indio is a corporate city located in Riverside County, within the Coachella Valley of Southern California's Colorado Desert region, approximately 70 miles east of the County seat (City of Riverside), and 125 miles east of Los Angeles. The City limits encompass approximately 29.2 square miles in area. The City of Indio sits directly adjacent to the City of La Quinta, the City of Coachella and the unincorporated areas of Riverside County. The Union Pacific Railroad, State Highway 111, and Interstate 10 run through the length of the City. The Coachella Valley Water District operates an aqueduct which conveys water from the Colorado River into the Coachella Valley and bisects the City from east to west and north to south.

The climate of the City of Indio is influenced by the surrounding mountain ranges that contribute to the unique year-round warm and dry climate, with some of the warmest winters west of the Rocky Mountains. Indio experiences warm winters and hot summer climates with average annual high temperatures of 89.5 degrees Fahrenheit, and average annual low of 62.1 Fahrenheit. Summer highs above 110 degrees Fahrenheit are common while summer night lows often stay above 90 degrees Fahrenheit. The City of Indio is adjacent to the geologic Salton Sink and within the site of historic Lake Cahuilla. Indio is an official National Bird Sanctuary, as seasonal bird migration flight routes cross the city en route to and from the Salton Sea.

Indio began as an Indian Village and winter home for Native Americans who regularly migrated from the surrounding mountains in the winter to the palm oases along the San Andreas Fault zone and other locations providing water, vegetation and shelter. The



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Villages were located throughout the Coachella Valley and along the shores of ancient Lake Cahuilla. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 and the resulting Gold Rush brought a stream of miners and settlers through the Coachella Valley, providing a southern route to California less hazardous than crossing the Sierras. In 1872, Indio was selected as a division point for the Southern Pacific Railroad with the first train arriving in 1876 from Los Angeles and the completed southern transcontinental route in 1877. Indio's first settlers were mainly railroad employees and local shopkeepers. By 1909, the Indio School census indicated that the school district had 43 families and 82 children within its boundaries. In 1914 the Southern Sierras Power Company completed an electric power line to the Coachella Valley to provide power for pumping water and powering homes. In 1930, Indio became the Coachella Valley's first incorporated city.

#### **2.6.14 Jurupa Valley**

The City of Jurupa Valley is the newest city to incorporate within the State of California, in the County of Riverside, with an incorporation date of July 1, 2011. Jurupa Valley is approximately 44 square miles in area and is approximately 5 miles west of the County seat, the City of Riverside. Jurupa Valley is approximately 60 miles east of the City of Los Angeles and approximately 90 miles north of San Diego. It covers the area north and west of the Santa Ana River, south of the Riverside-San Bernardino County line, and east of Interstate 15 with CA Hwy 60 intersecting the length of the city from the east to the west.

The City of Jurupa Valley has a moderate climate with annual rainfall at approximately 2 – 3.5 inches per year. Vegetation is green and bountiful in the winter but can become dry and dense during the summer months. Summers are warm and can reach temperatures above 109 degrees during the peak of the day and remain in the high 80's during the evenings. Winter weather is mild averaging 65 – 76 degrees during the day and dropping down into the mid 30's or 40's in the evenings. Throughout most of the year, you can usually count on warm sunny days, with occasional mild to gusty winds throughout the late summer, fall, and early winter seasons. The population of Jurupa Valley was incorporated after the 2010 US State Census. Currently, the city's population is 100,314 according to the 2015 US State Census.

#### **2.6.15 Lake Elsinore**

The City of Lake Elsinore is a corporate city nestled at the foot of the Cleveland National Forest, within the southwest portion of Riverside County. The City boasts that Lake Elsinore is the largest natural recreational lake in Southern California and is bounded by wetlands. City of Lake Elsinore is located on the I-15 corridor at the intersection of State Route 74, 20 miles south of State Route 91. We are approximately a one-hour drive east from metropolitan Orange County and forty-five minutes southwest from Riverside. San





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Diego is approximately a one-hour-and-fifteen-minute drive south on I-15. Highway 74 connects westward over the Ortega Mountains to Orange County beach communities and eastward to mountain and desert cities in Riverside County. Lake Elsinore is 73 miles southeast of Los Angeles and 74 miles northeast of San Diego. The average rainfall per year is less than 12 inches total. The average winter low temperature is 35.8 degrees, while the average summer high is 98.4 degrees. The community enjoys a yearly average daily temperature of 78.5 degrees.

The City of City of Lake Elsinore was organized, formed and incorporated under the laws of the State of California on April 9, 1888. From earliest times, the 300 natural Sulphur springs that fed Lake Elsinore were believed to have curative and magical properties by its Native American Indian inhabitants. These first inhabitants were called the Lake Entengvo Wumoma, which meant "Hot Springs by the Little Sea."

Joining the Native American Indian inhabitants, the Spanish missionaries, soldiers, ranchers and American trappers came to the valley. The Spanish padres renamed the lake "Laguna Grande."

Early settlers established a town site around the lake, which they renamed Elsinore, representing the immortality given the town of Elsinore in Denmark by Shakespeare in "Hamlet." In the 1920s and 1930s, the City became a playground for movie stars and the lake a destination for world-record-setting boat races and Olympic swim team training. Sportsmen hunted duck on the lake and deer in the hills.

Lake Elsinore has a "Council-Manager" general law form of government where the City Manager is appointed by the City Council and is the Chief Executive Officer of the Municipal Corporation. The Council acts as the board of directors of the municipal corporation and meets in a public forum where citizens may participate in the governmental process. The City Council consists of five members elected at-large, on a non-partisan basis. Residents elect the Mayor and four Council members, making each accountable to the entire citizenry.

#### **2.6.16 La Quinta**

The City of La Quinta is a corporate city in Riverside County. La Quinta is situated approximately 150 miles northeast of San Diego and 130 miles east of Los Angeles on the desert floor of the Coachella Valley. The valley is flanked on three sides by the Little San Bernardino, Santa Rosa, and San Jacinto Mountains. The protection afforded by the mountains contributes to the arid climate. Average rainfall per year is less than 5 inches total. Low temperatures rarely drop below freezing, while highs during the summer are usually in the triple digits and can reach into the 120 F degrees; however, it's a "dry" heat. Visitors from colder climates flock to La Quinta and surrounding cities in the Coachella



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Valley from November to May because of our extremely mild winters. La Quinta's climate can be described as Lower California desert.

The City of La Quinta was organized, formed and incorporated under the laws of the State of California on May 1, 1982. It has a "Council-Manager" general law form of government where the City Manager is appointed by the City Council and is the Chief Executive Officer of the Municipal Corporation. The Council acts as the board of directors of the municipal corporation and meets in a public forum where citizens may participate in the governmental process. The City Council consists of five members elected at-large, on a non-partisan basis. Residents elect the Mayor and four Council members, making each accountable to the entire citizenry.

#### **2.6.17 Menifee (Not Participating)**

The City of Menifee is located in southwestern Riverside County approximately 30 miles southeast of the City of Riverside, California. The City encompasses approximately 50 square miles with an overall population of 83,447.

On June 3, 2008, the residents of the communities encompassing the City of Menifee voted to incorporate Menifee into Riverside County's twenty-sixth city. The new City of Menifee was officially established on October 1, 2008.

Interstate 215 traverses north and south through the center of Menifee, with existing community commercial areas located primarily along Newport, Bradley, and McCall Roads off of I-215.

