

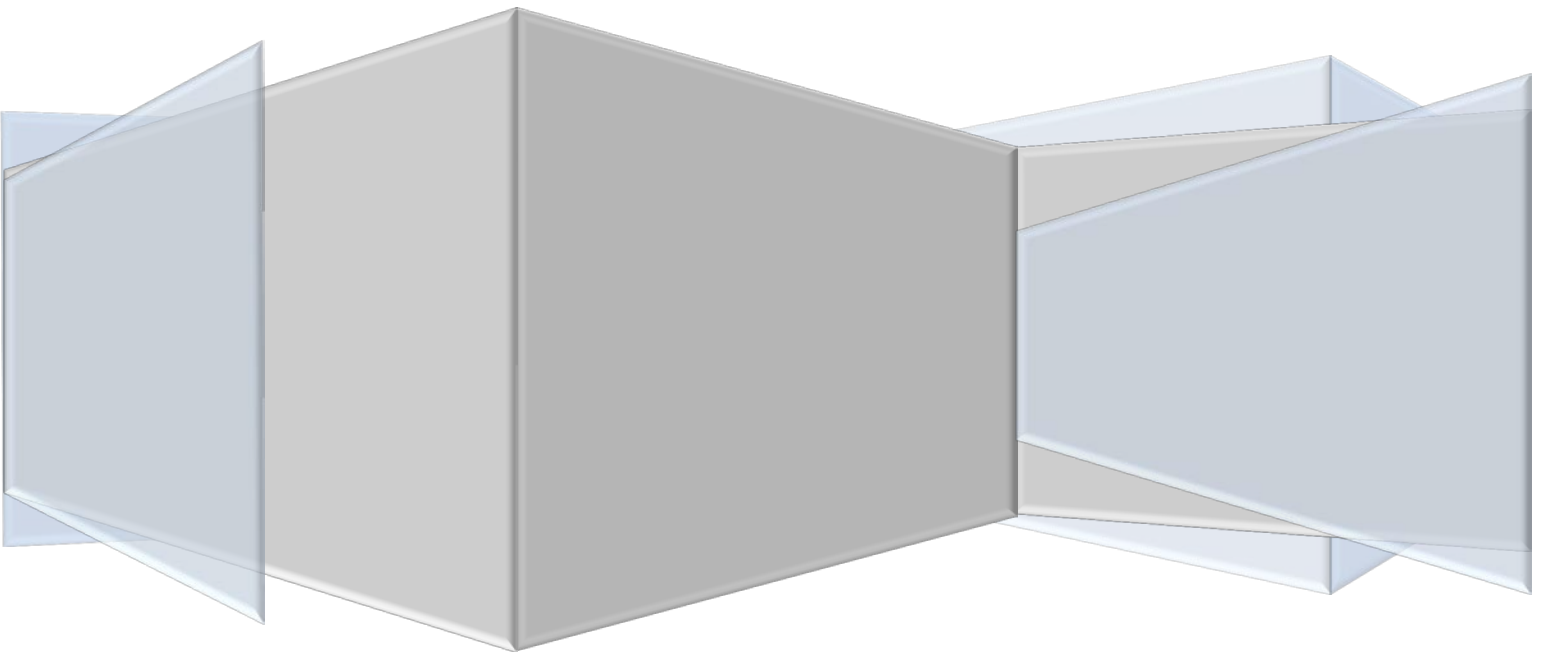
# **CITY OF COACHELLA**

## **ANNEX**

# **LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

**AUGUST 2012**

**Prepared by: George R. Torres  
Emergency Services Coordinator**



## CONTACT INFORMATION

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this local hazard mitigation plan is to identify the County's hazards, review and assess past disaster occurrences, estimate the probability of future occurrences and set goals to mitigate potential risks to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural and man-made hazards.

The plan was prepared pursuant to the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 to achieve eligibility and potentially secure mitigation funding through Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Mitigation Assistance, Pre-Disaster Mitigation, and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs.

Riverside County's continual efforts to maintain a disaster-mitigation strategy is on-going. Our goal is to develop and maintain an all-inclusive plan to include all jurisdictions, special districts, businesses and community organizations rather than them writing their own plan to promote consistency, continuity and unification.

The County's planning process followed a methodology presented by FEMA and CAL-EMA which included conducting meetings with the Operational Area Planning Committee (OAPC) coordinated by Riverside County Fire – Office of Emergency Services comprised of participating Federal, State and local jurisdictions agencies, special districts, school districts, non-profit communities, universities, businesses, tribes and general public.

The plan identifies vulnerabilities, provides recommendations for prioritized mitigation actions, evaluates resources and identifies mitigation shortcomings, provides future mitigation planning and maintenance of existing plan.

The plan will be implemented upon FEMA approval.

## PLAN ADOPTION/RESOLUTION

The City of Coachella will submit plans to Riverside County Fire – Office of Emergency Services who will forward to CAL EMA for review prior to being submitted to FEMA. In addition, we will wait to receive an “Approval Pending Adoption” before taking the plan to our local governing bodies for adoption. Upon approval, the City of Coachella will insert the signed resolution.

