



*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.*



*Arundo Donax is a tall, perennial, cane-like grass that resembles bamboo. The main stems can reach a height of 30 feet and can take over large areas due to its aggressive growth and ability to survive in a variety of environmental conditions. Due to the density and height of its growth, Arundo Donax poses a fire hazard along the Santa Ana River.*



*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.*

### Wildland Fire Hazard

Due to the rural and somewhat mountainous nature of the area and some of the flora, such as the oak woodlands and chaparral habitat, the foothill and mountainside areas are subject to a risk of fire hazards. The lush riparian vegetation of the Santa Ana River also poses conditions conducive to wildfires. The highest danger of wildfires can be found in the most rugged terrain where, fortunately, development intensity is relatively low. Methods to address this hazard include such techniques as not building in high-risk areas, creating setbacks that buffer development from hazard areas, maintaining brush clearance to reduce potential fuel, establishing low fuel landscaping, and applying special 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. The County currently operates a management plan to eradicate the invasive Arundo Donax species within the Santa Ana River corridor. Refer to Figure 8, Wildfire Susceptibility, to see the locations of the wildfire zones within Jurupa.

#### Policies:

- JUR 18.1 Continue abatement and mitigation programs for the removal of Arundo Donax within the Santa Ana River corridor.
- JUR 18.2 Protect life and property from wildfire hazards through adherence to the Fire Hazards section of the General Plan Safety Element.

### Seismic

Compared to many other portions of southern California, localized seismic hazard potential here is relatively slight. There are no known seismic faults within the Jurupa planning area. There are however, more remote faults, such as the San Andreas and San Jacinto Faults, that pose significant seismic threat to life and property here. Threats from seismic events include ground shaking, fault rupture, liquefaction, and landslides. The use of specialized building techniques, enforcement of setbacks from local faults, and sound grading practices will help to mitigate potentially dangerous circumstances. Refer to Figure 10, Seismic Hazards, for the location of seismic hazard and liquefaction areas within the Jurupa planning area.

#### Policies:

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

### Slope

Jurupa is home to the Jurupa Mountains and the Pedley Hills, both of which contain a considerable expanse of steep slopes. This rugged terrain requires special development standards and care to prevent erosion and landslides, preserve significant views, and minimize scarring that results from excessive grading. The following policies are intended to ensure life and property while