#### **2.6.18 Moreno Valley (Not Participating)**

The City of Moreno Valley was officially incorporated on December 3, 1984 as a California general law municipality. Moreno Valley is comprised of three once-rural communities (Sunnymead, Edgemont and Moreno) and is located in the northwestern portion of Riverside County, approximately 66 miles east of Los Angeles, 42 miles west of Palm Springs and 100 miles north of San Diego. Moreno Valley is situated in a crescent of land bounded by the Box Springs Mountains to the north, the hills of the Badlands to the east and the mountains of Lake Perris State Recreation Area. The surrounding jurisdictions include the City of Riverside, the City of Perris, March Air Reserve Base, the San Jacinto Wildlife Area and Lake Perris State Recreation Area. The population of Moreno Valley is estimated at 201,175.

#### **2.6.19 Murrieta**

The City of Murrieta is an incorporated city in Riverside County. It is approximately 34 square miles in area and is 50 miles south of the County seat, the City of Riverside. The



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City of Murrieta sits directly adjacent to the City of Temecula on the south, City of Menifee on the east, and the City of Wildomar on the northern boundaries. Murrieta is served by two major interstate freeways. I-215 runs through the eastern portion of the city, and I-15 runs through the western portion of the city. The Santa Margarita Watershed runs through the southwest portion of the City. Storm water runoff from portions of Lake Elsinore and Murrieta collects in the Murrieta & Temecula creeks and forms the Santa Margarita River south of the City.

The City of Murrieta's winters are almost never extreme, low temperatures rarely go below freezing. In the summer the high temperatures will hover in the 90's, but some days may go over 100 during heat waves. Rainfall for City of Murrieta is typical of that of the rest of Riverside County.

In 1980, Murrieta population was estimated to be 2,200. When Murrieta officially became a city on July 1, 1991, it was already home to more than 24,000 residents. By 2016, more than 113,000 people had moved into the City of Murrieta community, making it one of the five largest in Riverside County. The natural scenic beauty of the area and what is still by California standards reasonably priced housing continues to attract significant numbers of residents and businesses who are finding Murrieta a great place to grow. Those living in the community find distinguished schools, abundant recreation, excellent medical facilities, expanding employment opportunities and one of the lowest crime rates in Southern California. Entrepreneurs find a market growing larger by the day, above average household incomes, a skilled labor force and a business-friendly City Hall. It's a community with a past and vision for its future. One that welcomes challenges embraces opportunity. More and more people are discovering what the Murrieta fathers envisioned more than a century ago: Murrieta is, indeed, a great place to grow.

#### **2.6.20 Norco**

The City of Norco is located in the northwestern portion of Riverside County, near the convergence of Los Angeles, Orange, and Riverside Counties, approximately 45 miles southeast of the City of Los Angeles. It is located in a valley, framed by mountains and the Prado Basin. Original Settlements focused development in an area within and adjacent to Hamner Avenue, Highway. As the City grew, the geographic limitations imposed by the Norco Hills to the east and the Santa Ana River and the Prado Basin to the north and west created natural barriers that confined the City. The City is bordered by the City of Corona to the south and southwest, the City of Riverside to the east, and the cities of Eastvale and Jurupa Valley to the north and northeast.

One major freeway transects Norco with no railroads. Interstate 15 (I-15) runs north/south through the middle of the City. This corridor is the major north-south transportation route in Southern California between Las Vegas and San Diego with nearby direct freeway

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interconnects to Los Angeles and Orange counties and the rest of the Inland Empire. The current City corporate limits are fairly congruous with the City's Sphere of Influence (SOI). The City currently includes 15 square miles, with less than 50 acres currently in Riverside County remaining within the SOI.

The SOI was defined by the City, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), and the Riverside County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO). It represents those areas likely to be served by and potentially annexed to the City. The SOI includes two small geographically distinct areas including a single row of mostly developed single-family homes along Bluff Street at the City's southwestern edge along the river bluffs and undeveloped property largely in the river floodplain in the northeast corner of the City. The City currently manages approximately 690 acres of open space within its Park Lands and an internal trail system throughout the City and its public right away of approximately 120 miles.

The City of Norco Planning area is within the South Coast Air Basin of California. The air basin is a 6,600-square mile area encompassing the non-desert portions of Riverside, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties and all of Orange County. Bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains to the north and east, the South Coast Air Basin is an area of high air pollution potential. The climate of the South Coast Air Basin is dominated by the strength and position of the semi-permanent high-pressure center over the Pacific Ocean near Hawaii. It creates the climate conditions typical of Southern California, (i.e., relatively cool summers, mild winters, infrequent rainfall, cool daytime sea breezes, comfortable humidity, and ample sunshine). Periods of extremely hot weather, winter storms, or Santa Ana wind conditions interrupt this pattern. Unfortunately, the same atmospheric processes that create the desirable living climate combines to restrict the ability of the atmosphere to disperse the air pollution generated by the region's population.

The location of the Planning Area, east of the Chino Hills and Santa Ana Mountains farther south, insulates it from the moderating effect of the ocean. Temperatures and precipitation in Norco vary more dramatically than coastal areas of the basin. Average summertime high temperatures range between about 85 to 92 degrees Fahrenheit from June through September, and average wintertime low temperatures are generally near 40 degrees in December and January. Rainfall is highly variable and confined almost exclusively to the winter months. Rainfall in Norco averages about 12.6 inches annually. Predominating winds travel from the ocean, across the urbanized coastal areas of Orange and Los Angeles Counties, to Norco through the Santa Ana River Canyon. The canyon acts as a funnel for air masses moving across the basin. Daytime winds are typically channeled through the canyon to create steady, abnormally high (greater than 12mph) wind velocities from the west. Typical nighttime conditions reverse, and light winds (less

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than 1 mph) drift back towards the ocean. Exceptions to this pattern occur when a high-pressure center forms over the western United States and creates the strong, hot, dry, gusty Santa Ana winds, which move through Norco from the eastern deserts into the canyon.

The pre-European history of Norco is much like the rest of Southern California where various tribes of Indians occupied the different portions of the region. The Luiseno Indians used and occupied a region that included the Norco-Corona area. The main village was in Temescal Canyon, and the Norco area was used as a hunting-gathering location. In 1846 the Norco area became part of the Mexican land grant, part of which was eventually purchased for the purpose of growing orange trees. That was not successful and the land was sold and subdivided as part of the Riverside Orange Heights Tract.

The concept of "Norco" began as a subdivision of the North Corona Land Company in 1910, which again attempted to develop the area with orchard citrus crops, avocados, olives, etc. Years of experimentation showed the area was not suited to that purpose due to high winds, frost, and poor soil conditions. In 1921 the property was sold to the North Corona Land Company. At that time, fewer than 100 families resided in the area which was mainly a small farming community. The farmers gradually ventured into animal raising, especially poultry and rabbits, some of which are still active today.

By the mid-1920's, the North Corona Land Company owned 5,409 acres in the area. When the first school and the Norconian Club were constructed, the Norconian Club was constructed at hot sulfur well discovered while digging for irrigation water. It occupied a 700-acre site and was for years a favorite of Hollywood celebrities. Its use declined during the 1930's and in 1941 the U.S. Navy bought the hotel and expanded it into a premier World War II-era hospital. Today, its grounds are divided between a weapons research facility and a state prison. Most of the resort remains intact, and its history and architecture have earned it a listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Today local leaders and organizations are working to ensure its recognition and preservation.

The community's first public recreational facility was developed in 1948 when the old Norco School was acquired as a community center. The Norco Recreation and Park District was then formed to maintain and operate the property. During the 1950's and 1960's Norco began to experience more growth, resulting from the population explosion occurring throughout the Southern California metropolitan area. The San Bernardino and Riverside freeways made the area more accessible from Los Angeles and Orange Counties, and Norco's animal keeping lifestyle came within commuting distance from major centers of employment. Because of rapid growth in surrounding communities, and the previous loss of other animal keeping communities in the Los Angeles and Orange Counties when development pressures increased there, the City of Norco was



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incorporated in 1964 to preserve the animal keeping community that had established roots here.