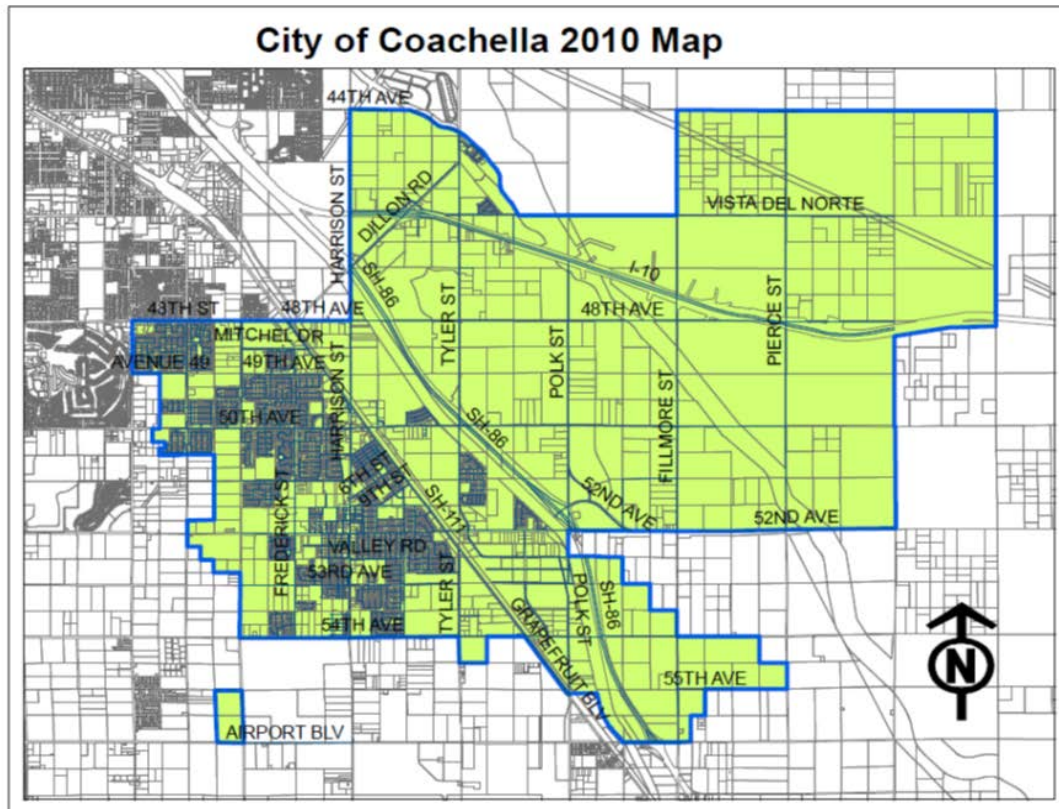
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## SECTION 1.0 - COMMUNITY PROFILE

### 1.1 COACHELLA CITY MAP



### 1.2 BRIEF HISTORY

Known as the "City of Eternal Sunshine", Coachella is largely a rural, agricultural, family-oriented community in the desert and one of the state's fastest growing cities in the late 20th century. When it first incorporated back in 1946, it had 1,000 residents, but the population was 40,704 at the 2010 census.

The city was originally founded as Woodspur in 1876, when the Southern Pacific Railroad built a rail siding on the site. In the 1880s the indigenous Cahuilla tribe sold their land plots to the railroads for new lands east of the current town site, and in the 1890s, a few hundred triquetrous took up settlement along the tracks.

The origin of the name Coachella is unclear, but in 1901 the citizens of Woodspur voted on a new name for their community; at their town hall meeting, the homeowners settled on "Coachella". Some locals believe it was a misspelling of

Conchilla, a Spanish word for the small white snail shells found in the valley's sandy soil, vestiges of a lake which dried up over 3,000 years ago.

Coachella began as a 2.5-square-mile (6.5 km<sup>2</sup>) territory gridded out on the mesquite-covered desert floor. Not until the 1950s did Coachella begin to expand into its present range, about 32 square miles (83 km<sup>2</sup>), an area which contained large year-round agricultural corporate farms and fruit groves, particularly of citrus (lemons, oranges, grapefruit) and date palms.

Coachella became a city in 1946. During the incorporation voting process, the first city council was tentatively elected: Lester C. Cox, T. E. Reyes, John W. Westerfield, Lester True, and Paul S. Atkinson. Also elected on November 26, 1946, were City Clerk Marie L. Johnson and City Treasurer John C. Skene. John Westerfield was appointed mayor at the first meeting.

### **1.3 GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE DESCRIPTION**

Coachella is a city in Riverside County, California; it is the easternmost city in the region collectively known as the Coachella Valley. It is located 28 miles east of Palm Springs, 72 miles east of Riverside, and 130 miles east of Los Angeles.

The eastern half of the Coachella Valley is below sea level, and the area's average elevation is 68 feet (35 m) below sea level. The Salton Sea, a saltwater lake located about 10 miles (16 km) South of Coachella, lies 227 feet (69 m) below sea level.

The city also lends its name to the Coachella grapefruit; the town's stretch of State Route 111 is named Grapefruit Boulevard in its honor. Harrison Street or State Route 86 is declared historic U.S. Route 99, the major thoroughfare that connects with Interstate 10 a few miles north of town.

### **1.4 ECONOMY DESCRIPTION**

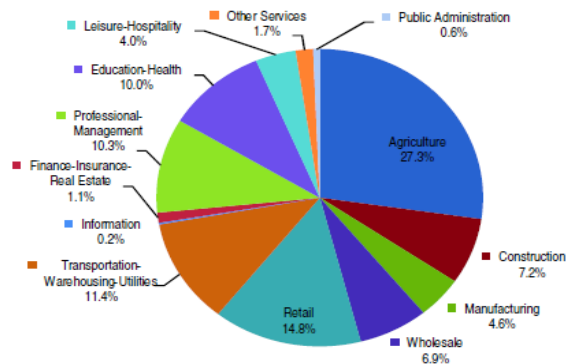
The Coachella Valley economy is based primarily on service related industries and agriculture. Most of the jobs are in retail, tourism & hospitality, construction, and healthcare. Next to retail and tourist services, which are primarily in Palm Springs and Palm Desert, agriculture is the largest industry in the Coachella Valley with over 10% of the companies in the agri-business sector. Local farmers rank within the top 10 in California. The Coachella Valley's main cash crops include over 30 varieties of grove and vegetable crops such as citrus fruits, dates, table grapes, melons, corn, lettuce, carrots, and broccoli. In addition, a number of specialty vegetables are



grown including avocados, figs, persimmons and greenhouse peppers. Much of the packing and distribution of agricultural products is done around Indio.

Figure 1.4.1 Jobs by Sector for the City of Coachella

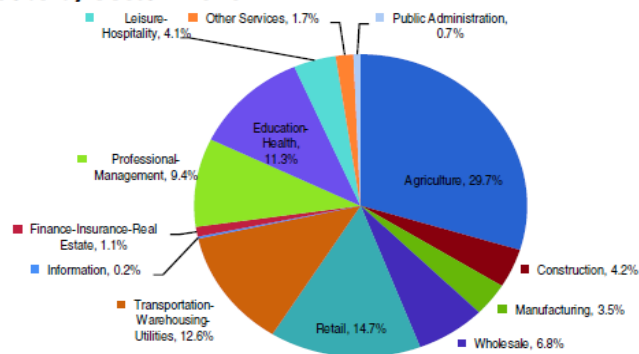
#### Jobs by Sector: 2007



Sources: California Employment Development Department, 2007; InfoUSA; and SCAG

- Between 2007 and 2010, there were minor changes in the share of jobs by sector in the city.
- From 2007 to 2010, the share of Agriculture Jobs increased from 27.3 percent to 29.7 percent while the share of Construction jobs declined from 7.2 to 4.2 percent.

