



Hazards

Hazards are natural and man-made conditions that must be respected if life and property are to be protected as growth and development occur. As the ravages of wildland fires, floods, dam failures, earthquakes, and other disasters become clearer through the news, public awareness and sound public policy combine to require serious attention to these conditions.

Portions of REMAP are subjected to hazards such as flooding, dam inundation, seismic occurrences, and wildland fire. These hazards are depicted on the hazards maps, Figure 11 to Figure 15. 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 REMAP.

LOCAL HAZARD POLICIES

Disaster Preparedness

Due to the remoteness, natural features and limited circulation in REMAP, natural disasters pose a potentially significant concern to the local population.

Policies:



- REMAP 12.1 Protect life and property in REMAP by implementing the policies in the Disaster Preparedness, Response & Recovery and Disaster Recovery Plans section of the General Plan Safety Element.
- REMAP 12.2 Cooperate with, and coordinate planning activities with, other state and federal agencies providing emergency services to REMAP residents.
- REMAP 12.3 Establish disaster centers within REMAP stocked with food and adequate medical supplies.
- REMAP 12.4 Maintain water storage facilities within REMAP adequate to provide peak load water supply requirements and designed to withstand moderate seismic activity.

Flooding and Dam Inundation

Hazards to life and property could result from a significant flood event on the San Jacinto River and along several creeks in the Garner and Anza Valleys. The areas within the 100 year flood events can be found on Figure 11, Flood Hazards. The floodplains follow existing creeks and most greatly affect lowland areas.



Lake Hemet