The development of the 130 acres of Silverlakes Equestrian and Sports Park along Hamner Avenue, between Norco and Eastvale, is currently attracting over 1 million visitors annually to the city and the region. The dominant activities in the park is soccer supplemented by equestrian horse competition.

City of Norco is located in the northwestern portion of Riverside County. The City of Norco is surrounded by the City of Eastvale, Corona and Riverside. During the late 50's and early 60's, southern California experienced rapid growth and due to the previous loss of other animal keeping communities in the Los Angeles and Orange Counties areas, the City of Norco was incorporated in 1964 to preserve the animal keeping community. The City of Norco currently includes 14.3 square miles. The current population is approximately 27,336.

#### **2.6.21 Palm Desert**

The City of Palm Desert is a charter city in Riverside County. The City of Palm Desert is a business, resort, and residential community centrally located in the heart of the Coachella Valley, in southeastern Riverside County, California. Known as the cultural and retail center of the desert communities, the City is 125 miles east of Los Angeles and just 15 miles east of Palm Springs. The valley is flanked on three sides by the Little San Bernardino, Santa Rosa, and San Jacinto Mountains. The protection afforded by the mountains contributes to the arid climate. Average rainfall per year is less than four inches. Low temperatures rarely drop below freezing, while highs during the summer are usually in the triple digits and can reach 115-120 degrees Fahrenheit; however, it's a "dry" heat, with occasional periods of high humidity in the late summer months. Visitors from colder climates flock to Palm Desert and surrounding cities in the Coachella Valley from November to May because of the extremely mild winters.

The City of Palm Desert incorporated as a charter city on November 26, 1973. It has a "Council-Manager" charter city form of government where the City Manager is appointed by the City Council and is the Chief Executive Officer of the Municipal Corporation. The Council acts as the board of directors of the municipal corporation and meets in a public forum where citizens may participate in the governmental process. The City Council consists of five members elected at-large, on a non-partisan basis.

#### **2.6.22 Palm Springs**

The City of Palm Springs is a charter city in Riverside County located in the State of California. The City is nestled at the base of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains,

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approximately 60 miles east of Riverside. Serving as the “gateway city” for the Coachella Valley, the City of Palm Springs comprises an incorporated area that encompasses 60,440 acres, or nearly 95 square miles. Palm Springs has a residential population of approximately 47,371 and an estimated seasonal population of over a 100,000 residents and guests.

The City of Palm Springs is located within Riverside County Region VI Southern Administrative Region of the California Office of Emergency Services Agency (Cal OES). Primary access to the City is provided by Interstate 10 and California State Highway 111; north–south access to the City is provided via Indian Canyon Drive and Gene Autry Trail. The Southern Pacific Railroad and Kinder Morgan natural gas pipeline run through the Coachella Valley and specifically through the City’s northern boundary.

Palm Springs has an arid desert climate with annual rainfall of less than six inches. There are more than one hundred days a year when temperatures are 100°F or more. Hot, dry winds during the summer months along with seasonal Santa Ana winds are common to Palm Springs.

The San Andreas Fault is a major earthquake fault located only a few miles north of Palm Springs. In addition, there are numerous minor faults located throughout Riverside County which are subject to earthquakes.

The area encompassing the present City of Palm Springs was discovered centuries ago by the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, who established their village around the natural hot mineral springs (current site of the Spa Resort Casino) known for their medicinal and healing capabilities. Throughout the 19th century, many explorers, colonizers, and soldiers came through the desert, but it wasn’t until 1853 that United States Topographical Engineers described the combination of palm trees and warm springs they encountered as “Palm Springs.” The name became more commonly used several years later.

In 1877, the Southern Pacific Railroad completed its line through the desert to the Pacific Ocean. A Congressional policy established that every odd section of land for 10 miles on either side if the track become the property of the railroad. Early development in Palm Springs was associated with attempts to establish agricultural activity in the area and in the southern portions of the Coachella Valley.

In the 1920s, the region became a retreat for successful business and movie personalities, who took advantage of the warm weather, the remote location, and the hot water spas. The tourist and resort community of Palm Springs developed over the following decades and dramatically changed the character and economy of the Coachella Valley. In 1938, the City of Palm Springs was officially incorporated.

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In the 1950s, about 3000 sections of land were transferred to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians in a checkerboard pattern. The checkerboard pattern is divided into Indian and non-Indian property holdings, based upon a grid pattern of square-mile sections of alternating ownerships. Indian land which has been subdivided into sections, half sections, and sometimes even smaller areas—is controlled by the Tribal Council or by individual allottees of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (the Tribe). Over time, this checkerboard land-ownership pattern has led to inconsistent patterns of development, since the majority of development has occurred on non-Indian and non-Tribal owned lands.

The City has one hospital and the only trauma center for the Coachella Valley, Desert Regional Medical Center. The Medical Center is a 385-bed full service acute care facility that includes a Level II trauma center. There are four public full service elementary schools, one middle school, one high school, and one alternative school within the City of Palm Springs that are administered by the Palm Springs Unified School District. The city has a regional airport (Palm Springs International Airport), numerous large and small hotels, shopping centers, and commercial/industrial zones. Interstate 10 and State Highway 111 traverse the City as well as several main arterial roadways.

The City operates its own police and fire departments and also relies on local volunteer organizations for assistance in emergency response, communications, and other necessary emergency services.

### **2.6.23 Perris**

The Jurisdiction is a corporate city in Riverside County in the Coachella Valley of California. The City of Perris is 35 Square Miles in size with a population of 77,000 people and is 10 miles southeast of the County seat, the City of Riverside. Jurisdiction sits directly adjacent to San Bernardino County on its southern boundaries, and San Bernardino County is ten miles to the north. The Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Railroad and California State Highway 215 both run through the middle of the City. State Highway 74 is runs through 4th Street, continues as part of CA State Highway 215 then continues along Pincante Rd through Romoland on the west. Lake Perris is located on the northeast outside City of Perris. Perris Valley Airport is privately owned. It lies in the lower center of the city off Goetz Road. March Air Force Base is located just north of the city and its jurisdiction connects to City of Perris.

Jurisdiction's climate can be described as sunny, mild Mediterranean climate. On average, Perris gets only 10 inches of rain per year. The humidity is quite low all year. The July high temperatures average 97 degrees, while January low temperatures average 35 degrees. There are 275 sunny days per year.





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City of Perris was incorporated in 1911. The California Southern Railroad connected through the city in the 1880s to build a rail connection between the present day cities of Barstow and San Diego. This is how the City of Perris began to form. While the railroad had played an important part in establishing the new town, the people now turned to agriculture for their future development. Because of limited groundwater, dry grain farming was the main crop before water was brought to the valley by the Eastern Municipal Water district in the early 1950's. Alfalfa, the King potato (which would produce two crops a year), and still later, sugar beets became the mainstay of farming the Perris Valley.

With the construction of Lake Perris in the late 60's and early 70's - Perris once again became attractive - this time as a recreational area. In addition to the lake's activities Perris' hot air ballooning, Orange Empire Railway Museum and skydiving activities attract international recognition.

#### **2.6.24 Rancho Mirage**

The City of Rancho Mirage is located in Riverside County in the Coachella Valley of California. Rancho Mirage is approximately 24.8 square miles in area and is 70 miles east of the County seat, the City of Riverside. Riverside County covers 7,208 square miles (approximately the same size as the state of New Jersey) and stretches from Orange County to the Colorado River which forms the border with the state of Arizona. Adjacent counties include San Bernardino County to the north, La Paz county Arizona to the east, Imperial and San Diego counties to the south and Orange County to the west.