#### Jobs by Sector: 2010



Sources: California Employment Development Department, 2010; InfoUSA; and SCAG

- In 2010, the Agriculture sector was the largest job sector, accounting for 29.7 percent of total jobs in the city.
- Other large sectors included Retail (14.7 percent), Transportation-Warehousing-Utilities (12.6 percent), and Education-Health (11.3 percent).

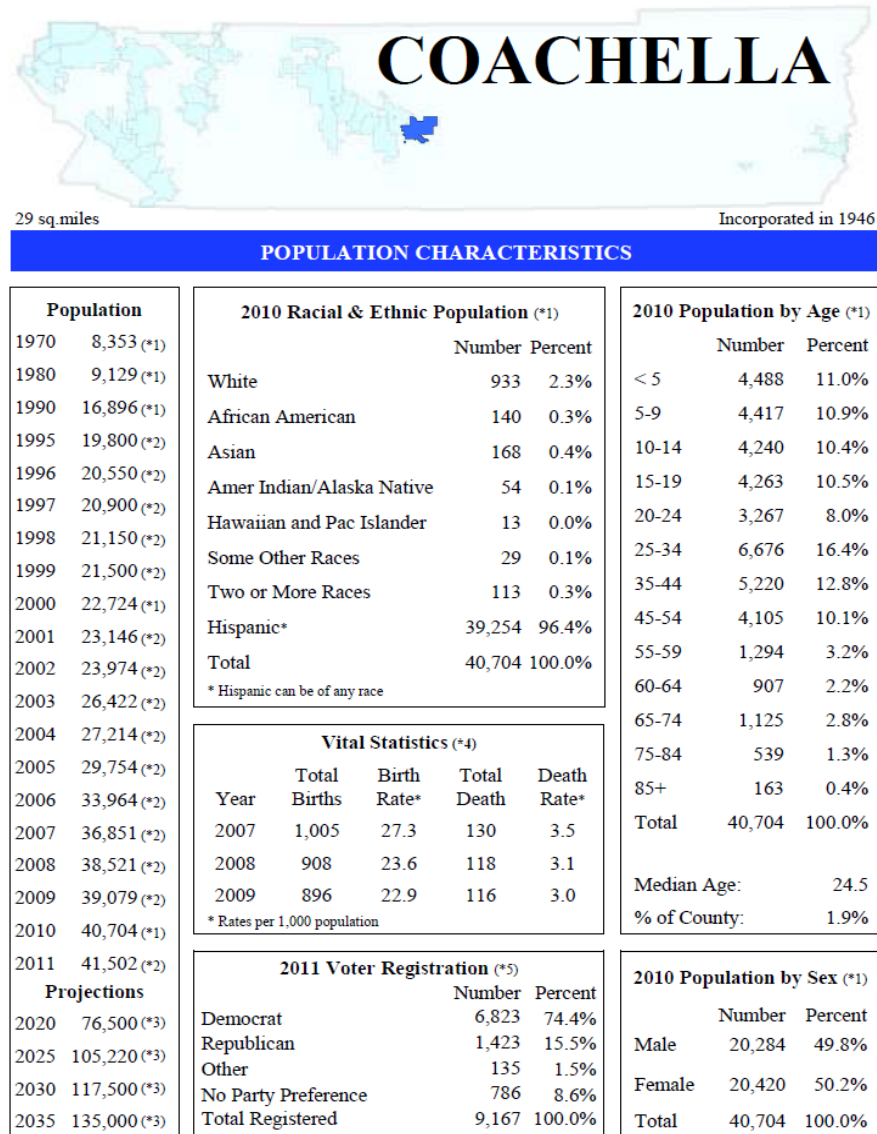
Figure 1.4.2 - List of Major Employers for the City of Coachella

| <b>Company Name</b>             | <b>Category</b>        | <b>Employment</b> |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Spotlight 29 Casino             | Entertainment          | 800               |
| Coachella Valley USD            | Public School District | 532               |
| Augustine Casino                | Entertainment          | 428               |
| Valley Pride                    | Produce Processing     | 400               |
| Teserra                         | Pool Builder           | 320               |
| Esterline Defense               | Ordnance & Accessories | 315               |
| Coachella Valley Water District | Public Water Agency    | 290               |
| Ernie Ball/Paladar              | Manufacturer           | 262               |
| Sun World                       | Produce Processing     | 200               |
| Cardenas Market                 | Grocery Store          | 122               |
| Imperial Western Products       | Feed Commodities       | 122               |
|                                 |                        |                   |

## 1.5 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The population of Coachella in the 2010 Census was 40,704. This was an increase of 10,950 from the 2005 population of 29,754.

Figure 1.5.1 Population Characteristics for the City of Coachella



Sources: (\*1) Decennial Census, US Census Bureau

(\*2) January Estimate, CA State Dept. of Finance

(\*3) Riverside County Projections (RCP10)

(\*4) Riverside County Department of Public Health

(\*5) California Secretary of State, February 2011

Note: Totals might not add up due to rounding.

Comparing data between years may be problematic because of incorporations & annexations.

Projections are based on January 1, 2008 boundary; therefore current or future dwelling units in the annexed area may not be reflected in these projections.

## 1.6 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

During the past economic boom ending in 2007 many housing developments were left unfinished. Many of these are to the west and in the center of the City of Coachella which will be developed and occupied by 2017. This will significantly increase Coachella's residential density infill.

