



Hazards

Portions of the Temescal Canyon may be subjected to hazards such as flooding, dam inundation, seismic occurrences, and wildland fire. These hazards are depicted on the hazards maps, Figure 9 to Figure 13. These hazards are located throughout Temescal Canyon 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 this area.

LOCAL HAZARD POLICIES

Flooding and Dam Inundation

The Prado Dam is an integral part of the Santa Ana River Watershed Mainstem project protecting western Riverside County as well as Orange County. Dam failure would cause flooding within the western portion of the Temescal Canyon including the existing development near Green River Road as well areas further downstream within Orange County.

In addition to hazards posed by dam failures, hazards to life and property could result from a significant flood event from the Santa Ana River and the Temescal Canyon Wash. The areas within the 100' and 500' year flood events can be found on Figure 9, Flood Hazards.

Policies:



TCAP 19.1 Adhere to the flood proofing and flood protection requirements of the Flood Management Review Board.

TCAP 19.2 Protect proposed development projects that are subject to flood hazards, surface ponding, high erosion potential or sheet flow by requiring submission to the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District for review.

TCAP 19.3 When possible, create flood control projects that maximize multi-recreational use and water recharge.



TCAP 19.4 Protect life and property from the hazards of potential dam failures and flood events through adherence to the General Plan Safety Element.



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

Wildland Fire Hazard

Due to the open space and mountainous nature and some of the flora, such as the oak woodlands and chaparral habitat, much of Temescal Canyon’s outer regions are subject to high and very high risk of fire hazards. The more urbanized uses along the canyon floor and in the Prado Basin contain low and moderate risk of wildfire. Methods to address this hazard include techniques such as avoidance of high-risk areas, creating setbacks that buffer development from hazard areas,