Rancho Mirage is located within the Coachella Valley, which extends for approximately 45 miles (72 km) in Riverside County southeast from the San Bernardino Mountains to the saltwater Salton Sea, the largest lake in California. The Valley is approximately 15 miles (24 km) wide along most of its length, bounded on the west by the San Jacinto Mountains, the south by the Santa Rosa Mountains and on the north and east by the Little San Bernardino Mountains. These mountains peak at around 11,000 feet (3,400 m) and tend to average between three to five thousand feet. This effectively blocks the marine layer familiar to most other Southern Californian areas. The Salton Sea is located to the southeast of the Coachella Valley with a surface elevation of 227 feet below sea level.

Regional geomorphology is largely due to the San Andreas Fault which enters the valley at the Chocolate Mountains and Salton Sea in the southeast corner and then follows the centerline of the Little San Bernardino Mountains on the north side of the Coachella Valley. The fault is easily visible along its northern length as a strip of intermittent green against an otherwise bare mountain.

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Geographically, the county is mostly desert in the central and eastern portions of the county which includes the Coachella Valley and the City of Rancho Mirage. The Coachella Valley is considered the northwestern portion of the Sonoran Desert. In the summer months daytime temperatures range from 104 °F (40 °C) to 118 °F (48 °C) and nighttime lows from 77 °F (25 °C) to 86 °F (30 °C). During winter, the daytime temperatures range from 70 °F (21 °C) to 90 °F (32 °C) and corresponding nights range from 46 °F (8 °C) to 68 °F (20 °C) making it a popular winter resort destination. Due to its warm year-round climate, the region is well known for the production of tropical fruits such as mangoes, figs and dates. According to the Coachella Valley Water District, average annual rainfall is approximately three inches. The mountains that flank the west and south sides of the Valley are often covered in snow during the winter months, and it is not uncommon for snow levels to dip to 2000'.

The primary arterial to the Coachella Valley is Interstate 10, which runs east-west; while State Route 111 runs for about 30 miles along the southwestern rim of the valley and serves as the main arterial highway between almost all Coachella Valley cities. A four-lane expressway, State Highway 86S opened in the early 1990s as a "special" bypass (hence the "S" designation) of two-lane Highway 86 and connects with Imperial and San Diego counties. The rail right-of-way that parallels the I-10 freeway between San Bernardino and Indio is operated by the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR). There are no surface roads crossing the railroad tracks within the City. One older two lane bridge (Ramon Road) and one newly constructed six lane bridge crosses the railroad and Interstate 10.

Currently the only passenger rail service in the Coachella Valley is a three times per week long distance train operated by Amtrak between Los Angeles and Florida. This train is known as the "Sunset Limited". The Sunset Limited train operates through this area in the very early hours of the morning in both directions and primarily serves the leisure and tourism market. The Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) and the State of California have been evaluating the feasibility of establishing an intercity passenger rail route between Los Angeles, Fullerton, Riverside, Palm Springs, and Indio. The Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) continues its firm opposition to any new passenger service on its tracks through this area. Notwithstanding this opposition, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) continues to propose such service in the California State Rail Plan. Caltrans has no unilateral powers to compel the UPRR to permit the operation of this train. Nevertheless, for intercity trains (as opposed to a commuter or Metrolink train), there are certain federal processes in place that can ultimately lead to an order compelling the railroad to operate the service.

The public agencies requesting the intercity service may be required to invest large sums in the physical infrastructure of the railroad. Some estimates place the capital investment

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requirement at a minimum of \$500 million for a new set of tracks. RCTC is working closely with the Coachella Valley and the Pass Areas on this issue and supports the expansion of rail service to additional areas of Riverside County.

Public transportation in the valley, including Rancho Mirage, is provided by the SunLine Transit Agency based in Thousand Palms, which was among the country's first transit agencies to totally convert to alternate fuel vehicles, including full-sized buses powered by fuel cells.

Aviation in the area is served by the Palm Springs International Airport in Palm Springs, Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport in Thermal and Bermuda Dunes Municipal Airport in Bermuda Dunes. Palm Springs International airport (PSP) is currently served by ten airlines. In 2015, there were a total of 1,888,657 passengers embarking or disembarking at PSP. Although Alaska, SkyWest and American have the largest share of passenger travel; WestJet has grown significantly with the influx of Canadians purchasing vacation homes in the valley. Currently, WestJet serves Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg and Toronto (seasonally). Seasonal flights from PSP to New York (Virgin), San Jose (Horizon), Stockton (Allegiant), Denver (Frontier) and Houston (Continental).

The City of Rancho Mirage is a well-known desert resort and residential community in the Coachella Valley. With major regional medical facilities, the Valley's most vibrant and attractive commercial centers, and world-class resort hotels, Rancho Mirage is a desirable destination for residents and visitors alike.

The City has taken shape in a beautiful valley setting surrounded by dramatic views of the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains to the south and west and the Little San Bernardino Mountains to the north. Lushly landscaped golf course communities and broad arterial streets on the Coachella Valley floor have created a "garden in the desert".

The City of Rancho Mirage was incorporated on August 3, 1973, bringing autonomy to residents and businesses over land use and development on approximately 15.6 square miles of land. Since City incorporation, expansion has occurred without sacrificing the quality of life that originally attracted residents and the City now comprises approximately 16,070 acres or 25 square miles. Its Sphere of Influence (SOI) – County managed lands over which the City has an advisory role – total another 1,202 acres or 1.9 square miles. The City of Rancho Mirage has a Council/Manager form of government and became a Charter City in 1997.

From the beginning, Rancho Mirage was primarily a residential community. Succeeding decades brought new assets and resources. In the 1960s, commercial businesses expanded and "Restaurant Row" developed. The 1970s saw the introduction of the Eisenhower Medical Center as well as five of the City's country clubs. Residential construction boomed in the 1970s and 1980s and that period also saw the addition of



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world class destination resorts – Marriott’s Rancho Las Palmas (now KSL’s Rancho Las Palmas Resort & Spa), the Westin Mission Hills and The Lodge (now the Ritz Carlton Rancho Mirage).

Development in past years has focused along Highway 111 with the majority of future development expected to be near Interstate 10. From the 1990s to present day, the City has added entertainment and shopping venues such as The River (a 250,000 square foot mixed use entertainment/commercial development) and Monterey Marketplace (a 400,000 square foot “big-box” retail center); worked with the Annenberg Trust to transform the Sunnylands Estate and Visitors Center into a world class educational/conference facility, and completed the state-of-the-art Rancho Mirage Public Library. In addition, the recent completion of the Section 19 Specific Plan will permit a large scale mixed use development adjacent to the 16 story Agua Caliente Casino Resort and proposed multi-modal transit station.

#### **2.6.25 Riverside**

The City of Riverside is located in Riverside County, California, United States, and is the county seat. Named for its location beside the Santa Ana River, it is located at the center of the Inland Empire and is the largest city in the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario metropolitan area of Southern California, the 4th largest inland California City and is located approximately 60 miles (97 km) east of Los Angeles. Riverside is the 59th most populous City in the United States and the 12th most populous city in California. The City of Riverside is currently 81 square miles according to the 2015 U.S. Census Quick Facts, and has an estimated population of 322,424.