Figure 1.6.1 Housing Characteristics for the City of Coachella

| COACHELLA                           |        |      |                       |           |         |           |         |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|--------|------|-----------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|--|--|
| HOUSING & HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS |        |      |                       |           |         |           |         |  |  |
| Housing Units                       |        |      | Housing Units by Type |           |         |           |         |  |  |
| 1970                                | 1,971  | (*1) | Single Detached       | 2000 (*1) | Percent | 2010 (*6) | Percent |  |  |
| 1980                                | 2,298  | (*1) | Single Attached       | 3,100     | 61.7%   | 6,822     | 68.9%   |  |  |
| 1990                                | 3,830  | (*1) | Multi-Family: 2 to 4  | 319       | 6.3%    | 286       | 2.9%    |  |  |
| 2000                                | 5,024  | (*1) | Multi-Family: 5 Plus  | 640       | 12.7%   | 1,030     | 10.4%   |  |  |
| 2001                                | 5,114  | (*2) | Mobile Homes          | 510       | 10.2%   | 1,118     | 11.3%   |  |  |
| 2002                                | 5,297  | (*2) | Total Units           | 455       | 9.1%    | 647       | 6.5%    |  |  |
| 2003                                | 5,824  | (*2) |                       | 5,024     | 100.0%  | 9,903     | 100.0%  |  |  |
| 2004                                | 6,011  | (*2) | Occupancy             | 4,807     | 95.7%   | 8,998     | 90.9%   |  |  |
| 2005                                | 6,624  | (*2) | Vacancy               | 217       | 4.3%    | 905       | 9.1%    |  |  |
| 2006                                | 7,641  | (*2) |                       |           |         |           |         |  |  |
| 2007                                | 8,426  | (*2) |                       |           |         |           |         |  |  |
| 2008                                | 8,814  | (*2) |                       |           |         |           |         |  |  |
| 2009                                | 8,873  | (*2) |                       |           |         |           |         |  |  |
| 2010                                | 9,903  | (*1) |                       |           |         |           |         |  |  |
| 2011                                | 10,015 | (*2) |                       |           |         |           |         |  |  |
| Projections                         |        |      |                       |           |         |           |         |  |  |
| 2020                                | 19,010 | (*3) |                       |           |         |           |         |  |  |
| 2025                                | 25,200 | (*3) |                       |           |         |           |         |  |  |
| 2030                                | 31,349 | (*3) |                       |           |         |           |         |  |  |
| 2035                                | 36,542 | (*3) |                       |           |         |           |         |  |  |

| Median Home Price (*4) |           | Housing Unit Building Permits (*5) |                         |                            |             |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| 2001                   | \$97,750  | Year                               | Single-Family Structure | All Multi-Family Structure | Total Units |
| 2002                   | \$122,250 | 1991                               | 143                     | 130                        | 273         |
| 2003                   | \$130,500 | 1992                               | 91                      | 0                          | 91          |
| 2004                   | \$168,000 | 1993                               | 100                     | 40                         | 140         |
| 2005                   | \$299,500 | 1994                               | 124                     | 0                          | 124         |
| 2006                   | \$353,000 | 1995                               | 99                      | 0                          | 99          |
| 2007                   | \$314,000 | 1996                               | 74                      | 0                          | 74          |
| 2008                   | \$202,000 | 1997                               | 31                      | 0                          | 31          |
| 2009                   | \$147,000 | 1998                               | 64                      | 84                         | 148         |
| 2010                   | \$145,000 | 1999                               | 93                      | 81                         | 174         |
| 2011*                  | \$126,000 | 2000                               | 98                      | 80                         | 178         |
| *October 2011          |           | 2001                               | 92                      | 473                        | 565         |
|                        |           | 2002                               | 102                     | 0                          | 102         |
|                        |           | 2003                               | 451                     | 0                          | 451         |
|                        |           | 2004                               | 927                     | 61                         | 988         |
|                        |           | 2005                               | 863                     | 0                          | 863         |
|                        |           | 2006                               | 658                     | 0                          | 658         |
|                        |           | 2007                               | 196                     | 0                          | 196         |
|                        |           | 2008                               | 154                     | 0                          | 154         |
|                        |           | 2009                               | 97                      | 0                          | 97          |
|                        |           | 2010                               | 124                     | 0                          | 124         |

| Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit (*1) |      |
|--|------|
| 2000                                   | 4.72 |
| 2010                                   | 4.52 |

Sources: (\*1) Decennial Census, US Census Bureau

(\*2) January Estimate, CA State Dept. of Finance. DOF will further benchmark and adjust the data with 2010 Census.

(\*3) Riverside County Projections (RCP10)

(\*4) DataQuick Reports

(\*5) US Department of Housing & Urban Development, State of the Cities Data Systems

(\*6) 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates and 2010 Decennial Census

Note: Totals might not add up due to rounding.

Comparing data between years may be problematic because of incorporations & annexations.

Projections are based on January 1, 2008 boundary; therefore current or future dwelling units in the annexed area may not be reflected in these projections.

