



## Hazards

Portions of this planning area may be subjected to hazards such as flooding, seismic occurrences, and wildland fire. These hazards are depicted on the hazards maps, Figure 9 to Figure 13. These hazards are located throughout the planning area at varying degrees of risk and danger. Some hazards must be avoided entirely, while the potential impacts of others can be mitigated by special building techniques. The following policies provide additional direction for relevant issues specific to the Mead Valley planning area.

### LOCAL HAZARD POLICIES



Since 1965, eleven Gubernatorial and Presidential flood disaster declarations have been declared for Riverside County. State law generally makes local government agencies responsible for flood control in California.

#### Flooding and Dam Inundation

As shown on Figure 9, Flood Hazards, there are some flood prone portions of the planning area. Only the areas adjacent to Cajalco Creek are part of the 100-year floodplain in unincorporated territory. Most of the floodplains are concentrated in the lower, flatter lands within the City of Perris. Many techniques may be used to address the danger of flooding, such as limiting development in floodplains, altering the water channels, using special building techniques, elevating foundations and structures, and enforcing setbacks. The following policies address those hazards associated with flooding and dam inundation.

**Policies:**



MVAP 15.1 Protect life and property from the hazards of flood events through adherence to the Flood and Inundation Hazards section of the General Plan Safety Element.



MVAP 15.2 Adhere to the flood proofing, flood protection requirements, and Flood Management Review requirements of Riverside County.

MVAP 15.3 Require proposed development projects, which are subject to flood hazards, surface ponding, high erosion potential or sheet flow, to be submitted to and approved by the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.



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.

#### Wildland Fire Hazard

Due to its rural and somewhat mountainous nature and to some of the flora, such as the oak woodlands and chaparral habitat, the western part of this planning area is subject to a risk of fire hazards. The highest danger of wildfires can be found in the most rugged terrain. 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