



- S 7.15 Develop a blueprint for managing evacuation plans, including allocation of buses, designation and protection of disaster routes, and creation of traffic control contingencies. (AI 84, 88)
- S 7.16 During countywide earthquake drills, encourage communication and cooperation between emergency response staff and designated contacts at hospitals, high-occupancy buildings, and dependent care facilities.
- S 7.17 Adopt inundation alert and readiness levels corresponding with official forecasts by the State Office of Emergency Services, regarding earthquake prediction and potential for dam failure.

Disaster Recovery Plans

Communities around the world have recovered and reconstructed from catastrophic events. Emergency and disaster management literature about their experiences demonstrates many common patterns of recovery activity. In preparing a Safety Element for adoption, Riverside County is well positioned to learn from the disasters of others, and include advance-planning policies that provide the overall direction for future recovery planning and action. A Recovery and Reconstruction Ordinance is one component of a pre-event strategy, which itself is part of a detailed plan in a disaster preparedness, response and recovery program.

There is a point, though, when it becomes apparent that some things should **not** be rebuilt; that there are other, more appropriate uses for the land; that rebuilding today only lays the seeds for some future disaster - that fixing today is not worth wrecking tomorrow. Once that realization is reached, genuine progress in disaster reduction can be achieved.

Riverside County should prepare a recovery ordinance. At present, only a few other jurisdictions utilize the provisions of this Act, including the Cities of Los Angeles, Santa Monica and Whittier, as well as the Counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino. Over time, this law will prove increasingly valuable as more experience is gained from earthquakes and other major disasters.

Policies:

- S 7.18 Develop plans for short-term and long-term post-disaster recovery. (AI 103)

Public Information and Outreach

Effective June 1, 1998, per the State Natural Hazards Disclosure Act, sellers of real property and their agents must provide prospective buyers with a "Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement" when the property being sold lies within one or more State-mapped hazard areas. If a property is located in a Seismic Hazard Zone as shown on a map issued by the State Geologist, the seller or the seller's agent must disclose this fact to potential buyers. Currently, State-issued Seismic Hazard Zone maps for Riverside County have yet to be prepared. Consequently, the hazard maps prepared for this element will be used for the purpose of notifying potential buyers during real estate transactions.



The Recovery and Reconstruction Act of 1986 authorizes local governments to prepare before a disaster for expeditious and orderly recovery and reconstruction afterward. It enables localities to prepare pre-disaster plans and ordinances which may include: an evaluation of the vulnerability of specific areas under its jurisdiction to damage from a potential disaster, together with streamlined procedures for the appropriate modification of existing general plans or zoning ordinances affecting those areas after a disaster; a contingency plan of action and organization for post-disaster short-term and long-term recovery and reconstruction; and, a pre-disaster ordinance to provide adequate local authorization for post-disaster activities.