Figure 1.6.2 – City of Coachella Development Trends

**LOCAL JURISDICTION DEVELOPMENT TRENDS QUESTIONNAIRE 2011**

| JURISDICTION:  | DOES YOUR AGENCY HAVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR LAND USE AND/OR DEVELOPMENT ISSUES WITHIN YOUR JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES? YES NO |             |   |               |
|--|---|-------------|---|---------------|
|  | 2005 DATA   | 2012 DATA   |   | 2017          |
| Current Population in Jurisdiction or Served   | 26,700  | 41,502      | Projected Population in Jurisdiction or Served - in 2017  | 61,800        |
| Current Sq Miles in Jurisdiction or Served   | 29.36   | 29.36       | Projected Sq Miles in Jurisdiction or Served - in 2017  | 30            |
| Does Your Jurisdiction have any ordinances or regulations dealing with disaster mitigation, disaster preparation, or disaster response?            | Yes   | Yes         | If yes, please list ordinance or regulation number.<br>Ordinance #709                                 |               |
| What is the number one land issue your agency will face in the next five years   | Extensive Residential and Commercial Development  |             |   |               |
| Approximate Number of Homes/Apts/etc.  | 5,500   | 6,579       | Projected Number of Homes/Apts/etc. - in 2017   | 9,000         |
| Approximate Total Residential Value  | 1,200,000   | 743,254,144 | Projected Residential Total Value - in 2017   | Not Available |
| Approximate Number of Commercial Businesses  | 200   | 280         | Projected Number of Commercial Businesses - in 2017   | 400           |
| Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in flood hazard zones   | 0%  | 0%          | Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in flood hazard zones - in 2017                              | 0%            |
| Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in earthquake hazard zones  | 5%  | 8%          | Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in earthquake hazard zones - in 2017                         | 10%           |
| Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in wildland fire hazard zones   | 0%  | 0%          | Approximate Percentage of Homes/Apts/etc in wildland fire hazard zones - in 2017                      | 0%            |
| Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in flood hazard zones  | 0%  | 0%          | Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in flood hazard zones - in 2017                       | 0%            |
| Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in earthquake hazard zones   | 5%  | 5%          | Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in earthquake hazard zones - in 2017                  | 5%            |
| Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in wildland fire hazard zones  | 0%  | 0%          | Approximate Percentage of Commercial Businesses in wildland fire hazard zones - in 2017               | 0%            |
| Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in flood hazard zones  | 0   | 0           | Projected Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in flood hazard zones - in 2017 | 0             |
| Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in earthquake hazard zones   | 20  | 20          | Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in earthquake hazard zones - in 2017      | 20            |
| Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in wildland fire hazard zones.   | 0   | 0           | Number of Critical Facilities in your Jurisdiction that are in wildland fire hazard zones - in 2017   | 0             |
| Does your jurisdiction plan on participating in the County's on-going plan maintenance program every two years as described in Part I of the plan? | Yes   | Yes         | If not, how will your jurisdiction do plan maintenance?<br><br>N/A                                    |               |
| Will a copy of this plan be available for the various planning groups within your jurisdiction for use in future planning and budgeting purposes?  |   |             |   | Yes           |

## **1.7 LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS**

See Figure 1.6.2 in previous Section 1.6 for trend projections.

## **SECTION 2.0 - PLANNING PROCESS**

### **2.1 PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL (OA) PLANNING PROCESS**

The City of Coachella participated in various Riverside County workshops, conferences, and meetings including:

- Planning Committee meetings held on the following dates:
  - September 6, 2011
  - September 20, 2011
  - September 27, 2011
  - October 17, 2011
- County and City Workshops held on the following dates:
  - April, 14 2011
  - July 5, 2011
  - August 23, 2011
  - October 13, 2011
- County led City Training held on September 27, 2011.

### **2.2 LOCAL PLANNING PROCESS**

Representatives from multiple County (City, District) departments met several times to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation strategies. Personnel involved in these meetings included senior management and staff from the following divisions: Emergency Services Division (Emergency Management Coordinator), Development Services Department (Development Services Director, Planning Manager) Public Works Department (Public Works Director and Street Supervisor) and Engineering Department (Engineering Technician). The group was made up of planners, building department officials, facility managers, civil engineers, and emergency managers.

The local Planning Committee Meetings as noted above discussed updates from the regional meetings and focused on the local planning process. These meetings as noted above were held on: September 6, 2011, September 20, 2011, September 27, 2011, and October 17, 2011. All meetings included the attendees noted above. Meetings were held at the City's EOC and the meetings were each focused at

different topics correspondent to available existing resources and identifying how to address hazards. The focus of each meeting was as follows September 6<sup>th</sup> (Identify and Discussed Hazards); September 20<sup>th</sup> (Discussed Hazards and Departments to Confirm Data); September 27<sup>th</sup> (Discussed Future Infrastructure and Planning Projects; Discussed Hazards addressed by these future improvements); October 17<sup>th</sup> (We reviewed drafts of planning sections of LHMP and requested revisions to certain sections; the draft was also posted on the city website during this month for public comment).

## **2.3 PLANS ADOPTED BY RESOLUTION**

The City Council will adopt the plan in a public meeting via an official Resolution upon approval by FEMA.

The mitigation strategies will become an implementation appendix of the Safety Element of the City of Coachella General Plan Update in 2013.

## **SECTION 3.0 – HAZARD UPDATES AND MITIGATION ACTIONS**

### **3.1 HAZARD UPDATES FROM 2005 PLAN**

Coachella's planning team has reviewed the hazards that affect the City and summarized their frequency of occurrence, spatial extent, potential magnitude, and significance specific to Coachella and determined there are no new hazards or priorities since approval of the 2005 LHMP.

### **3.2 MITIGATION PROJECT UPDATES**

The City of Coachella identified mitigation projects in the 2005 plan, but due to lack of funding the projects are on hold until we secure funding. The following mitigation projects are in progress or are pending funding:

- ❖ Development and Implementation of Mitigation Education Programs

Status: On-hold until funding is secured

- ❖ Project Title: City Of Coachella Sidewalks & Asphalt

Building Type: Water and Sewage Piping, Sidewalks, Curbs & Gutters, Roads

Project Description:

School Auditorium, Sidewalk[s], Curb[s], Gutter[s] Remove And Replace Existing Asphalt Pavement, Construct New Curbs And Gutters, Includes Construction Of

12-inch Water Main, 10-inch Sewer Main, 24-inch RCP Storm Drain, 2-inch Water Services, 6-inch Fire Services, Fire Hydrants And 6-inch Sewer Laterals.

Original Estimated Project Cost: \$80,000

Status: In-Progress

### **3.3 BRIEF STATEMENT OF UNIQUE HAZARDS**

The hazards in the City of Coachella include the same as much of Riverside County, including earthquake, flooding and fires. Additionally, the City of Coachella has more transportation related hazards and incidents because of the highways and train depot in the middle of the city.

(See Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Section 4.1 & 4.2 for list of hazards pages 107-108).

## **SECTION 4.0 – HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT**

### **4.1 HAZARD REVIEW SUMMARY**

The City of Coachella's Planning Team reviewed the hazards and has not identified any new hazards since the 2005 plan. The following hazards occurred in the City of Coachella since 2005:

- ❖ Extreme Weather

- 2010 - State and Federal declared extreme weather incidents disasters.

- ❖ Power Outages

- 2011 – Power Outage lasting more than five hours which affected thousands in Riverside, Los Angeles, San Diego and Orange Counties.

(See Riverside County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Section 5 pages 148-299 for hazards that may impact the City of Coachella).

### **4.2 CRITICAL FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURES**

Critical facilities and other community assets identified by the City of Coachella's Planning Team deemed important to protect in the event of a disaster. Three additional well sites were added to the City's water supply system; well #17, 18 and 19.