#### **2.6.26 San Jacinto**

The City of San Jacinto is a corporate city in Riverside County in the San Jacinto Valley of California. It is approximately 27 square miles in area and is approximately 30 miles east of the County seat, the City of Riverside. San Jacinto is approximately 90 miles east of the City of Los Angeles and approximately 90 miles north of San Diego. The City of San Jacinto sits directly north of City of Hemet on its southern boundary and approximately 10 miles southeasterly of City of Moreno Valley. California State Highway 79 runs north and south through the City. The San Jacinto River, normally a dry riverbed that begins in the San Jacinto Mountains, runs through the northern part of the San Jacinto Valley in a north westerly direction, sitting on the north-easterly boundary of the City. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Tribe is also located northeasterly and adjacent to the City of San Jacinto.

The climate in San Jacinto is considered moderate. Summers are warm and winters are mild. You can usually count on a nice sunny day since San Jacinto averages 342 days of

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sunshine each year, and are typical of that of the rest of Riverside County. Winter weather is mild averaging 70-75 degrees daytime, and summers are typically warm with highs averaging 90-95 degrees. The average rainfall is approx. 12.5 inches per year.

Founded in 1870, and incorporated in April 1888, San Jacinto is one of Riverside County's oldest communities, with roots that stretch back to the earliest days of California. Because of its mild climate and fertile land, the region became home to Native Peoples, Spaniards, Mexicans and Americans - all of whom have made a unique and indelible imprint on the character of the valley. Tourism also had an impact on the Valley, beginning around 1900.

Natural hot springs along the north side of the Valley stimulated the development of several tourist resorts with hotels, guest cabins and bath houses. Gilman Hot Springs was the best-known resort. It was originally developed in the 1880s, and was acquired in 1913 by the Gilman family, who ran the resort for 65 years. Soboba Hot Springs was also popular, with its Indian-style cottages scattered along the hillside. Further west was Eden Hot Springs.

The Estudillo Mansion is currently owned by the City of San Jacinto. The City of San Jacinto successfully completed the interior and exterior Estudillo Mansion Restoration project. There has also been the addition of a Water Conservation Garden, parking lot and landscape improvements with a dedication event on May 16, 2009

The City of San Jacinto is a general-law form of government with Council-Manager administration. Council members are elected, with the City Manager appointed by the five council-members elected at-large. The City of San Jacinto is not a participant in the Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. The city has an estimated population of 45,563.

### **2.6.27 Temecula**

The City of Temecula is an incorporated city in Riverside County in the Southwestern portion of the County. It has a population of approximately 106,780. Since incorporation in 1989, as a General Law City, the City has created a desirable community with exceptional public safety, community services, recreational amenities, and a robust commerce.

It is 30.17 square miles and is 30 miles south of the County seat, the City of Riverside. Temecula sits north of and adjacent to San Diego County. The City's eastern and western boundaries are with Riverside County Jurisdictions and to the north is the City of Murrieta. Interstate Highway 15 travels north and south through the western portion of the City. State Highway 79 travels east from the City on both the southern and northern portions of the city. Murrieta Creek which is a pathway from Lake Skinner Reservoir is on the western portion of the City and Temecula Creek which is a pathway from the Vail Lake

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Reservoir is on the southern portion of the City. They combine to form the Santa Margarita River in the extreme southwest portion of the jurisdiction. The Santa Margarita Mountains run along the western portion of the jurisdiction.

The City of Temecula's mean yearly temperature 64.7°F with an average high temperature of 76.5°F and an average low of 52.9°F. The average annual rainfall is 11.11 inches.

#### **2.6.28 Wildomar**

The City of Wildomar is a corporate city in Riverside County in the Southwest County of California. It is approximately 24 square miles in area and is 41 miles south of the County seat, the City of Riverside. City of Wildomar sits directly adjacent to the City of Murrieta on the south, City of Menifee on the east, and the City of Lake Elsinore on the northern boundaries. The 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.

City of Wildomar's climate in winter is almost never extreme, low temperatures rarely go below freezing. In the summer the high temperatures will 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.

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 and Lake Elsinore, Wildomar officially became a city on July 1, 2008, at that time home to about 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.



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## **2.7 Tribes of Riverside County**

Riverside County has 12 Indian Tribes within or bordering the County.

### **2.7.1 Agua Caliente Indian Reservation**

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians is a federally-recognized Indian Tribe located in Palm Springs, Calif., with 32,000 acres of reservation lands that spread across Palm Springs, Cathedral City, Rancho Mirage, and into the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto mountains. The Tribe's developments include two Palm Springs golf courses, the Spa Resort Casino in downtown Palm Springs, and the Agua Caliente Casino Resort Spa in Rancho Mirage, which includes the 2,000 seat concert venue, The Show. It also operates the Indian Canyon and Tahquitz Canyon parks, both open to the public.

The Tribal Government employs approximately 200 employees, in addition to over 2,000 employees directly associated with its gaming and hospitality operations. The majority of these employees do not live on the Reservation, but commute from outlying communities, such as, Banning, Palm Desert, Desert Hot Springs, and the high desert mountains, increasing the population on the Reservation during the normal business hours.

Tribal employees work in Tribal offices or in the field. Normal business hours are between the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. It is common for certain employees (Rangers, Maintenance Crew) to work in remote areas of the Reservation where communications may prove difficult.

### **2.7.2 Augustine Indian Reservation**

The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians (Tribe) is a federally recognized Indian tribe located in the County of Riverside, California. It was established by Executive Order in 1891. The Augustine Reservation is part of an area occupied for the last 1,000 years by the Cahuilla Indians. The Reservation consists of approximately 602 acres located in the Coachella Valley in southern California, adjacent to the City of Coachella and approximately thirty miles from the City of Palm Springs.

### **2.7.3 Cabazon Indian Reservation**

The members of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians (Tribe), a federally recognized Native American Indian tribe, are descendants of the Cahuilla Indians who have occupied the desert region of southern California for 2,500 to 3,000 years. As one of approximately a dozen independent clans of the Cahuilla, the Tribe claims its own name, territory and common ancestry. Although the Tribe numbered 600 in the mid-1800s, the population had dwindled to less than 50 by the start of the 1980's. Since that time, under a



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reorganized tribal government, the Tribe had increased their economic base by taking advantage of opportunities in the "Desert Resorts" area of California's Coachella Valley.

The Tribe is a sovereign nation under the laws of the United States of America and is operated under a democratic form of government. As a sovereign nation, the entire Cabazon community consists of tribal members. Tribal authority resides in the General Council, which meets every three months to confer and make decisions on tribal issues. All tribal members, age eighteen or older, sit on the General Council, which elects a Business Committee every four years. The Business Committee manages the day-to-day operations of the tribe, including making decisions about new business ventures. As Cabazon is a relatively small tribe, this organizational strategy assures that all viewpoints of the tribal community are considered and that the skills and resources of all community members are incorporated into all facets of formulation and implementation of tribal decision making.

The Cabazon Band of Mission Indians' Reservation was established by an act of Congress in 1876 and occupies three separate areas of land consisting of 1,701 acres in the eastern end of the Coachella Valley. This land is held in trust by the federal government for the benefit of the tribe under the jurisdiction of the tribal government.

#### **2.7.4 Cahuilla Indian Reservation**

The Cahuilla Reservation is located in Riverside County near the town of Anza. It is 18,884 acres in total, but 16,884 acres of the reservation belongs to individual members of the tribe. 2,000 acres belong to the entire tribe in common. It was founded in 1875. The Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians is headquartered in Anza, California. They are governed by a democratically elected tribal council. Their current tribal chairman is Daniel Salgado and the Vice-Chairwoman is Andrea Candelaria.

