




flow by requiring submission to the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District for review.

Wildland Fire Hazard

Due to its rural and mountainous nature, some of the Harvest Valley/Winchester planning area is subjected to a high risk of fire hazards. These risks are greater in rural areas and along urban edges. The fire hazards within this planning area are concentrated in the areas designated as Open Space-Recreation, such as Double Butte; Open Space-Conservation Habitat and Open Space-Recreation, such as in the Dawson Mountains; and the Rural Residential and Rural Mountainous designations, such as in the Lakeview Mountains. These land use designations limit the density and type of structures that could be exposed to wildland fires. Methods to address this hazard include techniques such as creating setbacks that buffer development from hazard areas, maintaining brush clearance to reduce potential fuel, low fuel value landscaping, and building techniques. In still other cases, safety oriented organizations such as Fire Safe can provide assistance in educating the public and promoting practices that contribute to improved public safety. Refer to Figure 11, Wildfire Susceptibility, to see the locations of the wildfire zones within the Harvest Valley/Winchester planning area.

 **Fire Fact:**
Santa Ana winds create a special hazard. Named by the early settlers at Santa Ana, these hot, dry winds enhance the fire danger throughout southern California.

Policies:


HVWAP 18.1 Protect life and property from wildfire hazards through adherence to the Fire Hazards section of the General Plan Safety Element.

Seismic

There are no seismic faults located within the Harvest Valley/Winchester planning area. There are however, faults outside of the area, such as the San Jacinto and San Andreas faults, that pose significant seismic threat to the life and property of Harvest Valley/Winchester residents. Threats from seismic events include groundshaking, fault rupture, liquefaction, and landslides. The area directly south of Double Butte, including the community of Winchester, has a high susceptibility to liquefaction. There are areas of very susceptible shallow groundwater sediments along Salt Creek. The use of building techniques, the enforcement of setbacks, and practical avoidance measures will help to mitigate the potentially dangerous circumstances. Refer to Figure 12, Seismic Hazards, for the location of faults and liquefaction areas within the Harvest Valley/Winchester planning area.

Policies:

HVWAP 19.1 Protect life and property from seismic related events through adherence to the Seismic Hazards section of the General Plan Safety Element.


Liquefaction occurs primarily in saturated, loose, fine to medium-grained soils in areas where the groundwater table is within about 50 feet of the surface. Shaking causes the soils to lose strength and behave as liquid. Excess water pressure is vented upward through fissures and soil cracks and a water-soil slurry bubbles onto the ground surface. The resulting features are known as "sand boils", "sand blows" or "sand volcanoes." Liquefaction-related effects include loss of bearing strength, ground oscillations, lateral spreading, and flow failures or slumping.



Slope

The Harvest Valley/Winchester planning area is home to several mountain ranges and hillsides that have extremely steep slopes. While they contribute