Figure 4.2.1 – City of Coachella Critical Facilities Table

| <b>Critical Facilities Type</b> | <b>Number</b> |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Airports                        | -             |
| Communications Centers          | 2             |
| Detention Centers               | -             |
| Emergency Command Centers       | -             |
| Emergency Operations Centers    | 1             |
| Fire Departments                | 1             |
| Health Care Facilities          | 2             |
| Law Enforcement Facilities      | 1             |
| Maintenance Yards               | 1             |
| Residential Elderly Facilities  | -             |
| Schools and Day Care Facilities | 11            |
| Public Utilities—Water/Sewer    | 20            |
| <b>Totals</b>                   | <b>39</b>     |

#### 4.3 ESTIMATING POTENTIAL LOSS

(Please refer to Riverside County Operational Area MJHMP Section 4.5 Estimated Property Loss Figure 4-0-15 Riverside County Property Values for Cathedral City Pages 144-145).

#### 4.4 ASSET TABLE/REPLACEMENT VALUE

| <b>Name of Asset</b>   | <b>Replacement Value (\$)</b> | <b>Occupancy/ Capacity #</b> | <b>Hazard Specific Info.</b> |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| City Hall  | 376,500                       | 165                          | Unreinforced masonry         |
| Fire Department  | 600,700                       | 60                           | Unsecured perimeter          |
| Corporate Yard   | 2,750,000                     | 800                          | Unsecured perimeter          |
| <b>Coachella Valley Unified School District (10 schools)</b> |                               |                              |                              |
| Bobby G. Duke Middle School                                  | \$21,000,000                  | Varies per site              | Unsecured campuses           |
| Cahuilla Desert Academy                                      | \$21,000,000                  |                              |                              |
| Cesar Chavez Elementary                                      | \$12,000,000                  |                              |                              |
| Coachella Valley HS  | \$47,000,000                  |                              |                              |
| Coral Mountain Academy                                       | \$13,000,000                  |                              |                              |
| Valley View Elementary                                       | \$9,300,000                   |                              |                              |
| Palm View Elementary   | \$11,300,000                  |                              |                              |
| Peter Pendleton Elementary                                   | \$9,500,000                   |                              |                              |
| Valle del Sol Elementary                                     | \$13,000,000                  |                              |                              |
| Mountain Vista Elementary                                    | \$12,200,000                  |                              |                              |
| Community Center   | \$350,000                     | 120                          | Unsecured perimeter          |
| Public Utilities (Water / Wastewater)                        | 37,590,000                    | n/a                          |                              |

## **4.5 IDENTIFICATION OF RISKS AND VULNERABILITIES**

### **1. Earthquake - Severity - 3, Probability - 3, Ranking - 1**

Jurisdiction is located in Seismic Hazard Zone. The planning team has identified approximately 36 unreinforced masonry buildings in the City. The majority of the unreinforced masonry buildings are downtown, which is very much a community asset. The downtown area is the community's major attraction. City Hall is the only critical facility that is an unreinforced masonry building.

(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.3 Pages 196-218).

### **2. Severe Weather: Extreme Heat/Storms- Severity- 2, Probability - 4, Ranking- 2**

The City of Coachella has developed a strategic plan for the activation of Cooling and Warming Centers. In circumstances of extreme heat the City has a cooling station plan and identifies city facilities as cooling stations open to the public. The Centers will be activated based on the following conditions:

- The forecast anticipated temperatures of 100+ degrees for three consecutive days or extreme cold.
- The Riverside County Department of Public Health, after contact with the National Weather Service, issues a "Heat Warning" for affected areas.
- Heat Warning announcements posted on media outlets; television, radio, local newspaper and posting on the Summer Crisis Hotline.
- Activation of Cooling or Warming Centers by the Community Action Partnership of Riverside County.

(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.3.4 Pages 219-226, Section 5.3.6 Pages 231-237, Section 5.3.7 Page 238 and Section 5.3.8 Pages 239 - 249).

### **3. Agricultural Hazards - Severity - 1, Probability - 2, Ranking - 13**

Some of the lands within Riverside are all in agricultural production (dairy, citrus, grapes/raisins, and nuts). Crop losses in the surrounding area due to hazards have economic impacts in Riverside County. Jurisdiction's agriculturally based economy is vulnerable to freezes, heat waves, flooding, and insect infestations.

Any time a hazard-related event results in reduced crop or product production, Jurisdiction is negatively impacted by loss of revenue to major businesses. The associated unemployment affects the crime rate, housing market, local businesses, and the City's sales tax revenues.

(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.5 Pages 295-306).

#### **4. Technological Hazards (Transportation Hazards/Hazardous Materials Release) Severity - 2, Probability - 3, Ranking- 6**

Along with the potential for death and injuries from large-scale motor vehicle accidents, there is the potential for hazardous material spills or fires as numerous commercial transportation vehicles travel the highways and freeways with various types and quantities of hazardous materials.

Large quantities and numerous types of hazardous materials are transported through the jurisdiction by rail on a daily basis. The rail line was closed for several days, but the specific closures and damage are no longer known. However, due to the increased rail and vehicle traffic in the City, this type of accident may occur again in the future. Ongoing transportation planning that includes building grade separations strives to decrease vehicular/rail conflicts.

Of particular concern is the large number of liquefied petroleum gas vessels that are transported on the system. A derailment and fire, with large exploding liquefied petroleum gas vessels, could cause widespread damage to the City, as has happened in other communities across the country.

Large quantities of hazardous materials are used by the agricultural industry and thus travel through the jurisdiction and are stored and used in the surrounding areas. Also, there is the potential for hazardous materials releases from large industrial facilities.

(See Riverside County OA MJHMP Section 5.4.3 Pages 277-281 and Section 5.4.4 Pages 282-284).