#### **2.7.5 Colorado River Indian Reservation**

The Colorado River Indian Tribes include four distinct Tribes - the Mohave, Chemehuevi, Hopi and Navajo. There are currently about 4,277 active Tribal members.

The CRIT Reservation was created in 1865 by the Federal Government for "Indians of the Colorado River and its tributaries," originally for the Mohave and Chemehuevi, who had inhabited the area for centuries. People of the Hopi and Navajo Tribes were relocated to the reservation in later years.

The reservation stretches along the Colorado River on both the Arizona and California side. It includes almost 300,000 acres of land, with the river serving as the focal point and lifeblood of the area.





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The primary community in the CRIT Reservation is Parker, Arizona, which is located on a combination of Tribal land, leased land that is owned by CRIT and land owned by non-Native Americans. There are other, smaller communities on the reservation, including Poston, located 10 miles south of Parker.

### **2.7.6 Morongo**

The Morongo Reservation is located in the northern and western half of Riverside County, California, approximately 90 miles east of Los Angeles. The Reservation, with an area of approximately 54 square miles, covers portions of the southern flank of the San Gorgonio Mountains, the northern flank of the San Jacinto Mountains, and the valley floor of the San Gorgonio River. It has contiguous boundaries with the City of Banning and the unincorporated community of Cabazon (the only city in California to unincorporated) in the San Gorgonio Pass Area.

The Tribe is one of 107 federally recognized Indian tribes in California. The Triba Hazard Mitigation Plan (THMP) addresses all the property, infrastructure, and natural environment of the Reservation and under the authority and control of the Tribe. The plan is purposely exclusive of specific sites in its address to protected historical, religious, and cultural resources outside of the Reservation, as the interest in their protection is greater than the potential benefit of identifying their location in this plan.

The Morongo Tribal Council functions as legislative body of the Tribe and additionally manages tribal economic enterprise functions that are normally outside the scope of other governmental agencies. The Tribe provides full municipal like services to its residents including, security, fire, public work functions, water and wastewater treatment, environmental protection, waste management and recycling, natural and cultural resource preservation, emergency management, and other functions typical of a functioning community. According to the United States Census Bureau's "Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2010 the population on the Reservation is 1,353 persons.

### **2.7.7 Pechanga Indian Reservation**

The Pechanga Indian Reservation borders the City of Temecula to the northwest, the Town of Rainbow to the southwest, and the Cleveland National Forest to the south and east. The General Council of the Tribe is made up of the adult voting members of the band and elects the Pechanga Tribal Council. The Pechanga Indian Reservation encompasses over 6,700 acres with the most recent lands added in 2008. The current land use is mostly rural residential, with homes generally located along the central portion of the reservation along Pechanga Creek.



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### **2.7.8 Ramona Band of Cahuilla**

The Ramona Band of Cahuilla is a southern California Indian tribe whose reservation is located approximately thirty miles east of Temecula and four miles north of the unincorporated town of Anza, off Highway 371 in Riverside County. The Ramona Reservation was set aside by Executive Order in 1891 and a trust patent for the Reservation was issued in 1893.

The Ramona Reservation encompasses approximately 560 acres. The Reservation is situated at the southwestern base of Thomas Mountain in the southern San Jacinto Mountains. Hog Lake Road provides the only access to the Ramona Reservation.

There are 3 homes on the Reservation and seven residents. There are also several additional buildings, including a maintenance yard, a power house and 5 yurts associated with the Band's Eco-tourism project. All electricity for the homes/buildings is provided by hybrid electrical systems consisting of solar and wind generation with generator back-ups. None of the homes/buildings on the reservation are connected to the "grid".

In early 2017, approximately 82 acres of land were transferred from fee simple into trust status by the Ramona Band of Cahuilla. Thus, the lands are now tribal lands under the jurisdiction of the Ramona Band of Cahuilla. The lands transferred include approximately 75 acres along Bautista Road just south of the Ramona Reservation and approximately 6.73 acres along SR 371 in Anza.

There are three (3) buildings located on the lands in Anza. The buildings included the Ramona Band's administrative offices and library. Each of the buildings has access to the power grid. Water is provided to the buildings via wells located on the property, and each of the buildings has a septic system. Moreover, a tiger tank of 5000 gallons provides water storage for use, if needed, for fire suppression.

The lands located along Bautista Road are all unimproved. One of the parcels lies at the junction of Bautista Road and Hog Lake Road and is the access point to the Ramona Reservation. The other parcels are covered with vegetation.

### **2.7.9 Santa Rosa Indian Reservation**

The Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians Reservation is part of an area, which has been occupied by the Cahuilla for the past 1,000 years. The Reservation consists of 11,021 acres in four separate parcels and is located in the Santa Rosa Mountains near the community of Anza in Riverside California.

They are descendants from the Mountain Cahuilla Band, which historically occupied the mountains south of San Jacinto Peak. The largest parcel is called the Santa Rosa Parcel



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and is located 1.25 miles east of the junction of SR –74 and SR – 371. Three separate parcels completely occupy Sections 32, 34, and 36 of T7S, R5E and are one-mile southeast of the main Santa Rosa Parcel. The parcel in Section 34 is called the Old Village Parcel, where their ancestors first settled and the parcel in section 36 is called the Toro Parcel, which is leased out as a microwave relay communications site.

The Santa Rosa Reservation was established on February 2, 1907, under authority of the Act of 1891 as amended. The Act of April 17, 1937 authorized the Secretary of the interior to purchase 640 acres to be held in trust for the Tribe. All reservation land is tribally owned and un-allotted, though some of the land is under assignment and has been passed from generation to generation.

Currently there are approximately 70 people living on the reservation. They are a customs and traditions tribe with a total of 118 members. A tribal council governs with members elected to two-year terms. Because of the very limited size of the band, the Tribal Council also acts as the Planning Committee.

#### **2.7.10 Soboba Band of Mission Indians**

The Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians ancestral home is the Soboba Reservation located on the San Jacinto River at the base of the western foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains in Riverside County, California. The Tribal trust lands consist of approximately 7,877 acres of reservation including a large parcel of adjoining undeveloped property called the “Jones Ranch”. The current population on the Soboba Reservation is approximately 1,200.

#### **2.7.11 Torres-Martinez Indian Reservation (partly in Imperial County, California)**

The Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians (Tribe) is a Sovereign Indian Nation and a federally recognized Indian Tribe located in Southern California. Its Tribal land base was established by Executive Order of the United States Federal government on May 15, 1876 as the Torres Martinez Reservation. The Tribal land base consists of 24,822 acres of harsh rugged desert terrain in a checkerboard pattern located in the most rural parts of the Coachella Valley in Southern California. A portion of the Tribal area is submerged under the Salton Sea. The Reservation lands straddle Imperial and Riverside Counties and lie about 50 miles north of the US – Mexico International Border. Temperatures reach 120 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer.

The majority of those living on the reservation live in the Tribe’s housing development project which was funded by HUD (36 homes) located about 6 miles away from the Tribe’s headquarters (boundaries: Avenue 62 North, Avenue 64 South, Monroe St./Wilma Jean Way West, and Jackson St. East).



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The Tribal school-age children who live on the reservation for primarily attend public schools (Grades K-12th) administered by the Coachella Valley School Unified District (CVUSD) or the Desert Sands Unified School District (DSUSD). Several public schools are located within or near the reservation boundaries of the Tribe.

