



maintaining brush clearance to reduce potential fuel, low fuel 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 10, Wildfire Susceptibility, for the locations of the wildfire zones within Temescal Canyon.

Policies:

TCAP 20.1 Protect life and property of from wildfire hazards through adherence to the Fire Hazards section of the General Plan Safety Element.

Seismic

A number of seismic hazards and seismically related hazards are present in Temescal Canyon. The most significant seismic hazard is the Elsinore fault, which runs along the canyon floor. Threats from seismic events include ground shaking, fault rupture, liquefaction, and landslides. The use of building techniques, the enforcement of setbacks, and practical avoidance measures will help to mitigate the potentially dangerous circumstances. Refer to Figure 11, Seismic Hazards, for the location of faults and liquefaction areas within Temescal Canyon.

Policies:

TCAP 21.1 Protect life and property from seismic related incidents through adherence to the Seismic Hazards section of the General Plan Safety Element.


Slope

The Gavilan Hills and Santa Ana Mountains play an integral part in the character and atmosphere of Temescal Canyon. Not only do they provide a visual backdrop, but they also contain important habitat and recreational opportunities and frame the land use and circulation patterns. Many of the areas that contain steep slope require special development standards and care to prevent erosion and landslides, preserve significant views, and minimize grading and scarring. The following policies are intended to protect life and property while maintaining the character of the planning area. Figure 12, Steep Slope, reveals the slope percentages for Temescal Canyon. Also refer to Figure 13, Slope Instability, for areas of possible landslide.

Policies:



TCAP 22.1 Protect life and property through adherence to the Environmentally Sensitive Lands section of the General Plan Multipurpose Open Space Element, the Hillside Development and Slope section of the General Plan Land Use Element, the policies in the Mountainous and Open Space Land Use Designations, and the Slope and Soil Instability 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.