# LOCAL JURISDICTION VULNERABILITY WORKSHEET

NAME: George Torres

Agency: City of Coachella

Date: March 26, 2012

| HAZARD                           | COUNTY            |                      | LOCAL JURISDICTION |                      |                   |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
|                                  | SEVERITY<br>0 - 4 | PROBABILITY<br>0 - 4 | SEVERITY<br>0 - 4  | PROBABILITY<br>0 - 4 | RANKING<br>1 - 20 |
| EARTHQUAKE                       | 4                 | 3                    | 3                  | 3                    | 1                 |
| WILDLAND FIRE                    | 3                 | 4                    | 1                  | 3                    | 7                 |
| FLOOD                            | 3                 | 3                    | 1                  | 2                    | 11                |
| OTHER NATURAL HAZARDS            |                   |                      |                    |                      |                   |
| DROUGHT                          | 3                 | 3                    | 1                  | 2                    | 10                |
| LANDSLIDES                       | 2                 | 3                    | 0                  | 0                    | 20                |
| INSECT INFESTATION               | 3                 | 4                    | 1                  | 2                    | 12                |
| EXTREME SUMMER/WINTER<br>WEATHER | 2                 | 4                    | 2                  | 4                    | 2                 |
| SEVERE WIND EVENT                | 3                 | 3                    | 2                  | 3                    | 5                 |
| AGRICULTURAL                     |                   |                      |                    |                      |                   |
| DISEASE/CONTAMINATION            | 3                 | 4                    | 1                  | 2                    | 13                |
| TERRORISM                        | 4                 | 2                    | 1                  | 2                    | 14                |
| OTHER MAN-MADE                   |                   |                      |                    |                      |                   |
| PIPELINE                         | 2                 | 3                    | 2                  | 3                    | 9                 |
| AQUEDUCT                         | 2                 | 3                    | 1                  | 2                    | 15                |
| TRANSPORTATION                   | 2                 | 4                    | 2                  | 4                    | 8                 |
| BLACKOUTS                        | 3                 | 4                    | 3                  | 3                    | 4                 |
| HAZMAT<br>ACCIDENTS              | 3                 | 3                    | 2                  | 3                    | 3                 |
| NUCLEAR<br>ACCIDENT              | 4                 | 2                    | 1                  | 1                    | 18                |
| TERRORISM                        | 4                 | 2                    | 3                  | 2                    | 6                 |
| CIVIL UNREST                     | 2                 | 2                    | 2                  | 2                    | 16                |
| JAIL/PRISON EVENT                | 1                 | 2                    | 1                  | 2                    | 17                |
| OTHER - PLEASE DESCRIBE BELOW    |                   |                      |                    |                      |                   |
| Pandemic                         | 2                 | 2                    | 2                  | 2                    | 19                |

## SECTION 5.0 – COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM

### 5.1 REPETITIVE LOSS PROPERTIES

There are no repetitive loss properties in the City of Coachella.

### 5.2 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROPERTIES

The City of Coachella does participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) - # 060249 since 09/30/80.

- a. **Describe participation in NFIP, including any changes since previously approved plan.** There are no changes since the 2005 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- b. **Date first joined NFIP.** 09/30/1980
- c. **Identify actions related to continued compliance with NFIP.**  
Continually monitoring all streets, flood control channels, washes, and hillsides. Upgrade flood maps as identified by the Community Action Visit and as additional incorporation areas become part of the City.
- d. **CRS member?**
- e. **CRS class?**
- f. **Describe any data used to regulate flood hazard area other than FEMA maps.**  
N/A
- g. **Have there been issues with community participation in the program?**  
None
- h. **What are the general hurdles for effective implementation of the NFIP?**  
None
- i. **Summarize actions related to continued compliance with NFIP (c-2 and c-4)**

## SECTION 6.0 - CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

### 6.1 REGULATORY MITIGATION CAPABILITIES

The following table lists regulatory mitigation capabilities, including planning and land management tools.

Figure 6.1.1 - Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities for the City of Coachella

| Regulatory Tool                 | Yes/No | Comments  |
|---------------------------------|--------|---|
| General plan                    | Yes    | Comprehensive General Plan undergoing GP Update for adoption in 2013  |
| Zoning ordinance                | Yes    | Title 17 - Chapter 17.08  |
| Subdivision ordinance           | Yes    | Title 15 – Chapter 15.08.030  |
| Site plan review requirements   | Yes    |   |
| Building code                   | Yes    | California Code, Title 15   |
| Capital improvements plan       | Yes    | Five-year plan; updated annually                                      |
| Economic development plan       | Yes    | Comprehensive General Plan  |
| Local emergency operations plan | Yes    | Updates to EOP are in progress for 2013                               |
| Other special plans             | Yes    | Water Master Plan<br>Sewer Master Plan<br>Urban Water Management Plan |

### 6.2 ADMINISTRATIVE/TECHNICAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES

Figure 6.2.1 Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities for Coachella

| Personnel Resources  | Yes/No | Department/Position                 |
|--|--------|-------------------------------------|
| Planner/engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices                      | Yes    | Planning and Development Director   |
| Engineer/professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure | Yes    | City Engineer and Building Official |
| Planner/engineer/scientist with an understanding of natural hazards                                | No     |                                     |
| Personnel skilled in GIS   | Yes    | Planning Department                 |
| Full time building official  | Yes    | Building Official                   |
| Floodplain manager   | No     |                                     |
| Emergency manager  | Yes    | Police Chief or Fire Chief          |
| Grant writer   | Yes    | Contract with outside consultant    |
| Other personnel  | No     |                                     |
| GIS Data—Land use  |        |                                     |
| GIS Data—Links to Assessor's data  |        |                                     |
| Warning systems/services (Reverse 9-11, outdoor warning signals)                                   | No     |                                     |

### 6.3 FISCAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES

Figure 6.3.1 - Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities for City of Coachella

| Financial Resources                              | Accessible/Eligible to Use (Yes/No) | Comments            |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Community Development Block Grants               | Yes                                 |                     |
| Capital improvements project funding             | Yes                                 |                     |
| Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes    | Yes                                 | With voter approval |
| Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services | Yes                                 | Water               |
| Impact fees for new development                  | Yes                                 |                     |
| Incur debt through general obligation bonds      | Yes                                 | With voter approval |
| Incur debt through special tax bonds             | Yes                                 | With voter approval |
| Incur debt through private activities            | No                                  |                     |
| Withhold spending in hazard prone areas          | n/a                                 |                     |

### 6.4 MITIGATION OUTREACH AND PARTNERSHIPS

The City of Coachella has an existing water responsible program and annual fire safety programs in schools and throughout the year at special community events.