#### **2.7.12 Twenty-Nine Palms Indian Reservation (partly in San Bernardino County)**

The Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians is a United States federally recognized Tribe located in Southern California. The Tribe's members are descendants of the Chemehuevi, who are indigenous people that migrated from the Colorado River area. Geographically, the Tribe has two Reservation sections located near the City of Twenty-nine Palms in San Bernardino County and near the City of Coachella in Riverside County. The San Bernardino County section contains 150 acres of undeveloped land which is adjacent to the Joshua Tree National Park. The Riverside County section contains 242 acres, which has rights-of-way for the Interstate 10 freeway and State Highway 86. On this section, the Tribe has an operating Class 3 Gaming Facility, Tribal Administrative Offices, and Tribal Environmental Protection Agency, which accounts for more than 700 employees. Currently, there is no residential development on either Reservation section.



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## 2.8 Special Districts

### 2.8.1 Participating School Districts

#### ***Beaumont Unified School District***

The Beaumont Unified School District is located in the westernmost portion of Riverside County and is located at the intersection of Interstate 10 and Interstate 60. The District is west of the city of the Banning, North of the city San Jacinto, east of the city of Calimesa and unincorporated areas of Riverside lie to the north and east. The student population of the school district is 9,719.

#### ***Desert Sands Unified School District***

The Desert Sands Unified School District is a pre K-12 grade school district located in the heart of Riverside County's Coachella Valley. DSUSD currently has 34 school sites. Included here are 20 elementary schools, 7 middle schools, 6 high schools, and 1 Early Childhood Education Center. Alternative education and continuation programs are offered at two of the district's high schools, Summit/Horizon and Amistad. DSUSD serves the communities of La Quinta, Palm Desert, Indio, Indian Wells, Bermuda Dunes, and portions of Rancho Mirage and Coachella, California. The combined student population of DSUSD is approximately 30,000 students. In addition to the schools, DSUSD also has a District Education Center complex, and Maintenance and Transportation facilities located in the City of La Quinta.

#### ***Hemet Unified School District***

The HUSD is a public school district in Riverside County in the San Jacinto Valley of California. Broken down into 3 categories of schools, with it is approximately 1,250 certificated staff are employed by the district, along with approximately 1,480 classified employees plus approximately 960 substitutes, the district employs over 3,690. These employees work from our 28 sites and district offices to serve our student enrollment of over 21,700. The District serves the cities of Hemet, Anza, Aguanga, Winchester, and Idyllwild.

#### ***Lake Elsinore Unified School District***

The Lake Elsinore Unified School District (LEUSD) was formed in 1989 when Elsinore Union High and Elsinore Elementary merged and unified. It covers 140 square miles including the city of Lake Elsinore, Canyon Lake, Wildomar, as well as a portion of North Murrieta including the communities in and around Ortega Highway and Horsethief

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Canyon. Lake Elsinore Unified serves several communities with a combined population of approximately 100,000 and specifically educates 22,000 students.

***Moreno Valley Unified School District***

The Moreno Valley Unified School District is located in the western portion of Riverside County. The District is bound by the City of Perris to the south, and the City of Riverside to west. The District is bounded by the unincorporated areas to the north and east. The student population of the school district is 34,000.

***Perris High Unified School District***

The Perris Union High School District (PUHSD) is located in the City of Perris, a community fifteen miles southeast of the City of Riverside. PUHSD covers approximately 184 square miles and includes the City of Perris, City of Menifee and the unincorporated communities of Romoland as well as a portion of Nuview.

PUHSD currently educates approximately 9,000 students residing through (1) 7-8 middle school, (3) comprehensive high schools, (2) alternative high school programs and (1) dependent charter military school. The school district also provides adult educational services.

***Riverside Community College District (RCCD)***

Riverside Community College District is a three-college higher education system serving residents of Riverside and surrounding counties in California. It is the seventh oldest community college in the state and the fifth largest. RCCD colleges are located in the cities for Riverside, Moreno Valley and Norco. The District's service area is over 450 square miles with a wide range of social, economic, and ethnic diversity in one of the most rapidly growing counties in the nation. Colleges and Annex sites sit within 1/2 mile of major California Freeways and Railroad tracks. Riverside Community College District's average enrollment exceeded 35,000.

***Riverside County Office of Education (RCOE)***

RCOE directly serves over 8,368 students; over 2,100 of those students are classified as special needs students.

RCOE has a total of 138 sites: (4) School of Career Education campuses (Accredited post-secondary occupational training programs); (14) Career Technical Education sites at district school locations; (40) RCOE Alternative Education program sites on school district sites, independent RCOE sites, and detentions; (40) Special Education program sites located on school districts sites, RCOE sites as well as youth/adult Jails/detention



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centers; and (22) Head Start / Migrant Head Start sites. Three of which are located in Imperial County with one site approximately 1-mile from the Mexico border.

RCOE provides support and professional development opportunities to (23) school districts comprised of (4) Elementary Districts; (1) High School District; and (18) Unified school districts (totaling over 407 K-12 school sites and representing over 427,000 students, 30,000 of those students are classified as special needs students). In addition to providing services to county school districts, RCOE provides support to: one (1) Tribal school; one (1) California School for the Deaf; four (4) community colleges; and twenty-seven (27) charter schools.

### ***Riverside Unified School District***

Riverside Unified School District (RUSD) covers just over 92 square miles and encompasses most of the City of Riverside from Van Buren Blvd. and La Sierra Ave. to the west, the Santa River and County line to the north, the city limits to the east and the unincorporated areas of Lake Mathews and Woodcrest to the south.

Riverside Unified is currently the 15th largest school district in the state serving approximately 42,300 K-12 students. The district has 30 elementary schools, 7 middle schools, 5 comprehensive high schools, two continuation schools, one virtual school, and one special education school. The school district also provides pre-school and adult educational services.

### ***San Jacinto School District***

San Jacinto School District is in the City of San Jacinto that encompasses seven (7) elementary schools, three (3) middle schools, one (1) traditional high school, one (1) continuation high school and two (2) pre-schools for a total of 14 schools. The jurisdiction also includes a District Office, Facilities and Operations Department, and Nutrition Services. The San Jacinto Unified School District has a staff number of 1,522 and student population of 9,825. San Jacinto School District has a total population of 11,347.

## **2.8.2 Fire Protection**

### ***Idyllwild Fire District***

The Jurisdiction is a Special Fire District located in the unincorporated mountain community of Idyllwild, located in Riverside County. It is approximately 5 square miles in area located about 60 miles east of the county seat, the City of Riverside. The community of Idyllwild is surrounded on all sides by the San Bernardino National Forest and is transected from NE to SW by Strawberry Creek. Even though there is a creek running through the community, there is no land that would be considered "flood plain".



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The "District" is in mountainous terrain running from 5,000' to 6,500' elevation in a mixed conifer forest fuel type. The Clark section of the San Jacinto Fault runs NW to SE and is SW of the community approximately 7 miles at the closest point. The San Jacinto Fault is considered to be the most active fault in Southern California (D.M. Morton and J.C. Matti, USGS 2005, revised 2008)

Idyllwild averages 26 inches of rain per year with some of that falling as snow in three to four storms per winter. Summer thunderstorms also contribute to the rainfall total as well as wildland fires from lightning.

### **2.8.3 Health Care Facilities**

#### ***Kaiser***

Kaiser Permanente, as a whole, had 10.2 million health plan members, 186,497 employees, 18,652 physicians, 51,010 nurses, 38 medical centers, and 622 medical offices reported in 2015. The non-profit Kaiser Foundation Health Plan and Kaiser Foundation Hospitals entities reported a combined \$1.9 billion in net income on \$60.7 billion in operating revenues. Each Permanente Medical Group operates as a separate for-profit partnership or professional corporation in its individual territory, and while none publicly reports its financial results, each is primarily funded by reimbursements from its respective regional Kaiser Foundation Health Plan entity. KFHP is one of the largest not for profit organizations in the United States.

Kaiser Permanente Riverside Medical Center is a general medical and surgical hospital in Riverside, CA. Kaiser Permanente Riverside Medical Center has 226 beds and was opened in 1989. Currently, we provide care for over 500,000 members throughout Riverside County.

### **2.8.4 Water Districts**

#### ***Eastern Municipal Water District***

Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD), headquartered in Perris, California provides water, wastewater and recycled water service to nearly 800,000 people across a 555 square mile service area from Moreno Valley to Temecula and east to the San Jacinto Valley. EMWD is California's sixth largest water provider and the largest in Riverside County and was established in 1950 through a public vote. It is one of 26 member agencies of The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. EMWD owns and operates two potable water filtration plants, two groundwater desalination facilities, four regional water reclamation facilities, more than 2,400 miles of potable water pipeline, 1,800 miles of sewer pipeline and 200 miles of recycled water pipeline. EMWD's water





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supply sources include local groundwater (potable and desalinated), imported water from the Colorado River and State Water Project systems and recycled water. EMWD also wholesales to seven water agencies within or adjacent to its service area boundaries.

### ***Imperial Irrigation District***

Imperial Irrigation District (IID) was formed under the State Water Code and is considered a Special District under the governance structure of the State of California. IID is the energy provider to all of Imperial County and portions of Riverside and San Diego Counties, and is also the raw water provider to all municipalities and agricultural users in Imperial County. Throughout the past several years, the district's water and energy operations have been impacted by severe storms (micro bursts), floods and earthquakes varying in magnitude, with the largest being 7.2 on the Richter scale. Imperial Irrigation District provides service to 100,000 customers in the County of Riverside.

### ***Rancho California Water District***

The Rancho California Water District (RCWD) serves the area known as Temecula/Rancho California, which includes the City of Temecula, portions of the City of Murrieta and unincorporated areas of southwest Riverside County. The area served is approximately 156 square miles in area and is 42 miles east of the County seat, the City of Riverside. The population of the RCWD service area was estimated 108,920 in 2015.

### ***High Valleys Water District***

The High Valleys Water District, Banning, CA, is located in an unincorporated area known as Twin Pines/Poppet Flats, in Riverside County in the Coachella Valley of California. It is approximately 5 square miles in area and is 44 miles east of the County seat, the City of Riverside. The High Valleys Water District was founded in 1971 and serves the Poppet Flats, Twin Pines and Mt. Edna communities. Since they do not have any natural water resources, they purchase our water (which is already treated) from the City of Banning. The water is pumped up eight (8) miles to the mountain through three separate booster stations, into three storage tanks and 40 miles of pipe and delivered to approximately 225 customers. They have five (5) elected Board members, a Board Secretary, Office Administrative Assistant, a General Manager, two Field Techs, and an on-call/as-needed office assistant. There is no sewer service as the communities are all on septic tanks. Some residents have well-systems, which annual backflow testing is done at those locations.



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### ***Santa Ana Watershed***

The Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority is a Joint Powers Authority formed in 1969 by Eastern Municipal Water District, Inland Empire Utilities Agency, Orange County Water District, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District and the Western Municipal Water District. One of SAWPA's main functions is to operate the Inland Empire Brine Line, a 73-mile large diameter regional brine disposal system created to protect water quality in the Santa Ana River and its tributaries. The Brine Line is located in both San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. The Brine Line collects high salt discharges from municipal groundwater treatment plants, power plants, various industries and it serves as an emergency connection to several municipal wastewater treatment plants. Currently, there are a total of 32 active facilities discharging to the Brine Line. All flows collected by the Inland Empire Brine Line are conveyed to Orange County Sanitation District Facilities for treatment and disposal.

The Inland Empire Brine Line serves the portion of the Santa Ana River Watershed within Riverside (1,244 sq. miles) and San Bernardino (1,014 sq. miles) Counties. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, the total population within the Inland Empire Brine Line service area is 3,415,953 inhabitants: 1,686,024 in Riverside County and 1,729,929 in San Bernardino County.

### ***Western Municipal Water District***

Western Municipal Water District is a Special District in Riverside County in the Inland Empire of California. It services approximately 510 square miles in area and serves portions of the Cities of Riverside, Corona, Perris, Murrieta, and Norco, as well as unincorporated areas of Western Riverside County. The District has areas adjacent to Orange County on its western boundary, San Bernardino County on its north and eastern boundaries, and San Diego County to the south. The Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railroad and California State Highways 90 and 215 both run alongside sections of the perimeter of the District in Riverside and Perris. Interstate Highway 15 runs along a section of the District's service areas near Murrieta and Corona. The Santa Ana River, a waterway that starts in the Mountains and runs through the cities of Riverside, Corona and Norco, is close to the District's northern boundary. Murrieta Creek runs through the District's service area in Murrieta.

Western Municipal Water District was established on January 19, 1954. On November 12, 1954 Western was annexed to and became a member of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California providing water for mostly agricultural use. In the early 1960's Western began retail water service to domestic water customers. Western originally depended on Colorado River water and in 1979 it changed its primary source of water to

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Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP)**



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the State Water Project drawing water from Northern California. Today the District serves over 25,000 retail and eight wholesale customers.



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## Section 3.0 - The Planning Process

While the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (“DMA 2000”) requires that local communities address only natural hazards, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) recommends that local comprehensive mitigation plans address man-made and technological hazards to the extent possible. In the 2012 Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Riverside County Operational Area (RCOA) addressed an expansive set of hazards. Upon review of the hazards since 2012 and the number of incidents that had man-made causes, the Riverside County OA will continue to address the large set of man-made and technological hazards.

The 2017 Riverside County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update review process initially started August 2016.

### **3.1 Planning Process Overview**

The Riverside County Emergency Management Department (EMD) formed an internal EMD Planning Team, a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee and continued to utilize the Operational Area Planning Committee (OAPC) as an external planning committee.

Each Planning Team was comprised of various EMD personnel, Riverside County Department leaders, emergency managers and key personnel to discuss the most practical methodology to review and update Riverside County’s 2017 plan.

A plan template and other various tools were developed and sent to participants to assist them with creating a new plan or to review and update their existing plan. The County held multiple meetings, workshops and conference calls to assist participants with drafting or updating plans.

(See Appendix B for Participants).



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### 3.2 Hazard Mitigation 2017 Planning

Riverside County recognizes the importance of involving all of the stakeholders and utilized the following planning methodologies:

- Reviewed the process of risk assessments and hazard identification with all submitting participants
- Reviewed mitigation actions that are proposed, pending and completed
- Encouraged participation with the planning process by holding community meetings, individual workshops and conference calls
- Coordinated staffing resources to cities and special districts to assist with plan development and provided pertinent detailed information specific to jurisdictions
- Posted information on official Riverside County Emergency Management Department websites
  - RivCoEMD.org
  - RivCoReady.org
- Provided a list of upcoming mitigation training information on Riverside County Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response (PHEPR) website
  - RivCoPHEPR.org

#### Project Pre-Plan Research:

- Reviewed the 2012 LHMP, Crosswalk and Comments from Reviewer
- Reviewed the 2013 Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (FEMA)
- Reviewed the 2011 Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide
- Reviewed the 2013 State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Identified gaps and discuss findings with management team
- Determined resolutions for gaps and discuss what updates are necessary

#### Project Plan

- Continually update the Operational Area Plan
- Perpetual maintenance of Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Engage all participants through outreach efforts
- Submittal of participant annex and worksheets

### 3.3 2012 LHMP Tools

The LHMP Steering Committee determined the best approach was to use the tools that were developed in 2009 to assist in updating the LHMP. The following worksheets and