The City of Coachella Fire Department recently agreed to an automatic aid agreement for fire and emergency medical services with the Riverside County Fire.

### 6.5 FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

The City of Coachella is aware of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program and other mitigation resources. We are exploring all options to implement our mitigation strategies and goals.

The City of Coachella has the same funding opportunities as Riverside County Operational Area. Please refer to Section 7.4 and Table 7.4 on pages 327-336 of the Riverside County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan for list of funding sources available.

## **6.6 MITIGATION EFFORTS**

The City of Coachella has implemented mitigation efforts in the past. Examples that were not covered elsewhere in this section include the following:

- The City of Coachella has installed auxiliary power sources on three municipal water wells.
- The City of Coachella's Building Department has standards on building elevations in reference to curbs and gutters based on past practice.
- The City of Coachella has designated cooling centers and secondary sites if needed during a heat emergency. City Recreation Department staff would assist in staffing these sites, and the City would provide for water and other basic needs.

The Police Department and the California Department of Transportation have a plan to divert traffic from Highway in the event of major traffic accidents.

## **SECTION 7.0 - MITIGATION STRATEGIES**

### **7.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

- ❖ Goal 1: Aggressive public education campaign in light of predictions.
  - Objective 1.1: Provide timely notification and direction to the public of imminent and potential hazards.
  - Objective: 1.2: Increase public awareness about the nature and extent of hazards they are exposed to, where they occur, what is vulnerable, and recommended responses to identified hazards (i.e. both preparedness and response).
    - 1.2.1: Create/continue an outreach program, provide educational resources, develop and provide training
- ❖ Goal 2: Reinforce emergency response facilities.
- ❖ Goal 3: Fire sprinkler ordinance for all structures.



## **7.2 ON-GOING MITIGATION STRATEGY PROGRAMS**

### **1. Storm Drain Master Plan**

The city does not have a storm drain system and during severe weather such as storms flooding threatens accessibility and private property.

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Office: City Engineer

Priority (High, Medium, Low): High

Cost Estimate: \$150,000

Potential Funding: Redevelopment Agency (completion is dependent on funding being available)

Benefits (Avoided Losses): Elimination of street flooding will reduce water damage to the asphalt street and possible damage to private property (homes, apartments, and professional offices).

Schedule: 12 months after funding secured

### **2. Design and installation of a generator for the City's EOC**

The city does not have a secondary source of power to operate its Emergency Operations Center in an event where power is not available.

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Office: City Engineer

Priority (High, Medium, Low): High

Cost Estimate: \$250,000

Potential Funding: FEMA grants and Development Fees

Benefits (Avoided Losses): Ensuring the city can provide emergency services in an event of a blackout or other disaster where conventional energy sources are unavailable.

Schedule: is funded completion is anticipated in Spring 2012

### **3. Design of a second Fire Station**

As the city continues to grow the single Fire Station will not be able to provide ample response times for the community. A secondary location will provide for emergency services to be split and maintain appropriate response times.

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Office: City Engineer

Priority (High, Medium, Low): High

Cost Estimate: \$80,000

Potential Funding: Development Fees

Benefits (Avoided Losses): Ensuring the city can provide adequate emergency response times to its community in the future.

Schedule: the design phase is funded construction phase is not

The jurisdiction has many on-going mitigation programs that help create a more disaster-resistant region. The following list highlights those programs identified as Existing Programs in the mitigation strategy spreadsheet. Others are on-going programs that are currently underfunded. It is the jurisdictions priority to find additional funding to sustain these on-going programs over time.

- Vulnerability assessments of County facilities and infrastructure.
- Installation of micro and/or surveillance cameras at critical public assets tied to web-based software.

## SECTION 8.0 - INCORPORATION INTO EXISTING PLANNING MECHANISMS

The City has incorporated the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan by implementing into the Safety Element of the City's General Plan which includes a discussion of fire, earthquake, flooding, and severe weather. This plan was revised May 2013 and is currently a draft pending adoption. The City has used these pre-existing programs as a basis for identifying gaps that may lead to disaster vulnerabilities in order to work on ways to address these risks through mitigation.

- Comprehensive General Plan (Draft-May 2013)
- Adopted Title 8 – Health and Safety; Chapter 8.28 Fire Code
- Adopted Title 13-Public Services; Chapter 13.16 - Stormwater Management
- Adopted Title 15-Building and Construction Codes, Chapters 15.04-15.66
- Amended Building and Construction Code-Chapter 15.08; Section 3403.5 (Seismic Rehabilitation of Existing Buildings)
- Amended Title 15; Building and Construction-Chapter 15.24 Fire Code (2008)
- Amended Floodplain Management - Title 15; Building and Construction, Chapter 15.56
- Capital Improvement Plan (5-year Plan – Updated annually)

(See Figure 6.1.1 - Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities Table on page 22).

## SECTION 9.0 - PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE PROCESS

The City will monitor its LHMP on an annual basis as it evaluates and submits budget requests for its Emergency Operations Division and submits projects to be funded and incorporated to its Capital Improvement Program. Limitations will exist with dependent on available funding. Our Public Works Department will be in charge of review, monitoring, evaluation and updating our LHMP. If through this process we discover changes have occurred during the review/evaluation, we will update the LHMP Revision Page and notify OES to update our Annex.

The evaluation process will include assessments of the following components of the LHMP:

- Reassess our hazards and mitigations. Reaffirm if those identified are still accurate.
- Assess if the nature, magnitude, and/or type of risks have changed.
- Identify planning tools that must be refined and/or developed.
- Identify resources available to respond to the hazards identified and what resources are lacking.
- Identify regional resources and relationships we need to build upon and refine.
- Obstacles identified as a result of training or real incidents.
- Evaluate whether the agencies and other partners participation was as anticipated.

## SECTION 10.0 - CONTINUED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

After the City of Coachella Planning Committee reviews the Scheduled Plan Maintenance Process, we will notify the public of any changes and request input from the public to the LHMP by posting the LHMP on the city's website, announcing the request for input at public events and meetings. In addition, as we establish a CERT program we will ask for the participants to provide input.

## APPENDIX A – INVENTORY WORKSHEETS

SEE ATTACHMENT

## APPENDIX B - PLAN REVIEW TOOL

SEE ATTACHMENT – PART II